

DRAFT

NASEBY COMMUNITY PLAN 2010



Draft

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Naseby Community Plan – 2010

Executive Summary

The Naseby community has accomplished a great deal since its first Plan in 2006. These accomplishments in combination with Naseby's strong community spirit have contributed to it becoming the first Central Otago community to move forward and re-evaluate its vision and direction for the future. The outcomes of that process are outlined here, in the Naseby's second Community Plan.

Process

This draft Community Plan has emerged from a consultative process designed to encourage community participation. Emphasis has been placed on obtaining community views regarding both the town and the surrounding area, identifying their points of difference and determining what opportunities there might be to ensure that Naseby remains an attractive and desirable place in which to live, work and play.

The consultation for this second Plan included surveys, and information gathered by this means, helped to inform the workshop. There was a general survey about the relevance of the Vision and how the community's performance rated in relation to the values outlined in it. A brief Youth section was added to this survey, which had particular reference to recreation. A face-to-face survey was conducted with two-thirds of Naseby's business owners to gain an understanding of the advantages, disadvantages/constraints and future requirements of doing business, locally.

This draft Plan has distilled individual opinions obtained in the consultative process to affirm a collective community Vision, first outlined in the 2006 Community Plan; and to propose a number of key recommendations that may assist with the continued development of Naseby as a viable community.

While this Plan has no legal status for many of the organisations involved or identified, it does provide an important insight into the direction the community would like to head. To this end, Naseby Vision will be an important entity in owning the Plan, on behalf of the community, and in helping to drive many of the recommendations contained therein. *To ensure the recommendations included are correct, Naseby Vision is asking for feedback on this draft Plan.*

In defining the Naseby community, the Plan also acknowledges that there is a wider community including both private individuals and national organisations which for

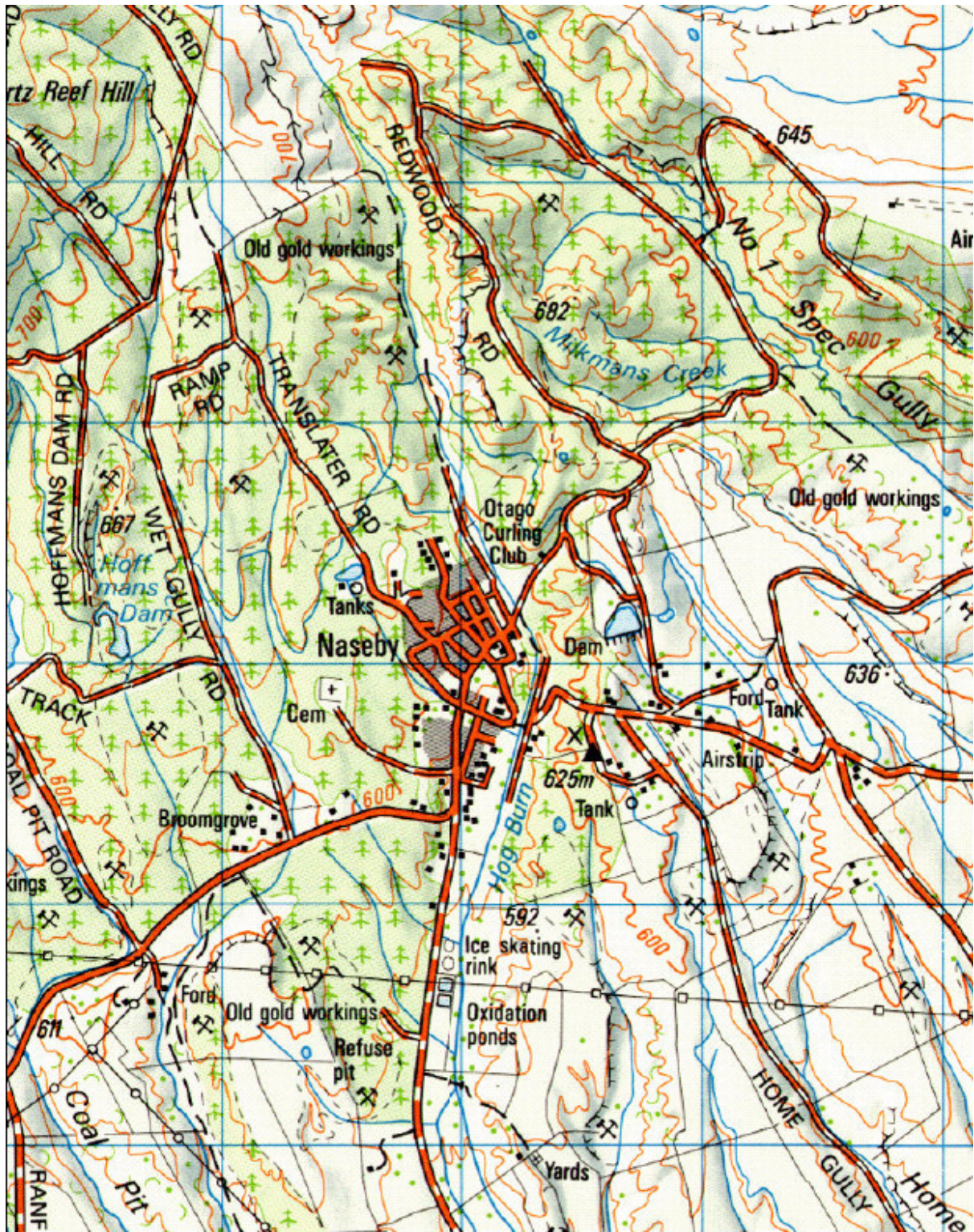
historical, ancestral and heritage reasons consider themselves to hold an interest in the future of Naseby.

Community Plan Process

The outline planning process and time frame is as follows:

General Survey conducted – February 2010
Business Survey conducted – February 2010
Community Workshop held – March 2010
Draft Plan developed – May 2010
Draft Plan available for comment – June/July 2010
Submissions reviewed by Working Party – August 2010
Changes made to Community Plan – August 2010
Community Plan signed off – September 2010





Naseby Area

Vision

We Value

The Special character of our area

- Its history
- The ambience - the peace and quiet

Our Landscape

- The forest
- The scenic landscape and mountains
- The climate

Our History and Heritage

- Our buildings
- Our goldfield remnants

Our Community

- A place where a relaxed lifestyle can be enjoyed
- The safe environment for families
- A strong sense of community

Should all or any of these values be lost or degraded, the area will no longer be a 'special place'.

Community Plan

Community Profile

The Naseby area is located on the Ranfurly Naseby Road, off State Highway 85. It is 10 minutes north of Ranfurly and 60 minutes north east of Alexandra. Situated 2000ft above sea level, the Village lies at the foot of the Mount Ida Range, on the edge of Naseby forest; providing a rich contrast to the surrounding tussock and rock lands.

