



**Manatū
Taonga**

Ministry
for Culture
& Heritage

Strengthening Heritage Protection programme update

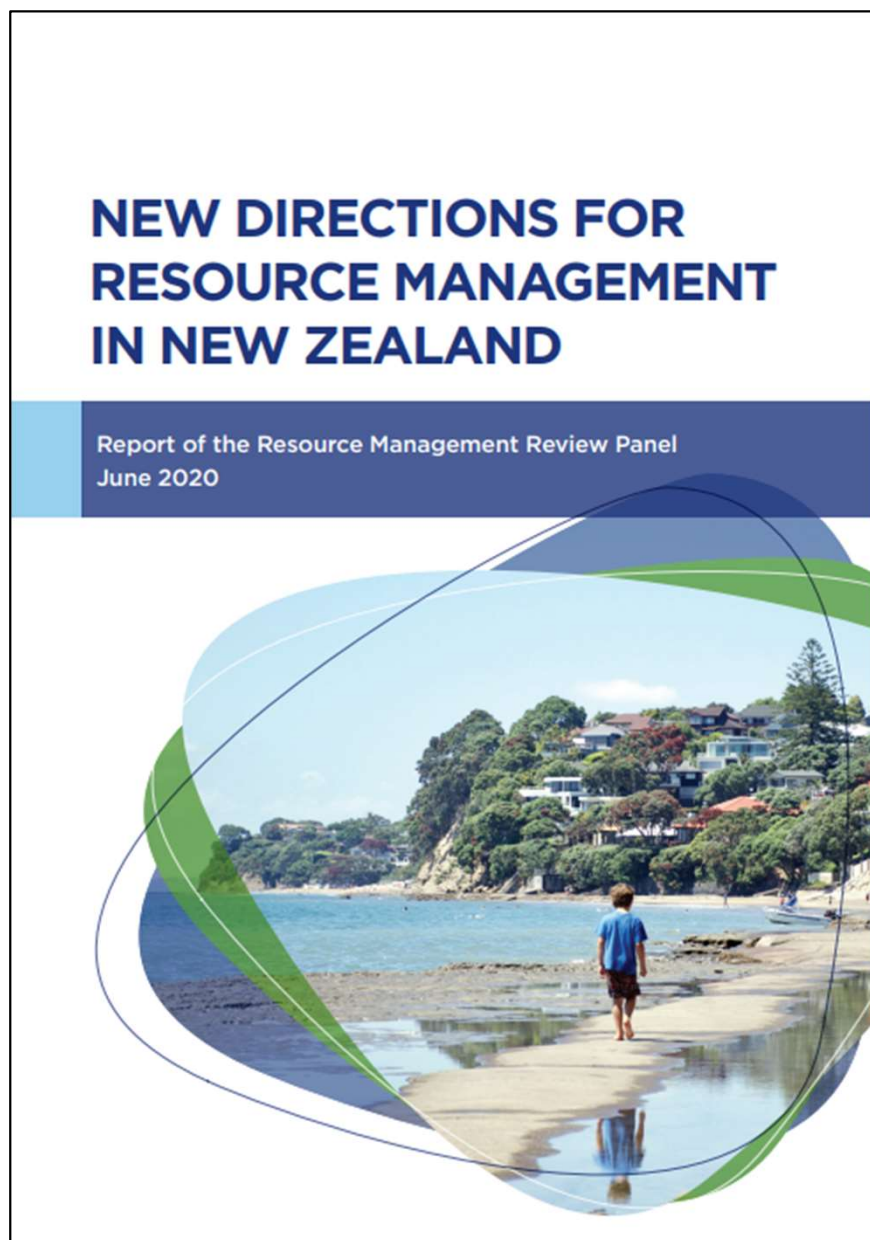
ICOMOS New Zealand/Historic Places
Aotearoa conference 12 November 2022

Amanda Mulligan, Senior Policy Advisor

Overview



Context



- June 2020: Randerson Panel report published
- December 2020: Resource Management System reform established by Cabinet based on Randerson
- Late 2022: Natural and Built Environment and Spatial Planning Bills will be introduced to the House

