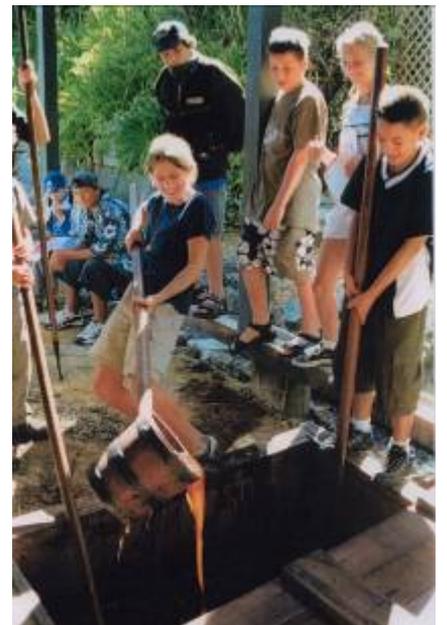




Briefing for the Incoming Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage

21 November 2008



Cover images © New Zealand Historic Places Trust

From left:

Highwic in Auckland is one of the 48 properties nationwide administered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Conservation work at Kikopiri Marae, Ohau.

Students experience the tannery at Pompallier, Russell, a working museum where past methods of tanning, printing and bookbinding can be seen.

Message from Mr John Acland, Chair, NZHPT Board and Dr Tumu te Heuheu, Chair, Maori Heritage Council

E nga rangatira, tena koutou.

On behalf of the Board and the Maori Heritage Council, we extend a warm welcome you as the Minister of Arts, Culture and Heritage and acknowledge your long history of involvement in, and support for, this important sector.

As this briefing document explains, we aim to ensure that the potential social and economic benefits of our national heritage are fully realised.

The outcomes we are working for are simple. We aim to see present and future generations of New Zealanders enjoying a sense of place, identity and belonging, and actively encouraging the survival of places that reflect our unique culture and heritage.

NZHPT will do this by ensuring that our heritage places are identified, their stories are told and, where possible, they survive to be appreciated by present and future generations.

The social cohesion gained from a strong sense of national identity has been identified by Treasury as a common prerequisite of successful market economies. The NZHPT has changed dramatically since it was reviewed in 1998, ensuring it is best placed to help develop and reinforce New Zealanders' sense of identity and belonging.

The most significant changes have taken place since 2005, when the organisation both underwent a capability review and became a Crown Entity. The review's recommendations sought to improve NZHPT's management, governance and funding, and the transition to Crown Entity status also entailed an upgrade in our management and governance systems to meet the requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

That work programme has been successfully completed, creating an organisation that can respond to our changing social and economic environment.

In that time, government funding increased by almost \$3.8 million, to \$10.5 million in the year ended 30 June 2008. Crown funding has increased to a point where 98 percent of our work is accomplished by permanent staff. NZHPT also received a further \$2.67 million in revenue from other sources, bringing our budget to \$13.1 million for the last financial year.

In spite of this, we are not yet in a financially sustainable position. In particular, funding remains well short of what is required for the sustainable management of all 48 properties administered by NZHPT.

To help address this, we are currently implementing a programme to increase revenue through further cost recovery, increasing property visitor numbers and merchandise sales, increasing our membership fee and through grants and donations. To the extent that we are unable to increase it – particularly in a tightening global economy – NZHPT is evaluating options for reducing costs.

New Zealanders are increasingly aware of their culture and heritage and the contribution it makes to national identity. This is symbolised by what we try to protect.

Public reaction to events of cultural and heritage significance reinforce this. The huge response to the return of the unknown soldier, the theft of Napier's Pania of the Reef, and this year's nationwide reaction to the demolition and removal of the Greymouth War Memorial Gates are recent examples.

The latter highlights a point of concern for the Board and Maori Heritage Council, that the legislative and regulatory framework is not yet providing the level of protection for these places that we would wish.