Naseby is renowned for its heritage aspects including gold mining relics, heritage buildings; outdoor recreational opportunities and winter sports facilities including New Zealand's only Olympic-standard indoor curling rink. Forestry and farming are important industries in the area.

Naseby's small permanent population is approximately 116, which is substantially boosted during holiday times when it can reach 3–4,000. Many of the original houses and cottages that remain are owned by people who live outside the area and enjoy them as holiday cribs.

The proactive local community group, Naseby Vision, has a membership of approximately 275 people.

History

Naseby was originally named Parkers after early prospectors. It is uncertain whether the name change to Naseby refers to Naseby in England or to the battle of Naseby in England during Cromwellian times.

In 1857, John T Thompson explored the area on an official survey and triggered a 'run rush' by sheep farming pastoralists.

The first gold rush came to Naseby in 1863. Other rich fields were found nearby at Mount Buster and south across the Taieri River at Hamiltons. The 112 kilometre Mount Ida water race and sludge channels from Naseby to the Taieri River were constructed in 1877. Sluicing to recover gold was followed by dredging from 1890 with reasonable returns, but all dredging had ceased by 1920 and Naseby, a major mining town where as many as 5000 diggers had toiled on its goldfields, became a service centre for the surrounding Maniototo District. By 1880, Naseby had a courthouse, warden's office, district hospital, several churches, a primary school, a Catholic school and several large hotels.

The railway from Dunedin to Ranfurly opened in 1898, bypassing Naseby despite a strong fight by locals to include it. A coach service was required from Naseby to connect with trains at Ranfurly; and the town gave way to Ranfurly as the district's administrative centre. The county office and hospital shifted to Ranfurly in the 1930s and a district high school at Ranfurly replaced the one at Naseby. The primary

school at Naseby, which had opened in 1865, closed in 1994 and children travelled by bus the 14 kilometres to Maniototo Area School in Ranfurly.

In more recent times, Naseby has become an important forestry centre with the initial forest having been planted as early as 1900. The number of workers involved in the forestry industry has declined over time and this has adversely affected the permanent population of Naseby. Naseby forest has had several owners or administrators during the last few years and current owner, Ernslaw One, takes an active interest in the area.

Economy

The economy of Central Otago District is underpinned by a stable agricultural base and an increasingly diverse mix of small to medium size businesses. It is currently holding its own in the face of the world recession.

The district has been subject to some of the country's most rapid economic growth and development during the past decade, particularly in the service and tourism sectors. It has bucked national trends with high employment, a fast growing population and improved standards of living. The major affect in the Naseby area has been an increase in land and house prices, although this has levelled somewhat in recent times.

Currently there are approximately 24 businesses in Naseby who are estimated to employ staff in some 45–50 full-time; and 15–20 part-time or casual positions. Many businesses are service providers to the local community and holidaymakers.

The growth of tourism to Otago and the Central Lakes District is reflected in an increased number of visitors passing through Naseby. The town has traditionally been a holiday spot for domestic visitors, especially those from Otago and Southland, some of whom own cribs in the town.

However, since the completion of the indoor international curling rink alongside the outdoor skating rink and luge there has been a renewed focus on winter sports activities. Add this to Naseby's other attractions such as ambience, heritage and recreation and there is the potential to put even greater pressure on the local infrastructure, which is already stretched during holiday periods.

Environment

The landscape and heritage aspects of the Naseby environment are widely considered to contribute to the perception of Naseby as a 'special place'. Currently Naseby is considered a peaceful and quiet community, but there is a growing acknowledgment that for the town's long term viability, the permanent population needs to grow. However, the community is clear that it does not want growth to the detriment of what it values. Therefore, the need to fully identify, in detail, valuable landscapes and heritage places before they come under development pressure,

remains urgent. Appropriate planning guidelines and, where necessary, regulatory controls may then be implemented to preserve those environmental aspects that the community identifies as valuable.

Lifestyle

Residents of the Naseby area tend to have firmly established social networks and a strong sense of place.

The area's ambience of peace and quiet is a valued antidote to people's busy lives; as well, the area is considered to provide a safe environment for families.

Community group, Naseby Vision is proactive in addressing the community's interests. A concern of particular interest at this time is that of maintaining Naseby as viable community for the long term. The permanent population is small (116) and aging, which creates challenges in regard to retention and improvement of basic infrastructure, availability of services locally and meeting the needs of absentee crib owners and the growing number of visitors.

Consequently, it is acknowledged that growth in population and business is required. This will undoubtedly lead to new structural developments and more visitors. Strategies for accommodating growth while staying true to community values (as already mentioned and outlined in the Vision) are essential. Attracting non-tourism-related business, managing the inevitable impact on infrastructure and the ever-present fire risk are important considerations currently being grappled with.

There are also many absentee owners who maintain cribs, homes and sections in Naseby, which are used primarily during holiday periods. As might be expected, holidaymakers often have differing expectations to residents in relation to the provision of services and community participation.

Sense of Community

Naseby has a strong sense of community. The residents and absentee property owners are a diverse mix of people of varying ages, stages and interests who have real respect for the individual. This inclusive, collaborative environment is reflected in the strong connection between people and Naseby's ability to pull together to achieve major goals, such as the establishment of the Maniototo Curling International and hosting of the Winter Games curling event.

Social Infrastructure

Naseby's social infrastructure, including health, education and banking services is provided, in the main, in neighbouring Ranfurly. There is a school bus run between Naseby and Ranfurly, but no other public transport service. The town has two pubs, a general store which also acts as the local post office, museum, bowling club, town hall and recreation assets such as the indoor international curling rink, outdoor ice

skating rink, ice luge, recreation ground, tennis courts, golf club, BMX track, Naseby Forest tracks and swimming dam.

Secondary schooling is available in Ranfurly. Some pupils attend boarding schools further afield, eg, Oamaru or Dunedin.

Specific Features of the Area

Dominant Activities	Pastoral farming, forestry
Population	116 permanent residents; population can swell to 3–4,000 in summer
People	Retirees, families, farmers, trades people, small lifestyle property owners, holidaymakers, forestry
Location aspects	To the north: Ida Range To the west: North Rough Ridge; Wedderburn To the east: Kakanui mountains To the south: Ranfurly; Maniototo Plain Immediate surrounds: forestry; farm land
Climate	Continental Average rainfall: approximately 550mm per year.
Unique Aspects	Maniototo Curling International indoor rink Ice luge Outdoor ice rink Naseby Forest and Naseby Forest Recreation Area Maniototo Early Settlers Museum Glenshee Park Fashion Museum
Services	Hotels x 2 Swimming Dam Museum Camping ground Naseby general store including postal agency Cemetery Naseby Recreation Ground and playground Town Hall Cafe Mountain biking trails Visitor information and craft centre Golf club Tennis courts Bowling green BMX track Art and craft galleries

Fire brigade
Mountain biking school
A range of accommodation

Industries

Pastoral; forestry, tourism, export flower (peony) business



Lifestyle

1. Ambience

The importance of peace and quiet to residents is clearly articulated in Naseby's Vision as a value that characterises the town's ambience.

