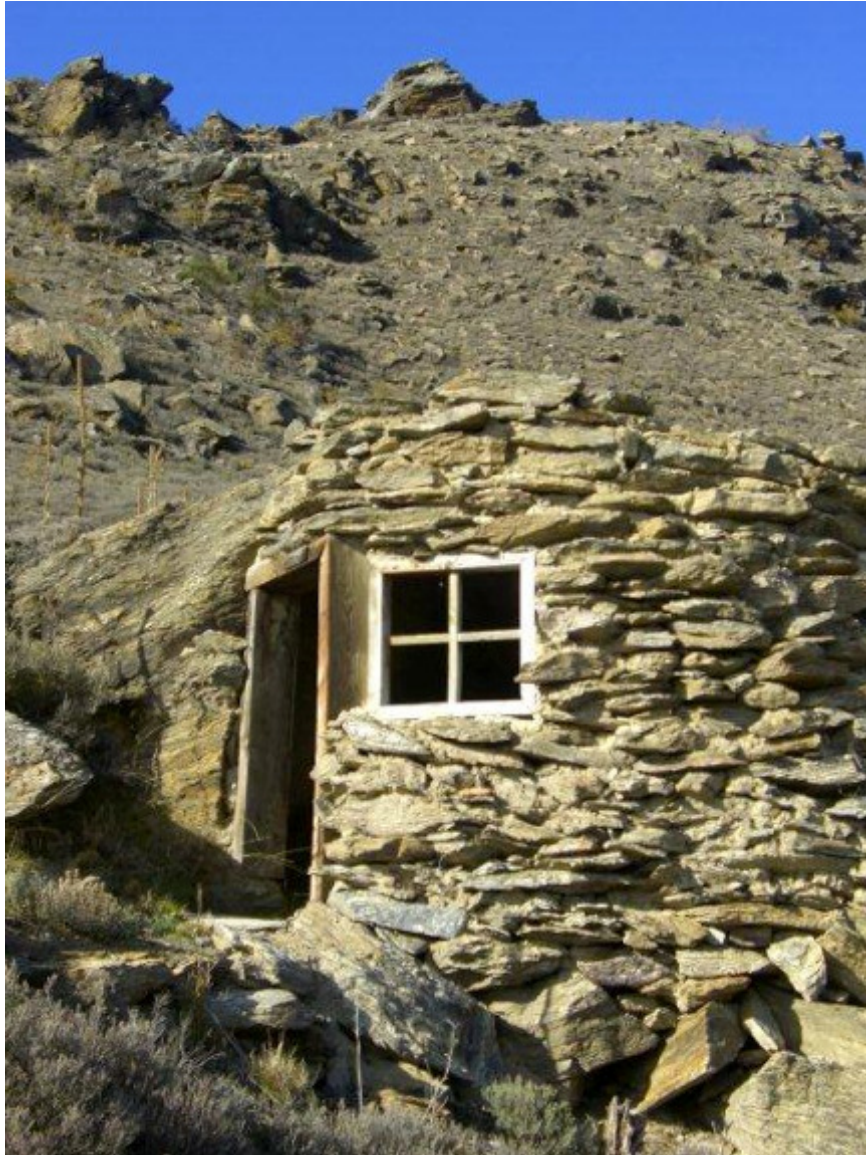


TOWARDS BETTER HERITAGE OUTCOMES FOR CENTRAL OTAGO



NOVEMBER 2012

The purpose of this report is to ensure better heritage outcomes so that Central Otago's heritage is identified, preserved, protected, managed, respected and celebrated into the future.

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1. Introduction

This 'Towards Better Heritage Outcomes for Central Otago' report has come about as a result of the community's desires for our heritage to be valued and preserved for future generations. Drawing together key aspects of community consultation, existing requirements for managing heritage and informed perspectives, it sets out community-inspired recommendations for managing Central Otago's heritage into the future.

1.1 Our rich heritage

Central Otago is rich in historic heritage.

Māori accessed the area by a network of ara tawhito (travel routes) that connected the coastal settlements with the inland lakes, Te Koroka (Dart River), and with Tai Poutini (West Coast). In particular, the whole of the Mata-au (Clutha River) was part of a mahinga kai trail that led inland and was used by Otago hapu including Kati Kuri, Ngati Ruahikihiki, Ngati Huirapa and Ngai Tuahuriri. The river was used as a highway into the interior, and provided many resources that sustained travellers.

The river was a significant indigenous fishery, providing tuna (eels), kanakana (lamprey) and kokopu in the area over which Te Wairere (Lake Dunstan) now lies. Manu (birds), including moa, were taken from areas adjoining the river.

The waterway was also very important in the transportation of pounamu from inland areas down to settlements on the coast, from where it was traded north and south. Because of its location at the confluence of Mata-au and Kawarau Rivers, Te Wairere (Lake Dunstan) was an important staging post on journeys inland and down-river. A tauranga waka and nohanga sited at the junction of the two rivers acted as such a camp site. As a result there are a number of wahi taonga (including rock shelters and archaeological sites) in the area, some of which are now under the waters of Lake Dunstan.

Archaeological work undertaken as part of the construction of the Roxburgh Gorge Trail has led to the discovery of a woven harakeke (flax) textile in a rock shelter. This highlights their importance along the Mata-au (Clutha River) as kāika nohoaka (seasonal campsites).

Wahi tapu and wahi taonga sites within the District are important as places that hold the memories and traditions of the tupuna who moved through and occupied the Central Otago area.

Central Otago's gold mining past is also significant and unique in New Zealand's history. It contributes in a major way to the region's tangible and intangible heritage with many remnants, sites, buildings, towns, landscapes, routes, technologies and stories that have survived into the present day.

Other important contributions to Central Otago's heritage include farming, horticulture, market gardening, wine growing, early settlers and communities. Pastoral and horticultural heritage takes into account the high country, structures, buildings, innovations, methods and heritage varieties. Wine growing dates back more than 100 years. Early settlers brought their cultures, customs, pastimes, institutions and architecture.

All this has converged to give Central Otago a unique and very special ambience. Heritage surrounds us; it is part of our every day. We live within it, use it, build businesses around it, record

it, preserve it, restore it, adapt it and celebrate it. Heritage is woven into the fabric of our lives and is intrinsic to our identity.

1.2 Background

Central Otago's heritage is preserved, protected and managed by a range of legislation and regulation (see Appendix 4: Legislation Overview), plans and policies administered and or facilitated by government agencies, organisations, iwi, the Council and community groups. It features as an area of interest and action in most of Central Otago's individual community plans and in regional documents like the Central Otago Outdoor Recreational Strategy and the Central Otago Tourism Strategy.

The exact nature and location of some Maori heritage taonga is not always publicly available. Often it is managed with respect to specific legislation, processes and strategies eg, the Maori Heritage Council on the NZHPT and Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Limited's management plan.

Heritage is recognised in Central Otago's regional brand – A World of Difference, and there are some incentives to preserve it, such as the waiving of consent fees by Council. It is also the primary focus of some community groups like the Central Otago Heritage Trust.

There are many heritage initiatives instigated by individuals, community groups, Māori and businesses. They range from smaller projects like oral history collections and building restoration to celebrations like the long-standing annual Cavalcade event, to publicly and privately funded museums and tourist operations.

This document aims to set out the communities vision for the protection, preservation, management and celebration of Central Otago's heritage. It also aims to set out the issues and challenges currently faced in relation to heritage management, and provides a set of high level actions that aim to work towards achieving better heritage outcomes for Central Otago.

1.3 Heritage – a definition:

Heritage is that which is inherited from past and current generations, cared for in the present and handed on for the benefit of future generations, and includes:

- **Built heritage** – the legacy of man-made buildings, structures, and objects and associated intangible attributes;
- **Natural heritage** – the legacy of natural places, objects and intangible attributes encompassing the rural and natural environment, including flora and fauna;
- **Cultural heritage** – made up of two components comprising: the tangible – artefacts, ecofacts, buildings, gardens, landscapes, historic places, relics of the past, material remains big and small; and intangible – folklore, language, music, dance, manners, memories, customs, traditions, histories and notions of identity.

1.4 Why have this heritage report?

Back in 2003, Council sought the community's aspirations for the district and the priorities of actions for the following 10 years. One of the concerns raised was the need to protect heritage sites from inappropriate development and population pressure.

The community's preferred outcome was for heritage to be valued and celebrated as an integral part of Central's identity. The types of activities suggested included: developing a strategy for heritage management, identifying and preserving local heritage history through community projects and providing places and spaces for heritage expression.



Guiding Principles

In considering the issues surrounding heritage, setting objectives and making recommendations for action, the Central Otago Heritage Working Group has been guided by the principles outlined below.

Community Participation

This is a community-driven heritage document

Community participation is critical to the success of preserving, protecting and managing heritage in the district. Local communities are already strong advocates and protectors of their heritage and have expressed a strong desire to be the drivers of it in the future. It is essential that the processes and initiatives – resulting from the recommendations in this document– are user-friendly and accessible to communities.

Cooperation

A cooperative, inter-agency approach is the only useful way forward.

Heritage has many stakeholders (see Appendix 3: Key Stakeholders). It is subject to a variety of legislation (see Legislation Overview), regulations and protocols, and is interwoven into our regional identity, communities and personal lives. Cooperation is imperative if heritage goals are to be achieved. Central Otago already has a strong culture of cooperation evident in its community plan process and a variety of organisations, government departments, iwi and voluntary groups that currently collaborate on heritage matters provides a strong foundation to build on.

Best Practice

Best practice is the model of first choice.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organisation that advises on the World Heritage Convention to which New Zealand is a signatory. The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (Revised 2010) (see Appendix 4: Legislation Overview) provides a framework for best practice through an internationally recognised set of conservation principles that is widely used as a guide for heritage management.

Financial Responsibility

Affordability underlies decision making.

There is an acute awareness that recommendations put forward in this document will have cost implications. Consideration to the ongoing affordability of respecting, celebrating and protecting heritage into the future underlies all decision making.

1.5 What is the role of the Working Group?

The Central Otago Heritage Working Group's role is to develop a community-focused approach for Central Otago's heritage.

Members of the Working Group represent a wide range of organisations and bring together a great deal of knowledge and expertise. For more information please see Appendix 2: Working Group Members' Short Biographies.

1.6 Process

This document has emerged from a process focused on community participation. Emphasis has been placed on obtaining views from across the district to provide an overview of the concerns and aspirations of the community and a steer for the future priorities of heritage management in Central Otago.

Community meetings were held in the communities of Maniototo, Cromwell, Alexandra and Roxburgh. A wide range of questions were discussed and many thoughts, beliefs and ideas were put forward and prioritised by participants at each meeting. The priorities were collated and aggregated to determine the areas of highest interest in Central Otago. Those high interest areas are what have guided the Working Group's deliberations and the resulting objectives and recommendations for actions.

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Limited has provided input into this document via the Working Group. Kāi Tahu's role was to represent local Maori and historic Maori interests in Central Otago. Their involvement shows respect for the Treaty of Waitangi: its statutory obligations (which are acknowledged in the District Plan); and its principles – particularly with regard for partnership.

While the document has no legal status for the many agencies, organisations and groups involved or identified within it – some of whom have statutory responsibilities for heritage – it does provide valuable content on what is important to the community. To this end, respect for and community ownership of this document will be vital to accomplishing the recommendations within it.

Timeline

Community meetings – early March 2012

Working Group meetings – March 2012 (x2); early June (1), July (1)

Community Consultation data send out to communities – early April 2012

Draft heritage report developed – July 2012

Draft heritage report available for public comment and feedback – late July 2012

Comments and feedback reviewed by the Working Group – October 2012

Changes made to Heritage Report – November 2012

'Towards Better Heritage Outcomes for Central Otago' report finalised – November 2012

1.7 Acknowledging Stakeholders

This document acknowledges the interest of the community, tangata whenua and a wide range of agencies, organisations and groups involved in or charged with responsibilities for Central Otago's heritage. For more information please see Appendix 3: Key Stakeholders.

1.8 Results from the Community Meetings

The results from the community meetings are represented in pie graphs showing each community, a Central Otago overview and the dominant topics of interest. To view all the results please see Appendix 1: Results from the Community Consultation.

What the community said

It's got to be a human habitat and a living museum. Appreciate the living human history over 800 years. We're surrounded by history; we live in it; very aware of our ancestors and the life they created; remoteness and diversity; variety of historic and natural heritage items/sites/areas.

To value and preserve (not take for granted) the specialness/uniqueness of the land - how it was made, how it was altered, settled, etc; what remains; value its part in New Zealand's history, particularly goldfields and pastoral farming; national and international significance. The important interrelation between individual heritage structures and the cultural and natural landscapes in which they lie; unique, multi-dimensional – people, buildings, landscape, activities, events, journeys. Not just buildings – more about people and area history – stories of people.

Communicate importance of our heritage to our younger generations – telling our stories; communities valuing their heritage; heritage preserved with integrity; Central Otago is a World of Difference; community engaged. Preserve the ambience. Community ownership; take responsibility for our heritage. Maintain everything that is already here.

Museums are self-supporting. Eradicate wilding trees on special landscapes. Better protection by Council, HPT, DOC – more consultation with community; look for funding sources – restoration is very expensive for private owners to fund; adequately funded.

2. Community Vision

Our heritage is ...

Respected and valued for its uniqueness and diversity

- Gold-rush era
- Māori history
- Towns, architecture, structures and objects
- Cultural landscapes
- Early settlers, and social and cultural influences
- Pastoral, horticultural and viticultural
- Our stories
- European and Non-European heritage

A living habitat

- Ambience – buildings, structures, landscapes, events
- Everyday use and reuse of heritage buildings, objects and skills
- Intrinsic to our identity

Celebrated and promoted

- Enjoyed by locals and visitors alike
- Museums
- Libraries and their resources
- Events
- Community initiatives

Community owned

- Commitment
- Involvement
- Responsibility

Protected and preserved for future generations

- Cooperation between the community, agencies and organisations towards common goals
- Laws, regulations, policies and plans
- Adequately funded and resourced

What the community said

People are keen to protect and preserve the uniqueness and the diversity of Central Otago's heritage. This was reflected in the comments about future challenges and opportunities.

Potential threats were acknowledged as: not knowing what exists, demolition by neglect, changes in use, development, a lack of resources and funding, statutory limitations, access to information and ignorance.

What should be protected was strongly reflected in response to questions about what people value and their vision for the future. Many comments referred to the historic ambience, existing sites and items, and cultural and natural heritage.

Other comments were more specific: *gold mining sites; water races; old buildings* and buildings not currently registered with the Historic Places Trust; *churches; people's history – their stories, photographs*, and other personal connections; *pastoral* including *high country, huts, yards* and *fence lines*.

Some comments also raised concerns about whether Council, NZHPT and DOC could better protect heritage and there was interest in having more community consultation before decisions were made.

3. Protecting & Preserving our Heritage

Protecting and preserving Central Otago's heritage is very important to the people who live here, whether it is identifying, collecting or maintaining what exists; or restoring or adapting for reuse.

While many from the local iwi no longer live here, their heritage – particularly cultural and intangible taonga – is implicit in the concept of kaitiakitanga and important to both Maori and the story of Central Otago's history.

What does protecting and preserving mean?

Often the terms protect and preserve are used in tandem. Here are some definitions we are using for the purposes of this document.

Protect: is the process of preventing damage to or destruction of historic places both by meeting legal requirements and through appropriate management systems.

Preservation: is the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilising the existing materials, form and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Conservation: is the process of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value.

Conservation plan: is a non-statutory plan to conserve a historic place which includes an assessment of significance, policy for future management, as well as specifications for conservation work and ongoing maintenance.



What the community said

The community is keen to have its heritage identified and recorded on an inventory. The reasons were varied and included: knowing what we have and what we're losing, providing a protection mechanism from development and decay, and to prioritise action.

