

7 Topic: Historic heritage and scheduled trees

This topic is split into two sub-topics; historic heritage and scheduled trees (Notable Trees). For the purposes of this report each sub-topic is set out separately.

Sub-topic: Historic heritage – evidence of past human activities

7.1 What is included in this topic

For this sub-topic the primary Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act objective is to protect, restore and enhance the heritage area and its heritage features. The Act specifies that these heritage features include the evidence of past human activities such as timber extraction, gum-digging, flax milling, mineral extraction, quarrying, extensive farming, and water impoundment and supply. However, this does not exclude evidence of other past human activities such as Māori settlement and use.

7.2 Key findings

Relevant heritage features (section 7 of the Act): 2(k), (l)

Summary – state of historic heritage

- For recently surveyed archaeological sites in the southern coastal area (Manukau Harbour) and regional and local park land, coastal erosion and parks infrastructure and maintenance are the greatest risk to integrity, condition and long-term survival of the site. For just over half of these sites, the condition is 'poor'.
- For recently surveyed built heritage places the condition is generally 'good'.
- There were only a small number of resource consents or outline plan of works granted that specifically triggered a historic heritage rule in a district or regional plan.

Progress made towards achieving the objectives:

- Overall there is still insufficient knowledge or baseline data to determine the state of the historic heritage environment or the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Act. However good progress has been made through the various heritage surveys undertaken since 2013.
- Preliminary analysis of the archaeological sites surveyed to date (sites in southern coastal area and local and regional park land) indicates that these heritage features are not appropriately being protected, restored and enhanced.
- Preliminary analysis of the built heritage sites surveyed to date indicates that these heritage features are generally in better condition than the archaeological sites surveyed. Improvements could be made to the maintenance and management of these buildings in order to appropriately protect, restore and enhance these heritage features.
- More robust information is required about the effect of consented development or works

on historic heritage, to determine whether these heritage features are appropriately being protected, restored and enhanced.

Supporting documents and legislation

The Act provides for the preparation of local area plans. Local area plans do not provide formal protection of historic heritage, but they do enable the identification of 'heritage features' within an area.²⁸ They also enable communities to identify long term objectives for their area.

Since the 2013 Monitoring Report two new local area plans have been prepared; The Muddy Creeks Plan 2014 (Parau, Laingholm, Woodlands Park and Waimā) and Te Henga/Bethells Beach and the Waitākere River Valley 2015. Both these local area plans include local aspirations for the cultural heritage of the area. These include increasing knowledge, awareness and protection of the area's cultural heritage in particular archaeological sites and wāhi tapu. Both the local area plans refer to the importance of the archaeological survey project which is discussed in detail in section 7.4 below.

The requirements of the Act to manage and conserve historic heritage is supported by several other key pieces of legislation, including:

- Resource Management Act (1991)
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) (HNZPT Act) (formerly Historic Places Act 1993)
- Reserves Act (1977)
- Conservation Act (1987).

A summary of the key interrelationships between these acts and historic heritage in the heritage area is included in Appendix 16.

7.3 What we measure changes against

The 2013 Monitoring Report used the following indicators:

- extent of coverage and comprehensiveness of historic heritage surveys and record systems
- damage and destruction of historic heritage sites (consented and unconsented)
- level of protection of sites
- number and extent of sites under active management (and co-management with tangata whenua)
- condition of known historic heritage places.

²⁸ Heritage features are set out in s7 of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act

This report does not use those indicators in the same way, and instead looks at two key aspects:

- the improvements to the council's knowledge and data records of known historic heritage to determine the state of the historic heritage environment e.g. heritage surveys
- consented development associated with scheduled historic heritage places.

For other aspects relating to historic heritage, see the Recreational use of the heritage area, People and communities and Water catchment and supply topics.

7.4 Changes between 2013 and 2018

Improvements to the council's knowledge and data of known historic heritage

The 2013 Monitoring Report²⁹ determined a number of key indicators³⁰ that were intended to establish the condition, management, and threats to the historic heritage of the heritage area. However, due to the lack of consistent, evidence-based data and current field surveys it was not possible to accurately quantify the heritage resources, significantly limiting the suitability of those indicators. The 2013 Monitoring report concluded that this absence of quantitative data was the greatest impediment to achieving the objectives of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act.

To rectify this, the 2013 Monitoring Report recommended a data collation and rationalisation study in conjunction with staged site survey and monitoring. This is considered to be the best method to establish a baseline from which to assess and conserve the condition of historic heritage in the heritage area.³¹

Progress in achieving the 2013 recommendations

The 2014/2015 financial year saw the completion of the Stage 1A Data Rationalisation Report (2015³²), designed to collate, rationalise, and organise the available data relating to the historic heritage resources of the heritage area.³³ Field work commenced in January 2016 with a survey of 300 archaeological sites located on the southern coast from Green Bay to Whatipu and 90 built heritage sites across the heritage area. This study identified a

²⁹ This was a technical report that informed the historic heritage section of the 2013 Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Monitoring Report.

³⁰ 2013 heritage indicators (as in technical report): 1. Known sites and their extent, 2. Protected sites, 3. Changes to site protection, 4. Management of sites, 5. Public interpretation of sites, 6. Consents granted to sites to aid change, 7. Damage and destruction of sites, 8. Site condition.

³¹ Plowman, M. October 2013. *Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 State of the Environment Historic Heritage Monitoring Report – Phase 1*. Auckland Council.

³² Tatton, K. July 2015. *Stage 1A – Historic Heritage Data Collation, Review and Rationalisation: Survey and Monitoring Program Report*. Prepared for Auckland Council.

