

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 - State Party

New Zealand

### 1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention

22/11/1984

### 1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
World Heritage property managers/coordinators
Non Governmental Organizations

### 1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Paul Green  
Tongariro-Taupo Conservancy  
Conservator
- Hon Margaret Austin  
New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO  
Chairperson
- Tumu Te Heuheu  
Taupo Field Centre  
Paramount Chief - Ngati Tuwharetoa  
Department of Conservation

#### Comment

The Department of Conservation is the State Party representative for New Zealand. It also manages NZ's World Heritage sites. All contacts listed here are out of date. The new government State Party) contact is Andrew Bignell, International Manager, Department of Conservation Tel +64 4 4713191 email abignell@doc.govt.nz. The contact for the NZ National Commission for UNESCO is: Chairperson, Mr Bryan Gould, 239 Ohiwa Beach Road, RD2, Opotiki 3198. Ph: +647 315 4943 Email: bgould@paradise.net.nz

### 1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Lewis Holden  
Chief Executive  
Ministry for Culture and Heritage  
Domain: cultural/built environment
- Mr Bruce Chapman  
Chief Executive  
NZ Historic Places Trust  
Domain: cultural/historic
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### 1.6 - Comments

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust have responsibilities for the identification, protection and presentation of cultural heritage, particularly in the built environment.

## 2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

### 2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process completed or continually updated
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

### 2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process completed or continually updated
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

### 2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

### 2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

### 2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

### 2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

### 2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

Inventories, lists and registers of cultural and natural heritage are used at national, regional and local levels to identify sites of high value and determine appropriate forms of protection. Sites deemed to have outstanding universal value have been added to New Zealand's tentative list for World Heritage status. Some sites require further investigation.

### 3. Tentative List

#### 3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Waters and Seabed of Fiordland / 2012 /
Kahurangi National Park, Farewell Spit, Waikoropupu Springs and Canaan Karst System / 2013 /

#### 3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analysis

#### 3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Good

#### 3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes

#### 3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

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#### 3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

No

#### 3.7 - Comments

Community consultation over two tentative sites (Kahurangi National Park, Farewell Spit and Canaan Kaast System, and Waters and Seabed of Fiordland) is starting in 2011. There is no plan to add to the Tentative List at this stage.

### 4. Nominations

#### 4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Westland and Mt Cook National Park	1985-12-30	inscribed
Fiordland National park	1985-12-30	inscribed
New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	1997-07-08	inscribed
Tongariro National Park	1986-12-19	

Name	Date of submission	Status
Tongariro National Park	1990-05-01	inscribed
Tongariro National Park	1993-07-26	inscribed
Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand	1989-10-04	inscribed

#### 4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator	Good

#### 4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	Not applicable
Enhanced conservation practices	Some benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	Some benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	High benefit
Increased funding	Low benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	High benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Some benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Not applicable

#### 4.4 - Comments

There is extensive consultation with stakeholders in the preparation of nominations. The last nomination in New Zealand was submitted 14 years ago. Consultation is beginning in 2011 over the nomination of two priority sites on New Zealand's tentative list, and will involve other government agencies, local authorities and industry stakeholders, iwi (indigenous peoples), local communities, NGOs and other interested parties.

### 5. General Policy Development

#### 5.1 - Legislation

##### Comment

Main legislation concerning the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage (including current World Heritage Areas) is: Conservation Act 1987, National Parks Act 1975, Reserves Act 1977, Wildlife Act 1953 (administered by Minister of Conservation), the Historic Places Act 1954/93 (administered by Minister of Arts, Culture and Heritage with Historic Places Trust responsible for operational delivery) and the Resource Management Act 1991 (Minister of Environment)

**5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1**

Conservation Act / 1987 / National / Natural, cultural / <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/">www.legislation.govt.nz/act/</a>
National Parks Act / 1975 / national / natural, cultural / <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/">www.legislation.govt.nz/act/</a>
Reserves Act / 1977 / national / natural, cultural / <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/">www.legislation.govt.nz/act/</a>
Historic Places Act / 1954/93 / national / cultural/historic / <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/">www.legislation.govt.nz/act/</a>

**5.3 - Comment**

There is no specific legislation for World Heritage site protection, but there is comprehensive legislation and regulation at other levels for the identification, conservation and protection of New Zealand's cultural, historic and natural heritage. The legislation noted in 5.1 covers the requirements of the World Heritage Convention and its implementation in New Zealand.

**5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?**

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?**

There is excellent capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework .

**5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered Comment**

Antarctic Treaty, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) and the International Convention on Whaling. For each of these conventions the Department of Conservation is the lead or principal advisor to the Government.

**5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies**

There is adequate coordination and integration.

**5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities**

There are policies that are effectively implemented.

**5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes**

There are policies that are effectively implemented.

**5.10 - Comments**

New Zealand's World Heritage properties are on Crown Land, managed by the Department of Conservation for conservation purposes. The Department develops policy for the management of conservation areas generally, which is applied through conservation management strategies and plans. That

conservation policy relates directly to New Zealand's World Heritage sites.

**6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**

**6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?**

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?**

All principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage are effectively cooperating with other government agencies.

**6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?**

Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?**

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

**6.5 - Comments**

There is adequate resource and capacity to manage World Heritage properties in New Zealand. However, as these are large properties there is always more that could be done if additional resource was available.