But although challenges such as this remain, NZHPT is strongly placed to continue its growth and development and through its Heritage Destinations Group, to make further contributions to cultural tourism and economic development.

Over the coming term, both the Board and the Maori Heritage Council look forward to working closely with our Minister and the Government, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, iwi and hapu, local bodies, and communities across the country.

Na reira, ka nui nga mihi atu ki a koe, ki a koutou katoa.



Mr John Acland



Dr Tumu te Heuheu

Introducing the New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga

The NZ Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (NZHPT) is New Zealand's leading national historic heritage agency. Established in 1955, it is an autonomous Crown entity in terms of the Crown Entities Act 2004, governed by its Board established under the Historic Places Act 1993.

NZHPT has changed considerably over the past ten years. The organisation has moved from a primarily volunteer run organisation to a professional, decentralised structure with some 107 staff FTEs. Recognising this change, funding from Government has tripled over this time to \$10.5 million in 2007/08. A 50 year cyclical maintenance plan for properties managed by NZHPT has been prepared. Requiring an average of \$1.95 million per year, this is currently funded at \$700,000. In this financial year, a further \$400,000 is available for development and interpretation for all 48 properties. The latter is used to leverage additional grant funding from a range of third party donors.

In 2005, NZHPT became an autonomous Crown entity, forging a closer relationship with Government. For its part, NZHPT has taken a number of significant steps to enhance its role and performance as guardian of the nation's historic places:

- The Historic Places Act 1993 was amended in 2006 reducing the size of the Board and Maori Heritage Council governance bodies, improving the consistency in registration notification processes and clarifying some sections of the Act.
- With support from the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, the Board commissioned an independent Capability Review of NZHPT to assess the organisation's capability and performance in delivering upon stakeholder expectations. Several recommendations have been actioned however, resourcing has prevented some recommendations from being implemented.
- A review of registration procedures was carried out by Professor Skelton, a former Environment Court Judge, who found that the processes were robust and recommended increased statutory recognition of the role of NZHPT.

Organisational Structure

The NZHPT is governed by a Board of Trustees who are appointed by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage on the basis of their skills, knowledge or cultural background relating to historic heritage. Three Board members are elected by the NZHPT's ordinary members. The current chairperson is Mr John O Acland.

The Board of Trustees is assisted in governance matters by the Maori Heritage Council, established under section 84 of the Historic Places Act 1993. The functions of the Maori Heritage Council include:

- The protection of Maori heritage;
- That NZHPT meets the needs of Maori in a culturally appropriate manner;
- To develop programmes for the identification and conservation of Maori heritage; and
- To assist the NZHPT to develop and reflect a bicultural view in the exercise of its powers and functions.

The members of the Council are appointed on the basis of having skills, knowledge or cultural background appropriate to the protection of historic heritage relating to Maori. The current chairperson is Dr Tumu Te Heuheu, Paramount Chief of Ngati Tuwharetoa. Appendix 1 contains a full list of current NZHPT Board and Maori Heritage Council members.

The Board conducted a full review of its governance procedures in 2005 and completes an annual self assessment. Early in 2005, the Board commissioned Graeme Nahkies (BoardWorks International) to undertake a governance 'stock-take' exercise, which included:

- the process of Chief Executive performance management;
- governance principles and policies;
- risk management; and
- the relationship between the Chief Executive and the Board.

As a result, the Board made a number of improvements to its governance procedures. The improvements include a clear vision and strategy for governance, performance monitoring, and understanding the accountabilities and role of the Board.

The NZHPT operates a decentralised operational structure:

- (1) The national office, based at Antrim House in Wellington, provides national service and support functions.
- (2) The NZHPT's Maori Heritage Team is established within the NZHPT's staff structure at national, regional and area levels.
- (3) There are regional offices in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and area offices in Kerikeri, Tauranga and Dunedin.
- (4) A National Heritage Destinations Group manages the 17 staffed properties and a further 31 un-staffed properties throughout New Zealand for which NZHPT is responsible.
- (5) The NZHPT has over 26,000 members, and has 21 branch committees, elected by the members, in operation throughout New Zealand.