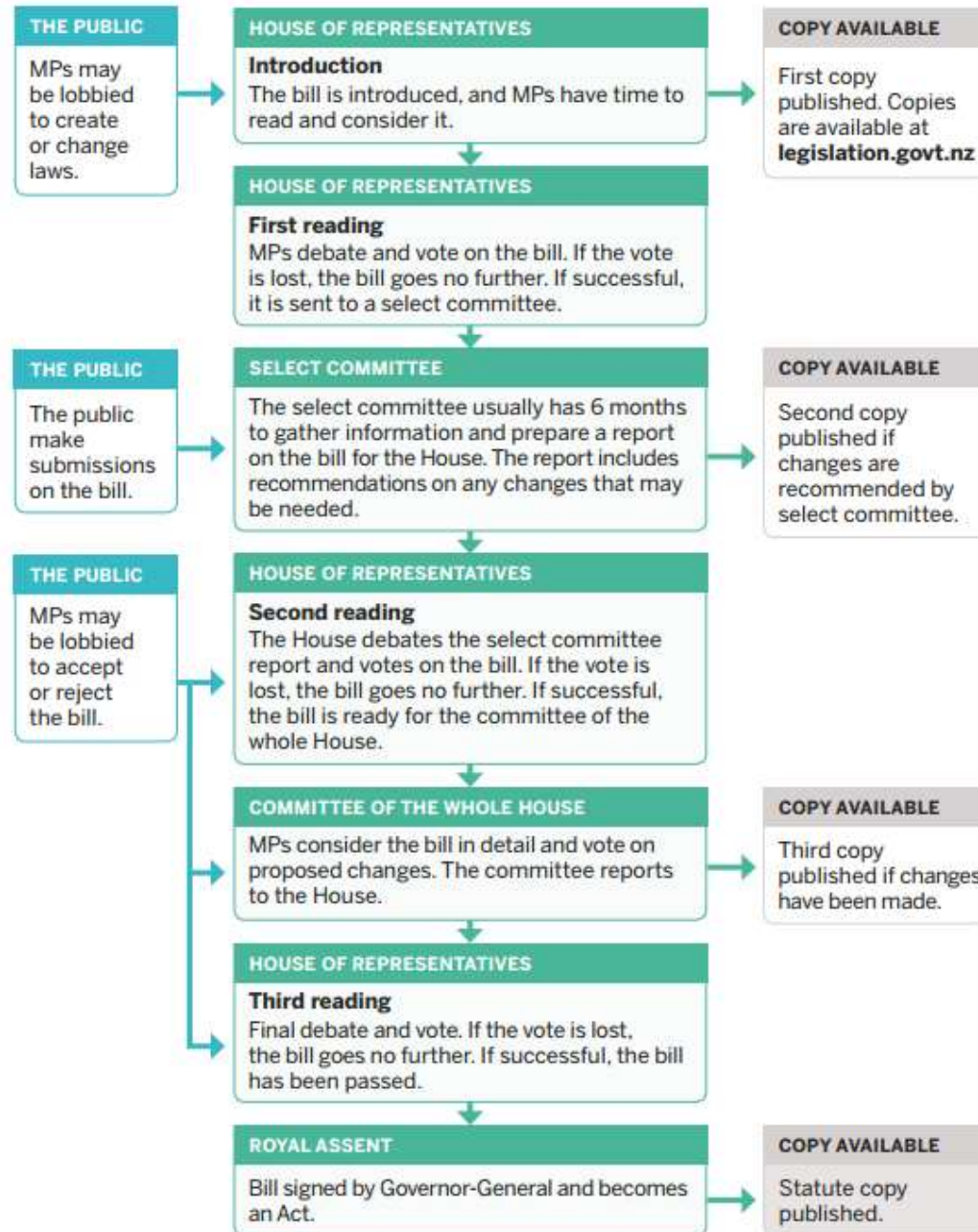
Regulatory system – work programme

- investigate potential provisions for **national direction on heritage**
- review **heritage order** provisions
- explore options for dealing with **demolition by neglect**
- investigate the **interface** between the Natural and Built Environments Act and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Objective: *A streamlined regulatory system for protecting heritage buildings, that provides sufficient direction to decision-makers to give effect to the protection of historic heritage as a matter of national importance under the RMA.*

How a bill becomes law

For further information:
www.parliament.nz or
parlinfo@parliament.govt.nz



Funding and incentives

Focus areas

- Sector capability and capacity
- Information and guidance - accessibility and quality
- Research, education, and promotion
- Conservation and adaptation funds