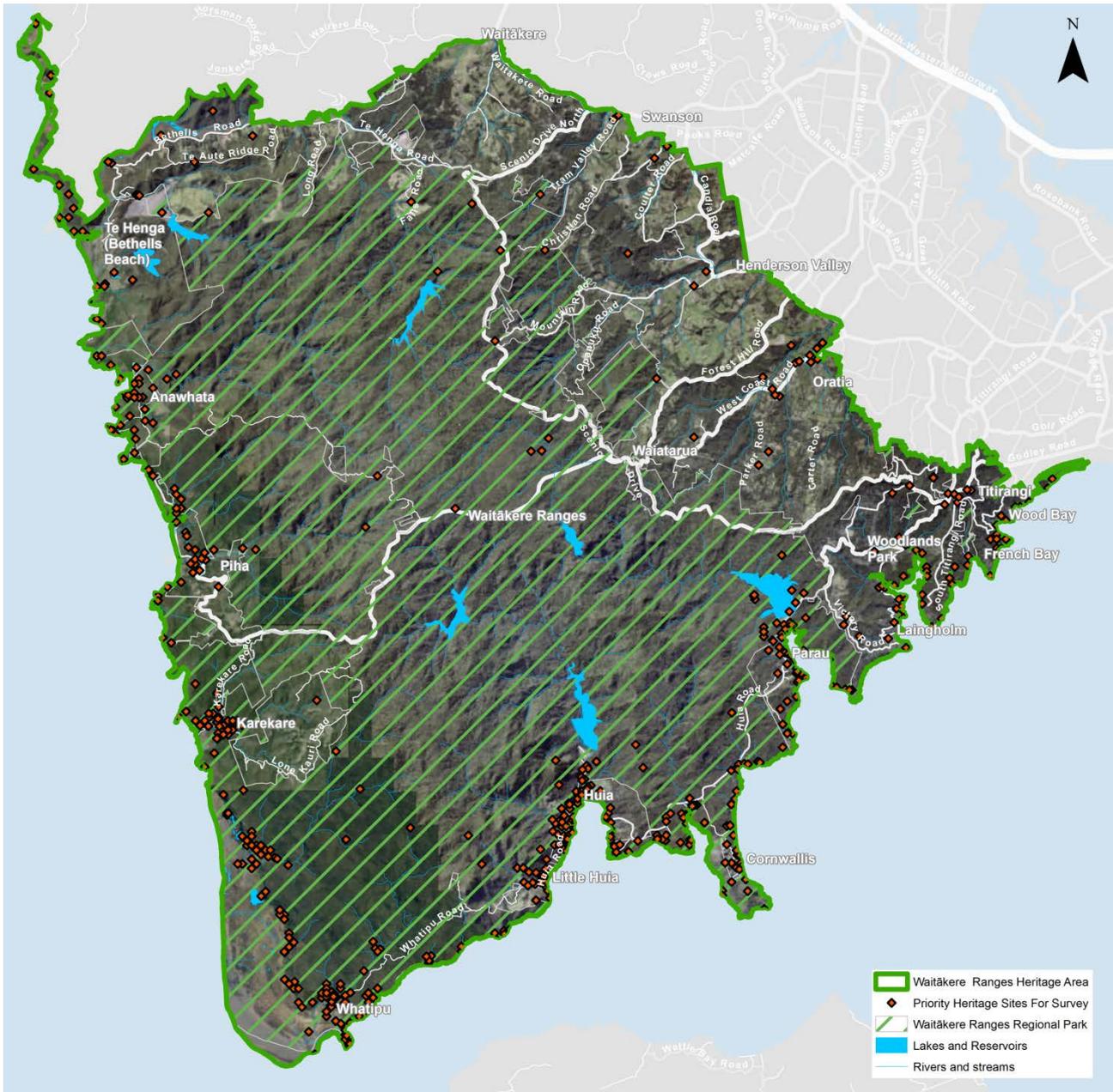
³³ Auckland Council October 2013:4

preliminary total number of heritage area heritage sites (1323) and nominated 653 priority sites for survey upgrade and monitoring. These include 90 Māori and European heritage sites scheduled in the (at the time) Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, as well as 563 sites located primarily on Auckland Council land and/or within the coastal marine area that were at risk from recreational activities, amenity development and coastal erosion (see Map 18).

In 2015/2016 the council developed a field survey and monitoring programme for the priority sites, to establish a comprehensive baseline dataset and identify management priorities and opportunities for research and public education. This baseline dataset includes:

- establishing accurate site numbers, site location and site type descriptions
- establishing geographic information system (GIS) site extents (i.e. the visible extent of archaeological surface remains)
- assessment of site condition, integrity, primary threats/pressures identification; rate of deterioration
- assessment for scheduling and/or schedule upgrade (research as required)
- a range of management recommendations and monitoring timeframes
- an update of Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite database records.

Map 18: Priority heritage sites for survey within the heritage area



Key findings

Archaeological Survey

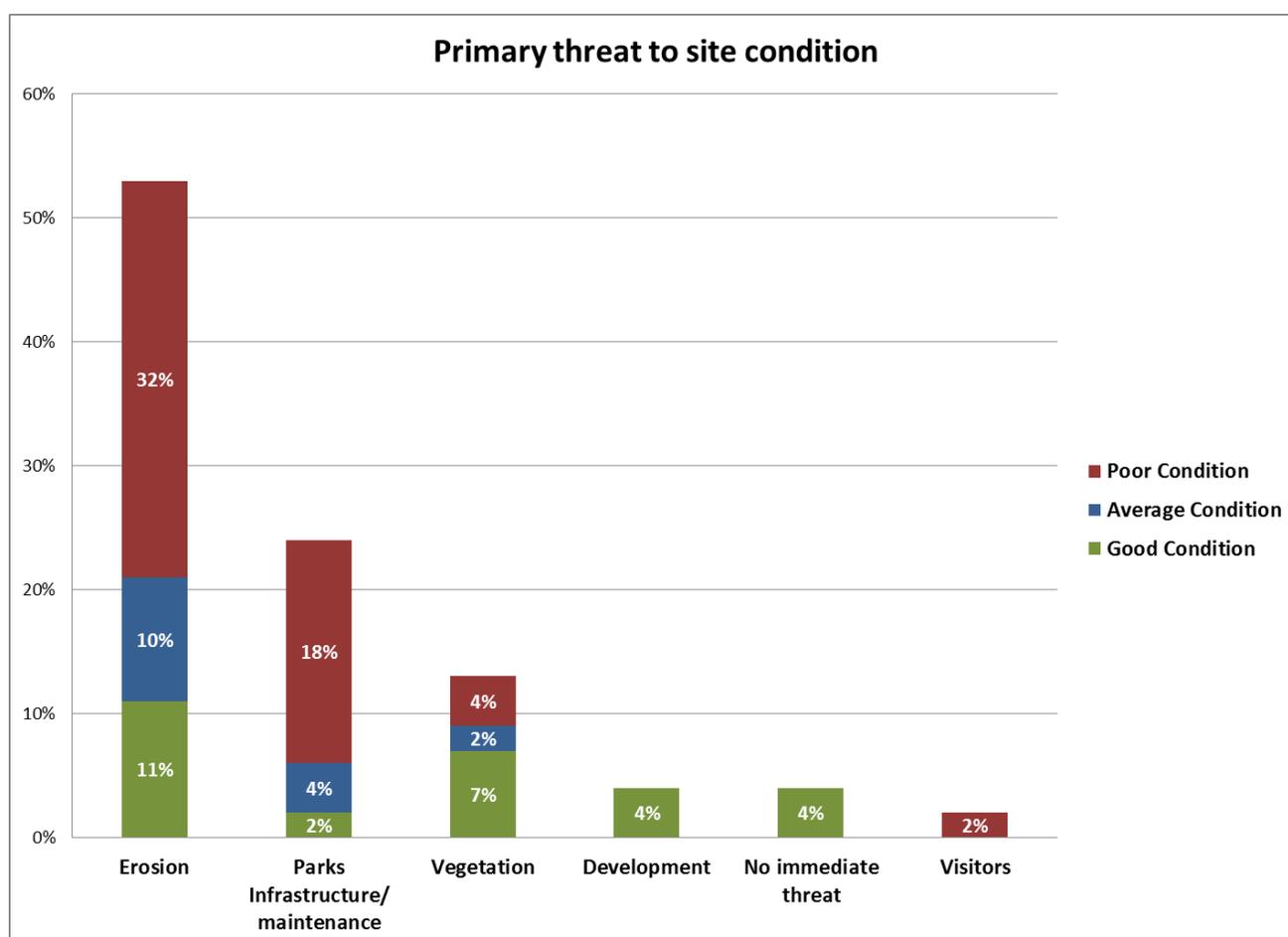
The archaeological field survey is in progress, with 164 of the 300 site visits completed to date (55 per cent). Although results are preliminary, some key findings are available for surveyed sites:

- 70 of the 164 sites have been relocated.³⁴

³⁴ Relocation means the site has been positively identified again since its last inspection rather than physically moved.

- 49 per cent of the 164 sites have not been relocated. These are either destroyed or have no visible surface remains.
- Four new coastal middens have been identified through field survey.
- 56 per cent of the surveyed archaeological sites are in 'poor' condition.
- Natural coastal erosion processes pose the biggest risk to site integrity, condition and long-term survival for 53 per cent of the sites relocated (see Figure 7).
- Auckland Council Parks management is the second biggest risk to archaeological site survival. Specifically, amenity installations, vegetation management and infrastructure development and maintenance (24 per cent) (see Figure 7).
- Inaccurate, single point site location coordinates pose a significant risk to site survival in coastal spaces with high recreational use.

Figure 7 Primary threats to archaeological sites condition (for the 70 sites completed to date)



The survey to date has focussed on the coastal marine area and local and regional park land. The results are therefore biased towards location-specific threats and pressures associated with recreational management and use, and coastal erosion processes. It is expected that these trends will vary marginally when the less accessible priority sites located on the west coast and the interior are surveyed, assessed and monitored.

It is also expected that sites in the coastal marine area and local and regional parks have been detrimentally affected by the pressures associated with coastal erosion processes and recreational use and associated amenity development. Importantly however, the loss of sites to coastal erosion is inevitable and difficult to prevent or inhibit, while the loss of site integrity to parks infrastructure development and maintenance is avoidable, if informed and sensitive heritage management is adopted.

To this end, a priority of the survey and upgrade has been to establish the original and the currently existing site extents to replace single point location data in council parks and reserves to mitigate risk and inform ongoing management and maintenance practices. Ideally, this GIS data should be incorporated into reserve specific heritage management and/or maintenance plans. This will provide clear operational guidelines to protect or remediate individual heritage sites in public spaces that may be detrimentally affected by high recreational use. An example of this revised GIS data and updated site extents is provided in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Updated site extents and location information for Cornwallis Beach.