A number of comments that gained support talked about identifying a wide range of heritage or 'all' heritage – built, archival information, natural and cultural landscapes, and archaeological. However, more specific suggestions dominated: *preserving sites of significance; recognise heritage (man influenced) landscapes eg, sluice faces; establishing an inventory of all structures and places; prioritising; listing, assigning value and planning to protect from development, pests and weather and put as an appendix to the District Plan.* Identifying value and prioritisation were reoccurring themes.

It was considered important for the community to be able to contribute via accessible processes. There were many comments about this, including: *Work with local community groups to identify our heritage; and community groups need to know who to tell and the process of identifying heritage sites. Keep up communication.*

...continued

3.1 Inventory/Database

What are the challenges?

Identifying heritage for the purposes of getting it on an inventory presents significant challenges. Surveying, evaluating and reviewing items for an inventory is time consuming, would require criteria and input from heritage experts and may incur significant costs.

Establishing criteria for what should or should not be included on an inventory has its own challenges. This is particularly true when considering heritage beyond structures and objects; such as if and where natural aspects like landscapes, trees and plants should be included. Professional advice may also be required from landscape architects, botanists and other experts.

Some private owners may be reluctant to participate because of the perceived obligations it may infer upon them. Wāhi tapu would need to be identified in conjunction with iwi, would have its own criteria and would likely be subject to some degree of confidentiality. Some level of confidentiality might also be desirable for private owners. Respecting confidentiality requires some way of filtering/restricting access to some information, which presents systems and technological challenges.

The purpose of an inventory would need to be clear. If it includes the intention to preserve items this will mean priorities will need to be set to determine what projects are undertaken and in what order.

Existing inventories will already have parameters set according to their respective purposes. Using them will have some obligations and restrictions.

What inventories/databases are already out there?

Historic Places Trust Register

Rarangi Taonga: The Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas is a national schedule of New Zealand's heritage places. Established by the Historic Places Act 1993, it is administered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (see Legislation Overview) and currently has more than 5,500 entries.

The Register identifies significant heritage sites to assist with their conservation and protection. It is an identification tool and does not directly create regulatory consequences or legal obligations, although registration can lead to funding and advocacy opportunities and inclusion on local body district plan schedules.

What the community said

continued ...

Engaging heritage experts was mentioned generally and specifically – to expand the District Plan Schedule – *specific heritage expert in Council; establish advisory panels independent of council.*

Registration of wāhi tapu is determined by the NZHPT Maori Council, which was established under the Historic Places Act 1993 and has a range of functions.

<http://www.historic.org.nz/AboutUs/MaoriHeritageCouncil.aspx>

Local authorities are required to notify NZHPT when a project information memorandum (PIM) or building consent application is received regarding a registered property. They also note if a property is on the Register in any land information memorandum (LIM) reports.

The NZHPT Register is divided into four parts:

- **Historic Places** include bridges, memorials, pa, archaeological sites, buildings, mining sites, cemeteries, gardens, shipwrecks and many other types of places.

These are divided into two categories:

Category 1 status – places of 'special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value'.

Category 2 status – places of 'historical or cultural heritage significance or value'.

Places may be significant because they possess aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological or traditional significance or value.

- **Historic Areas** are groups of related historic places such as a geographical area with a number of properties or sites, or a cultural landscape. Emphasis is on the significance of the group.
- **Wāhi Tapu** are places sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.
- **Wāhi Tapu Areas** are groups of wāhi tapu.

Each entry on the Register includes general identification information and many also include images and text (that could include detailed reports) about the place or area.

Anyone can nominate a site for inclusion on the Register. If the nomination application is successful NZHPT undertakes a consultation process and prepares a registration proposal, which is then considered by the NZHPT Board of Trustees or, in the case of Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas, the Trust's Maori Heritage Council who make the final decision as to whether a place will be added to the Register.

Copies of the full Register can be viewed at NZHPT offices

and the Council. It is also possible to search the Register online.
<http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch.aspx>

Central Otago District Plan Schedule 19.4: Register of Heritage Buildings, Places, Sites & Heritage Objects and Notable Trees http://www.codc.govt.nz/assets/pdfs/DistrictPlan/19_4.pdf

This register details heritage sites in Central Otago, but it is not a comprehensive list of all sites in the region. This is the only register with legal status. It is subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act, which means alterations, additions and demolition of any item on the register requires resource consent. Acting without one can result in enforcement.

The register includes:

- **Heritage Buildings**
 - buildings registered by New Zealand Historic Places Trust
 - other buildings and other heritage items identified through a consultation process (including consultation with owners)

The register includes:

- **Notable Trees**
 - Determined by an independent survey and public consultation

New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (ArchSite)

The New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) has a national Site Recording Scheme (SRS) that currently contains records of more than 70,000 archaeological sites; 4000 are in Central Otago. Information is collected for the SRS by individuals and organisations although entry of that information into the SRS is tightly controlled by the NZAA Central File Keeper so as to maintain standardisation and quality control.

The SRS was established in 1957 as a special interest database and its primary use for many years was as a research tool for members of NZAA. It is essentially an inventory resource that provides descriptive, historical and location information for many (but not all) of New Zealand's archaeological sites. It has no statutory standing, but since the advent of the Resource Management Act 1991 it has been upgraded to provide more consistent information due to its increasing use for identification, protection, planning and resource management purposes. Local authorities are one of its principal users.

NZAA provides online access to the SRS via the website ArchSite.org.nz – a project it undertook in partnership with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Department of Conservation, and with funding from the Department of Internal Affairs' Community Partnership Fund. Some levels of access to ArchSite are free, higher levels of access for professional planning purposes are provided on a paid subscription basis.

The ArchSite website can be accessed by members of the general public. A subscription is required to view detailed site records.

The SRS is endorsed by NZHPT and DOC and was described in a review (1996) by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment as “a database of major national significance”.

Ways of identifying heritage

The NZHPT outlines in *Heritage Management Guidelines for Resources Management Practitioners* values commonly used for heritage identification. They include: historic, architectural, archaeological, scientific, Māori, social and cultural values.

There are various methods used to identify heritage and more than one can be used. Some methods include:

- Register or inventory, of which several already exist;
- Windscreen survey – where areas are surveyed by car or on foot;
- Cultural mapping – engaging communities so they reach their own conclusions with heritage professionals providing a facilitation role only;
- Thematic survey – well established overseas and used in some places in New Zealand for compiling inventories, this comprehensive approach looks at the full range of types of heritage with a view to developing key themes in the history of the community eg, residential buildings. The researching and selecting of the themes requires community participation.

There is no one place where a full inventory of heritage sites and items are kept. Currently there are different options for recording heritage sites and items, and each one has associated criteria.

Objective:

Central Otago's heritage is identified and recorded.

Recommendations for action:

- **Review the heritage sections in the District Plan including Schedule 19:4 as part of the District Plan review.**
- **Explore whether an alternative way of recording heritage is required.**
- **Explore ways to communicate and create awareness of how heritage is recorded.**
- **Establish criteria for identifying heritage for inventory not currently recorded on Schedule 19.4 and Archsite.**

3.2 Regulations, Processes and Enforcement

What are the challenges?

Legislation and the regulations and processes that are derived from them are designed to protect heritage. However, laws and the management of heritage are spread across a range of legislation and agencies (see Appendix 4: Legislative Overview). Knowing how that works and interrelates: who is responsible for what and when; and where owner responsibilities and community input begin and end can be a challenge. The challenge to institutions is having easily accessible and user-friendly information available that outlines the processes for owners and the community (see Appendix 6: Resource Consent graphic).

While items on the District Plan register (RMA) and identified archaeological sites (HPA) are protected by legislation it is not all-encompassing. Central Otago District Council considers NZHPT, which also has a Maori Heritage Council, to be an expert in matters relating to heritage, and thus has given the Trust affected party status for resource consents relating to heritage sites and heritage precincts. Problems can arise when the opinions of heritage professionals and the values of the community are at odds. Even with the best of intentions – conservation plans, observance of ICOMOS principles, etc – every protocol or process has its boundaries.

When it comes to adaptive reuse, concerns about whether preserving ‘key heritage features’ are being given enough priority could indicate a changing or growing appreciation or perception of heritage values within a community, a need to better define heritage features; or a lack of knowledge about current processes.

While there are laws and processes for any alterations, additions or the intentional demolition of heritage structures, there is no legislation protecting against demolition by neglect. With most heritage places on private property this can create tension in communities. It can further be exacerbated by a lack of understanding about the law on the one hand, and potential costs and a perceived lack of respect for property owners’ rights, on the other. This is where non-statutory approaches can prove helpful. These might include conservation plans, incentives (see section 3.3 Incentives below), the defining of heritage values, and the development of good relationships between the community and private owners.

What the community said

The community sees issues relating to laws and regulations as the biggest challenge for the future of heritage within Central Otago.

While the comments were many, overarching concerns related to there being a lot of regulations to understand, uncertainty about what was required and not enough information or educational material to explain it. Comments included: *understanding the complexities of the District Plan; local authorities need to assist not hinder – education/communication.*

There were also perceptions of differing standards, systems that failed to protect, regulations that were not strong enough and processes not efficient enough. The need for greater inter-agency cooperation; and more community input into decision-making and processes were also expressed.

Development was seen as a challenge, but most concern focused on the question of adaptive reuse. Well supported comments included: *simplify compliance processes; and keep processes realistic.* Other comments suggested retaining *some elements of original use; by recognising which parts of a structure or site have...value; adaptive reuse only where use is appropriate and sympathetic; ensure owners-occupiers are aware of heritage value of site.*

... continued

What the community said

continued ...

Engaging experts was also well supported with regard to adaptive reuse – *conservation plans by qualified and recognised built heritage specialist ... who follow ICOMOS and best practice principles of building conservation.*

The topic of legislation also had some support on the question of ensuring heritage items are not demolished by neglect: *stricter protocol before council consent is given; rules so contractors and landowners have to have site checked for heritage values. Plus: suitable consequences for offenders.* However, incentives were more strongly advocated for with regard to this topic (see section 3.3 Incentives).

Enforcement was also raised – as a challenge for the future: *CODC staff know and enforce policies and legislation.*

Note: Community feedback is contradictory in some cases with some people wanting to make processes easier; and others seeking stricter protocols and rules, and higher engagement with experts – factors that prolong processes and increase costs.

Policies, consents and enforcement

Local authorities and other agencies working in the field of heritage (such as NZHPT and DOC) are required to uphold a variety of legislation (see Appendix 4: Legislation Overview). This legislation results in the creation and implementation of regulatory processes and provides a baseline that in some cases can be enforced through prosecution.

Most of the regulations that affect communities with regard to heritage are given effect through the District Plan, its register and consent processes. The District Plan is a key driver in the implementation of heritage objectives. It sets out rules, policies and methods and can provide for incentives such as fee waivers (see Incentives).

Resource consents are required for alterations, additions and the demolition of any item on the District Plan register or for any alteration or addition to a building in the Heritage Precinct.

Enforcement action may be taken under the Resource Management Act 1991 for any breaches of the district plan, including work undertaken on heritage buildings or in a heritage precinct, without the necessary resource consents; or under the Historic Places Act if an archaeological site is destroyed, damaged or modified without an Archaeological Authority from the NZHPT.

Adaptive reuse and development

Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings is subject to the full resource consent process. According to the District Plan: *Provided such alterations retain key heritage features and are sympathetic to the overall heritage character of the building and its environs, resource consent applications involving the reuse of heritage buildings will generally be viewed in a positive light.*

With regard to heritage precincts any alterations or the erection of structures (including buildings and signs) are required to complement the existing character and values. As for development, the District Plan policies require subdivisions to, among other things; maintain the heritage values of a site or area and to maintain an *appropriate level of access* to them (16.4.7).

Objectives:

The community needs to have a good understanding of the statutory and regulatory requirements and access to the processes relating to heritage.

and

Ensure relationships are strong between agencies with an interest in heritage.

Recommendations for action:

- **Review the information available and ensure it is communicated effectively and is accessible to the community.**
- **Agencies involved in heritage meet on a regular basis.**



What the community said

The community considers incentives preferable to enforcement. They were put forward as a way of raising awareness about heritage, but mostly in relation to building relationships between the community and private owners, and assisting owners with maintenance of heritage items on their properties to avoid demolition by neglect.

Well-supported comments: *Owners of heritage should be incentivised, not penalized, and retain their property rights; ensure owners of buildings are given assistance and made aware of their responsibilities. Providing rates relief where there is a direct financial benefit to the owners to preserve the building or site was advocated with regard to adaptive reuse. Providing a value return to heritage owners, e.g., carbon trading was also suggested.*

Comments about supporting owners included: *Helping owners of heritage to look after their places; engage community and get private owners on board; work with owners to preserve sites of value; repair and maintenance – supporting owners; process: private ownership, consultation, education and adapting land use to fit heritage value, check all options; creating lasting community relationships.*

... continued

3.3 Incentives

Incentives to encourage preservation are a more positive and less costly approach to achieving outcomes than laws and rules and the enforcement of them. They have the advantage of providing win-win results and lend themselves to relationship building and heightening awareness of the community's heritage values.

Incentives can be initiated by organisations, communities or other bodies. Local authorities often use them to complement District Plan requirements. For example, Council waives fees on resource consent applications for heritage buildings and in precincts.

What are the challenges?

Determining what incentives to implement, who is going to manage them and how their effectiveness will be measured are important to establish. While financial based incentives like grants and funds are attractive and measurable, they present challenges. A fund would need clear systems with well-defined policies for managing it and allocating money.

What types of incentives are there?

Incentives can take many forms and those that support regulations can both aid preservation and offset negative connotations sometimes associated with rules.

A draft heritage strategy discussion document by the Kapiti Coast District Council discusses a variety of incentives. Some 22 councils were surveyed to find out the types of incentives they offered. It found that grants or subsidies were the most popular, non-regulatory method used; rates relief and education and information dissemination were the next most popular. Special subdivision rights were employed to a lesser extent. <http://www.qp.org.nz/pubs/3572.pdf>

The Ministry for the Environment's *Cooperative Community Historic Heritage Identification, Protection and Management* (2004) prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited and the NZPT's *Heritage Management Guidelines for Resource Management Practitioners* (2004) both provide a range of incentive suggestions.

Incentives – some ideas:

- Heritage Strategy
- Conservation plans
- Covenants
- Consent fees waivers (CODC)

What the community said

continued ...

There were also suggestions to *make heritage advice accessible*; and an idea for *heritage guide books so people can read and see what can be done: colour, window designs, roofing, etc.*

Other comments included: *Demolition by neglect due to lack of feasible options; database of interested people/parties. Eradication of wilding trees on special landscapes and gold mining sites; and, incentivise heritage management at community level.*

Suggestions for raising community awareness generally included heritage awards, certificates and plaques added to buildings (See section 4.1 Events and Community Initiatives).

- Grants
- Rates relief – full or partial
- Special subdivision rights
- Transferable development rights – providing for the protection of a heritage feature in return for the right to subdivide a lot in another area.
- Consultative arrangements with iwi
- Heritage loans
- Loan Guarantees
- Partial Underwriting of private developments for heritage protection
- Advice – technical, maintenance, repair, alterations, additions
- Easy access to information – reuse, repair and maintenance, support and funding options
- Heritage awards
- Heritage events
- Awareness – educational/promotional campaigns
- Buffer zones around sensitive items or areas
- Support to encourage identification and recording of heritage eg, financial, user-friendly system
- Community fund to support local ventures, e.g. oral history collection (see Funding).

Objective:

There is a range of incentives that facilitate the preservation of heritage.