The community is keen to preserve this ambience, but has identified threats to it. The noise made by motorbikes and providing somewhere for them to go when the forest is closed were issues raised in the general survey, the youth survey and at the workshop. In the both the youth survey and the workshop suggestions were made for a bigger area for motor bikes.

Currently, there is a designated area within the Forest Recreation Area for motor bike use. It lies alongside Wet Gully Road (just off Eastern Road) for just under 0.5kms and extends up to approximately 0.3kms eastwards. Signage may help to raise awareness about this area (see Forest section).

Another prominent threat to ambience that was identified was the impact of up to 4,000 people coming into town during summer-time and holidays. Particular mention was made in relation to securing a police presence during peak periods, reducing the speed of traffic (not speed limit) via engineering methods ('traffic calming'), monitoring cycle behaviour and introducing cycle lanes.

A suggestion was put forward during discussion about recreation for a cycle safety track from Mountain View Lodge to the edge of Black Forest.

Speed limits into Naseby were altered following a CODC speed limit review in 2007. Another review is scheduled for this year (2010).

Objective:

To maintain Naseby's ambience – peace and quiet – during times of high activity

Recommendations for action:

- **Consider strategies for containing motorbikes in the designated forest space and investigate potential alternative/bigger site/s with a view to making them operational.**

- **Identify persistent offending behaviours during peak periods and consider what could be done to minimise them, including investigating the likelihood of securing a police presence.**
- **Investigate the feasibility of engineering-type methods to slow traffic speed and engage in the speed limit review (2010).**

2. Viable Community

Naseby has a small and aging population; however it is keen to remain a viable community that has the ability to meet the change and cost challenges of the future. Growing community participation was a reoccurring suggestion in relation to this by way of crib owners participating more and by attracting new families to the area.

The economical lifestyle in Naseby is regarded as a key attribute for attracting and keeping residents and crib owners. Discussion topics relating to this included affordable housing; the right to continue using wood burners, given that wood is a local, sustainable resource, which also has business potential; and solar heating.

Objective:

To maintain an economical lifestyle

Recommendations:

- **Brainstorm how affordable housing, the use of wood burners and solar heating might be maintained or introduced.**

3. Fire Risk

Naseby is attractively nestled alongside a large forest (see Forest section). The forest is a major contributor to the ambience, scenery and recreational opportunities valued by residents and visitors, alike. However, the close proximity of one to the other means the fire risk is significant and an ongoing concern.

An updated fire evacuation plan with fire prevention information was formulated collaboratively at the end of 2008 by Naseby Vision, the Fire Service, Ernslaw One and CODC. It is revised each year and distributed to all residences every summer. In 2009 this was followed by a community clean-up of unwanted vegetation on Labour Weekend.

During the consultation for this Plan, fire risk reduction was highlighted as very important. Ideas put forth included educating residents, visitors and recreational forest users; introducing metal ash cans for sale locally, having an ash disposal venue (from survey) and increasing water storage. The latter, gained support at the workshop, but it is unclear whether this relates to the dams or new initiatives like the suggestion for individual property owners to collect rain water (see Infrastructure).

Another issue that was also raised in many contexts during the consultation process was the wilding pines. Unwanted trees add to the fire risk and impinge on the scenic and heritage values of Naseby.

Objective:

To minimise fire risk

Recommendations:

- **Investigate the cost and logistics of introducing metal ash cans for sale, locally.**
- **Review the fire evacuation plan for actions and distribute.**
- **Consider options for improving fire-safety information to non-residents, eg, signs at forest entranceways (see Forest section), website etc.**
- **Work with appropriate parties to investigate advantages and options for increasing water storage; and to formulate a plan and cost analysis for removing unwanted vegetation including wilding pines, long grass etc, on an on-going basis.**
- **Raise awareness of the need for individuals to take responsibility to reduce excess vegetation on an annual basis.**

Planning

1. New Development

The importance of lifestyle and retaining the characteristics that make Naseby a 'special place' came through very strongly in the consultation and voting processes.

The relaxed nature, peaceful ambience and special character of Naseby are highly valued by residents, who are keen to maintain them in the face of future growth. Residents recognise that some growth is both inevitable and desirable to ensuring Naseby's future as a viable community.

Concern was raised in the survey about new development not obscuring scenic vistas with suggestions for height controls and development guidelines.

Related discussion at the workshop envisaged that any new development of the town be controlled and balanced so that its special nature is not lost; that it be in-keeping with the current density and character and its use or purpose be compatible with Naseby's existing ambience. It should also take into account the scenic landscape to avoid becoming 'blots' upon it.

Another suggestion was to revisit the topic of section sizes and whether 250m² was still possible.

The topic of growth and development was also a high priority item in the previous Community Plan. Since then consultation has taken place with CODC in relation to where growth can occur and some areas previously zoned as rural have been identified for additional residential use.

The CODC's Rural Study, which addresses rural development issues will soon be complete and result in changes to the District Plan (2010). These changes will primarily impact on the Naseby surrounds, contributing to how development and building might be sympathetically integrated into the landscape.

A considerable part of Naseby is situated in a heritage precinct, covering land in both residential and business areas. Any building alterations, additions, new buildings or changes require resource consent. How new development and changes to existing structures are managed outside of this precinct is a matter of design.

Objective:

To ensure future development is compatible with the ambience and scenic landscape of Naseby

Recommendations for action:

- Investigate the appropriateness of developing design guidelines in relation to new developments and changes within existing areas.
- Review section size requirements and gauge local support for any proposed changes, prior to pursuing change.



Business

As part of the consultation process for this Plan, Naseby's business sector was surveyed. There are approximately 24 businesses in Naseby and interviews were conducted with 16 of them. These 16 businesses employ staff in 38 full-time and 11 part-time or casual positions. The outlook of the businesses was mostly good or very good with none considering closing or selling.

The advantages to them, of doing business in Naseby mirror residents' reasons for living there and include lifestyle and climate. Disadvantages cited were time and distance to suppliers and travel costs, lack of cell phone coverage, shortage of skilled labour and small market share.

Ideas put forward in the survey for improving business performance relate to more people, the Rail Trail, the ice rink, quality products such as fresh produce and quality service.

An overview of the business survey results is attached as an appendix to this Plan.

1. Supporting Business

Naseby Vision successfully lobbied for broadband services, which began in late 2006. Lobbying continues for improved cell phone coverage. At the workshop there was a discussion about the advantages of Naseby being a technology free zone for lifestyle and visitor experience purposes, but overwhelmingly, people supported the improvement of technology.

Survey suggestions for the type of new business that could be located in Naseby included cottage industries, petrol station, ATM machine, IT, farming related, heritage attractions and luxury accommodation. Additional suggestions that came out of the workshop included a mini van/taxi service and firewood supply (see Viable Community in Lifestyle section). These include stand alone, community service and tourism businesses.