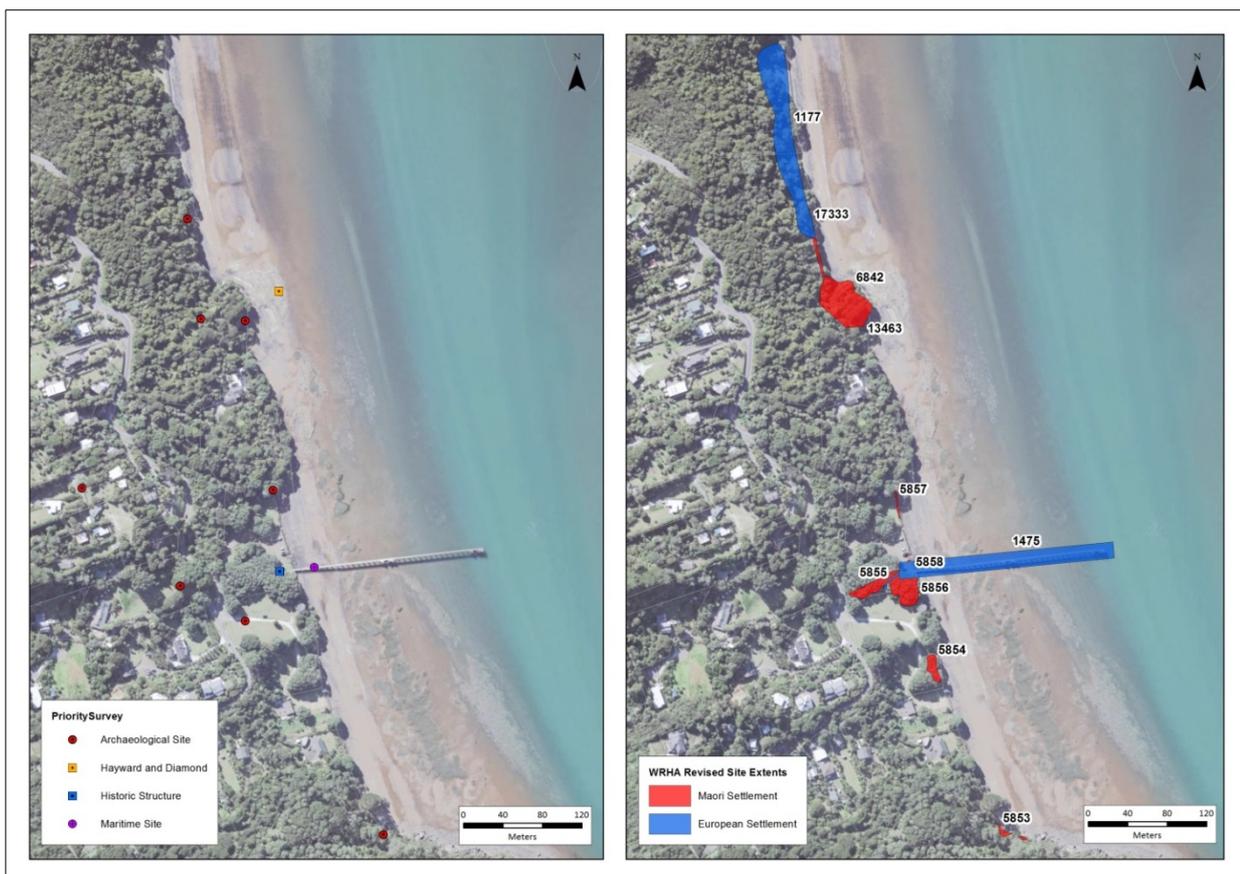


Image on left: original archaeological locational information. **Image on right:** updated site extents. Red are Māori settlement sites, blue are European settlement sites.



New coastal midden identified and recorded at Bryan Bay, Huia.

Built Heritage Survey

The built heritage survey of 90 priority sites is complete.³⁵ Unlike the archaeological survey that was restricted to public land, the built survey incorporated heritage buildings in private as well as public ownership. The amount of access available to the 90 sites varied considerably, ranging from full access to the site, including the interior, to no access to the site including no view from the public domain of the feature.

Key findings are³⁶:

- Overall the built heritage sites are generally well maintained, occupied, and/or used regularly. The condition assessment results ranged from ‘poor’ at the lower end of the scale through to ‘excellent’ at the higher end of the scale, with the majority at the higher end of the scale.

³⁵ The built heritage monitoring had three main elements of recording. The first was photographic and involved a site visit, the second was an update of the existing Cultural Heritage Inventory, and the third, the completion of a comprehensive monitoring form.

³⁶ Dave Pearson Architects, June 2017, *Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Monitoring Report*. Prepared for Auckland Council.

- Breakdown of the exterior paint system was identified as the most common cause of decline in condition, particularly in the coastal or semi coastal environments.
- Most buildings surveyed showed evidence of previous and regular maintenance, and the overall good condition of the built heritage is testament to the efforts of previous owners and occupiers. However, although the intention of the maintenance undertaken has been to fix or alleviate damaged or defective components a common thread observed is the replacement of materials with readily available modern material choices that are not often sympathetic to the buildings' heritage values.
- It is important that the council and private owners are aware of the heritage status of the buildings they occupy and use. The continued maintenance of privately owned buildings can be encouraged with the appropriate information disseminated to the property owners. The method and timing in which the information is disseminated would be the council's responsibility. Further work is required to ascertain the form the information may be in and to what extent the implementation occurs, but provision of this information is essential and would be beneficial for maintenance and maintenance plans of both public and privately owned heritage buildings.



Image on Left: Liebergreen Cottage, Whatipu. Heritage building in Auckland Council ownership and part of the built heritage survey carried out by DPA Architects. **Image on right:** shows breakdown of the exterior paint system on the window frame. (Source: DPA Architects)



The Barracks, Karekare. Heritage building in private ownership, part of the built heritage survey carried out by DPA Architects. (Source: DPA Architects)

Public Buildings - Maintenance and Maintenance Plans

The preservation of heritage building fabric relies on quality and timely maintenance. For such maintenance to be managed successfully and not become a financial burden, a maintenance management plan is often beneficial. For buildings in Auckland Council ownership these are essential so that maintenance can be preventative rather than reactive ensuring that the council leads by example in implementing best practice standards for heritage buildings.

The council has initiated a region-wide Heritage Asset Management Programme for built heritage assets it owns to inform its management of its heritage structures.³⁷ Within the heritage area, 26 council-owned built heritage assets were identified.³⁸ Of these, 12 were surveyed for their condition, which comprised of an assessment of individual building components.³⁹ Table 33 below shows the Auckland Council built heritage assets surveyed as part of the Heritage Asset Management Programme.

³⁷ Heritage assets were defined as those which are formally scheduled as a Historic Heritage Place in the Auckland Unitary Plan, those identified in the Cultural Heritage Inventory or Heritage New Zealand's List.

³⁸ Auckland Council and Panuku CCO only

³⁹ The condition of the components were rated the following: H1 (very good to good condition, not requiring work in the next 5 years, H2 (moderate to poor, needing works done in the next 2-3 years) H3 (very poor, requiring immediate attention).

Table 33: Auckland Council built heritage assets surveyed as part of the Heritage Asset Management Programme

Built heritage Auckland Council asset	Address	Suburb
Craw Homestead	202 Anawata Road	Titirangi
Kedde House Electric Generator Shed	Anawhata Beach Track	Titirangi
Kedde House	Anawhata Beach Track	Titirangi
Rose Hellaby House Gardeners Cottage	517 Scenic Drive	Titirangi
Rose Hellaby House	517 Scenic Drive	Titirangi
Titirangi Memorial Park	1/500 South Titirangi Road	Titirangi
Museum in the Hills Titirangi Treasure House	418 Titirangi Road	Titirangi
Shadbolt House	35 Arapito Road	Titirangi
Shadbolt House Outbuilding (studio)	35 Arapito Road	Titirangi
Oratia Settlers Hall	565 West Coast Road	Oratia
Catholic Church	565 West Coast Road	Oratia
Paturoa Bach	588 South Titirangi Road	Titirangi

Overall, the buildings in the heritage area were determined to be in better condition compared to the wider region which were determined to be in the “good to moderate” condition range.⁴⁰ Initiation of the Heritage Asset Management Programme has been a significant step towards understanding the risks for Auckland Council-owned built heritage assets within the heritage area and could form the basis of building specific maintenance plans in the future.