Recommendations for action:

- **Review how communities can best support local owners to maintain and value the heritage on their properties.**
- **Understand what incentives are currently available and communicate these effectively.**
- **Investigate new incentives to encourage the preservation of heritage in Central Otago.**
- **Include provision in the subdivision rules in the District Plan, for the creation of an allotment for the purpose of heritage preservation.**

What the community said

Raising awareness about heritage within the community was a repeated theme. Passing on stories was repeatedly mentioned. Other comments included: recognising our heritage as *valuable and nationally significant* particularly in regard to gold and pastoral farming; building a culture of *stewardship*; building awareness of how *at risk* our heritage is; encouraging young ones and new people to get involved; adding stories to historic sites – *people will relate to it better and become interested*; making the wider region aware of what is happening locally.

Ideas for getting the community to value heritage included *developing stories – ‘legends’, about historic artefacts so people can relate to them; making information accessible in forms and mediums which are relevant to the site/object and various stakeholders*. Plus, recognition of those who have contributed or are contributing with awards, plaques and certificates, including heritage heroes and youth awards.

Young people – The community is keen for children to grow up valuing and respecting heritage. There was a lot of interest in getting heritage taught in schools. Suggestions included presenting at the principals’ association, and educating teachers at teacher-only days.

... continued

3.4 Education and Promotion

What are the challenges?

For young people, with their futures ahead of them, the past can seem irrelevant and the importance of heritage won’t be immediately obvious. Central Otago also attracts many people and families to the district and these new arrivals may be unaware of the significance of heritage in the present day.

How and when information is communicated to various sectors of the community is important, particularly in the digital age. Nowadays children and young people communicate and receive information almost entirely by digital means. Connecting with them in a meaningful way via appropriate mediums will be crucial.

Ensuring that heritage is taught in schools will require cooperation from teachers and resources for schools.

Any recognition initiatives like awards need to be held in high esteem to be effective in building pride and interest in heritage. Sustaining them can be a big ask of volunteer groups. (Also see section 3.3 Incentives.)

The challenge of managing tourism so that it does not undermine heritage values is real, but it is somewhat alleviated by the destination management approach taken in Central Otago. In community plans, communities identify their opportunities and aspirations and weigh them against the values they want to retain in relation to lifestyle to determine goals and an action plan for the future. Promoting tourism takes coordination, a level of expertise and requires funding.

Raising awareness

Raising awareness about the value of heritage within a community contributes to a sense of pride and identity. This encourages the community to take responsibility for preserving and protecting its heritage – nurturing the same values in successive generations for long-term benefit, and realising opportunities such as those presented by tourism in responsible and sustainable ways.

The community is clearly well aware of the value of achieving greater awareness of heritage within our community and the advantages and pitfalls of promoting it to potential visitors.

What the community said

... continued

Education and the curriculum were often mentioned, e.g. *better education of young people; education and enforcement in schools.*

Communication channels –

Under the question of promoting and celebrating heritage there were many suggestions of using technology to generate awareness, communicate and distribute information. Specific ideas included using social media to get young people involved and other ideas included radio, website, virtual tours of less accessible places, a future TV series, photography, DVDs and getting the media onside.

Tourism – The community saw opportunities for promoting Central Otago's heritage in New Zealand and overseas; encouraging longer stays, better access for visitors; developing *long-term stable tourism* that would bring in funds which could contribute to protecting tourism; *a draw card for visitors; with coordination and funding attractions could be better promoted.* Developing historic tours; trails – Chinese, town/valley, themed geocaching trails, e.g. gold, education; restoring gold claim.

The challenge was to *manage tourism in a manner which does not undermine/devalue heritage.*

Tourism

Heritage tourism is addressed in the Central Otago Tourism Strategy. The strategy identifies opportunities for tourism products and promotion, and discusses the cycle of economic return on quality heritage experiences that lead to developing heritage further. One of the strategy's recommendations was to provide information on how to develop heritage products; another was to develop a heritage section on the www.centralotagonz.com tourism website, which has been done. Tourism Central Otago's heritage tourism marketing activities benefit the district as a whole.

<http://www.centralotagonz.com/PicsHotel/CentralOtagoRTO/Brochure/FinalTourismStrategyMay2007.pdf>

http://www.centralotagonz.com/arts_culture_heritage

Communication and technology

When it comes to raising awareness and promoting our heritage, the use of social networking and communications has huge potential for reaching a lot of people in a short space of time – particularly young people and potential visitors.

Objective:

Heritage is innovatively promoted to ensure the community understands its value and visitors are enticed to come here.

Recommendations for action:

- **Further encourage the collaboration between community groups, schools, museums and libraries to include heritage in children's learning.**
- **Consider ways to raise awareness about the value of heritage.**
- **Encourage the use of heritage in tourism promotion.**

What the Community said

People talked about enjoying a **living heritage** – *make it interesting; bring it to life.*

Suggestions included creating *living villages* – bread baking and milking cows; providing tours – historic and for school groups, and *hands-on experiences*.

Hosting events was strongly supported with both existing events and ideas for new ones being put forward: *150th Jubilee, Art Deco Festival, curling, cavalcades, car rally, motorbike rallies; fair days, heritage events and festivals; caring for ancestors' graves event* (well supported); district-wide *heritage week* every two years, with a *local theme annually eg, Scottish.*

Resourcing was seen as a challenge. There was concern about the burden events placed on a community with a small population with a suggestion to *spread [events] throughout the year. Motivating volunteers* and a *lack of them* compounded by an aging population – *how do we build this up?* With regard to community initiatives: *Don't know all heritage projects that are underway in CO – can we share resources, people, dollars? – don't double up eg, oral histories, books; not reinventing the wheel; Create local database of those involved in heritage projects work together – promote, celebrate, etc.*

continued

4. Celebrating Our Heritage

The community is keen to celebrate heritage and recognise it as an avenue for raising awareness and engendering pride.

4.1 Events and Community Initiatives

What are the challenges?

Staging an event takes good leadership and a lot of organisation, resources, time and energy. Existing events and other heritage initiatives tend to be managed by communities and organisations, and are a tribute to their commitment and passion for heritage. However, this does place a huge workload on volunteers. Expanding the volunteer base would seem imperative if more events and initiatives are to go ahead and some consideration needs to be given to how this could be achieved. An organisation called Volunteering Central was established in 2011 to increase community awareness of volunteering opportunities in the Queenstown Lakes District and parts of Central Otago. It offers a range of services including volunteer matching, training, networking, information, support and advice.

The collection of oral histories requires interviewing skills, recording technology, an appropriate storage facility, a means of public access, organisation and coordination.

When it comes to personal heritage items like photographs, significant collections lend themselves to exhibitions. However, small collections and individual items also hold interest and have merit in helping to piece together and tell our stories. Bringing them together, giving them exposure and providing a mechanism for storing and sharing them in perpetuity is quite a challenge.

Another major challenge of any event or initiative is cost. Ideally events would be self-sustaining, but other initiatives like collecting and storing oral histories and investigating, storing and sharing personal heritage collections don't present the same opportunities to recoup costs. (Also, see section 5. Funding and Appendix 7: Funding.)

Events

Heritage events like Maniototo's Ranfurly Art Deco Festival and the Goldfields Cavalcade are anticipated features of Central Otago's annual events calendar. The community is also quick to embrace opportunities for additional celebrations. This was evident with the recent creation of a statue and the publishing of a book commemorating 150 years of pastoral farming in the Teviot district. Then there are the current Gold

What the Community said

continued ...

Oral histories – Comments expressed opportunities and challenges for the future with *time running out. Continue recording oral histories and efficient recording for reference/use* (to make sure it is not lost); *capture oral histories.*

Personal connections – There is a strong desire for people to connect with and share in one another's *personal links* to our heritage.

Comments included: *tell stories of pioneering families, forgotten communities – website – Google your ancestors!; capturing as a resource for future generations.* Other ideas: *Genealogy; family history connections – links and narratives; and photos – there must be thousands of photos lying in draws or cupboards – get them out somehow; have a reason to display them.* Plus, *encouraging families to record their own histories and make them available (edited versions) to the wider community.*

150 celebrations, coordinated by the Goldfields Trust, to commemorate 150 years since gold was discovered in Central Otago, which has resulted in a wide range of celebrations and events being scheduled in communities across the district throughout 2012.

Oral histories

Many other heritage initiatives, such as collecting oral histories, are also underway. Central Stories runs oral history projects that take a regional perspective.

It currently stores oral histories of approximately 100 people (on tape, digitally and as a transcripts). Transcripts are available to the public and access to tapes can be granted by discretion of the collections manager. Central Stories also provides equipment for use by people collecting oral histories.

Oral histories stored at community museums tend to take a local perspective. Local genealogical groups are also often involved in contributing to the collection of oral histories.

Maori histories tend to be collected in consultation with iwi.

National Oral History Association of New Zealand <http://www.oralhistory.org.nz/> and the National Library of New Zealand <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/types-of-items/oral-histories> offer advice and store oral histories. Radio New Zealand also holds some oral histories.

Memory bank

The Central Otago Heritage Trust has developed Central Otago Memory Bank (COMB). This is intended to be a virtual bank of each community's heritage items including images, stories and oral histories. Information is stored on a server and there is open access to it via a website: www.memorybank.co.nz. Anyone can submit information to it. A screening protocol for submissions has is yet to be determined.

Objective:

Communities share and celebrate heritage in ways that resonate with them.

Recommendations for action:

- **Explore opportunities for developing a central database of heritage events and projects within Central Otago.**

- **Recognise heritage through community awards.**
- **Investigate how the collection and storage of oral histories could be coordinated to ensure access and to make best use of expertise and resources.**
- **Raise awareness of the Central Otago Memory Bank and other repositories and their purposes within the community.**
- **Explore opportunities to develop new heritage events and the continuance of existing events.**



What the Community said

Museums were discussed and came through strongly with regard to promoting and celebrating heritage. A lot of comments referred to Central Stories with mention of young people, visuals, map, oral histories and family heritage in area. Other comments suggested keeping artefacts within the district, supporting Cromwell museum; and included: *small local museums versus a larger museum; recognise public museums; create an integrated museum, information centre and exhibition space – new building; full-time staff in Naseby; a vision for Naseby – funded/supported/self-supporting – permanently staffed and open for fixed hours.*

4.2 Museums

What are the challenges?

Having adequate funding and generating satisfactory revenue streams is an ongoing challenge for all of Central Otago's museums. Aside from the few privately owned museums, all of Central Otago's museums are publicly funded.

Central Stories is funded by the Vincent Community Board and Central Otago District Council and accesses other public funding when necessary. It also charges rent for space within the museum building and some services, and is currently working on a proposal to create a touring exhibition to generate revenue.

Many of our smaller museums are housed in historic buildings that require upkeep and are heavily reliant on volunteers. They gain funding and revenue from a variety of sources including community boards, grants, donations and community fundraising initiatives.

Community-run museums also lack sufficient access to professional expertise to optimally care for and secure artefacts and to support storylines, which puts their collections at risk. To that end, the first 'district museum' meeting was held by Central Stories with community-run museums in April 2012. Initially these meetings are to be held quarterly and will take the format of both a workshop for passing on professional knowledge and a forum for discussion.

In 2005 CODC consulted with museums and wrote a report: *Summary of museums in the Central Otago area*. It identified a range of issues including signage; sourcing, training and retaining volunteers; marketing and branding; funding – operational and capital costs; and access to computer equipment and training for databases and digitising archives. Many of these issues continue to persist at some level.

Significance

In Central Otago we have one of the country's richest museum communities with many collections and museums. Together they store the artefacts and tell the stories of Central Otago, which are exceptional and unique in New Zealand's history.

Central Stories Museum and Art Gallery in Alexandra acts as the district's hub for culture and heritage. It operates

from a purpose-built facility, houses and cares for permanent collections, engages volunteers, employs the district's only professional museum staff (currently a collections manager) and provides some support to community-run museums.

Central Stories is developing a museum strategy. Its overall aim is to become a 'centre of excellence' with a view to building revenue streams and to becoming more of a 'district-wide' museum, better supporting small museums particularly in relation to providing expertise. In its annual plan (to June 2012), under the value of leadership, Central Stories specifies the action – *Coordination with other museums/collections: the board will offer technical support, skills development, financial management and fundraising assistance to the district's other museums.*

Most of the region's other museums are small and scattered throughout the district. There are a few that are privately owned, but most are community run. The fact that they are so active is due largely to the enthusiasm and commitment of volunteers. These museums house hugely diverse collections, provide a heritage focal point in local communities and are a draw card to visitors; thereby contributing to local economies.

Objective:

Museums are adequately resourced to care for, collect and celebrate our heritage effectively.

Recommendations for action:

- **Consider how museums can share resources and support one another.**
- **That a district-wide strategy for museums is established.**



What the community said

Funding was identified as a challenge with general comments about costs and allocation of priorities. There was also concern about the viability of museums (see Museums) and the additional financial pressure faced by owners of heritage buildings due to revised earthquake proofing regulations.

The most support was given to comments about how funding could be gained, in particular the establishment of a *community heritage fund*. Specifically, with regard to ensuring that items are not demolished by neglect comments included: *establish funds for heritage under threat, build up community fund, secure appropriate funding from various funding sources e.g. Central Lakes Trust, Lotteries etc.* Others included: *access to funding that is user-friendly and making funds available.*

5. Funding

What are the challenges?

Funding the preservation of heritage is a major challenge. Projects are often expensive, nearly always time-consuming and many will require the sustained input of skilled and professional people. There are many, many potential preservation projects ranging from smaller community initiatives like collecting oral histories to big items like the repair and maintenance of buildings and the conservation of sites.

What to fund and how is complicated by the fact that most of our heritage is in private ownership, potentially making community involvement negligible and private restoration, repairs and maintenance a huge burden on a few (see section 3.3 Incentives). Campaigns to raise awareness about the value of heritage and to promote it, and events to celebrate it, also require funding.

There is only limited funding available (see Appendix 7: Funding Sources) and a huge draw on it for all the reasons mentioned above. Finding ways to make some aspects self-funding (see sections 3.4 Tourism and 4.1 Events and Community Initiatives), and growing and sourcing funding options are big challenges.

Even if these can be realised, there is so much heritage in Central Otago that it won't be feasible or practical to preserve it all and projects will always have to be prioritised.

Currently museums benefit directly from rates funds, but it is questionable whether more funding is available from this source.

A new heritage fund, as suggested by the community, would require expert management and clearly defined criteria.

Available Funds

For a list of existing funders please see Appendix 7: Funding Sources.

Objective:

To ensure that funding for heritage is improved and accessible.

Recommendations for action:

- **Raise awareness of the heritage funding sources currently available.**
- **Source new avenues of funding, including the creation of a new heritage fund.**

6. Management

Management of heritage is the responsibility of a range of agencies, the community and iwi.

For the purpose of this document it is intended that the Central Otago Heritage Trust oversee the co-ordination of the implementation of the recommendations within this document.

The Central Otago Heritage Trust was established in 2009 by Central Otago's major heritage entities for the following purposes: to develop and manage a strategy for Central Otago heritage; to facilitate the identification and preservation of local heritage; and to collaborate with, support and when necessary coordinate heritage agencies, groups and individuals in the development of heritage objectives and tasks.

For the purposes of co-ordinating the implementation of the actions within the 'Towards Better Heritage Outcomes for Central Otago' report, it is intended that the Central Otago Heritage Trust will approach key stakeholders and organisations who are involved with the management of heritage to take an active role on the Trust. These stakeholders include, but are not limited to:

- Department of Conservation
- Central Otago District Council
- Central Stories
- NZ Historic Places Trust Otago / Southland Area Office
- Goldfields Mining Centre Limited
- Ngai Tahu
- Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust
- Otago Museum

It is acknowledged that representation from geographical areas within Central Otago is also needed to assist in the coordination of implementing the actions within this document.

There are many smaller groups within Central Otago who have an interest in heritage and the Trust recognise that these groups will be valuable in assisting with actioning some of the recommendations within this document. The Trust will endeavour to identify and communicate with these groups.