Overarching priorities

- Enabling Māori to achieve their aspirations for cultural heritage
- Adapting for climate change & natural hazards
- Supporting successful implementation of RM Reform

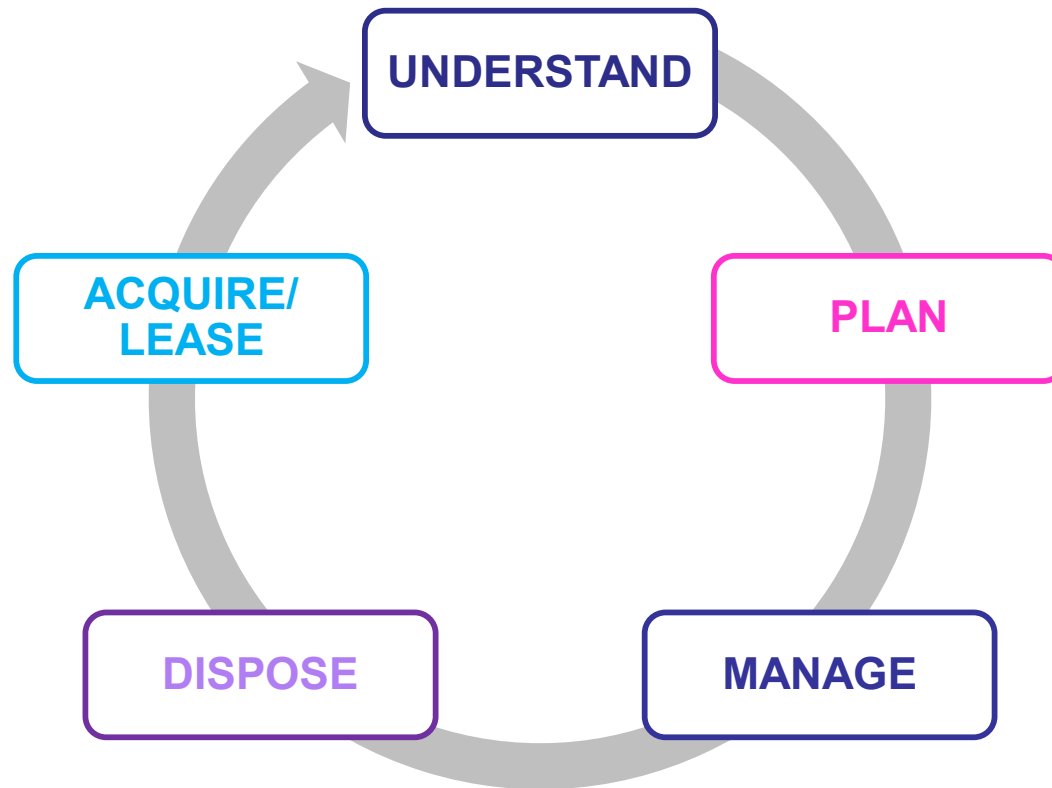
Objective: *Effective incentives and assistance are available for owners to support the protection and strengthening of their heritage buildings. TAs are adequately resourced to give effect to the protection of historic heritage as a matter of national importance under the RMA.*

Crown management – Policy for Govt Management of Historic Heritage

- Update the content to align it with property management processes
- Expand the coverage of the Policy to most agencies in the state sector
- Improve awareness through promotion and a requirement for annual reporting on compliance


Objective: *The Crown demonstrates best practice in its ownership and management of heritage buildings*

Crown management – Policy for Govt Management of Historic Heritage



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A decorative graphic consisting of several thin orange lines radiating from a central point, forming a starburst or sunburst shape. The lines extend across the top and left portions of the slide.

The National Adaptation Plan

ICOMOS New Zealand / Historic
Places Aotearoa conference
12 November 2022

Helen McCracken, Principal Advisor

Overview



Our cultural heritage is at risk but has an important role to play



The Government response to climate change



Background to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)