⁴⁰ The most common action required to maintain the heritage value of the buildings is active monitoring and basic maintenance (55%), followed by the replacement (14%), refurbishment (10%), painting (9%) and repair (9%) of building components.



Keddle House and electric generator shed, Anawhata Beach Track. Auckland Council heritage assets assessed as part of the Heritage Asset Management Programme.



Image on left: Rose Hellaby House, Titirangi. **Image on right:** Treasure House, Titirangi. Both are Auckland Council heritage assets assessed as part of the Heritage Asset Management Programme. (Source: DPA Architects)

Private Buildings – Maintenance best practice

For heritage buildings to operate in this century, modifications are often required to accommodate modern lifestyles and possible change of use. Replacement of materials should be done sympathetically with the aim of retaining the heritage features and fabric where possible. Replacing ‘like with like’ is standard practice, but there may also be opportunities to correct previous poor material choices. To achieve the best heritage outcome, landowners may require guidance and appropriate knowledge and information must be readily available. Prioritisation of the creation and dissemination of relevant practical information guidelines for property owners of scheduled and non-scheduled heritage structures would be beneficial.

Research Topics

In addition to the baseline survey, the Stage 1A Historic Heritage Data Collation, Review and Rationalisation Report (2015)⁴¹ identified a number of priority research topics, four of which have been progressed to date. These topics include significant archaeological and built heritage sites that represent broad historic Māori and European settlement and industrial activities and land use in the heritage area. These studies are ongoing and will contribute detailed historical research and significance assessments to support scheduling in the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage schedule. These four topics are:

- the Gibbons family timber milling industries
- historic Māori settlement at Waiti Village and Parawai Pa
- the Piha Tramline
- the settlement history and associated built heritage of Oratia.

The knowledge gained through these studies will contribute to the understanding of the state of the historic heritage environment within the heritage area.

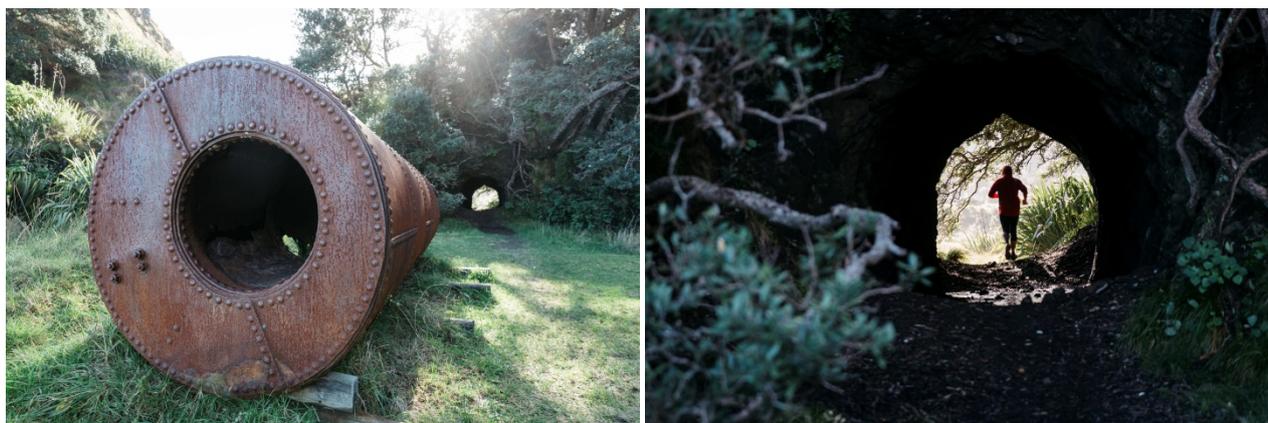


Image on left: Steam boiler Q11_355 (schedule ID 00022) with tunnel in background. **Image on right:** Karekau tramline extension tunnel Q11_369 (schedule ID 00021). Both are located on the Hillary Trail.

Consented development on scheduled historic heritage places

Changes to the district planning framework for historic heritage places 2013-2018

From 2013 to 2018 the rules that apply to historic heritage have changed from those in the Auckland Council District Plan - Operative Waitākere Section 2003 (Waitākere City District Plan), Auckland Council District Plan - Operative Rodney Section 2011 (Rodney District Plan) and Auckland Council Regional Plan: Coastal to the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Subdivision, use or development of historic heritage places within the heritage area may

⁴¹ Tatton, K. July 2015.

require resource consent. Section 13 of the Act requires council, when assessing resource consent applications, to either ‘have particular regard to’ or ‘consider’ the purpose of the Act and the relevant objectives. This includes the protection, restoration and enhancement of heritage features. Heritage features includes historic heritage places, regardless of whether they are included in a heritage schedule in a plan.⁴² Regional and district plans may contain rules specifically related to historic heritage places.⁴³ These rules usually relate to activities such as modification, demolition or destruction of a historic heritage place. In the heritage area, section 13 of the Act applies as well as the specific historic heritage objectives, policies, and rules (including assessment criteria) in the plan.

The Waitākere City District Plan identified and included heritage items in its Heritage Appendix and specific heritage rules applied to this. It also included rules that applied to recorded archaeological sites and known wāhi tapu sites regardless of whether they were included in the Heritage Appendix or not.

The Auckland Unitary Plan also includes a list of historic heritage places in Schedule 14 and the Historic Heritage Overlay rules apply to these places. The Auckland Unitary Plan does not contain rules for unscheduled archaeological sites or unscheduled wāhi tapu sites like the Waitākere City District Plan did.⁴⁴ However it does contain accidental discovery rules if ‘sensitive material’ is discovered whilst undertaking earthworks or land disturbance that is not already expressly provided for by any resource consent or other statutory authority.⁴⁵ ‘Sensitive materials’ includes archaeological sites, human remains and kōiwi, and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tūturu.⁴⁶

There are scheduled historic heritage places within the heritage area that are also covered by a designation. Most notable are the regional park designation and the four Watercare designations. This means that any specific heritage rules within a plan may not apply to works or development being undertaken, depending on the conditions of the designation.⁴⁷ Section 15 of the Act requires anyone making a recommendation or decision on a designation ‘to have particular regard to’ the purpose and objectives of the Act.

Under the Waitākere City District Plan the regional park designation ‘...*did not apply to the relocation, demolition or partial demolition of heritage items scheduled in the Plan*’. This meant that these activities were subject to the heritage rules in the district plan, and required a resource consent. All other works undertaken for the purposes of the designation were subject to the designation, and may or may not have required an outline plan of works.

⁴² District, regional or unitary plan

⁴³ This may include scheduled and non-scheduled historic heritage places.

⁴⁴ There are currently no Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua within the heritage area.

⁴⁵ These rules require the works to be stopped immediately, the area secured, relevant authorities and parties to be informed and the site to be inspected by relevant authority.

⁴⁶ Taonga tūturu means *an object that; (a) relates to Māori culture, or society; and (b) was, or appears to have been: (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or (ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or (iii) used by Māori; and (c) is more than 50 years old.* Protected Objects Act 1975, section 2(1).

⁴⁷ This only applies to district plan rules such as those in the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Overlay.

Under the Auckland Unitary Plan the relocation, demolition or partial demolition of a scheduled historic heritage place within the regional park designation⁴⁸ are controlled by the designation and are therefore not subject to the Historic Heritage Overlay rules.

Any works carried out for the purpose of the designation must be in accordance with the Regional Parks Management Plan (2010), and most works that involve a scheduled historic heritage place require an outline plan of works. An outline plan of works is the method used to assess the effects of the proposed works, including effects on the historic heritage values.