Appendix 2 details the NZHPT's organisational structure.

Role of the NZHPT

The NZHPT's effectiveness and strength lie in its integrated heritage role. The NZHPT combines extensive functions of heritage identification and research, regulatory protection, property management, advocacy, policy, promotion and public membership. This range of functions is often separated in overseas jurisdictions.

The NZHPT role in the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of historical and cultural heritage is extensive and nationwide. This role includes:

- Leadership on heritage issues important to New Zealand.
- Assisting Maori communities to identify and recognise wahi tapu, and helping in the restoration of historic marae-related buildings and structures.

- Managing, administering, and control of heritage properties. The NZHPT manages, administers, and owns some 48 nationally significant properties.
- Providing and distributing advice and information to support protection and conservation of heritage places.
- Establishing and maintaining the Register of historic places, historic areas, wahi tapu, and wahi tapu areas.
- Issuing and monitoring compliance with archaeological authorities under section 14 of the Historic Places Act with regard to activities that may destroy, damage, or modify archaeological sites.
- Statutory advocacy for the protection of historic and cultural heritage under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, and related resource management legislation. This role includes issuing of heritage orders and the negotiation and execution of heritage covenants.
- Providing grants or advances of money to property owners for the restoration and protection of heritage places under the Government's National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund.

Strategic Direction

This briefing should be read in conjunction with NZHPT's Statement of Intent 2008-2011. This document outlines the outcomes, objectives and strategies of the Board and the Maori Heritage Council, including broad priorities for expanding the NZHPT's capabilities.

As a summary, the NZHPT has set a clear direction for the next three years, which includes the following:

- Increasing the visibility of the NZHPT's national historic heritage leadership and advice role.
- Working with other agencies and groups to increase the profile of heritage, improve heritage survival and provide heritage education and training.
- Supporting whanau, hapu and iwi to achieve successful management and protection of their heritage places. In particular, to support the conservation of historic marae and papakainga and to ensure traditional skills and knowledge of conservation is passed onto future generations.
- Enhancing the management of NZHPT's heritage properties and exploring opportunities to improve this resource as part of a national network of heritage properties integrated into regional tourism trails.
- Maintaining, upgrading, and improving accessibility to the Register of historic places, historic areas, wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas.
- Enhancing the protection of significant archaeological sites.
- Implementing a strategic approach to heritage protection and statutory advocacy to improve historic heritage outcomes within resource management and planning procedures.
- Ensuring the proper administration of the National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund to achieve high quality heritage outcomes for nationally significant places in private ownership.
- Improving the organisational capability of the NZHPT. This issue has been the subject of an independent review.

Current work

The work of the NZHPT relates to four key areas: organisational capability, heritage appreciation, heritage survival and heritage identification.

ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

Over the past three years, the Organisational Capability Development Programme has been a significant feature of the NZHPT work programme. Specific projects and initiatives that comprised the first stage of the work programme have been completed and are now accepted and working features of the organisation's activities. Ensuring NZHPT's long term financial sustainability is a key objective.

In the 2008/09 financial year a number of significant organisational capability activities will occur. NZHPT will:

- Complete the intranet development programme.
- Complete re-development of the web-site
- Implement the bi-cultural development programme that is currently in development.
- Complete a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of management and communication tools put in place over the past two years.
- Further develop Key Performance Indicators that more accurately reflect and measure the value added by the organisation.
- Implement a number of third party revenue initiatives.

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

(1) Heritage Leadership, Education, Information and Advice

There is an increasing awareness of the role our heritage plays in shaping New Zealand's distinct culture and also the economic opportunity it provides through increased cultural tourism. For these reasons regions and communities throughout New Zealand are becoming more focused on their significant heritage places as being symbolic of this sense of identity. This is generating increased expectations of NZHPT for heritage leadership, information and advice. Both public and local government enquiries have increased dramatically in recent years. NZHPT is also taking a more active role in cultural tourism initiatives in partnership with regional and national tourism operators and agencies.