There are also a number of heritage professionals within Central Otago who can assist and provide expertise on the different areas within heritage and the development of a list of these professionals would be useful.

Recommendation for action:

- **That the Central Otago Heritage Trust co-ordinate the implementation of the recommendations in the 'Towards Better Heritage Outcomes for Central Otago' report.**
- **That a database of heritage professionals as well as groups who are involved in heritage within Central Otago be established.**



7. Summary of Objectives and Recommendations

Protecting and Preserving our Heritage

Page Number	Objectives	Recommendations
14	Central Otago's heritage is identified and recorded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the heritage sections in the District Plan including Schedule 19:4 as part of the District Plan review. • Explore whether an alternative way of recording heritage is required. • Explore ways to communicate and create awareness of how heritage is recorded. • Establish criteria for identifying heritage for inventory not currently recorded on Schedule 19.4 and Archsite.
16	The community needs to have a good understanding of the statutory and regulatory requirements and access to the processes relating to heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the information available and ensure it is communicated effectively and is accessible to the community.
16	Ensure relationships are strong between agencies with an interest in heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies involved in heritage meet on a regular basis.
19	There is a range of incentives that facilitate the preservation of heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review how communities can best support local owners to maintain and value the heritage on their properties. • Understand what incentives are currently available and communicate these effectively. • Investigate new incentives to encourage the preservation of heritage in Central Otago. • Include provision in the subdivision rules in the District Plan, for the creation of an allotment for the purpose of heritage

		preservation.
21	Heritage is innovatively promoted to ensure the community understands its value and visitors are enticed to come here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further encourage the collaboration between community groups, schools, museums and libraries to include heritage in children's learning. • Consider ways to raise awareness about the value of heritage. • Encourage the use of heritage in tourism promotion.

Celebrating Our Heritage

Page Number	Objectives	Recommendations
23	Communities share and celebrate heritage in ways that resonate with them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities for developing a central database of heritage events and projects within Central Otago. • Recognise heritage through community awards. • Investigate how the collection and storage of oral histories could be coordinated to ensure access and to make best use of expertise and resources. • Raise awareness of the Central Otago Memory Bank and other repositories and their purposes within the community. • Explore opportunities to develop new heritage events and the continuance of existing events.
26	Museums are adequately resourced to care for, collect and celebrate our heritage effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how museums can share resources and support one another. • That a district-wide strategy for museums is established.

Funding

Page Number	Objectives	Recommendations
27	To ensure that funding for heritage is improved and accessible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raise awareness of the heritage funding sources currently available.• Source new avenues of funding, including the creation of a new heritage fund.

Management

Page Number	Recommendations
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• That the Central Otago Heritage Trust co-ordinate the implementation of the recommendations in the 'Towards Better Heritage Outcomes for Central Otago' report.• That a database of heritage professionals as well as groups who are involved in heritage within Central Otago be established.

8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Results from the Community Consultation Meetings

Community Engagement

Community meetings were held throughout the district during March 2012 – in Naseby, Cromwell, Alexandra and Roxburgh.

The communities were asked to express their thoughts, beliefs and aspirations for heritage in Central Otago. In broad terms this covered challenges and opportunities; identification, protection and preservation; celebration, promotion, use and reuse; what is valued now and the vision for the future.

A wide range of views were put forward and these were voted on by participants. Though the views were at times overlapping in subject matter, they were nevertheless grouped into broad themes to provide insight into the wider community's heritage priorities for Central Otago.

The process and its results are intended to be representative rather than scientific or absolute. The following graphs illustrate the results. For practical reasons not every comment made on a theme is included in the graphs; notations are either paraphrased comments or reflections of the nature of the comments made.

Graphs indicate responses to the specific questions presented at the meetings and are grouped according to each meeting location and the order in which they were held. These are followed by graphs showing the aggregated responses to each question across all meetings, providing a Central Otago representative view. The final graph shows the dominant themes that emerged across all questions and meetings.

Central Otago Overview

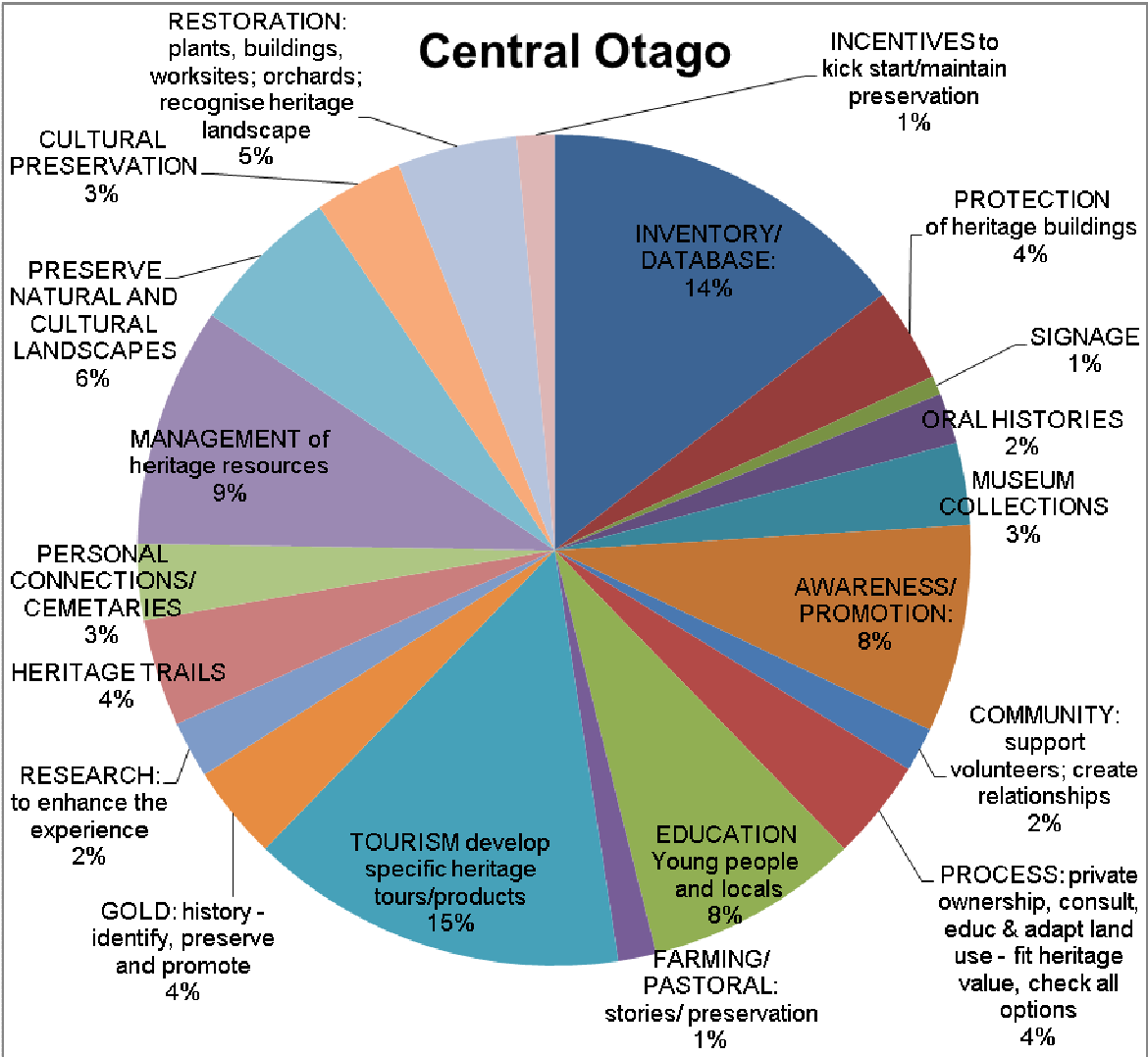
The following graphs show the aggregated outcomes to each question, reflecting district-wide viewpoints. Additional information is provided where appropriate.

Opportunities and Challenges

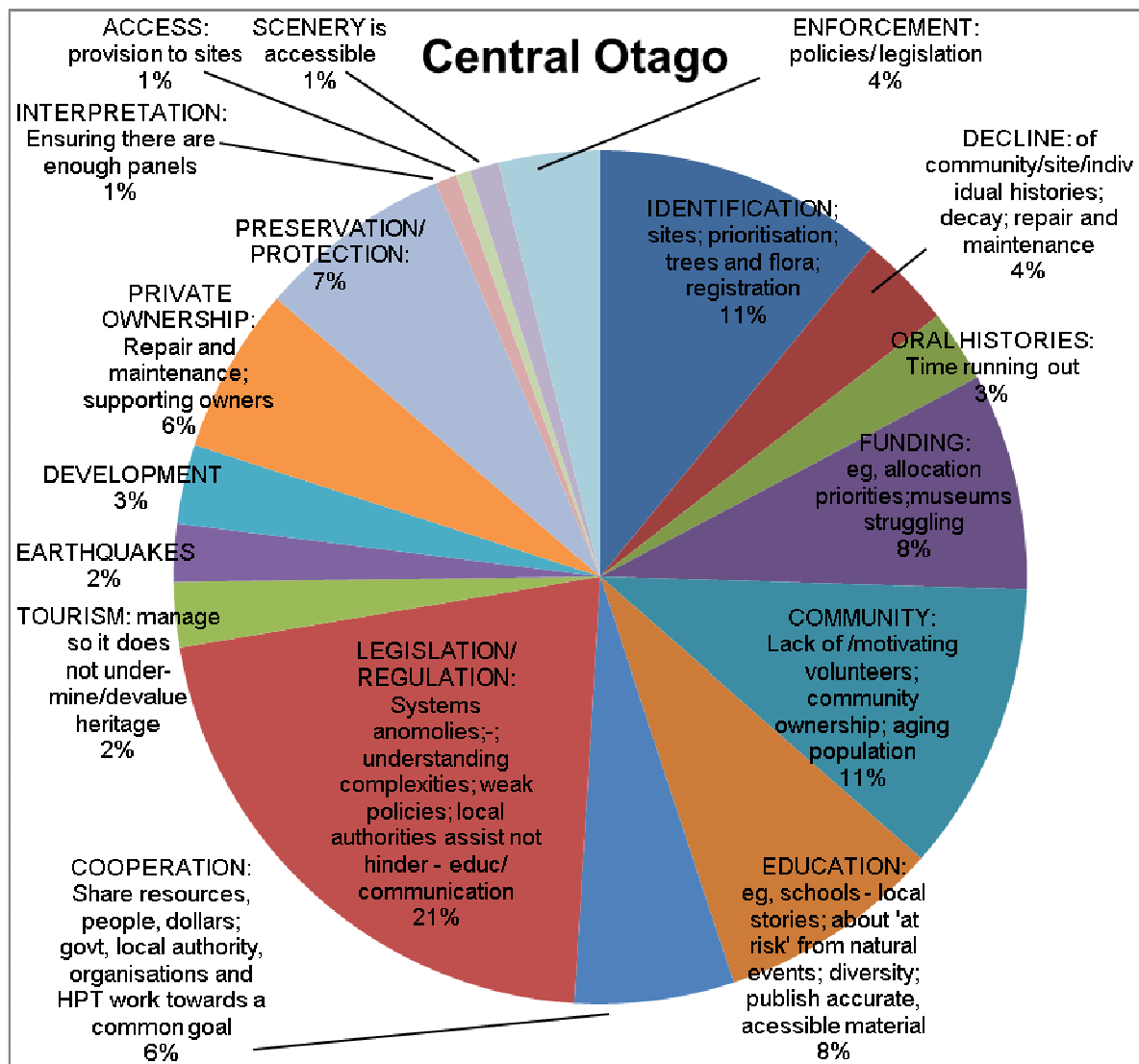
Opportunities and Challenges generated a lot of suggestions and some strong themes emerged.

Having an inventory/database was an opportunity, but identifying sites and prioritising them was a challenge. Education – through school and raising awareness amongst the younger generation – was both an opportunity and a challenge. So too was tourism, but a challenge to a lesser extent – to ensure it doesn't devalue heritage. Community involvement presented as a much stronger challenge than an opportunity. Preserving and protecting a range of existing heritage, good processes and the management of resources were all opportunities; but cooperation was a challenge, and legislation and regulations presented as significant challenges for a range of conflicting reasons.

What opportunities do you see for the future of heritage in Central Otago?

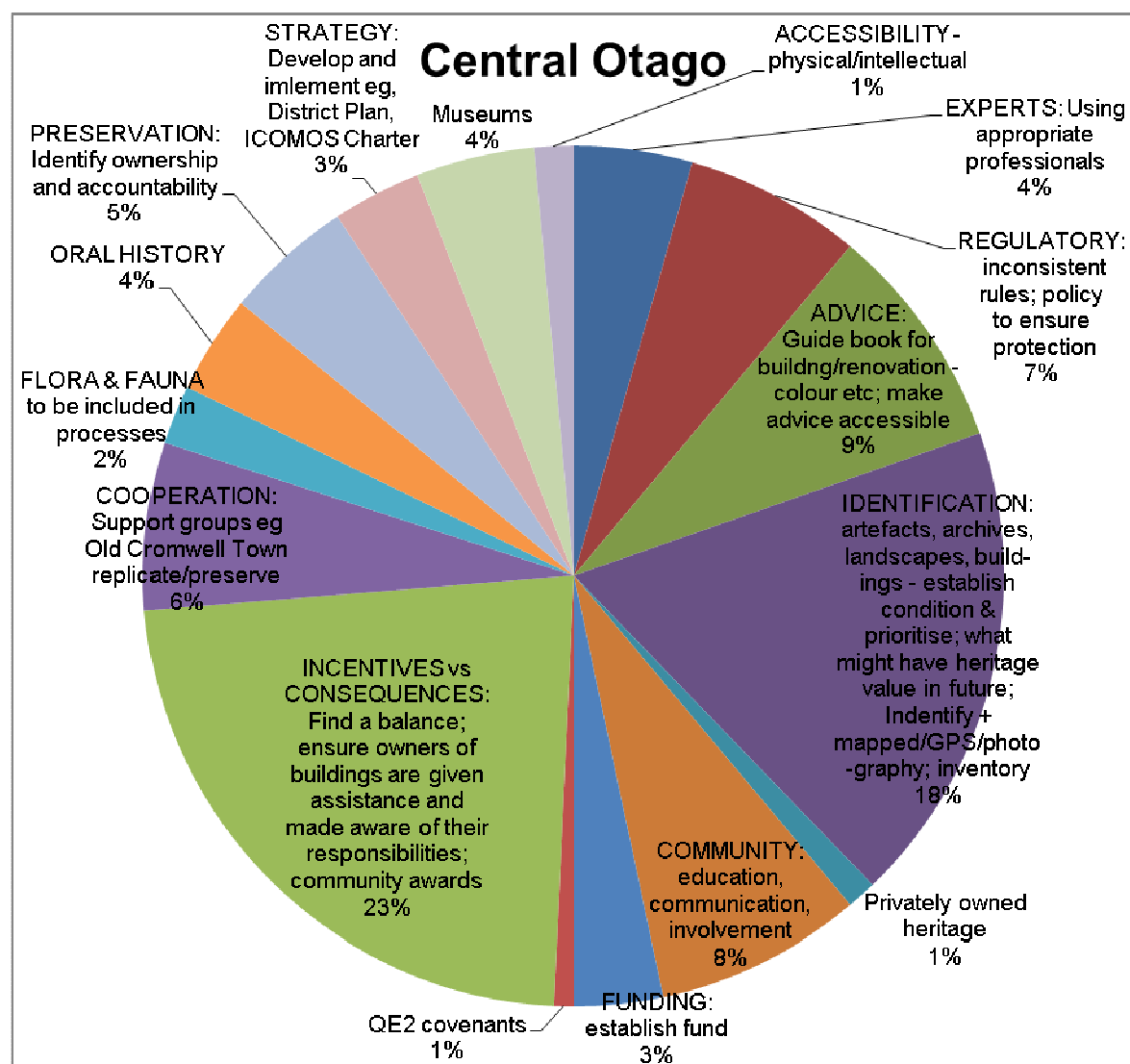


What challenges do you see for the future of heritage within Central Otago?