Scheduled historic heritage places also fall within other designations (such as the various Watercare designations for water supply). There are four Watercare designations that include a scheduled historic heritage place within their boundaries. Each of these designations contain conditions about these scheduled heritage places. These conditions are the same in both the Waitākere City District Plan and the Auckland Unitary Plan. See Map 21 in Section 8: Water catchment and supply topic for the location of all Watercare designations in the heritage area.



Huia Filter Station is a scheduled Historic Heritage Place (ID 00077) and is also covered by a Watercare designation. (Source: DPA Architects)

Number of scheduled historic heritage places

At the time of the 2013 Monitoring Report the relevant district and regional plans⁴⁹ identified 117 entries in a heritage schedule.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Designation 418

All the places included in these heritage schedules have been included in the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Overlay schedule.⁵¹ However some individual schedule entries were merged together in the Auckland Unitary Plan to create a single schedule entry. This was to reflect a holistic management approach for heritage places, rather than as a collection of individual sites, features and buildings. This means that the total number of entries reported in the 2013 Monitoring report is not directly comparable to the number included in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

The Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage schedule currently contains 114 entries that are located within the heritage area.⁵² It should be noted that in some cases there are multiple entries for the same historic heritage place e.g. the various sections of the Piha tramway.

There are three scheduled historic heritage places that are just outside the coastal boundary of the heritage area. These are not included in the 114 schedule entries. One of these places is Lion Rock where war memorial plaques are located. While strictly speaking they are not within the heritage area, Lion Rock in particular is an intrinsic part of the landscape associated with the heritage area.

Of the 114 schedule entries in the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage schedule, four places were not previously included in a heritage schedule. These are:

- ID 02481 Tara Orchard, including packing shed and homestead (former)
- ID 02519 Karangahape Pa R11_381 and R11_2096
- ID 02651 Piha Mill Site Q11_532
- ID 02652 Piha RDF (Radio Direction Finder) radar station site.



Piha RDF (Radio Direction Finder) radar station site, schedule ID 02652.

⁴⁹ Auckland Council District Plan - Operative Waitākere Section 2003 and Operative Rodney Section 2011, and the Auckland Council Regional Plan: Coastal

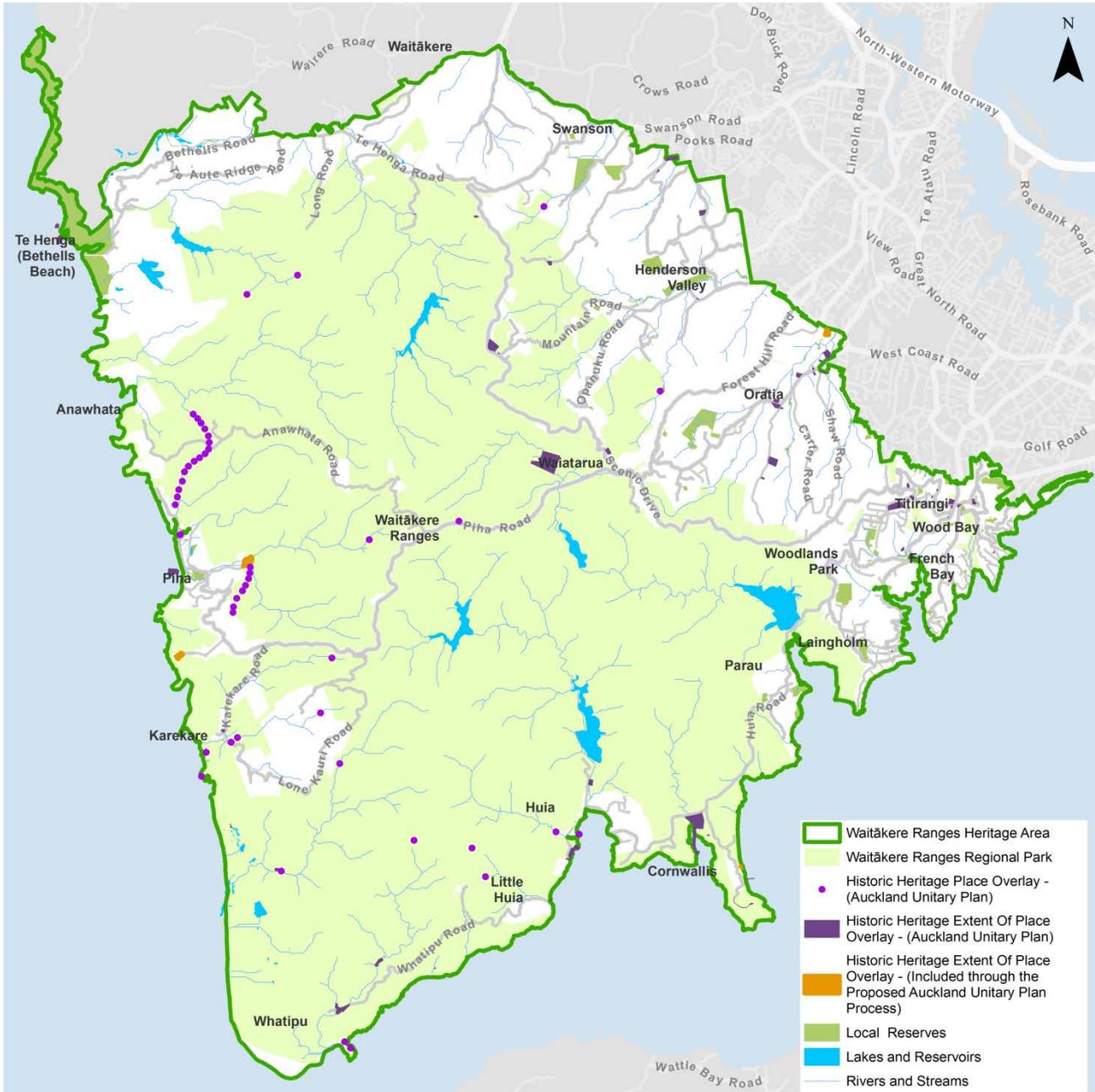
⁵⁰ Number based on 2013 Monitoring Report figures

⁵¹ Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in part): Schedule 14 Historic Heritage Schedule

⁵² Number as of 30 September 2017

Map 19 below shows the location of the historic heritage places scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part).

Map 19: Location of scheduled Historic Heritage Places in the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)



New Zealand Heritage List / Rarangi Korero

Since the 2013 Monitoring Report one new place, the Brian Brake House, has been added to the Heritage New Zealand List/Rarangi Korero. This was added in 2014. The Brian Brake House is included in the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Schedule.

Resource consents and outline plans of works related to scheduled historic heritage places

From June 2012 to August 2017 there were 17 land use resource consents granted for sites that contained a scheduled historic heritage place at the time the consent application was lodged.⁵³ Of these, six consents specifically triggered a heritage rule. Of these, three related to scheduled archaeological sites and the resource consents included conditions to manage the effects of development on the archaeological sites.

The remaining three resource consents related to scheduled heritage buildings. One was for alterations and additions to Lopdell House. The remaining two consents related to one building.⁵⁴ The first of these two consents was for alterations and additions to the building. However, once these works were underway the building was found to be structurally unsound and another consent was granted to demolish it. As of 14 August 2017 this building had not been demolished. It will not be removed from the Auckland Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Schedule until it is confirmed the building has been demolished.

For designations within the heritage area there were nine outline plans of works, or waivers for outline plans of works accepted, that had a scheduled historic heritage place on the site at the time the application was lodged.⁵⁵ For six of these, the works did not relate to the scheduled historic heritage place. The remaining three stated that the works would not impact on or have adverse effects on the scheduled historic heritage.

These statistics for scheduled historic heritage places indicate that there were not many resource consents granted or outline plans of works accepted since the 2013 Monitoring Report. However it does not examine the effect these resource consents or outline plans of work have had on the heritage values of the place. Nor do these statistics address the effect of resource consents or outline plans of work on historic heritage that is not scheduled. Therefore there is insufficient information to conclude whether historic heritage within the heritage area is being protected, restored or enhanced.