NZHPT seeks to work collaboratively with local and central government agencies, iwi, hapu, local heritage organisations, businesses, and property owners to identify and recognise significant places of historic and cultural heritage.

The organization also currently has 26,000 members and this number has steadily increased over the past three years. Our membership includes individuals, not-for-profit organisations, businesses and local authorities. Many NZHPT members hold prominent positions within local authorities, community boards and other organisations. The members elect district branch committees that operate at local level on local heritage projects, heritage promotion and events. The NZHPT recently revised the Branch Committee Rules so that these volunteer committees are no longer involved in NZHPT's regulatory and key statutory functions.

The membership provides local engagement opportunities and a pool of volunteers for promotional activities. NZHPT is currently strengthening and modernising its

volunteer programme to further engage both our members and the wider community. This can potentially offset our operational costs such as assisting in maintaining some of our properties.

The NZHPT works with many different agencies and local heritage organisations to progress the recognition of historic and cultural heritage. The NZHPT contributed towards the progress of the World Heritage Site nomination process supporting the work of the Department of Conservation. The NZHPT is a member of COHANZ (Heritage Chairs and Officials Australia and New Zealand) which is developing standards and guides applicable to heritage within an Australasian context.

Heritage information and advice is provided to government agencies and local authorities. For example, the NZHPT provides advice and assistance under the Regional Museums Policy for Capital Construction Projects and the Policy for Government Departments' Management of Historic Heritage. Both of these policies have been prepared by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. NZHPT formulates heritage conservation policy and best practice guidelines.

The NZHPT recently published the "Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage" guidelines series for practitioners working with heritage in the resource management environment. The guidelines provide non-statutory direction on historic heritage issues and legislation, particularly the RMA, Building Act 2004, and the Overseas Investment Act 2005. A key aspect of the guidelines is best practice or model heritage provisions for RMA regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans. The guidance highlights the important role of these policy statements and plans in managing historic heritage in New Zealand. A copy of the guidance can be accessed from the NZHPT website (www.historic.org.nz).

The NZHPT publishes the very popular quarterly *Heritage New Zealand* magazine (audited circulation of 19,000, readership of over 100,000). Revenue from advertisers positioning themselves within heritage niche markets helps to offset production costs. The magazine is fully funded by membership subscriptions.

A monthly newsletter is currently emailed to around 6,000 recipients, ensuring up-to-date information about heritage issues is available throughout the year.

(2) Maori Heritage

Maori communities are increasingly concerned with, and active in, the protection and management of their heritage and expect to be consulted and assisted. The NZHPT seeks to support whanau, hapu and iwi to achieve successful management and protection of their heritage places and increase public awareness and appreciation of Maori heritage places and their value to Maori and New Zealand.

The conservation of historic marae and papakainga is a special challenge facing many Maori communities. These buildings are unique in the world and of huge importance to both Maori and the nation as a whole.

The NZHPT provides a nationwide programme of conservation advice and practical training to support whanau, hapu and iwi to manage their built heritage. Current aspects of the programme include:

- Conservation workshops to support Maori built heritage conservation projects and provide knowledge and build skills in timber preservation;
- Response to requests for conservation and funding advice for marae heritage conservation; and

- Response to disaster situations affecting Maori built heritage.

The NZHPT considers there is a significant opportunity and need to expand this very important programme, especially the training of Maori conservators to preserve their historic materials and buildings.

Other core business of the Maori Heritage Team includes:

- Research, consultation, and administration relating to the registration of wahi tapu, wahi tapu areas and historic places and historic areas of interest to Maori;
- Formulation and implementing Maori heritage policy;
- Facilitating and implementing assessments of Maori values in relation to applications to destroy, damage or modify archaeological sites; and
- Advocating provision for Maori heritage protection in regional council and territorial authority policy statements, plans and consent processes.