**7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research**

**7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?**

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

**7.2 - Research projects**

- Campbell Island teal re-introduction plan / 2003  
local  
Natural  
Subantarctic Islands World Heritage Area
- Effects of pest control on forest invertebrates in Tongariro National Park / 2006  
local  
natural  
Tongariro National Park World Heritage Area

- Caring for archaeological sites / 2007  
national  
Natural, cultural
- New Zealand's remaining indigenous cover: recent changes and biodiversity protection needs / 2008  
national  
natural

**7.3 - Comments**

The Department of Conservation carries out ongoing science investigations relevant to conservation and protection of national parks and other conservation lands including World Heritage Areas - a full list of publications is produced annually (many of which have relevance to World Heritage properties) and these publication lists are available from the Department www.doc.govt.nz.

**8. Financial Status and Human Resources**

**8.1 - Sources of funding**

National government funds	Major source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Major source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Not applicable
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Minor source of sustained funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of sustained funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Not applicable

**8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage**

No

**8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage**

Yes

**8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**8.6 - Comments**

Funding for the management of existing World Heritage properties, together with other State conservation lands, comes entirely from national Government funds. A significant amount of local authority funds and small amounts of private sector and NGO funds contribute to the protection, conservation and presentation of other cultural and natural heritage in New Zealand.

**9. Training**

**9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs**

- Department of Conservation and Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology / National / both  
1 year certificate in conservation ranger training
- Department of Conservation / National / both  
Online and short courses in conservation
- Lincoln University / national / natural  
Degree and diploma courses
- Massey University / national / both  
Degree and diploma courses

**9.2 - Training needs**

Conservation	High priority
Education	High priority
Promotion	High priority
Interpretation	Medium priority
Administration	Medium priority
Visitor management	High priority
Community outreach	High priority
Risk preparedness	High priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium priority
Other	Not applicable

**9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?**

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation that is effectively implemented.

**9.4 - Comments**

New Zealand universities and technical institutes offer a range of training related to natural resource/environmental management. The Department of Conservation and others provide training for volunteers and community organisations to undertake conservation work, and environmental education programmes and skill development are underway in schools and communities.

**10. International Cooperation**

**10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties**

Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

**10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others**

No

**10.3 - Comments**

**11. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion**

**11.1.1 - Publications**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.2 - Films / TV**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.3 - Media campaigns**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.4 - Internet**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals**

Not applicable
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**11.1.6 - World Heritage Day**

Not applicable
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**11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre**

Information
Awareness Raising
National

**11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.9 - Comments**

The Department of Conservation increasingly uses the internet to provide information and raise awareness about natural and cultural heritage. The site provides information about the World Heritage Convention and New Zealand's World Heritage sites. National, regional and local events and activities, visitor centres and on-site interpretation are other key ways the Department and other organisations promote world heritage.

**11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders**

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage that are being effectively implemented.

**11.2.2 - Level of general awareness**

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
General public	Fair

**11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*?**

The State Party participates in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

**11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities**

Courses for teachers for the use of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</i>	Occasionally
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Regularly
Youth Forums	Occasionally
Skills-training courses for students	Regularly
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Regularly
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Occasionally
Other (comment below)	Never

**11.2.5 - Comments**

General education about World Heritage is included within education programmes about natural and cultural heritage and conservation, although education activities at and near World Heritage sites provide more specific reference to world heritage. The Department of Conservation and other organisations provide a range of education programmes for



schools and communities and the Department has a new national education strategy. A focus is raising awareness in urban centres where the majority live.

## 12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### 12.1. State Party's implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

#### 12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

<b>Identification of heritage</b>
Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

#### 12.1.2 - National Inventories

<b>National Inventories</b>
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated

#### 12.1.3 - Tentative List

<b>Tentative List</b>
No

#### 12.1.4 - Legal framework

<b>Legal framework</b>
There is excellent capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework .

#### 12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

<b>Implementation of international conventions within national policies</b>
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#### 12.1.6 - Communities

<b>Communities</b>
Local communities / residents: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Good
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Good
Landowners: Good

#### 12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

<b>Larger-scale planning</b>
There are policies that are effectively implemented.

#### 12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

<b>Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation</b>
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

### 12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

<b>Scientific and Technical Studies and Research</b>
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

#### 12.1.10 - Financial status

<b>Financial status</b>
The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

#### 12.1.11 - Human resources

<b>Human resources</b>
Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

#### 12.1.12 - Training

<b>Training</b>
There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation that is effectively implemented.

#### 12.1.13 - International cooperation

<b>International cooperation</b>
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

#### 12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

<b>Education, Information and awareness building</b>
Private Sector : Fair
Youth : Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

### 12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

#### 12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)

Please refer to question 5.2

### 12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

#### 12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

**12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

Progress nomination of properties on the Tentative List.  
 Establish education and awareness programme for Subantarctic Islands World Heritage Area

**13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

Yes

**13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:**

Questions 12.2 and 12.3 in the Section 1 report are confusing. 12.2 refers to actions identified in table 12.1. If no actions are identified in table 12.1 it is not possible to complete 12.2 Further confusion arises because 12.2 and 12.3 seem to refer to actions identified in the Section II report questions 5.2 and 4.9. The character limits restrict ability to give adequate answers at times.

**13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire**

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM	Not applicable
ICOMOS national / regional	Not applicable
IUCN national / regional	Not applicable

**13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

All required information was accessible

**13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good
State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good

**13.6 - Comments**

Standardised periodic reports enable a useful comparative analysis across countries and sites. The questionnaires are mostly easy to use but New Zealand has had problems completing them (see above comment) . Questions 12.2 in Section 1 and 5.2 in Section 2 cannot be filled out if actions have not been identified as needed in earlier questions. This makes it impossible to complete the report.

**14. Thank you**