Protection, Preservation, Identification

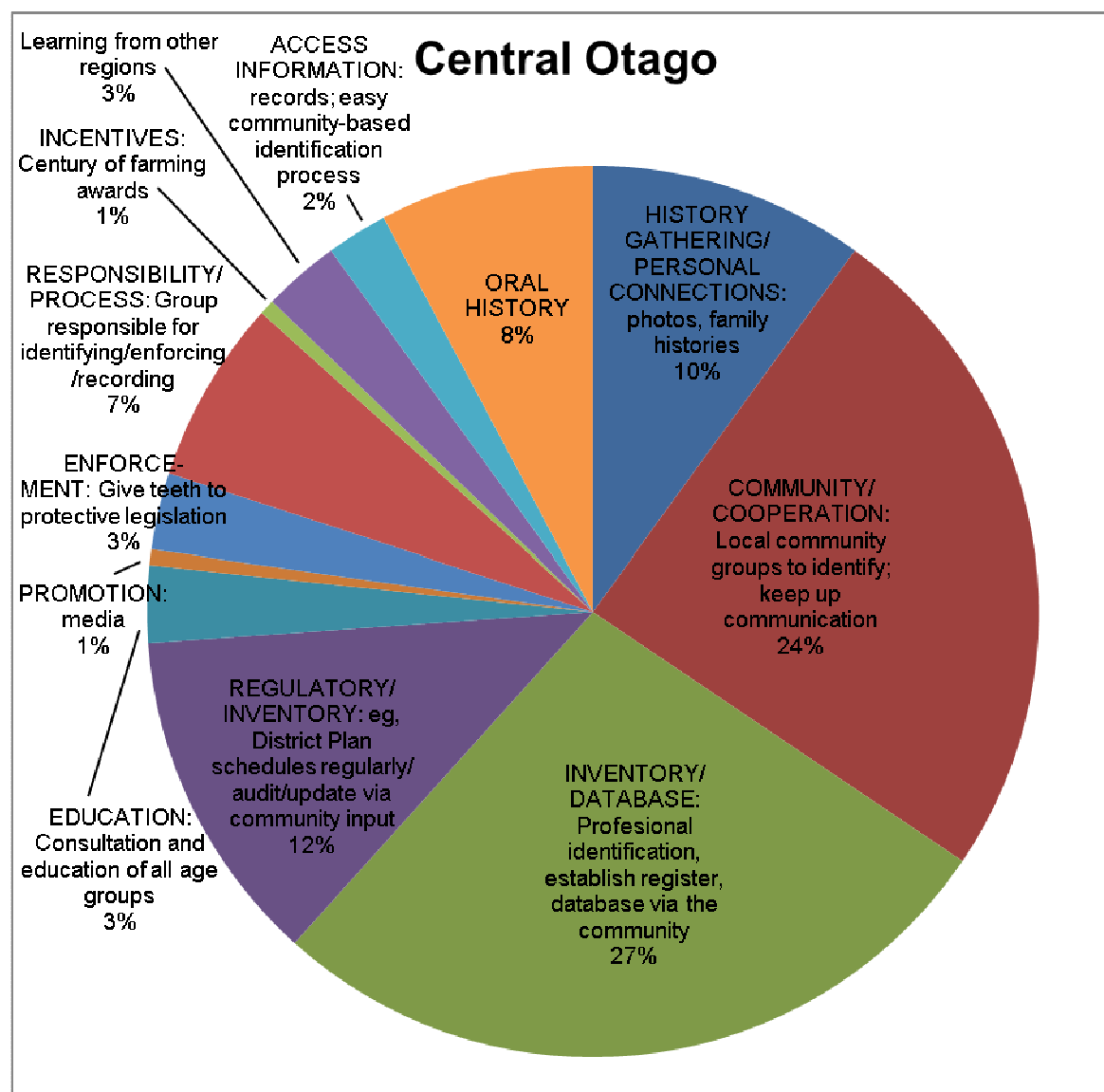
How should our heritage be protected?



Incentives versus consequences suggestions related mostly to owners of property: balance between incentives and restrictions; owners should be incentivised not penalised; and retain their property rights; development discounts; carrot and stick. There was also a suggestion for a youth heritage award – CO Awards.

Identification suggestions addressed a wide scope of heritage and included prioritisation and updating a register/inventory.

How do we identify our heritage now and into the future to ensure it is not lost?



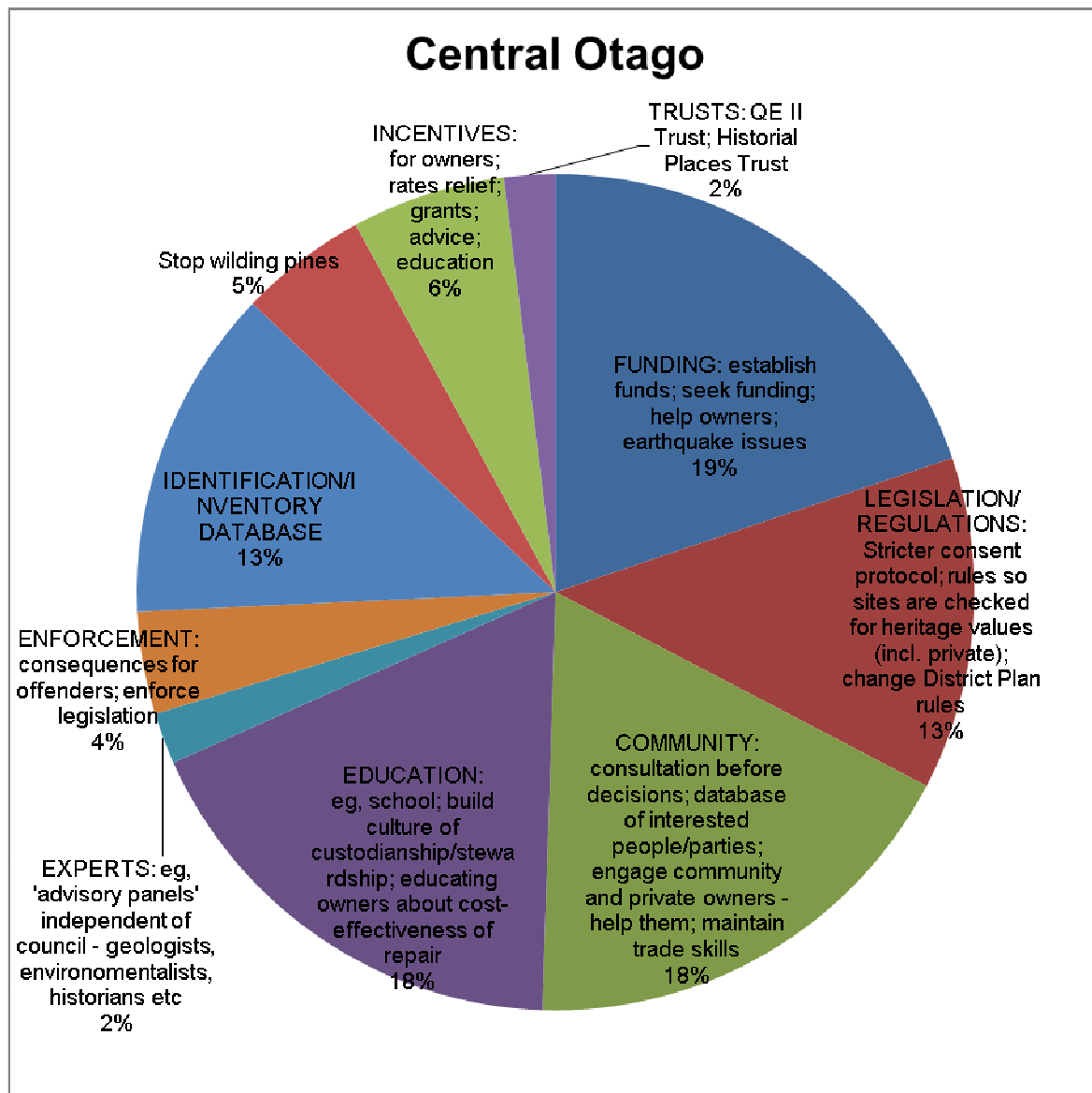
Inventory/database included suggestions for both professional people and the community to identify Central Otago's heritage. There was also mention of prioritisation and maintaining an inventory.

Regulatory/inventory relates to the above and was focused on the District Plan – maintaining, updating, auditing regularly and systematically.

Community cooperation focused on identification of heritage and also communication – knowing who to inform about heritage.

History gathering and **oral history** dovetail into the community cooperation theme.

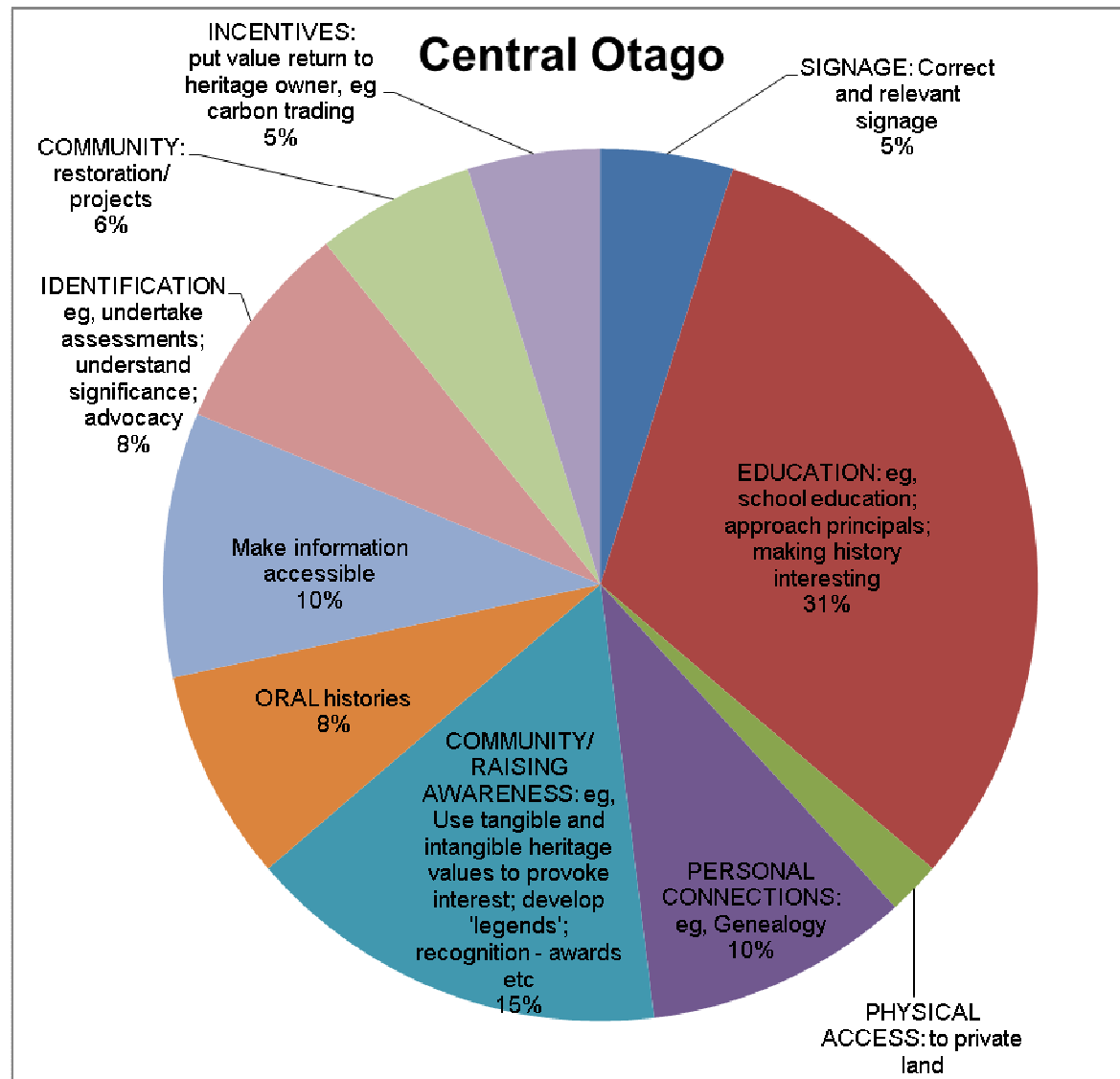
How do we ensure that heritage items are not 'demolished by neglect'?



The themes in relation to 'demolition by neglect' is well defined.

Promote, Celebrate, Use and Reuse

How do we enable people to value heritage for its value as well as its relevance to the community?



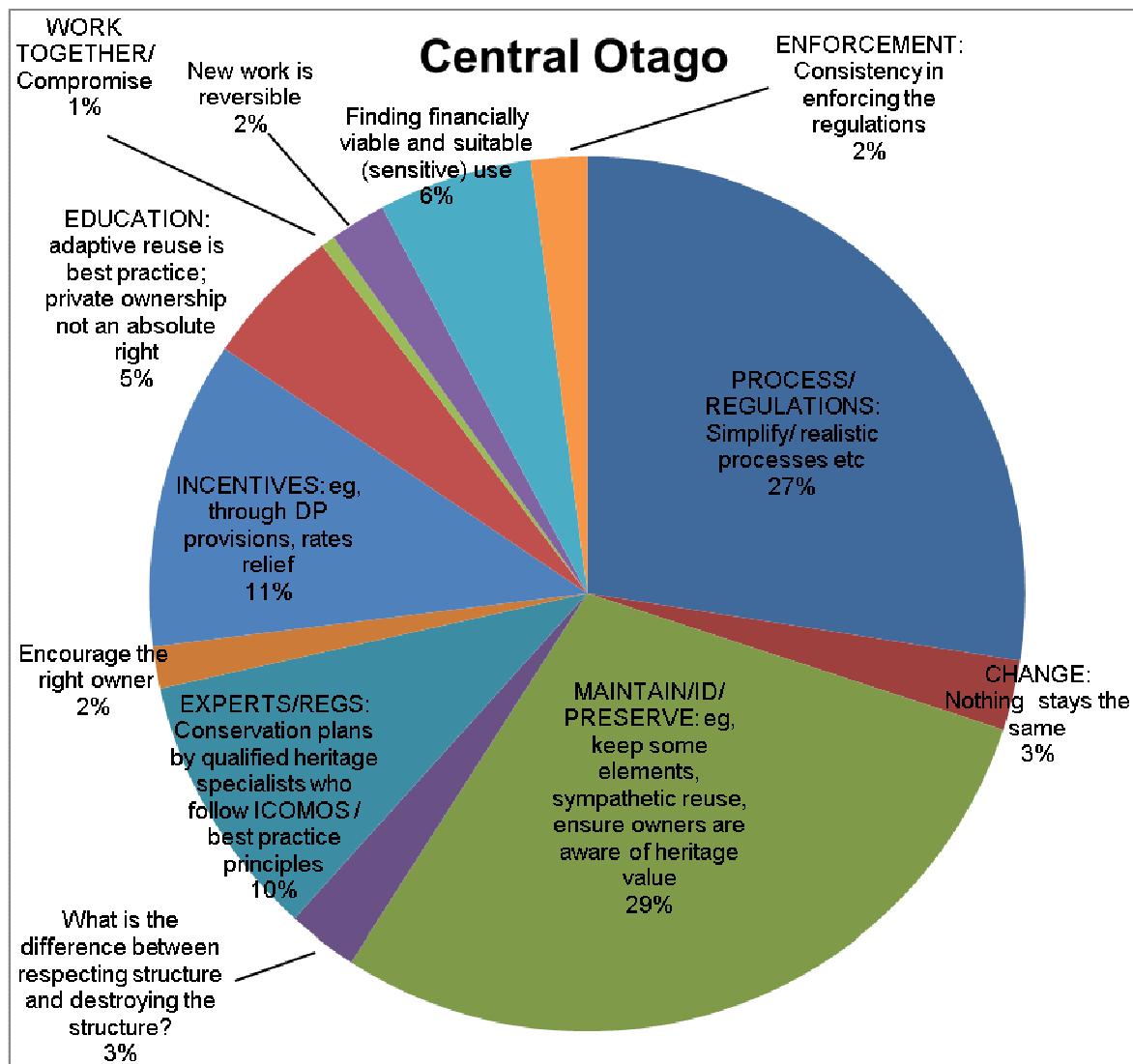
Education and raising awareness were the two strongest themes.