Specific collaborative initiatives relating to Maori heritage include:

- Working with iwi and hapu on iwi management plans and planning documents under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- Conservation of rock art; and
- Working with iwi and hapu in response to requests from the Office of Treaty Settlements.

In addition, a key priority of NZHPT is to work with local authorities to protect wahi tapu within resource management frameworks. For example, the NZHPT is currently working with Waikato-Tainui to increase the number of cultural sites that are protected by being listed in the district plans in Waikato River area.

(3) Heritage Destinations (NZHPT Properties)

The NZHPT is the custodian of a portfolio of heritage properties of importance to the nation (listed in Appendix 3). Many of these properties are well known and visited such as the Kerikeri Stone Store, Pompallier at Russell, Alberton in Auckland, Te Porere Redoubt in Ruapehu District, Old St Paul's in Wellington, Timeball Station in Lyttelton, and Totara Estate near Oamaru. Collectively, the property portfolio is titled Heritage Destinations, which signals an increased focus on visitation and accessibility by both New Zealanders and international tourists.

Some properties include significant collections of relevant chattels or objects. NZHPT has recently embarked on a collections cataloguing project to record all those objects in NZHPT's management into a comprehensive database. The NZHPT holds some 80,000 items in its collections – three times that of Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa's social history collection. Stage two of the cataloguing project will audit all objects against records and provide recommendations for improvement in storage and display conditions. It will also highlight conservation needs for future action and funding.

Together the management of these properties constitutes the largest small museum operation in New Zealand. Management arrangements include leasing, management committees, joint consultative committees and partnership with an iwi management authority. Some properties are staffed and admission is charged for. Some have associated businesses such as venue hire and retail.

During 2007/2008, the NZHPT properties received over 141,000 visitors (excluding functions) at its properties which generated total revenue (excluding sale of goods) of over \$395,000. Total visitation for the year was over 188,000 and total revenue

\$938,734.

Currently, funding for the properties is made up from both Government and non-government sources. Grants from the NZ Lottery Grants Board and other independent sources make up a significant part of the funding for this work. This project funding is vital to enable some properties to become important tourist destinations. In 2007/08 over \$223,000 was sourced from grants for Heritage Destinations projects.

The NZHPT has developed a Properties Strategy 2005-08. This document aims to ensure that critical improvements are made to NZHPT's key properties, to showcase them and their stories within heritage landscapes, and to position them in broader cultural tourism networks.

Detailed project lists have been prepared and prioritised and Property Management Plans are being developed for all NZHPT properties. A 50-year cyclical maintenance plan for properties managed by NZHPT has been prepared requiring an average of \$1.95 million per year (currently funded at \$700,000). Development and interpretation funding currently available is \$400,000 for all 48 properties.

HERITAGE SURVIVAL

(4) Archaeology

New Zealand has a rich archaeological resource and many archaeological sites are of importance to the nation. These sites include shipwrecks, historic pa and villages, battle sites, rock art sites, stone walls, gardens, whaling stations and gold mining landscapes. Since the 1950s, the New Zealand Archaeological Association has recorded over 60,000 archaeological sites.

The NZHPT is focused on protecting significant archaeological sites: those sites that are really important to the nation and are critical in providing information about the historical development of its peoples, especially Maori.

The NZHPT's main tool to protect archaeological sites is the archaeological authority provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993. These provisions mean any person wishing to destroy, damage, modify or investigate any archaeological site in New Zealand must apply to the NZHPT for an authority to do so. The NZHPT administers the archaeological authority process in a way that protects archaeological sites wherever possible and, where they are to be destroyed, damaged or modified, ensures that significant information is retained and documented in a credible, consistent and coherent fashion.