At the workshop there was discussion on how to attract more businesses to Naseby. There was interest in supporting local businesses in the context of enjoying a relaxed lifestyle with specific mention made for a dairy and cafes with negotiated opening hours that reflected need.

Objective:

To support existing businesses and attract new businesses

Recommendations for action:

- **Naseby Vision to continue lobbying for cell phone coverage and good access to technology, including broadband.**

- **Schedule a business forum to discuss how businesses might support and/or complement one another, eg transport costs etc.**
- **Create a database where local people can register their skills for hire.**
- **Brainstorm how best to market Naseby as a viable business location.**

2. Viable Community – business

Consultation, from the surveys to the workshop, reflected a respect for business and an acknowledgment that the presence and success of businesses were important to maintaining and increasing Naseby's viability.

This showed in the strong support for increasing Naseby's focus on customer service and making visitors welcome.

Objective:

To lift the quality of consumer experiences in Naseby

Recommendations for action:

- **Canvas availability of suitable hospitality or customer service courses.**
- **Provide clear communication about what services are available (and not) in Naseby and when; and decide what form this should take, eg, notices on venues, website, brochure etc.**

3. Tourism

Tourism is a major component of the local economy. A downside is that during peak times, particularly, summer, the local infrastructure comes under enormous pressure as it tries to cope with huge influxes of visitors (See Planning and Infrastructure sections).

Many visitors come to Naseby for recreation and sport: curling, ice skating, luge, cycling, forest walks; heritage: township and goldfield remnants; and the ambience – peace and quiet.

The question is how to best take advantage of the tourism market without negating the values expressed in Naseby's Vision. Currently, a marketing strategy is being formulated for Maniototo by Project Maniototo, which will be implemented by Maniototo Promotions.

In Naseby's previous Community Plan a recommendation for action under Product Development – Heritage was to develop a heritage trail (based on national standards). CODC has recently produced the *Central Otago Trail Resource: A guide to developing your heritage trail* to assist communities. Project Maniototo is also looking at developing heritage trails in its marketing strategy for the area.

At the workshop, there was discussion about promoting 'relaxing' tourism as opposed to the adventure and adrenalin activities of Queenstown. Suggestions included walks and heritage circuits, already mentioned above (see Heritage and Recreation sections).

Two suggestions were made regarding encouraging more visitors to Naseby. Both relate to the Rail Trail and both received good support.

One is to extend the Otago Central Rail Trail to include Naseby and the other is to expand transport between the Rail Trail and Naseby. Both suggestions have the potential to spread the number of visitors across a wide timeframe. They also expand the opportunity for Naseby to offer a relief/rest period where people could take one or more days off cycling to enjoy the peaceful ambience and 'relaxing' activities like curling at the rink, heritage and forest walks/bike rides.

Objective:

To encourage more visitors who are seeking a peaceful ambience and 'relaxing' recreational activities

Recommendations for action:

- **Participate in the development of the Maniototo tourism strategy (Project Maniototo) to ensure Naseby has a voice.**
- **Promote Naseby's attractions to Rail Trail users.**
- **Investigate the feasibility of a cycling track to and from the Rail Trail that includes Naseby.**

Heritage

Naseby has a proud and rich heritage and distinctive goldfield remnants. Recognising that some of this was in danger of being lost, the community has been working towards initiatives to preserve it.

Naseby Vision is working on a streetscape plan that aims to preserve historic elements of the town while integrating curbing and lighting (see Footpaths...etc in Infrastructure section). Since the previous Community Plan (2006), it has been pursuing the following recommendation for action: Development of a project to ensure historic buildings, sites and remnants are recognized, preserved and provide interpretation of the heritage aspects of the area.

A heritage town trail pamphlet has been produced: *A Walk Through History*, which features many notable buildings, some stone curbing and a mining display. Historic seats from the park have been restored. Heritage lights have been designed and priced. Preservation of the 1917 gun has been completed. Trees in the park have been named. The Maniototo Community Board has installed new gates and fencing at the cemetery, which also has grave sites of Chinese gold miners.

A digital repository for recording the region's heritage is currently being developed under the auspices of the Central Otago Heritage Trust and in conjunction with the University of Otago. The website of the Central Otago Memory Bank (COMB) is expected to be operational later this year (2010) and is intended to be a virtual bank of each community's heritage items including images, stories and oral histories. Details are yet to be finalised.

A number of Naseby's heritage sites are recognised in the District Plan. They are predominately buildings (many relevant to the gold era) and some notable trees. See appendices.

1. Goldfield Remnants

Naseby has a rich gold history that the community would like to see better represented. In the general survey of vision statements, the one valuing gold rated the lowest in terms of what was being achieved.

Concern related to the clearing and maintaining of gold heritage areas with trees noted as a particular problem; and the need for better information and signage. Those same concerns were echoed at the workshop to varying degrees.

There has been past concern about gold remnants on the edge of the forest being in danger of becoming overgrown and lost. At the workshop, unwanted vegetation was mentioned as a similar threat (see Fire Risk in Lifestyle section). The point was also made about some remnants being on private land and the importance of working together with, and respecting the rights of, landowners.

The main areas of interest at the workshop related to identifying goldfield remnants, providing interpretation and indicating their location with suggestions for a map, sign posts and a brochure.

Specific remnants mentioned include Hoffman's Dam sluicings; George's working claim, pipes and gear; Chinese village and graves; Hawkdun Co water supply race water wheel for power generation (maybe 1900–1910).

Objective:

To identify, preserve, interpret and provide direction to goldfield remnants.

Recommendations for action:

- **Discuss opportunities/criteria for goldfield remnants being included in the virtual Central Otago Memory Bank (being developed).**
- **Formulate a database (on COMB or separately) of known goldfield remnants and assess their suitability for restoration and ongoing preservation, in consultation with private landowners where necessary.**
- **Gather information on goldfield remnants for interpretation purposes.**
- **Plan a restoration/preservation project, decide how sites will be identified (map, signposts etc) and interpreted, and investigate funding options.**
- **Research and write up the history of water races in the district.**

2. Historic Buildings

Naseby's buildings contribute significantly to its proud heritage and character. Residents expressed a strong desire to preserve them in both the survey and at the workshop.

As mentioned above, many buildings are already included in the District Plan and are part of other heritage initiatives. The management of new development in the

area to ensure it fits in with the town's heritage and landscape values is important to the community (see Planning section).

Like the goldfields remnants there was strong interest in identifying heritage buildings, preserving them so that they are presented to their best advantage and having plaques attached to significant buildings. There was also a suggestion (from survey) for plaques to be erected where heritage buildings had once stood. As mentioned above, a pamphlet highlighting many heritage buildings has recently been produced.