Manatū Taonga's NAP actions

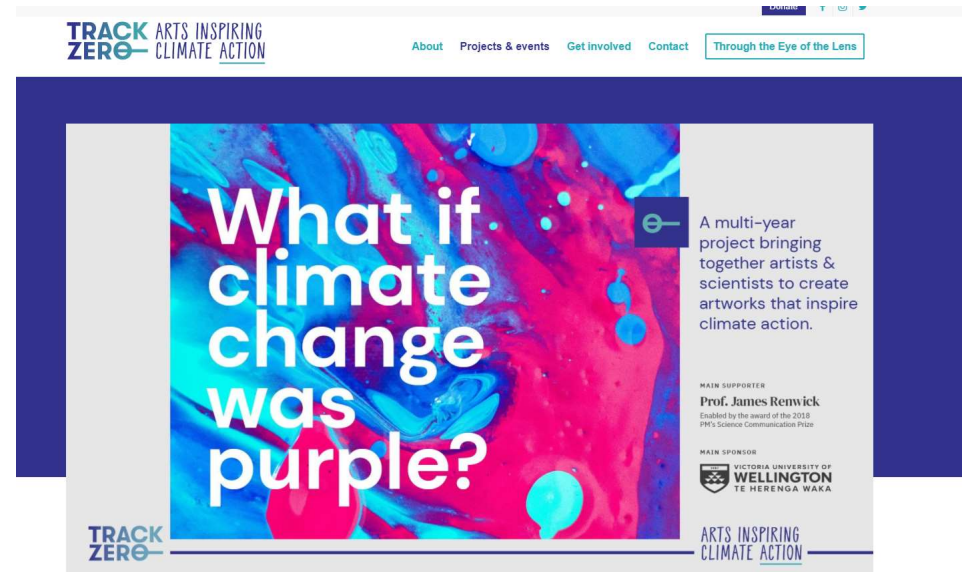
Our cultural heritage is at risk

- The loss of identity and sense of belonging
- The undermining of cultural wellbeing
- Growing challenges to future investment in cultural infrastructure
- Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing
- Risks to many other cultural sites and places



The cultural sector has an important role in response

- Cultural sector is vital for communication
- Cultural heritage contributes to sustainability
- A source of resilience
- As a source of creativity, inspiration, and innovation

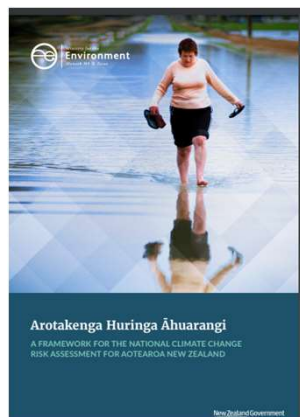


The Government response

- The Government has recognised **that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time.**
- In December 2020, the Government **declared climate change an emergency.**
- Government Climate Change work programme (led by MfE) including the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP).**

Climate change risk assessment and adaptation - implementing the Paris Agreement

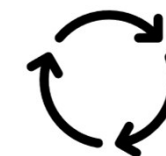
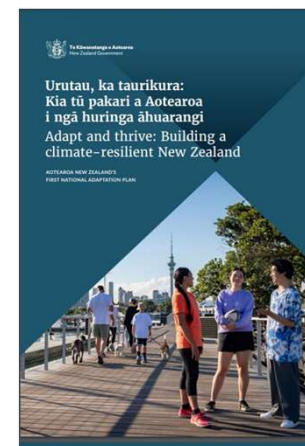
September 2019



August 2020



August 2022



6-year cycle

Paris Agreement –

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019



Framework for Risk Assessment



National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA)



National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

New Zealand Government's adaptation response

Recognises a cultural value domain

43 risks identified, including risks to cultural heritage

National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA)

- Identifies the most significant risks and opportunities for New Zealand, as well as highlights gaps in the information and data.
- Two of the 43 priority risks relate to cultural heritage:
 - **H5:** Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing from loss and degradation of lands and waters, as well as cultural assets such as marae, due to ongoing sea-level rise, changes in rainfall and drought.
 - **H8:** Risks to Māori and European cultural heritage sites, due to ongoing sea level-rise, extreme weather events and increasing fire weather.



National Adaptation Plan: Manatū Taonga actions

The NAP sets out the foundational actions the government is making to recognise and respond to the risks of climate change.

NAP Priority area	Action	Status
Enabling better risk-informed decisions	Produce guidance for disaster risk management for cultural heritage	Future
	Develop a framework for assessing exposure and vulnerability of cultural assets/taonga to climate change.	Future
Adaptation options including managed retreat	Support kaitiaki communities to adapt and conserve taonga/cultural assets.	Critical
Embedding climate resilience across government	Research how cultural heritage contributes to community wellbeing and climate change adaptation.	Future