Where breaches of the archaeological provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 have occurred in recent years, prosecutions have been successfully pursued in the Courts. These cases have resulted in more widespread respect for the protection of archaeological sites under the Act.

With interagency co-operation, land use planning processes under the Resource Management Act and the archaeological authority process under the Historic Places Act can be closely integrated. The NZHPT has targeted regions of high archaeological importance to ensure that proposed activities are not unduly restricted or delayed. For example, in the Bay of Plenty, the NZHPT has strong ties with the regional council and district councils, and these networks have facilitated a regional approach to archaeological information. In Southland, the NZHPT has worked with the regional council to research the effects of coastal erosion on archaeological sites.

The protection of significant archaeological sites requires close working co-operation between the NZHPT and other land use and development agencies. For this reason, the NZHPT has built strong ties with industry sector groups such as the forest industry and Transit New Zealand.

An excavation at Cooks Cove in Tolaga Bay was recently promoted through weblogs and video footage on the NZHPT website increasing public awareness and understanding of heritage.

(5) Improving Heritage Survival

There are growing community expectations that the NZHPT will play a stronger heritage advocacy role that leads to greater heritage protection in resource management processes. The NZHPT works closely with land use regulators and owners to seek the protection of heritage values while constantly seeking opportunities for continued economic viability of the places concerned. To do so it is primarily focused on improving the provisions of district and regional plans to encourage both economic and heritage sustainability.

The recognition of historic heritage as a matter of national importance, inserted into the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) in 2003, has resulted in numerous initiatives, reviews, and plan changes involving heritage at the local authority level. The NZHPT has focused on building solid working relationships with local authorities and community organisations, providing input to reviews and plan changes, and where necessary, providing advice and information in relation to specific resource consent applications.

NZHPT has recently assessed the heritage provisions of all district plans in New Zealand. The results of this assessment provide a basis on which NZHPT can work with Councils to enable them to meet their obligations under the RMA and community expectations. NZHPT is investigating and promoting new planning incentive mechanisms to encourage heritage survival.

The NZHPT welcomed the Government's decision in 2003 to establish the National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund of \$0.5m annually. Administered and allocated by the NZHPT, this fund encourages the conservation of nationally significant heritage in private ownership. Instead of a regulation, the incentive fund is a critical incentive in achieving heritage survival.

The **National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund** has become a significant part of the NZHPT's work. This involves advice to owners, monitoring project progress and promotional liaison. Since the establishment of the fund, a number of places of high national importance have been critically assisted. There is a significant opportunity to expand this assistance programme currently restricted to Category I (or equivalent) historic places.

NZHPT regularly provides heritage assessments as part of the disposal of land by Crown agencies process.

Other core business work involves:

- Providing technical heritage advice as an affected party on resource consent applications affecting scheduled heritage. Many smaller local authorities do not have the resources to engage heritage professionals and so depend on the NZHPT to provide expert advice with regard to historic heritage issues.
- Providing information in respect of the Overseas Investment Act 2005 on the

- Register, heritage orders, and heritage covenants.
- Providing guidance on heritage conservation. NZHPT is currently updating its technical guidance relating the recent changes to the Building Code including accessibility, fire, earthquake and energy efficiency issues.
- Providing heritage advice to government departments and reviewing national policy documents.

HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION

(6) The Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas

The Register, established under the Historic Places Act 1993, is New Zealand's formal record of places, areas, and wahi tapu of importance to the nation. It recognises the wide variety of places of importance to the diverse peoples and communities of the nation: small rural settlements, large homesteads, urban towers, suburban dwellings, public buildings, Maori pa and urupa, places special to ethnic groups, such as Chinese gold mining camps, and places associated with important people, ideas or events that have shaped the nation.

The Register is an important tool to build both national and local pride and facilitate intercultural communication and understanding. By researching, recording and recognising the places of importance to all sectors of society, important 'building blocks' for national identity are established and cross-cultural understanding is enhanced.