Buildings specifically mentioned include: Monkey Puzzle House, Athenaeum, cafe complex – including Bremners Bakery/Lance Hoffman's, boot shop/chemist shop/ Mt Ida Store, Royal Hotel, Ancient Briton, The Old Garage, All Nations Store, BNZ manager's house and to identify original hospital site and sign post it.

As with goldfield remnants, it was recognised that many heritage buildings are in private ownership.

Objective:

To identify, preserve and provide plaques for heritage buildings.

Recommendations for action:

- **Discuss opportunities/criteria for heritage buildings to be included in the virtual Central Otago Memory Bank (being developed).**
- **Formulate a database (on COMB or separately) and assess buildings' suitability for restoration and ongoing preservation in consultation with private landowners where necessary. Investigate funding options.**
- **Work with property owners with a view to adding plaques to significant buildings.**

Infrastructure

1. Waste

Waste gained a lot of comment in the survey and workshop with similar themes emerging. These include cleaning up the town, keeping it clean and improving disposal facilities, particularly recycling.

The community has a wheelie bin refuse collection service and a recycling centre in Lomond Street for cardboard, junk mail and newspapers; plastics 1,2,3,4,5,6,7; and aluminium and steel cans. Glass recycling has been in recess since the end of 2009 when the transport provider's other work in Naseby ceased and the cost of continuing with the service exclusively, became prohibitive. Enquiries for a suitable alternative transport provider have been unsuccessful to date. The provision of glass recycling services to small towns is a nationwide issue.

Peak visitor times put pressure on facilities and a suggestion was made to have a weekly, special collection of glass recycling during those periods. In the survey there were suggestions for relocating the recycling depot to a more visible location near the hall and a wheelie bin recycling service. Suggestions were also made for more public rubbish bins in the Naseby Recreation Ground and outside the village.

The disposal of green waste was described as a major issue at the workshop, with the transfer station at Ranfurly considered too far away (17km). Suggestions included a community compost scheme; a trailer for hire to take it to the transfer station (from survey).

At the workshop ideas discussed for cleaning up the town including raising awareness of individual responsibility for clearing out unwanted vegetation on an annual basis, (see Fire Risk in Lifestyle section), identifying CODC land that isn't maintained and lobby for change, and offering to assist private land owners with a periodic clean up.

Objective:

For Naseby to have a clean appearance and a waste disposal system that meets its needs

Recommendations for action:

- **Identify CODC property that needs maintaining and approach Council to seek a solution.**
- **Review the effectiveness of the recycling depot and investigate the viability of installing and emptying additional public rubbish bins.**

- **Canvas the community for solutions to green waste disposal and implement a service.**

2. Water

The supply of water at Naseby is drawn from an irrigation race. The water flows straight into the treatment plant where it is filtered before going onto the houses. The supply in Naseby is gravity fed and requires no pumping.

The Naseby wastewater system is also gravity fed and ends in settling ponds on Channel Road. Currently there have been few reported problems with the system and it produces good quality outflows, which go to a disposal field.

For more detailed information and some statistics see the *Naseby Water Supply Overview* in the appendices. This was brought to workshop by Peter Greenwood of CODC water services department.

Common problems with the water supply are colour and turbidity during the spring to summer period due to the inflow of sediment from source. CODC is currently investigating the possibility of introducing a low cost settling stage to address this. During summer the supply comes under pressure when visitor numbers are high. Water quality is also an issue with upgrades needed to ensure compliance with New Zealand drinking water standards by July 2015. This is a challenge given the community's small rate-base. CODC takes a user pays perspective and from 1 July 2011 all water connections will be metered.

Naseby Vision has been working with CODC to address the issues. This led to participation in the Government Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) to optimise plant performance, resulting in the filters being upgraded. An application for capital assistance has also been lodged to address water quality.

At the workshop, water was identified as a limiting factor in Naseby's potential for development. However, by far the strongest interest was in the collection and storage of water, which is relevant for fire safety (see Fire Safety in Lifestyle section).

An idea put forward at the workshop for each property to collect its own rainwater, gained a great deal of momentum. Rates or water rebates were suggested as possible incentives for residents to get on-board with this proposal.

Objective:

To have a water supply and waste water system that meets the needs of Naseby

Recommendations for action:

- **Naseby Vision continue to work with CODC on meeting water quality standards.**
- **Undertake a cost benefit analysis of individual properties collecting rainwater, even for irrigation use.**

3. Footpaths, Street Lighting, Curbs, Channels and Roads

Footpaths, street lighting, curbs and channels were highlighted as areas of concern for visibility and safety reasons in both the survey and at the workshop where each rated more-or-less, equally. The community is not seeking expensive, comprehensive improvements, rather, practical steps to address the concerns.

At the workshop, a point was made that not all things were required in all places and that any improvements should be in keeping with the town's heritage and character, eg, paths not necessarily asphalt. Specific mention was made about creating paths to the swimming dam, where new steps may also be necessary, the curling rink and along Channel Road.

These aspects of infrastructure were also highlighted in the previous Community Plan and Naseby Vision is currently working on a streetscape plan aimed at preserving historic elements and integrating improvements such as curbing and lighting. Funding options are currently being investigated by CODC Roading Manager for paths to the skating and curling rinks and to the swimming dam via Derg Street.

At the workshop the state of Danseys Pass Road was raised. An assessment following the previous Community Plan on the need and impact of sealing Ridge, Channel, Kyeburn Diggings or part of Naseby Danseys Pass roads, determined that they were not a high priority relative to other district roads and therefore, not on the work schedule in the 10 years to 2016.

Objective:

To improve footpaths, street lighting, curbs and channels

Recommendation for action:

- **That progress continues towards providing footpaths and implementing a streetscape plan that addresses curbs and channels, storm water disposal and street lighting that is in keeping with the heritage character of Naseby.**

Recreation

Naseby has wide range of recreational facilities. These include a children's playground; BMX track; a dam for swimming; tennis courts; what is essentially a winter sports complex – featuring the relatively new indoor curling rink, outdoor ice rink and outdoor ice luge; and the many cycling/walking tracks of Naseby Forest. The latter has long been a strong draw card for the many recreational visitors to Naseby.

The discussion in this Community Plan will also contribute to consultation on the Outdoor Recreation Strategy currently being drafted by CODC.

1. Cycling/ Walking Tracks/Circuits

The recreational pursuit that generated the most discussion at the workshop was cycling, which came up in a number of contexts.

There was a suggestion that walking/cycling tracks in the forest be publicised and signposted. A fairly recently produced brochure by the forest owner, Ernslaw One Ltd, has a map of the tracks and information pertaining to their use.

Finding alternative cycle routes for when the forest was closed during times of high fire risk was a well supported idea. Specific suggestions included Pig and Whistle road to Deep Creek and back to Naseby; ride the Maniototo Plain. This ties in with encouraging passive activities like walking circuits (see Tourism in Business section) as cycling and walking tracks are often shared. A specific suggestion for a sign-posted walking tour was put forward in the youth survey and supported at the workshop. Note, there is already a brochure with map for a heritage, town walk (see Heritage section).