This analysis of the resource consent records was limited to the resource consent information available. It was initially based on brief descriptions of what the consent entailed. If it appeared to relate to a heritage rule analysis of the consent decision was undertaken to confirm if the consent related to one of these rules. Depending on the brief description, there is a risk that not all relevant consents were identified.

Auckland Council's Heritage Unit is currently developing a methodology for data collection and analysis of resource consents for scheduled historic heritage places across Auckland. This will not monitor the implementation of resource consents, such as whether conditions of the consent are being implemented or are achieving the intended outcome. However it

⁵³ Figures based on data generated using property identification numbers to filter the council's resource consent records. The accuracy of these results may be affected if property identification numbers changed during the last five years (e.g. subdivision) or if there are any inaccuracies in the mapping of scheduled historic heritage places.

⁵⁴ Auckland Unitary Plan (OP) Historic Heritage schedule ID 00080, 'Residence' at 12 Paturoa Road, Titirangi.

⁵⁵ Note that sites can be very large, especially in the regional park and works may not actually be in proximity to the scheduled historic heritage place.

will provide useful information for the next state of the environment report, such as the identification of which heritage rule is being triggered.

7.5 Public feedback

One of the historic heritage themes of the feedback received at the public meeting held on 15 June 2017⁵⁶, was the council's role in achieving the objectives of the Act, in particular how it manages its own assets e.g. the regional park, the road reserve, and heritage buildings and structures.⁵⁷

Specific matters of concern raised by the public include:

- the council has allowed a concession business to establish on an archaeological site at the Piha RDF Radar Station
- toilets and other parks or road infrastructure are being located in inappropriate places
- council controlled organisations are not maintaining their scheduled buildings e.g. Nihotupu Filter station.

7.6 Suggestions for the future

7.6.1 Archaeological and built heritage surveys

The work undertaken from 2013 to 2017 by the council has made good progress towards defining the state of historic heritage in the heritage area. However, the work required has not yet been fully completed. This is due to the extent of remedial work required since the inception of the heritage area monitoring programme (e.g. correcting poor quality data, inconsistent survey information and poorly maintained archives), and the funding and staff resource limitations available to undertake the work. It has become apparent from the work completed what is required to establish a heritage baseline. This baseline can provide the council with monitoring priorities to manage the ongoing condition of sites and to gauge the level of intervention that may be required to conserve site integrity. The recommended work includes:

Short term – required baseline (completion of stage 1):

- Completion of the priority survey and data capture (270 sites)⁵⁸ including monitoring forms that set priorities for monitoring, management, and enhancement.
- Identification of GIS extents for heritage sites in Auckland Council reserves.
- Completion of paperwork and digital database updates.

Ongoing development once baseline established:

⁵⁶ See section 1.8 of this report for more details on the public meeting.

⁵⁷ This included Auckland council- controlled organisations (CCOs) e.g. Watercare and Auckland Transport

⁵⁸ This total includes only the priority sites across the heritage area on public land.

- Initiation of Stage 2 (medium term implementation monitoring programme). This includes the ongoing review and monitoring of historic heritage items based on priority survey data or assigned risk level, with repeat monitoring based on two, five and 10 yearly cycles as appropriate.
- Production of heritage management/maintenance plans for public open space reserves in the heritage area. These would provide clear operational guidelines to protect or remediate individual heritage sites in public spaces that may be detrimentally affected by high recreational use.
- Production of management/maintenance plans for key scheduled buildings in Auckland Council ownership within the heritage area.
- Formulation of practical best-practice guidelines for owners of CHI listed heritage buildings within the heritage area.
- Prepare and implement a conservation assessment of the Piha Tramway that runs from Anawhata Stream in the north to Paratutai in the south.⁵⁹

Additional long-term objectives include:

- Initiation of Stage 3 (long term ongoing monitoring and management programmes). This includes survey and assessment of low priority interior and private property sites.
- The formulation of management programmes/initiatives to manage adverse effects on significant sites or associated groups of sites following monitoring outcomes. This may include the formulation of site-specific conservation plans, management of public access, stabilisation methods and/or rescue excavation of information.
- The development of strategies to increase public access and awareness of historic heritage sites in the heritage area through public education and on site interpretation.
- Identification of various heritage research projects and objectives to increase public awareness/education and/or aid management of specific sites, etc. This may include the formulation of heritage pamphlets, thematic studies, heritage trails, site interpretation and site enhancement (Waitākere Ranges Regional Parks Management Plan Implementation Strategy and Interpretation Guidelines).
- Implement recommendations for additional research for scheduled sites and assist Auckland Unitary Plan schedule assessment.

7.6.2 Collection and analysis of resource consents and outline plans of works data

For a meaningful and robust analysis of the effects of development on historic heritage within the heritage area, more appropriate data needs to be readily available. This may require an enhancement to the council's resource consent processing software.

The following improvements would be beneficial to future analysis:

- accurate identification of which resource consent applications 'trigger' a heritage rule for scheduled historic heritage places e.g. earthworks, demolition or destruction, modification etc.

⁵⁹ Waitākere Ranges Regional Parks Management Plan section 17.19

- accurate identification of which resource consents affect historic heritage that is not scheduled
- accurate identification and analysis of the type of conditions placed on resource consents and what outcome the conditions achieved e.g. restore or enhance the heritage feature, or mitigation of adverse effects on the heritage feature
- accurate identification of when accidental discovery protocols have been triggered for archaeological sites, human remains and kōiwi, and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tūturu.

As indicated above, heritage maintenance/management plans for public spaces provide clear operational guidance. Because many scheduled historic heritage places are located within the regional park, the RPMP is essential to the management of these places. When the RPMP is reviewed consideration should be given to the effectiveness of the current historic and cultural heritage objectives and policies.

7.7 Funding implications of activities

The Waitākere Ranges Local Board has funded the 2015 Historic Heritage Data Collation, Review and Rationalisation Report, the 2016 built heritage survey and the research topics completed to date (2014-2017). From the 2014/2015 financial year to the 2016/2017 financial year \$139,509 was spent on these projects. See Appendix 1 for further details.

The primary additional cost for establishing the baseline data required to monitor the heritage of the heritage area has been the archaeological site survey, associated monitoring assessments and data upgrade. To date this work has been undertaken by the council's Heritage Unit. However, time restrictions to undertake the survey has limited progress with only 38 per cent of the 653 priority sites on public land completed to date.

The process of digitising upgraded site information and GIS site extents from Stage 1 fieldwork is ongoing and will be completed by the Heritage Unit.⁶⁰ Upgraded information will be updated on the national⁶¹ and regional⁶² heritage databases, to ensure appropriate dissemination of heritage information for archaeologists and Auckland Council staff. This ongoing work by the Heritage Unit requires ongoing funding and resources (and is contingent on the wider Heritage Unit work programme).

The timeframes for the initiation of medium to long-term monitoring programmes (Stages 2 and 3) are contingent on funding and the completion of Stage 1. It is envisaged that once the baseline data has been collected and set up, long-term monitoring requirements and management programmes would require ongoing funding.

⁶⁰ Undertaking survey of the low priority sites, primarily located on private land is not a priority at this point due to the associated consultation required.

⁶¹ New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite <http://www.archsite.org.nz/>

⁶² Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) <https://chi.net.nz/>

Sub-topic: Scheduled trees

7.8 What is included in this topic

This topic relates to trees that are scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan through the Notable Tree Overlay. Individual and groups of trees have been included in the Notable Tree Overlay for their significant historic, botanical, or amenity values. Most of these scheduled trees were also included in the Auckland Council District Plan - Operative Waitākere Section 2003 (Waitākere City District Plan) schedule of heritage vegetation.⁶³

The 2013 Monitoring Report did not specifically include any monitoring or commentary on the state of scheduled trees. However comments received at a heritage area public meeting⁶⁴ and media coverage have shown that the removal of trees continues to be of concern for many people.

These scheduled notable trees contribute to the natural heritage values of the heritage area. They cannot be easily described as any one specific heritage feature as set out in section 7 of the Act. Rather they fit across the various heritage features depending on the values they are scheduled for. For example some trees will have historical or cultural associations or will be considered to be evidence of past human activities. Other trees will be part of prominent terrestrial indigenous ecosystems, or part of the wider landscape. Others play an important role in ensuring the built environment remains subservient to the natural and rural landscape.