Registration provides recognition of values but does not provide any long term protection. It does not in itself prevent places being altered or demolished. Councils are required to have regard to the Register when developing their regional and district plans. Councils can include heritage items in their Plans and can provide policy and rules to protect heritage.

The Register was audited in 2004, the first time in its 20 year history, and a number of inaccuracies have been and are being addressed. An independent review of registration procedures under the Historic Places Act 1993 was completed by Professor Peter Skelton in 2004 and found the NZHPT's registration processes to be robust.

As at November 2008, the Register holds 5,540 entries. Information about registered historic places and historic areas is available on the NZHPT website. The Online Register receives 27,000 unique visitor sessions per month.

Ensuring that the Register remains current and up to date is a large task and requires sustained effort and resources. The registration programme involves priority for new entries to the Register that are most significant and at risk. There is an emphasis on increasing the representation of Maori heritage and archaeological heritage in the Register. To improve efficiencies the NZHPT often undertakes the identification of heritage using thematic and geographic groupings; consultation about registering a significant portion of Lyttelton is a current example of such an approach.

The NZHPT is currently investigating the development of a new database that will identify the collective heritage of the nation. The database will ensure the most significant heritage is identified and assessed for appropriate heritage management options.

Appendix 1: NZHPT Board and Maori Heritage Council Members

Members of the NZHPT Trust Board

- Mr John Acland (Chairperson)
- Professor Judith Binney
- Mr Errol Clark
- Ms Anna Crighton
- Mrs Te Aue Davis OBE
- Dr Tumu Te Heuheu, DCNZM (Deputy Chairperson)
- Dr Merata Kawharu
- Mr Gary Russell
- Mr Michael Spedding

Members of the Maori Heritage Council

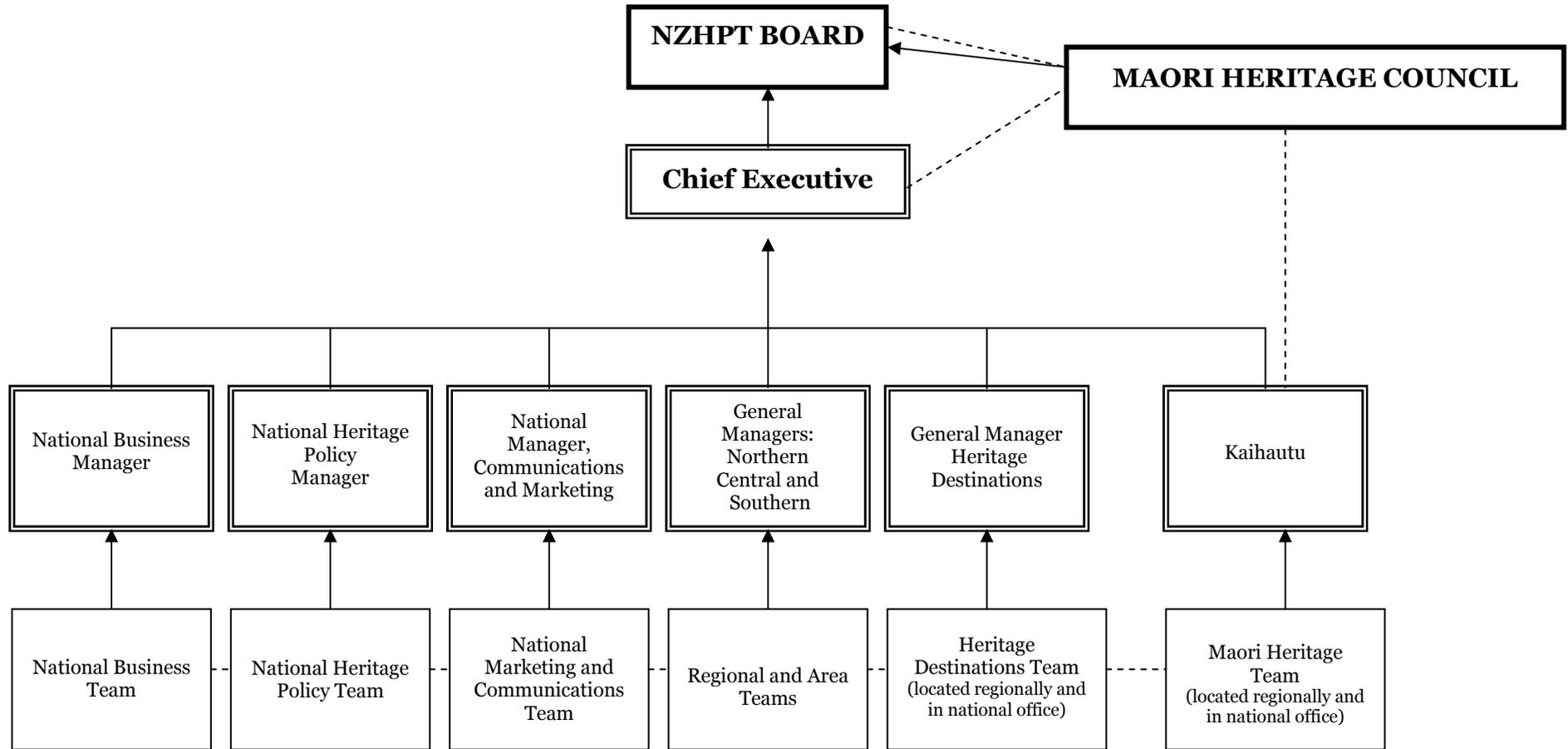
- Dr Tumu Te Heuheu DCNZM (Chairperson)
- Mrs Te Aue Davis OBE
- Mr Rima Edwards
- Dr Merata Kawharu
- Mr Gerard O'Regan
- Dr Charles Royal
- Mr Waaka Vercoe (Deputy Chairperson)