Objective:

To develop and publicise cycling/walking route alternatives to the forest

Recommendations for action:

- **Canvas ideas for alternative cycling/ walking routes, investigate their viability and how they can best be promoted.**
- **Review existing publicity and signposting of tracks currently available.**

2. Youth Recreation

Youth were surveyed as part of the consultation process for this Community Plan. In response to a question about what they would like to see for recreation in the future two ideas were keenly advocated: 1) an adventure playground; 2) hot pools.

Both ideas were also suggested at the workshop. Mention was made of hot pools being located near the curling rink to utilise waste heat from the compressors. An adventure playground was strongly supported and the possibility of it being built in cooperation with Ernslaw One Ltd was put forward.

Objective:

To create new recreational opportunities for Naseby that will also appeal to youth

Recommendations for action:

- Investigate the viability of having hot pools located near, and sourcing heat from, the indoor curling rink.
- Investigate suitable locations for an adventure playground. Prepare a concept plan in consultation with CODC, youth and other potential partners/funders and a timeline for implementation.



Forest

The Naseby Forest is a significant feature of the area contributing to the ambience, landscape, recreational opportunities and visitor appeal.

The forest is privately owned by Ernslaw One Ltd, a New Zealand registered company with Malaysian-based owners. Ernslaw One is the country's fourth largest owner of production forest with plantations in Otago and Southland (29,919ha); and in the lower North Island, Gisborne and Whangapoua (104,361ha).

The forest has a 500ha recreation area of mostly exotic trees that is readily accessible from the town. Within the Forest Recreation Area there are 50kms of walking/cycling tracks, picnic areas, a children's playground, historic gold mining sites and two dams for fishing and swimming. It is open during daylight hours and entry is free for personal recreational use. The forest is subject to closure during periods of high fire risk and logging operations at which times, access is prohibited.

1. Relationship with Forest Owners

The Naseby community and Ernslaw One enjoy a positive relationship. The company provides access and maintenance for the forest's walking/cycling tracks and donated land for the Maniototo Curling International. Recently Ernslaw One produced a brochure containing information about the company, conditions of entry for different forest users and a map of the tracks and sites.

In the survey, the private ownership status of the forest was acknowledged. Other comments related to maintaining and improving of tracks, fire danger (see Fire Risk in the Lifestyle section), compliance during forest closures and maintaining a good relationship with the forest owner (see Forest section), nuisance motor bikes (see Ambience in Lifestyle section), preserving historic sites within the forest (see Heritage section), and signage.

At the workshop, the maintaining and enhancing of the community's relationship with Ernslaw One was strongly advocated. Specific mention was made about the forest's management plan being ongoing and appreciated. This reflects the widely discussed importance of having respect for the owner's responsibilities, such as logging, fire risk mitigation and overall management by not only residents, but all recreational users of the forest, including the many thousands of visitors to Naseby every year.

There was support for a suggestion for signage to inform visitors about the forest being in private ownership. Clearly articulated signage at forest entrance points might also help visitors to understand the importance of compliance with forest closures.

Objective:

To enhance the relationship between the Naseby Community and Ernslaw One Limited for mutual benefit

Recommendations for action:

- **Continue with annual and planning meetings with Ernslaw One.**
- **Consider how awareness of the forest's private ownership status and fire risk precautions could be raised among visitors.**
- **Approach forest owner about creating a concept for signs at forest entrances explaining forest ownership, fire risk and compliance, and user responsibility.**

What is important to the Community?

Following the community workshop the working party has attempted to identify which recommendations are priorities for the community. From these priorities, timelines for working on these recommendations can be developed. The working party would appreciate comments on these priorities. High = focus on during next 1 year period; Medium = focus on in 2 – 4 year period, Low = focus on in year 5.

Pg No	Recommendation:	Priority:
12	Consider strategies for containing motorbikes in the designated forest space and investigate potential alternative/bigger site/s with a view to making them operational.	L
13	Identify persistent offending behaviours during peak periods and consider what could be done to minimise them, including investigating the likelihood of securing a police presence.	H
13	Investigate the feasibility of engineering-type methods to slow traffic speed and engage in the speed limit review (2010).	M
13	Brainstorm how affordable housing, the use of wood burners and solar heating might be maintained or introduced.	L
14	Investigate the cost and logistics of introducing metal ash cans for sale, locally.	M
14	Review the fire evacuation plan for actions and distribute.	H
14	Consider options for improving fire-safety information to non-residents, eg, signs at forest entranceways (see Forest section), website etc.	H
14	Work with appropriate parties to investigate advantages and options for increasing water storage; and to formulate a plan and cost analysis for removing unwanted vegetation including wilding pines, long grass etc, on an on-going basis.	H
14	Raise awareness of the need for individuals to take responsibility to reduce excess vegetation on an annual basis.	H
16	Investigate the appropriateness of developing design guidelines in relation to new developments and changes within existing areas.	M
16	Review section size requirements and gauge local support for any proposed changes, prior to pursuing change.	M
17	Naseby Vision to continue lobbying for cell phone coverage and good access to technology, including broadband.	M
18	Schedule a business forum to discuss how businesses might support and/or complement one another, eg transport costs etc.	M

What is important to the Community? (continued)

Pg No	Recommendation:	Priority:
18	Create a database where local people can register their skills for hire.	L
18	Brainstorm how best to market Naseby as a viable business location.	M
18	Canvas availability of suitable hospitality or customer service courses.	H
18	Provide clear communication about what services are available (and not) in Naseby and when; and decide what form this should take, eg, notices on venues, website, brochure etc.	M
19	Participate in the development of the Maniototo tourism strategy (Project Maniototo) to ensure Naseby has a voice.	H
19	Promote Naseby's attractions to Rail Trail users.	L
19	Investigate the feasibility of a cycling track to and from the Rail Trail that includes Naseby.	L
21	Discuss opportunities/criteria for goldfield remnants being included in the virtual Central Otago Memory Bank (being developed).	M
21	Formulate a database (on COMB or separately) of known goldfield remnants and assess their suitability for restoration and ongoing preservation, in consultation with private landowners where necessary.	M
21	Gather information on goldfield remnants for interpretation purposes.	M
21	Plan a restoration/preservation project, decide how sites will be identified (map, signposts etc) and interpreted, and investigate funding options.	M
21	Research and write up the history of water races in the district.	M
22	Discuss opportunities/criteria for heritage buildings to be included in the virtual Central Otago Memory Bank (being developed).	M
22	Formulate a database (on COMB or separately) and assess buildings' suitability for restoration and ongoing preservation in consultation with private landowners where necessary. Investigate funding options.	M
22	Work with property owners with a view to adding plaques to significant buildings.	M

What is important to the Community? (continued)