Education related predominately to schools – including in the curriculum; presentations to principals and teachers-only days. Other points raised: making history interesting; via opportunities – adaptive reuse, tourism jobs; and education and respect, generally.

Raising Awareness related to involving the community, enhancing the local identity and included awarding plaques and certificates. It corresponds to **personal connections** which focused on family histories – links and narratives, which dovetail into **oral histories**.

Identification in relation to this question also mentioned identity along with interpretations – stories, passion advocacy.

How do we balance promoting adaptive reuse with preserving heritage values?

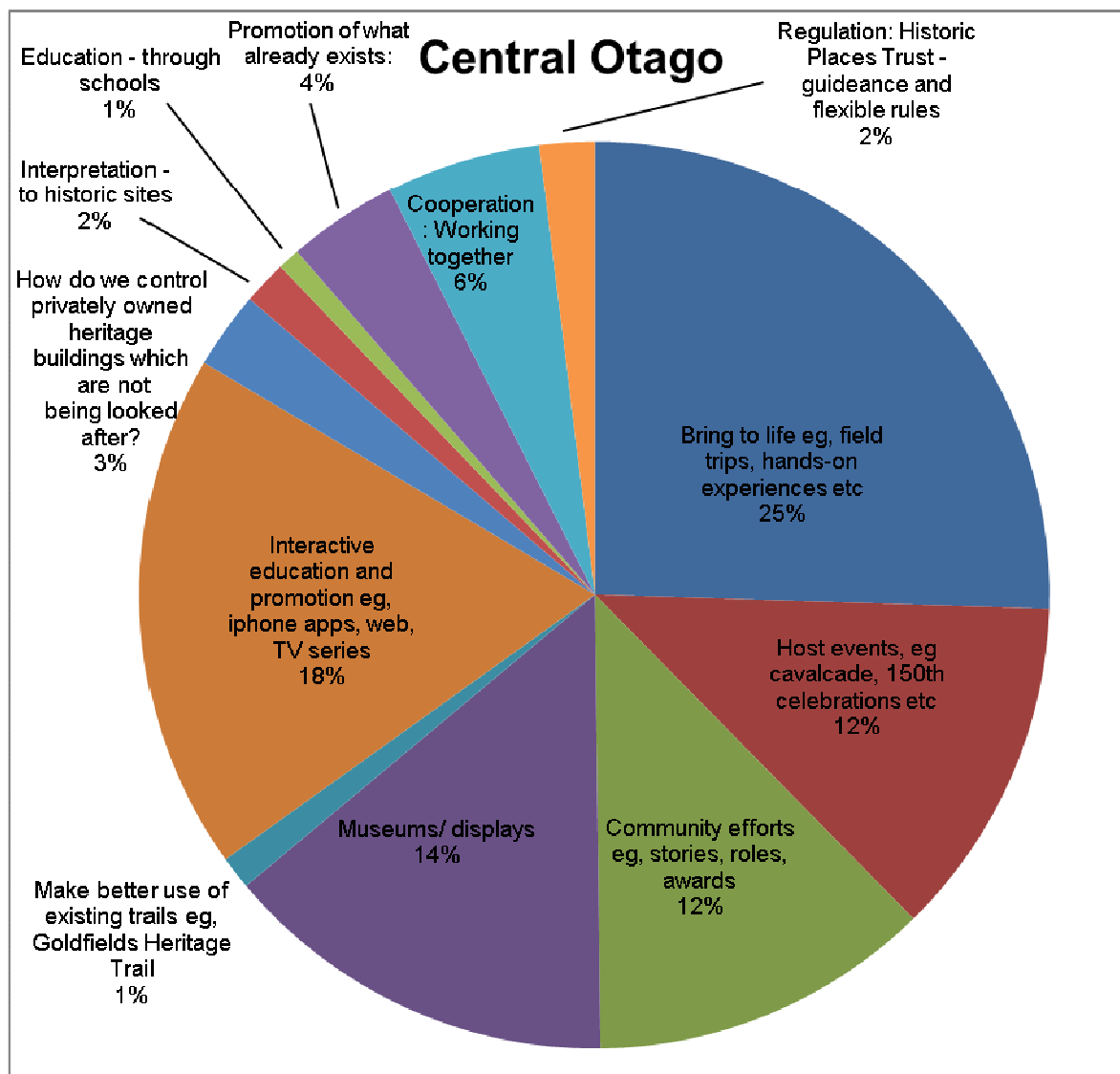


Maintain/Identify/Preserve gave an example of maintaining elements as the post office continuing to provide stamps and franking. There was also mention of recognising whether a site or structure had high or low heritage value to better understand the opportunities.

Process/Regulations and **Enforcement** and **Experts** inter-relate.

Incentives here related to encouraging preservation – by encouraging adaptive reuse; rates relief where there is a direct financial benefit to the owner.

How can we promote, celebrate and enhance heritage in a positive way, interesting accessible way?



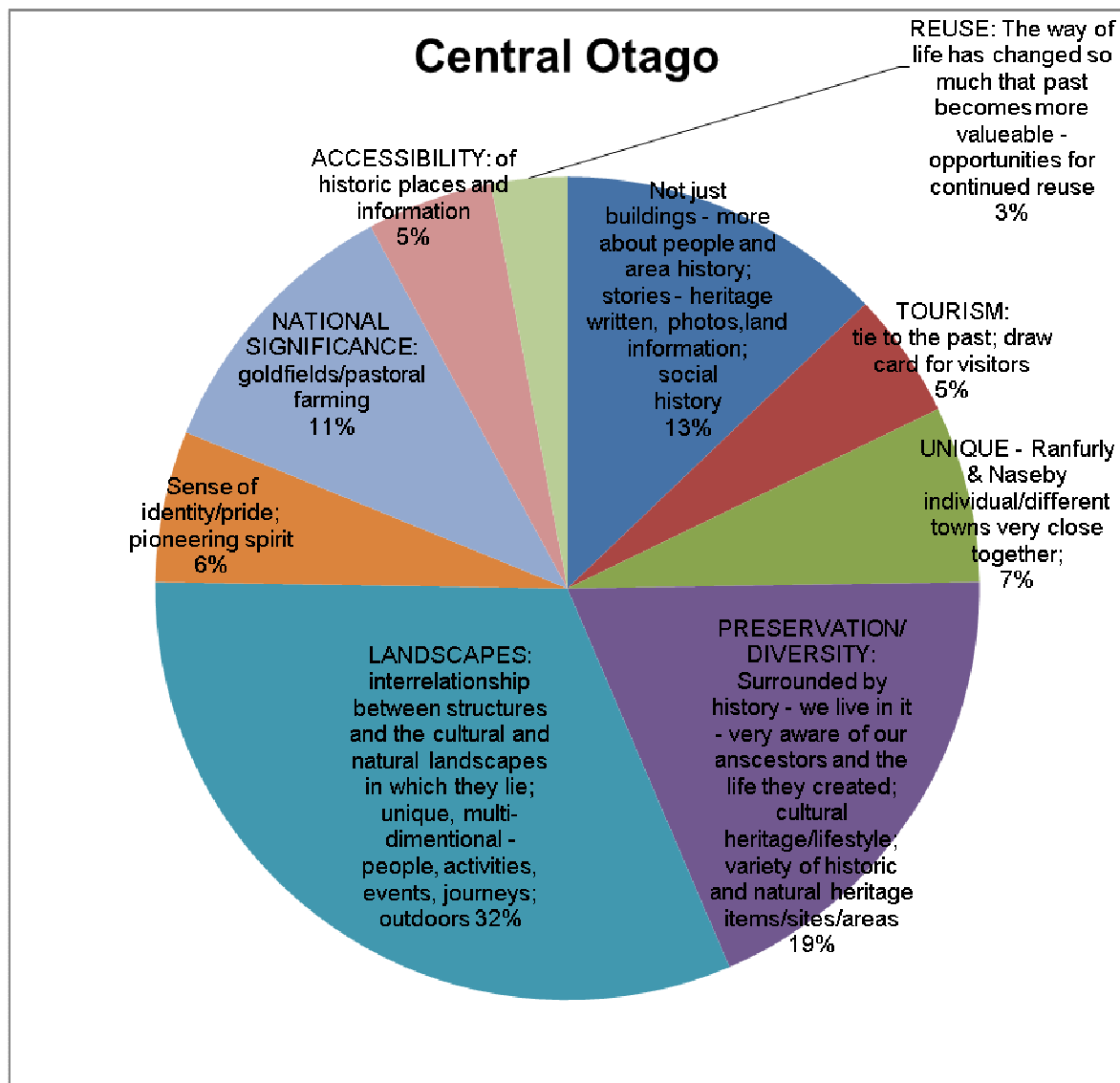
Bring to life got a lot of support as a concept – including make it interesting, live as it was; other specific ideas included school and historic tours and living villages – baking bread, milking cows.

Hosting events had lots of suggestions: art deco festival, curling, car rally, motorbike rallies, fair days, heritage events, caring for ancestors' graves, district event every two years with a local theme annually e.g., Scottish.

Interactive education was advocated in terms of access and also included virtual tours of less physically accessible places. Other ideas included getting Marcus Lush to present a TV series; radio, website and the use of modern technology – DVDs, Facebook etc.

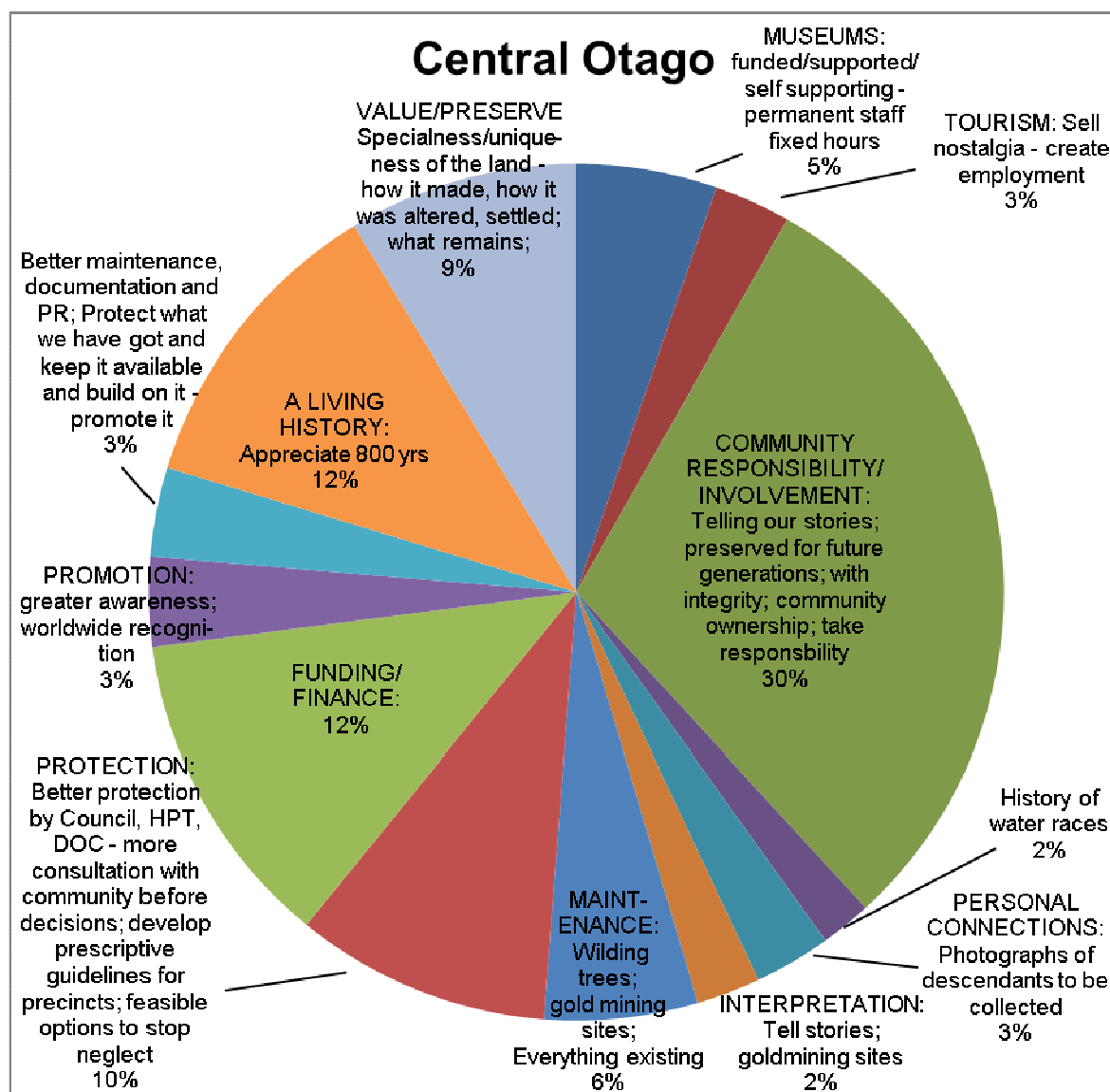
Vision and Value

What do you value about heritage in Central Otago?



Comments on this question focused strongly on the uniqueness and diversity of Central Otago's heritage – the tangible and the intangible and the way that we are surrounded by it and live amongst it.