Appendix 2: List of NZHPT Property Interests

Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region
NZHPT Owned Properties		
Alberton	Antrim House	Clark's Flour Mill
Bedgood Buildings	Hurworth	Fyffe House
Clendon House	Springvale Suspension Bridge	Hayes Homestead (associated with Hayes Engineering Works)
Highwic 50% (Auckland City Council part share 50%)		Southland Provincial Council Building
Kerikeri Mission House (Kemp House)		Timeball Station
Melanesian Mission		Totara Estate
Pirongia Redoubt (Alexandra Redoubt)		
Ruatuna Homestead and Farm		
Stone Store		
Te Waimate Mission Station		
Thames School of Mines		
Crown Land Controlled and Managed by NZHPT under the Reserves Act 1977		
Edmonds Ruins	Pencarrow Head Lighthouse	Coton's Cottage
Poutu/Kaipara Lighthouse	Rai Valley Cottage	Gabriel Read Memorial Reserve
Pompallier	Runanga Stockade	Seddon House Site
Rangiriri Redoubt	Te Porere Lower Redoubt	
Taupo/ Tapuaeharuru Redoubt and Courthouse	Tikirere Mill Race	
Te Wheoro's Redoubt	Wallaceville Blockhouse	
Whangamarino Redoubt		
Crown - Places Vested in the NZHPT under the Reserves Act 1977		
	Old St Paul's	Brunner (Tyneside mine site, south bank)
		Clifden Suspension Bridge
		Hayes Engineering Works
		Matanaka Farm Buildings
		Ophir Post Office
Maori Land managed by NZHPT under Te Turi Whenua Maori Act 1993		
Opotaka Pa	Te Porere Upper Redoubt, Rifle Pit	
Private Historic Reserves and Leased by NZHPT		
Ewelme Cottage		Craigmore Rock Shelter
Mangungu Mission House		Frenchman's Gully Rock Art Shelter
		The Cuddy
		The Levels

Appendix 3: NZHPT Organisational Structure

NZ Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga



Reporting line
Functional relationship