Pg No	Recommendation:	Priority:
23	Identify CODC property that needs maintaining and approach Council to seek a solution.	H
23	Review the effectiveness of the recycling depot and investigate the viability of installing and emptying additional public rubbish bins.	L
24	Canvas the community for solutions to green waste disposal and implement a service.	H
25	Naseby Vision continue to work with CODC on meeting water quality standards.	M
24	Undertake a cost benefit analysis of individual properties collecting rainwater, even for irrigation use.	M
25	That progress continues towards providing footpaths and implementing a streetscape plan that addresses curbs and channels, storm water disposal and street lighting that is in keeping with the heritage character of Naseby.	H
26	Canvas ideas for alternative cycling/ walking routes, investigate their viability and how they can best be promoted.	H
26	Review existing publicity and signposting of tracks currently available.	L
27	Investigate the viability of having hot pools located near, and sourcing heat from, the indoor curling rink.	L
27	Investigate suitable locations for an adventure playground. Prepare a concept plan in consultation with CODC, youth and other potential partners/funders and a timeline for implementation.	L
29	Continue with annual and planning meetings with Ernslaw One.	H
29	Consider how awareness of the forest's private ownership status and fire risk precautions could be raised among visitors.	H
29	Approach forest owner about creating a concept for signs at forest entrances explaining forest ownership, fire risk and compliance, and user responsibility.	H

Business Survey Overview of results for Naseby – 2010

Overall	16 businesses surveyed
People employed	employed full time - 11 part time casual
Advantages	Lifestyle/quality of life, low crime rate/safe community, favourable climate, loyal customers, central location, good community, CODC helpful
Disadvantages	Time/distance to suppliers and transport costs, no cellphone coverage, crib rentals not pay commercial rates, poor water quality, shortage of labour, additional operational costs operating from Naseby
Outlook	6 - very good, 9 -good - 3 fair
Why that outlook?	Most experiencing positive growth or business as usual. A positive mood out there for most businesses.
Major constraints	Small market share, regulatory requirements, water metering will cripple some businesses, lack of skilled employees, finance and several that do not want to expand any further.
Useful to help improve business performance	More people, rail trail, ice rink, quality products eg food veges, quality service
Services/business that could successfully locate to Naseby	Cottage industries, petrol station, ATM machine, IT businesses, farming related businesses, heritage attractions, luxury accommodation
Businesses considering moving out	none
Selling	Most not actively considering selling
Closing	None considering closing
Single most important factor to ensure a viable future	More visitors and locals, good water and well priced, more promotion of Naseby, careful promotion of Naseby (not just tourism), reduce red tape, develop in quality authentic way.
Ideas or suggestions	More events, more \$ spent on promotion, improvements to lighting and footpaths, protection in District Plan so Naseby is not developed in unsuitable way, better communication on events, a town clean up, increase resident population

Naseby Water Supply Overview

Supply Treatment and Distribution

Water is purchased from the Hawkdun Idaburn Irrigation Company and drawn from a water race running through the Naseby Forest. The water in this irrigation scheme is sourced from the West Eweburn. Water is diverted from the race through a screen then proceeds to a direct filtration treatment plant off Swimming Dam Rd.



Aluminium Sulphate is applied to the incoming raw water. The Alum is a coagulant which attracts the suspended solids causing them to join together in large clumps. These are large enough that they become trapped in the sand filter and only clear water passes through. The filters are periodically back washed to clear the solids.

The water is chlorinated and pH adjusted as it enters contact tanks where disinfection takes place. The water then flows to the main reservoir for storage before distribution.

The water is supplied to consumers through a fully gravity fed pipe network. The main pipelines are typically 100-200mm diameter and made of mainly newer type PVC pipes and a mixture of older cement and cast iron pipes.

Network Statistics

Storage capacity	320m ³
Length of pipes	8km
Number of fire hydrants	54
Number of connections	345
Total consumption	62,000m ³ per annum
Peak consumption per connection (summer holiday season)	2340 L/day
Total served population (usually resident)	130
Peak served population	1250

Key Issues

- Source water has potential to be polluted as the race catchment is substantial and contains significant stock numbers and recreational uses.
- During periods of high rainfall the turbidity of supply water increases and the filters cannot cope. In this case the Council puts in place boil water notices to warn consumers.
- Water consumption is lower than many other Central Otago towns but is still much higher than industry standards. This inflates the cost of upgrading treatment to meet new water quality standards. Naseby is also experiencing considerable growth as a holiday destination. This is likely to stress the adequacy of the supply, during the height of summer. To minimise waste and excessive use all connections will be metered as of 1st July 2011.

Compliance with NZ Drinking Water Standards

- Compliance with NZ drinking water standards must be met by July 2015.
- Review of source water to determine what improvements can be made in the short term.
- An application will be made to the Ministry of Health for a possible water subsidy to help fund necessary upgrades.

Heritage information.

These are sites in the CODC Amended District Plan 2000.

<p align="center">SCHEDULE 19.4 : REGISTER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES, SITES & OBJECTS AND NOTABLE TREES</p>
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PART A : HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES, SITES AND OBJECTS

NO.	MAP NO	ITEM & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	NZHPT DETAILS	
86	22	Cemetery, Naseby	Sections 93 & 99 Block I Naseby SD		
87	22	St Georges Church (Anglican), Derwent Street, Naseby	Lot 2 DP 17211	2271	II
88	22	Church of the Sacred Heart (Catholic), Foyle Street, Naseby	Lot 1 DP 22905	2265	II
89	22A	Town Hall, Leven Street, Naseby	Sections 95-97 Block I Town of Naseby		
90	22A	Ancient Briton Tavern, Leven Street, Naseby	Lots 2-4 DP 9467 and Sections 26 & 30 Block I Town of Naseby	3214	II
91	22A	Watchmaker's Shop, Leven Street, Naseby	Part Section 108 & Section 27 Block I Town of Naseby	2270	II
92	22A	Museum, Earne Street, Naseby	Part Section 59 Block I Town of Naseby	2268	II
93	22A	Royal Hotel, Earne Street, Naseby	Sections 60 & 78, 114 Block I Town of Naseby	2269	II
94	22A	War Memorial and Gun, Naseby	Sections 14-17 Block I Town of Naseby		
95	22A	Cottage (originally The Stables), Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 208 and Part Section 57, 107 & 179 Block I Town of Naseby		
96	22A	All Nation's Store (original portion), Earne Street, Naseby	Section 208 and Part Sections 57, 107 & 179 Block I Town of Naseby	2262	II

97	22A	Naseby Athenaeum , Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 18 Block II Town of Naseby	4369	I
98	22A	Post Office (former) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Sections 1 & 2 Part Sections 3 & 28 Block II Town of Naseby	2267	II
99	22A	Courthouse (former) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 74 Block II Town of Naseby	2266	II
99A	22A	Masonic Lodge	Lot 1 DP 10039		
100	22A	Presbyterian Church , Oughter Street, Naseby	Lot 2 DP 6605	2264	II
101	22A	Twin Cottage (1) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 6 Block II Town of Naseby	3215	II
102	22A	Twin Cottage (2) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 6 Block II Town of Naseby	3216	II
103	22A	Wooden Cottage , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 11 Block II Town of Naseby		
104	22A	Cottage , Derwent Street, Naseby	Lots 2-3 DP 9380 and Part Section 43-44 Block II Town of Naseby		
264	67	Gold Diggings , Kyeburn Diggings	Part Section 22 and Sections 26, 27 & 29 Block VI Kyeburn SD		
265	67	Danseys Pass Hotel , Danseys Pass Road	Section 4 Block VI Kyeburn SD		
266	67	Cemetery , Kyeburn Diggings	Sections 3 & 12 Block V Kyeburn SD		

PART B : NOTABLE TREES – From the Amended CODC District Plan 2000.