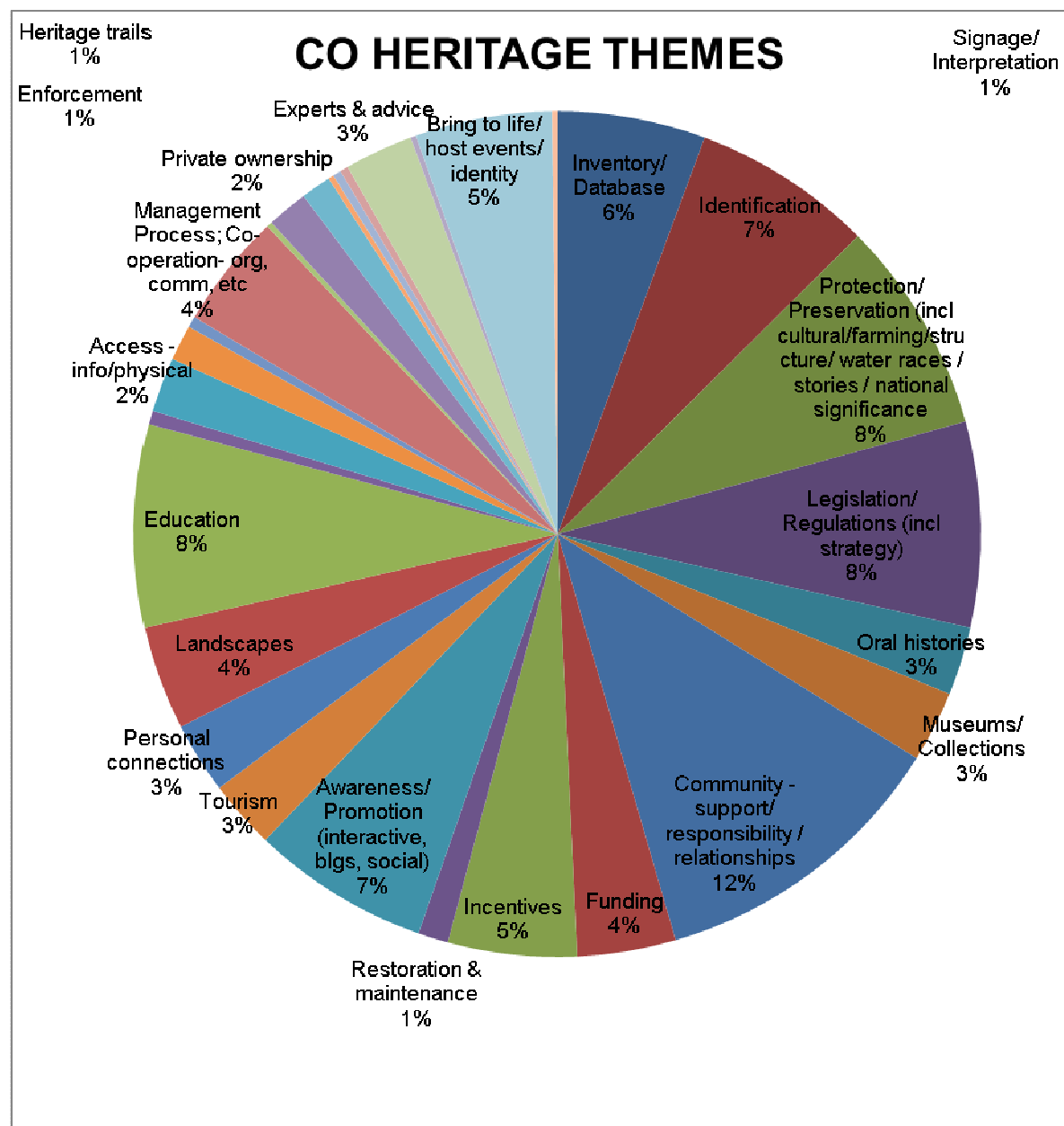
What is your vision for Central Otago?



Community responsibility and involvement goes hand in hand with a living history and interpretation.

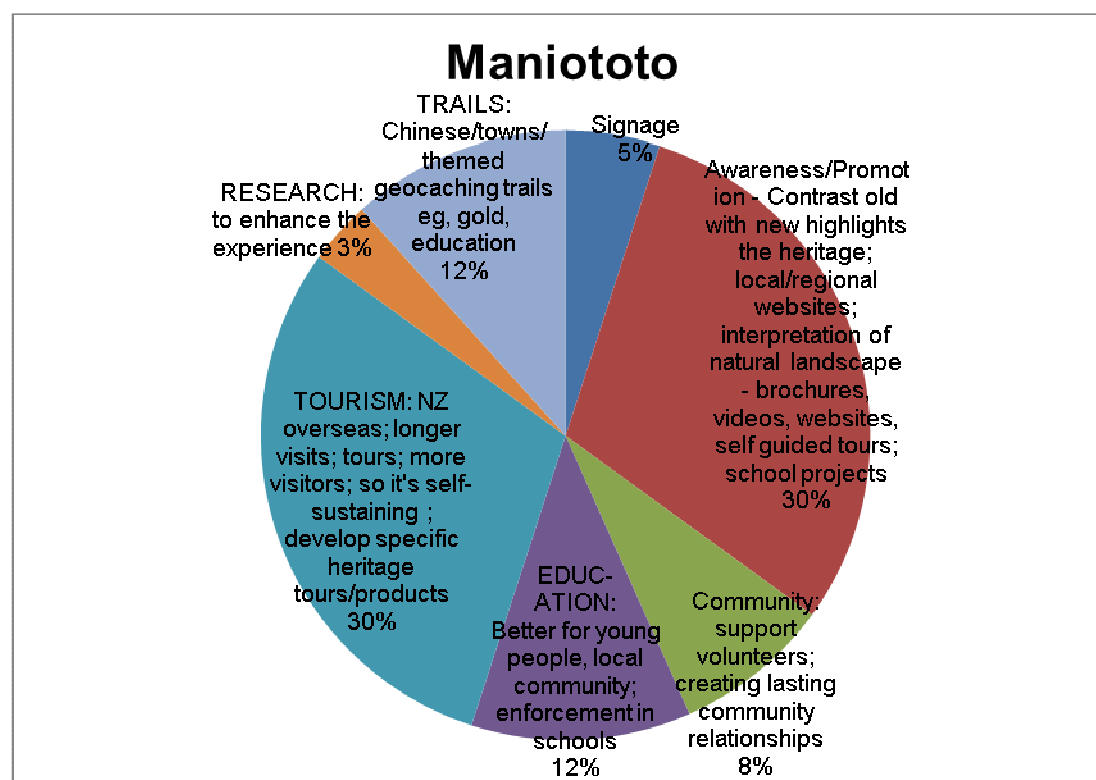
Common Themes

The following graph aggregates voting results across all questions and meetings to give an indication of the areas of strongest interest.

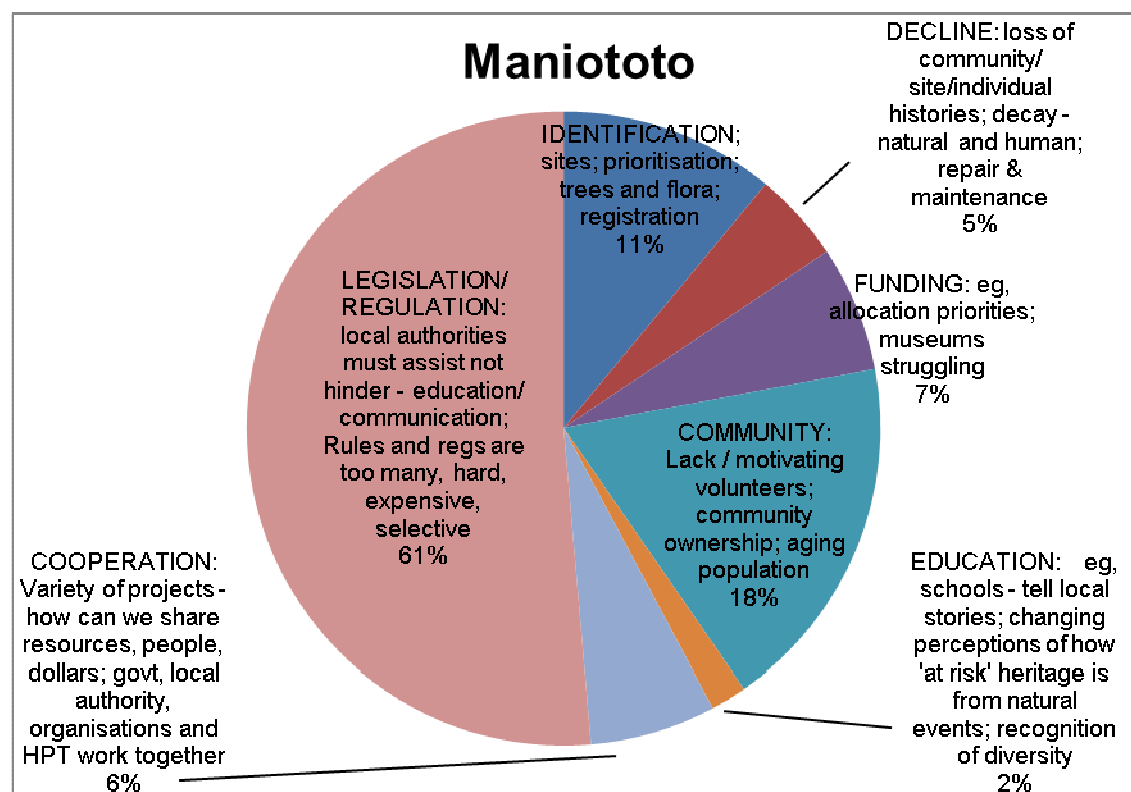


Opportunities and Challenges

What opportunities do you see for the future of heritage in Central Otago?

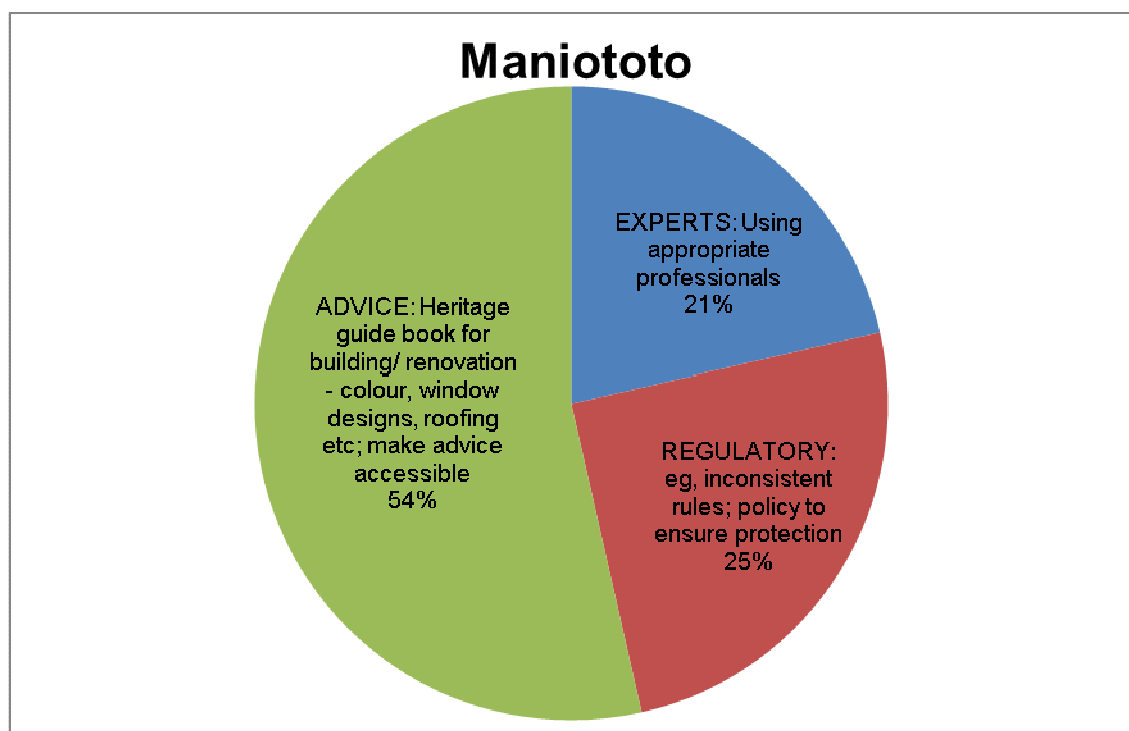


What challenges do you see for the future of heritage within Central Otago?

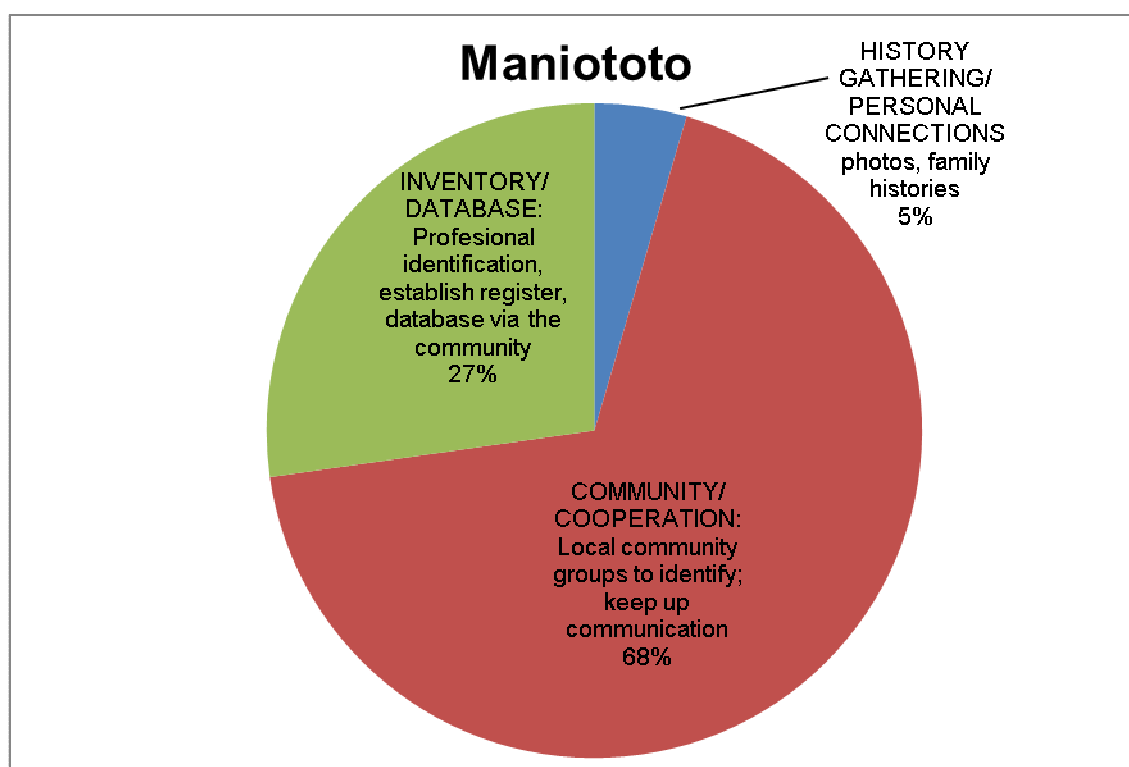


Protection, Preservation and Identification,

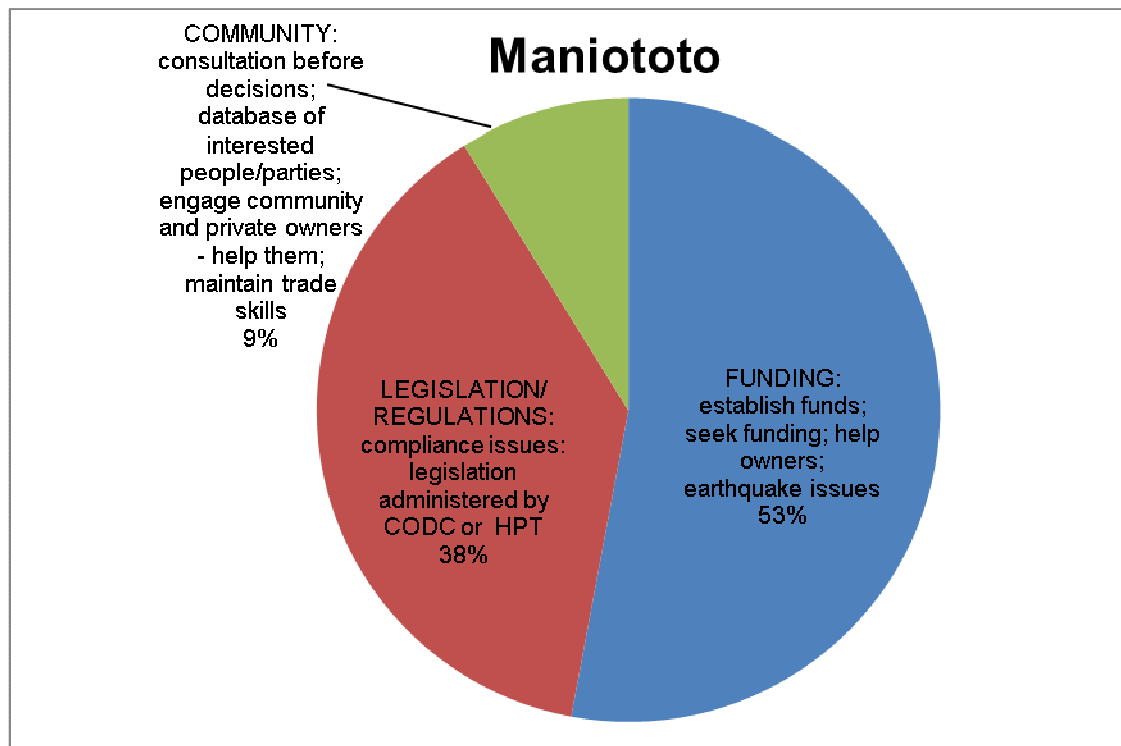
How should our heritage be protected?