As discussed in section 1.5.3 of this report, amendments to the RMA in 2013 changed how tree protection rules could be applied in a district plan. This meant that for urban environment allotments trees would need to be specifically included in a schedule or list to be protected, rather than through 'general tree protection' rules.⁶⁵ While significant parts of the heritage area do not meet the RMA definition of 'urban environment allotment', many of the more developed areas do e.g. Titirangi, Laingholm, Waima and Woodlands Park.

For the purposes of this report only the Auckland Unitary Plan Notable Tree Overlay or Waitākere City District Plan Heritage Vegetation is discussed. However it should be noted that there are other planning methods in the Auckland Unitary Plan that manage trees and/or vegetation clearance e.g. Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Overlay, or Auckland-wide rules applying to Trees in roads (Chapter E17) or Trees in open space zones (Chapter E16). In particular the Significant Ecological Area Overlay covers significantly large parts of the heritage area.

7.9 Key findings

Relevant heritage features (section 7 of the Act): 2(a), (i), (j), (k)

⁶³ Heritage Appendix - Heritage Vegetation

⁶⁴ 15 June 2017

⁶⁵ RMA sections 76(4A) – 76(4D)

Summary – state of scheduled trees

- Since mid-2012 an additional 74 trees or groups of trees within the heritage area have specifically been recognised for their significant natural heritage value by being added to the schedule.
- There were only a small number of resource consents or outline plan of works granted that specifically triggered a scheduled tree rule in a district or regional plan.

Progress made towards achieving the objectives:

- There is insufficient information available to determine if progress is being made towards achieving the objectives of the Act in relation to scheduled trees (e.g. no information on the physical health of scheduled trees or the effects of unconsented development).

7.10 What we measure changes against

For this report, two indicators are used to ‘measure’ the ‘state’ of scheduled trees.

The first is the number of trees or groups of trees within the heritage area that are included within the Notable Tree Overlay in the Auckland Unitary Plan or the Heritage Vegetation appendix in the Waitākere City District Plan.⁶⁶

The second indicator is the number of consented developments on sites where scheduled trees are located, in particular the number of consents granted to cut down/remove a scheduled tree.

For information relating to vegetation removal see Section 5: Development and consent activity topic (i.e. consents relating to trees and other vegetation that are not a scheduled Notable Tree).

7.11 Changes between 2013 and 2018**Changes to the district planning framework for scheduled notable trees 2013 to 2018**

The 2013 Monitoring Report did not include any commentary on trees that were scheduled through the Waitākere City District Plan.

As a baseline to measure changes since the 2013 Monitoring Report, there were 38 trees or groups of trees within the heritage area that were included in the Waitākere City District Plan Heritage Vegetation Appendix in mid-2012.⁶⁷ Resource consent was required for

⁶⁶ This number is based on line entries within the schedule rather than the number of actual trees.

⁶⁷ This number is based on line entries within the schedule rather than the number of actual trees. There were no trees within the heritage area that were scheduled in the Rodney District Plan.

works within the dripline⁶⁸ or the removal of these tree(s).⁶⁹ Resource consent was also required for pruning these trees if the proposed activity did not meet the permitted standards.⁷⁰

In 2013, an additional 62 trees or groups of trees within the heritage area were added to the Waitākere City District Plan Heritage Vegetation Appendix through Plan Change 41.⁷¹ This was in response to the 2013 amendments to the RMA which removed general tree protection rules for 'urban allotments'.⁷²

All trees that were included in the Waitākere City District Plan Heritage Vegetation Appendix (including those added through Plan Change 41) were included in the Auckland Unitary Plan schedule of Notable Trees (Schedule 10). However some schedule entries from the Waitākere City District Plan were split into more than one schedule entry in the Auckland Unitary Plan. This means that the number of schedule entries is not directly comparable between the two plans.

In addition to all the trees carried over from the Waitākere City District Plan, 12 new trees or groups of trees were added to the Auckland Unitary Plan through the unitary plan hearings process. A total of 114 trees or groups of trees within the heritage area are now included in the Auckland Unitary Plan schedule of Notable Trees.⁷³

Therefore since the 2013 Monitoring Report an additional 74 trees or groups of trees within the heritage area have been specifically recognised for their significant natural heritage value.

Of the 114 schedule entries in the Auckland Unitary Plan, 69 include kauri, pōhutukawa and/or rātā trees. As discussed in the Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems topic, kauri dieback disease is a significant risk to kauri trees within the heritage area. Myrtle rust is also an emerging threat for trees such as pōhutukawa and rātā. In the future both diseases could have a significant impact on the health and viability of scheduled notable trees within the heritage area.

The above statistics assume that there are no errors in the Auckland Unitary Plan Notable Tree schedule and mapping. It should be noted that the council is currently undertaking a full review of the Notable Tree schedule to ensure the information is accurate and up-to-date. This includes checking that Notable Trees are mapped on the correct location. This review will lead to a plan change in 2018 to amend the schedule and mapping where required.

⁶⁸ Limited discretionary activity resource consent

⁶⁹ Non-complying activity resource consent

⁷⁰ Limited discretionary activity resource consent

⁷¹ Heritage Appendix of the Waitākere City District Plan. This number is based on line entries within the schedule rather than the number of actual trees.

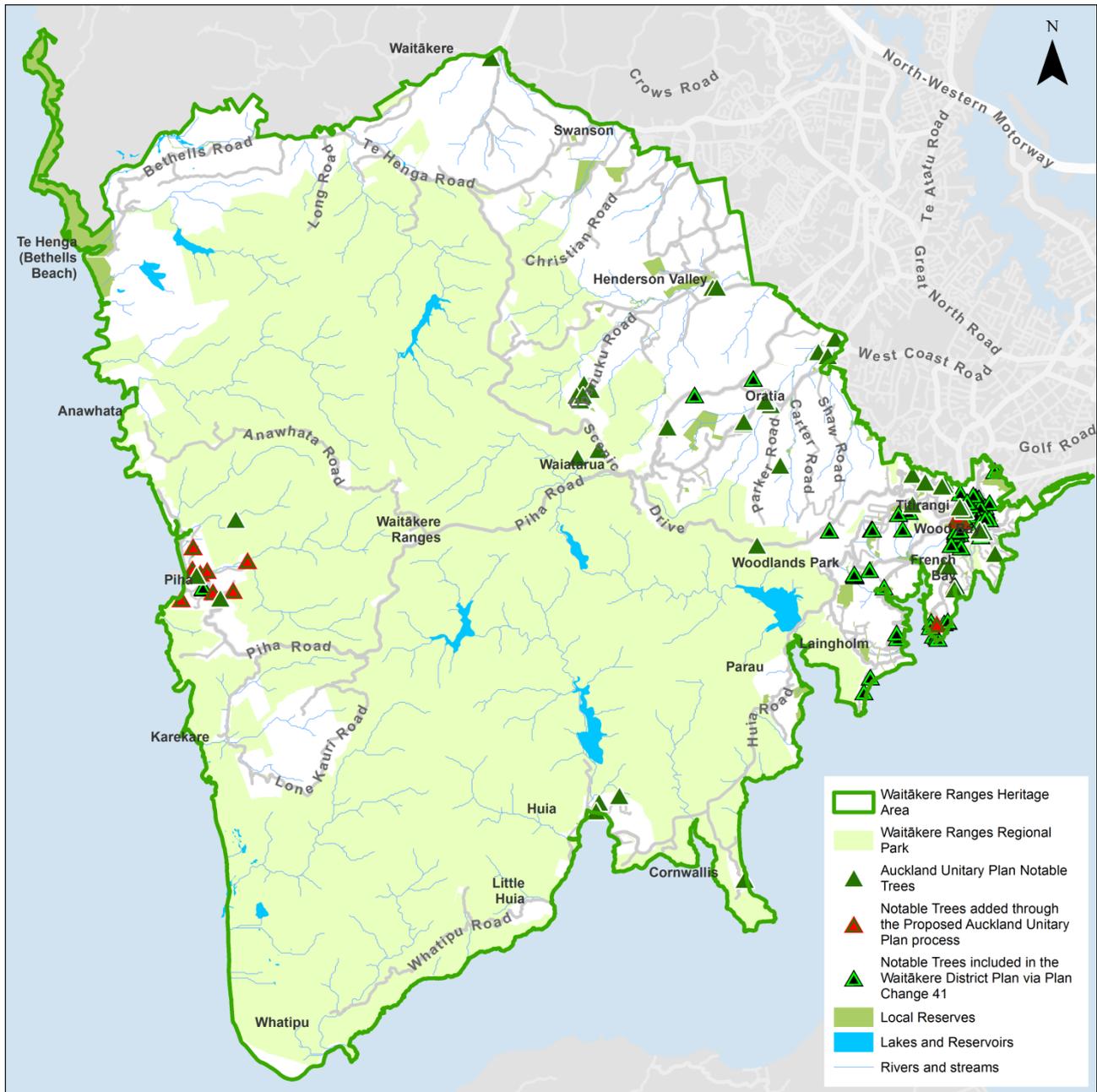
⁷² See section 1.5.3 of this report for additional information on the RMA amendments

⁷³ As of 30 September 2017.