NO.	MAP	ITEM & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
11	22	"Elizabeth" Tree - Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Naseby Kyeburn Diggings Road, Naseby	Section 7 Block IV Town of Naseby
12	22	European/ Common Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Lime/Linden (<i>Tilia europaea</i>), Derwent Street, Naseby	Lot 2 DP 17211
13	22A	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>), Deodar Cedar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>), Lawson's Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>), Weeping Cypress (<i>Cupressus funebris</i>), Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), Caucasian Fir (<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>), Western White Pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>), Naseby Recreation Ground, Naseby	Section 85 Block II Town of Naseby
14	22A	Monkey Puzzle (<i>Araucaria araucana</i>), Derwent Street, Naseby	Lots 2 & 3 DP 9380 and Part Sections 43 & 44 Block II Town of Naseby
23	22	Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), Lawsons Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsonia</i>), Yellow Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>) Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>), Lizard Tree (<i>Thujaopsis delobrata</i>), Derwent Street, Naseby	Lot 1 DP 18772

FROM THE AMENDED CODC DISTRICT PLAN 2000.

Rules relating to Heritage Values in Naseby

There are a number of provisions in the Proposed Central Otago District Plan (District Plan) relating to heritage in Naseby. These are summarised below.

Heritage Precinct

A considerable part of Naseby is situated in a heritage precinct, and this covers land in both the Residential and Business Resource Areas.

In summary any building alterations, additions, new buildings, new plantings, or any demolition of buildings or structures within the Heritage Precinct requires resource consent. The relevant rules are summarised below.

- **Addition or Alterations**

Any addition or alterations to structures requires resource consent. See Rule 11.4.1(a).

Alterations include painting or repainting in a colour that is significantly different from the existing colour, recladding, covering or uncovering or any changes to the external appearances of building.

When considering the application Council restricts its discretion to the following matters: external design and appearance of the building or structure; the scale of the addition or alteration in relation to the development, and the provision of yards, and how those matters impact upon the heritage values of the precinct.

- **Erection of New Structures**

The erection of any new structures within the Heritage Precinct requires resource consent. See Rule 11.4.1(b).

When considering the application Council restricts its discretion to the following matters: External design and appearance of the building or structure; the scale of the building in relation to the existing development; the provision of yards, services, parking and access, and landscaping required to mitigate visual effects, and how those matters impact upon the heritage values of the precinct.

- **The removal or demolition of buildings**

The removal or demolition of buildings, parts of buildings, stone walls or other structures within the heritage precinct requires resource consent. See Rule 11.4.2.

Heritage Buildings, Places and Objects and Notable Trees.

A number of buildings, places and objects are listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4 of the District Plan. These include registered items with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, both categories 1 and 2 and also other items which are not registered with the Trust. The items are listed as follows:

- Cemetery
- St George's Church (Anglican)
- Church of the Sacred Heart (Catholic)
- Town Hall
- Ancient Briton Tavern
- Watchmakers Shop
- Museum
- Royal Hotel
- War Memorial and Gun
- Cottage (originally The Stables)
- All Nations Store
- Naseby Athenaeum
- Post Office (former)
- Courthouse (former)
- Masonic Lodge
- Presbyterian Church
- Twin Cottage (1)
- Twin Cottage (2)
- Wooden Cottage
- Cottage

The effect of the rules in the District Plan relating to these items is that the removal or demolition of a building or structure, any alteration or addition including to any sign, or any exterior alteration or addition shall require resource consent. See Rules 14.7.1 (a) and (b).

Part B of Schedule 19.4 of the District Plan contains Notable Trees as follows:

- "Elizabeth" Tree – Wellingtonia
- European/Common Beech, Lime/Linden, Derwent Street
- Wellingtonia, Sitka Spruce, Deodar Cedar, Lawson's Cypress, Weeping Cypress, Ponderosa Pine, Caucasian Fir, Western White Pine, Naseby Recreation Area
- Monkey Puzzle, Derwent Street

The removal of any tree identified in the register, except where it has died of natural causes requires resource consent. See Rule 14.7.2 (i) of the District Plan.

The following activities require resource consent: Significant trimming of any identified tree; the construction of any building or laying of services within the drip line of any identified tree; the addition or excavation of soil within the drip line of any identified tree in a way that alters soil levels or the water table; discharge of any hazardous substance within the drip line of any identified tree. See Rule 14.7.2 (ii) of the District Plan.

Resource Consent enables the Council to consider the following matters:

1. The impact on the health of the tree
2. The effect on the form and appearance of the tree
3. Issues of public safety
4. Values of the tree

- **Resource Consent Fees Waived**

The Council recognises the public benefit in maintaining and enhancing heritage precincts and buildings, site, objects and trees, and therefore has a policy to waive the fees associated with applications for resource consent for

1. Work within a heritage precinct that requires a resource consent only because that activity is located within a heritage precinct
2. work on heritage items.

- **Archaeological Sites and Waahi Tapu**

There are rules relating to archaeological sites and Waahi Tapu in the District Plan detailing the process to be followed where any activity disturbs or identifies such a site. See Rule 14.7.4.

Sections 9 to 21 of the Historic Places Act 1993 shall apply to these activities.

Historic Places Trust and Kai Tahu Ki Otago have an interest in activities relating to archaeological and Waahi Tapu sites.

Draft Naseby Community Plan

Submission Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone (daytime): _____ E-mail Address: _____

I am writing this submission (please tick ✓ one):

☐ as an individual

☐ on behalf of a group, organisation or company (please name):

I would like to present my submission

☐ Yes

☐ No

If you wish to be heard, you will be allowed a ten minute slot, which includes time for questions. Please limit your presentation to five minutes.

PRIVACY ACT 1993

Please note your submission will be available to the public as part of the decision making process.

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR SUBMISSION TO:

- “*Mathew Begg*”, Central Otago District Council, P O Box 122, Alexandra
- Facsimile: (03) 448 0606
- E-mail: mathew.begg@codc.govt.nz

Deadline for submissions is noon, **23rd July 2010**

Blank handwriting practice paper with horizontal lines and a large, faint watermark reading 'Draft'.

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