Pōhutukawa on the road reserve outside 8 Garden Rd, Piha was added to the Notable Trees schedule through the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process (ID 2129).

Map 20: Location of scheduled Notable Trees (Auckland Unitary Plan), showing which were added through Plan Change 41, and which were added through Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan process.



Resource consents and outline plans of works related to scheduled notable trees

Under the Waitākere City District Plan removal of a scheduled tree was subject to a non-complying resource consent. Works within the dripline of a scheduled tree required a limited discretionary resource consent. In the Auckland Unitary Plan the removal of a scheduled tree is subject to a discretionary resource consent. Works within the dripline of a scheduled tree that does not meet the permitted standards requires a restricted discretionary resource consent.

Between June 2012 to August 2017, 28 land use or tree resource consents have been granted/approved where the site contains a scheduled tree(s).⁷⁴ Further investigation of these resource consents showed that only five of these required resource consent for a rule directly relating to the scheduled tree. Of these, three related to work within the dripline of the tree(s) and the remaining two were for tree removal.

The resource consents for works within the dripline of the tree(s) generally contained conditions to protect the health of the tree. For the two consents to remove a scheduled tree, the poor health of the tree and safety risks were the reasons for granting the consent. No resource consent applications were declined that related to tree removal, works within the dripline, or trimming/pruning.

There were 27 outline plans of works, or waivers for outline plans of works from June 2012 to August 2017 across the heritage area. Of these, two were for sites that had a scheduled heritage tree(s) on the site at the time the application was lodged.⁷⁵ However neither of these directly related to the scheduled tree.

These statistics for scheduled notable trees indicate that since the 2013 Monitoring Report, there were not many resource consents granted and no outline plans of works accepted, that directly related to a scheduled tree. However, this information is insufficient to determine the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Act in relation to scheduled notable trees. For example, this does not measure the physical health of the trees. Nor does it capture the effect of any unconsented works on the trees, such as illegal removal (i.e. without consent granted).

7.12 Suggestions for the future

To determine the state of scheduled notable trees and the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Act, more information is required. Like historic heritage, more readily available resource consent/outline plan of works data would be beneficial to future analysis. This may require similar enhancements to the council's resource consent processing software, such as:

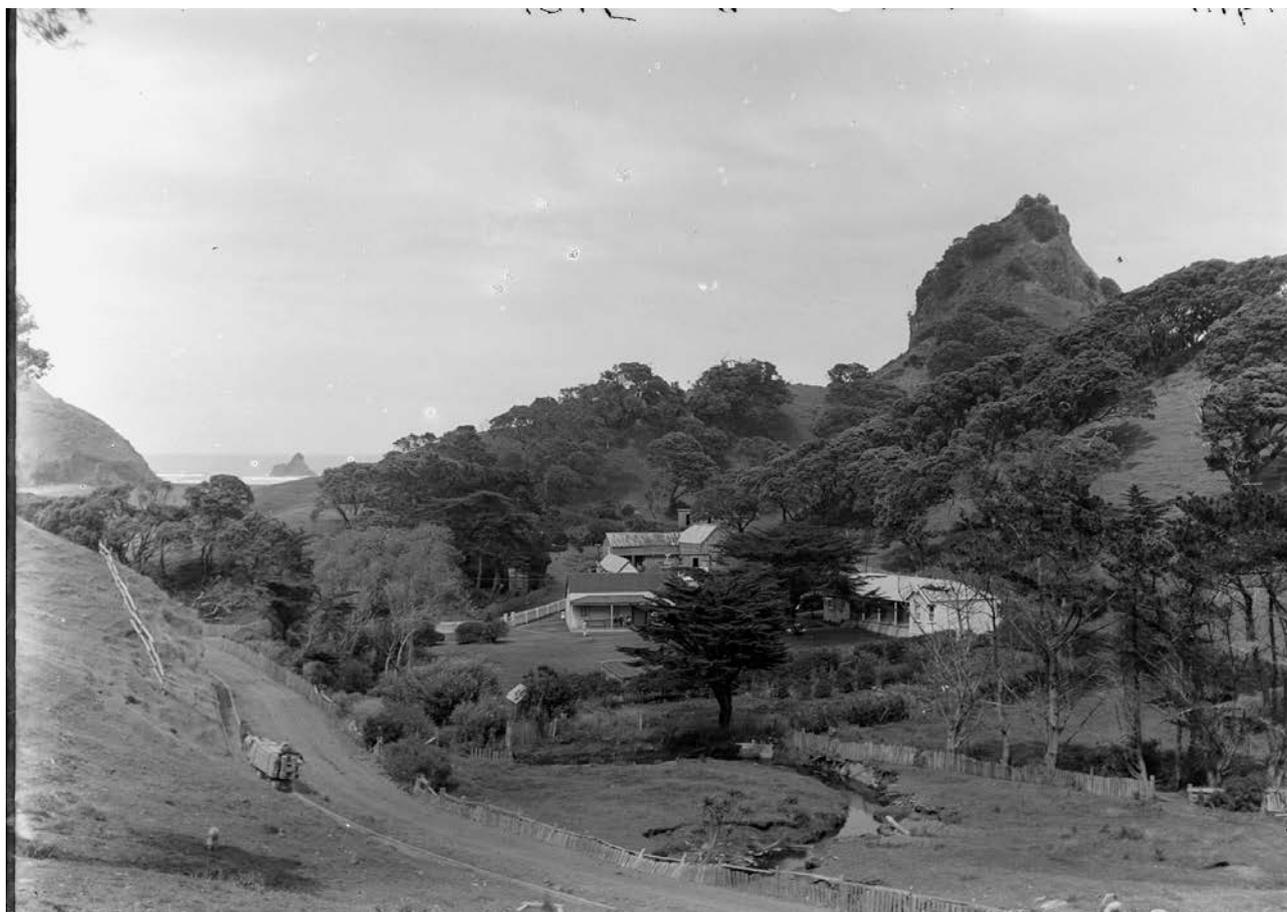
- accurate identification of which resource consents 'trigger' a notable tree rule e.g. tree removal, works within the dripline, and trimming and pruning
- accurate identification and analysis of the type of conditions placed on resource consents.

⁷⁴ This data was generated and analysed in the same way as the historic heritage section. This means that the accuracy of these results may be affected depending on the brief description of the resource consent/outline plan of works or if the property identification numbers changed.

⁷⁵ Note that sites can be very large, especially in the regional park and works may not actually be in proximity to the scheduled historic heritage place.

Monitoring the health and viability of scheduled trees would also contribute to future analysis, especially due to the significant risk posed by kauri dieback and myrtle rust diseases.

While including trees in the Notable Tree schedule is the primary method for managing and protecting significant trees, it is not the only method available in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Trees in roads and open space zones also significantly contribute to the heritage features, regardless of whether they are included in the Notable Tree schedule. Future consideration should be given to how these can be monitored in the future.



A view of Karekare showing the beach, Farley's Boarding House and the timber tram from Piha. (Source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1464-1)