How do we identify our heritage now and into the future to ensure it is not lost?

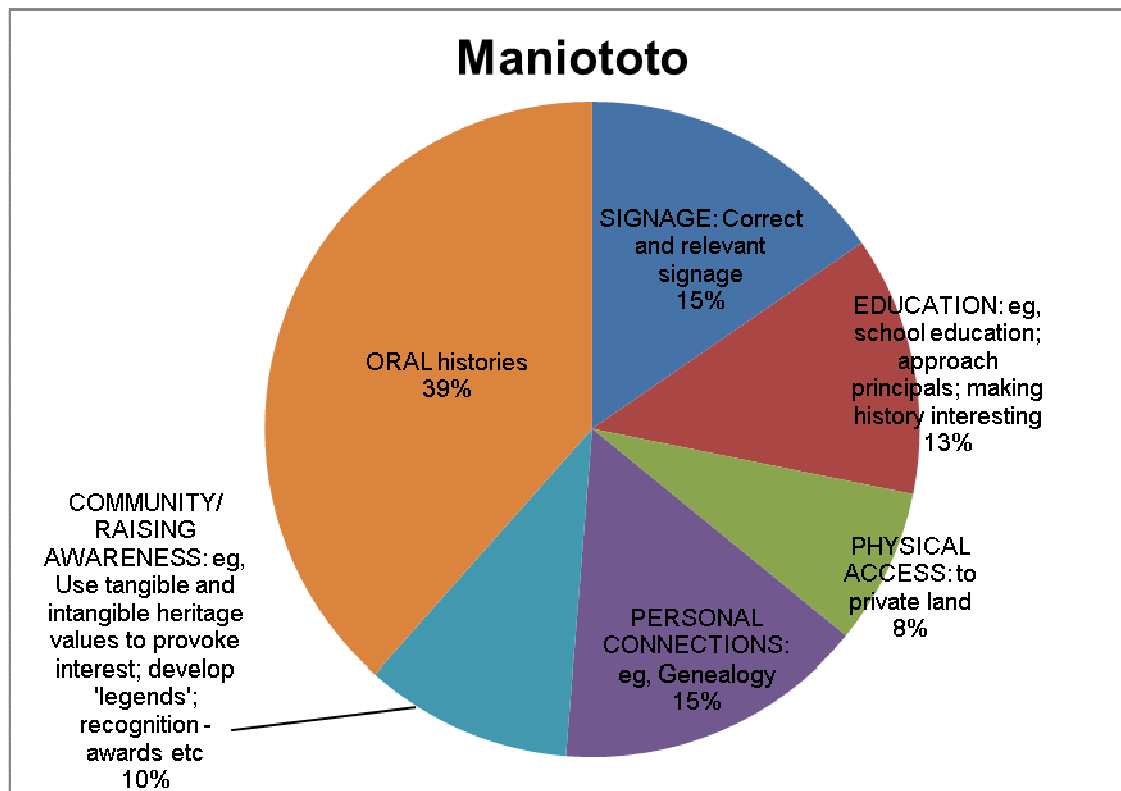


How do we ensure that heritage items are not 'demolished by neglect'?

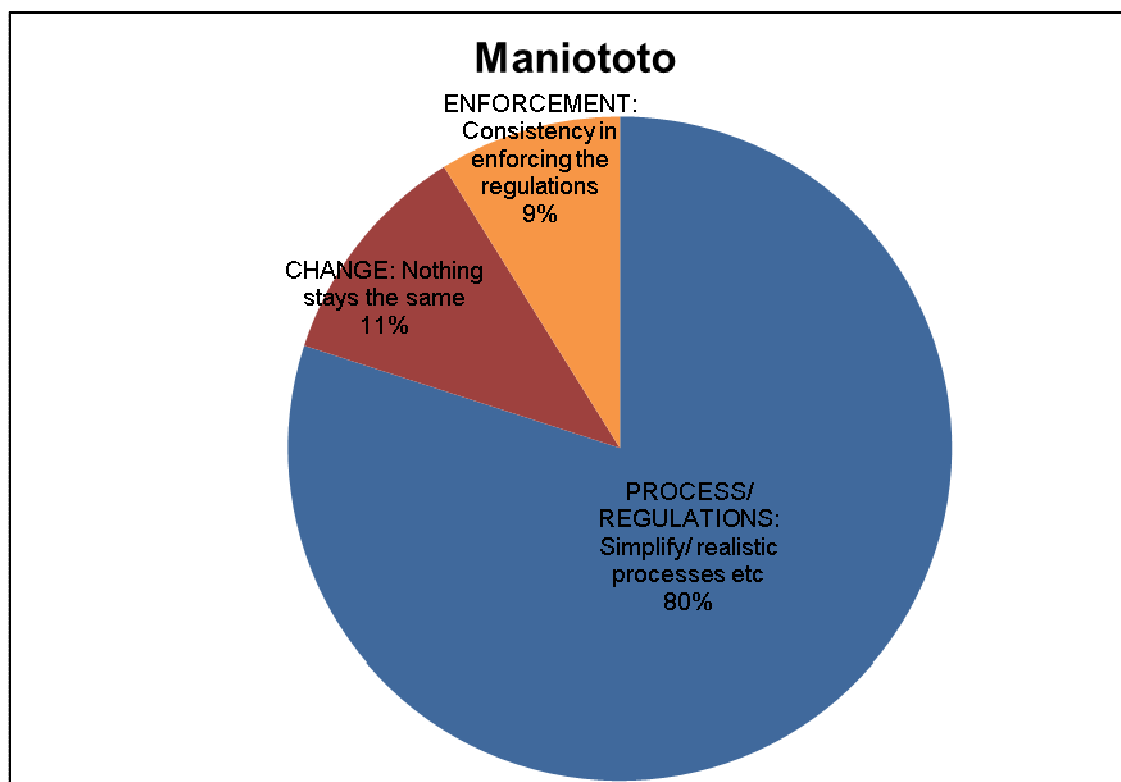


Promotion, Celebration, Use and Reuse

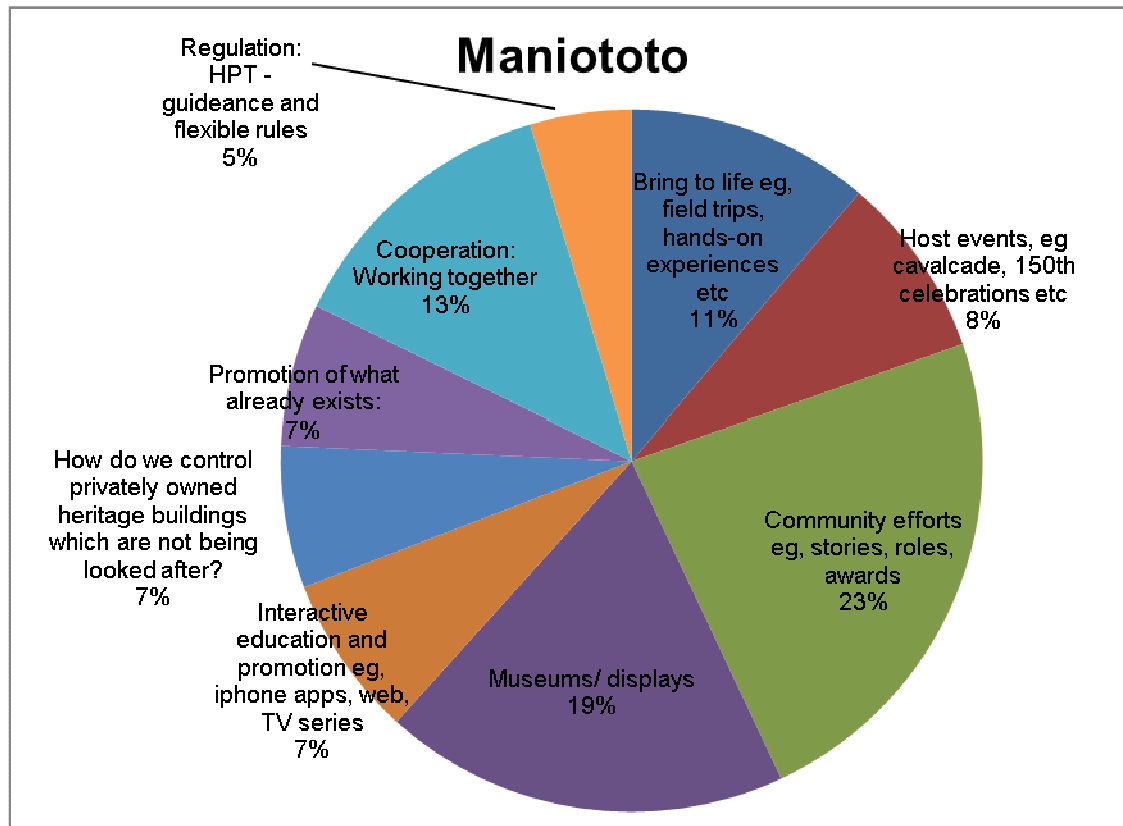
How do we enable people to value heritage for its value as well as its relevance to the community?



How do we balance promoting adaptive reuse with preserving heritage values?

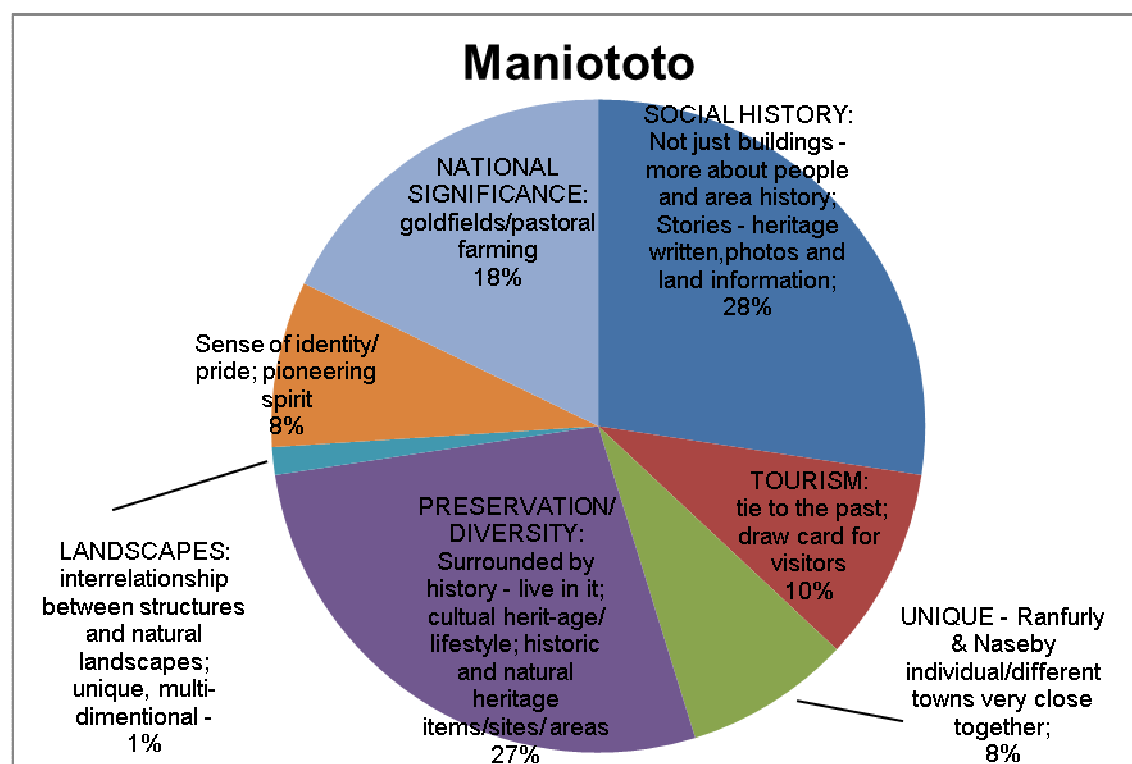


How can we promote, celebrate and enhance heritage in a positive way, interesting accessible way?

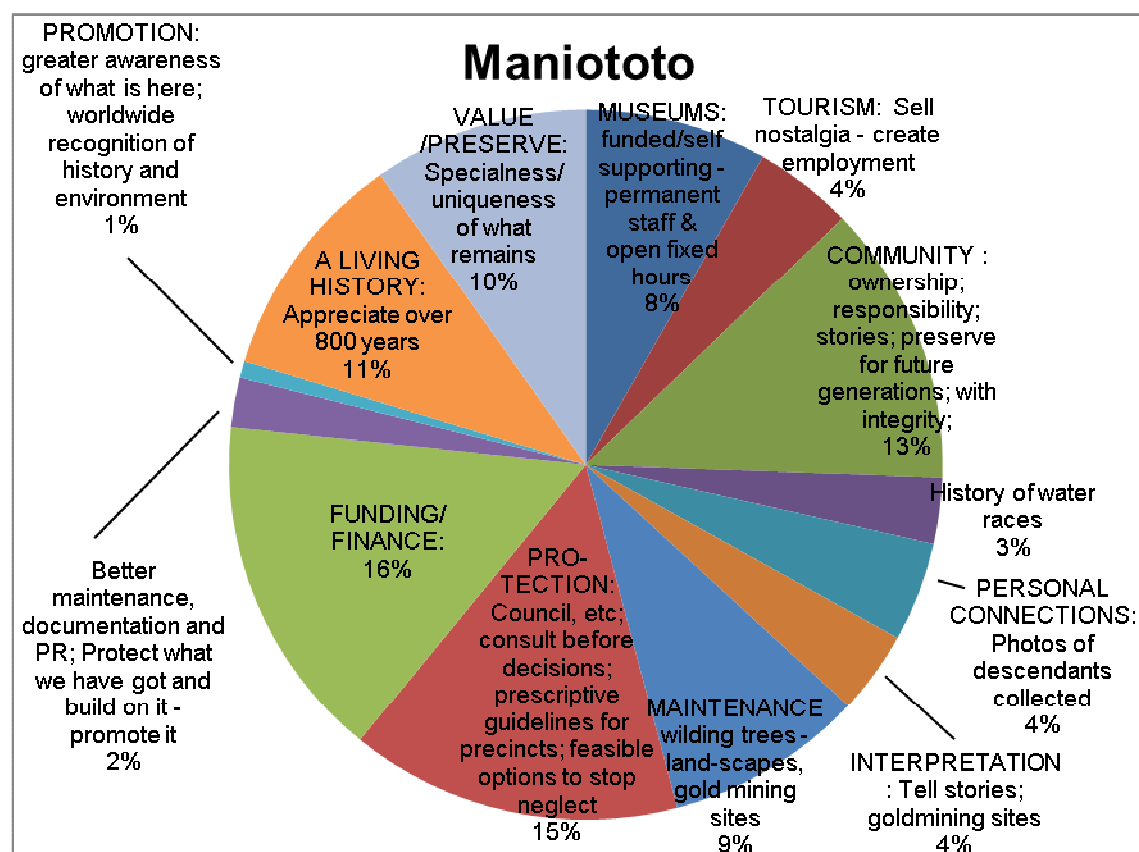


Vision and Value

What do you value about heritage in Central Otago?

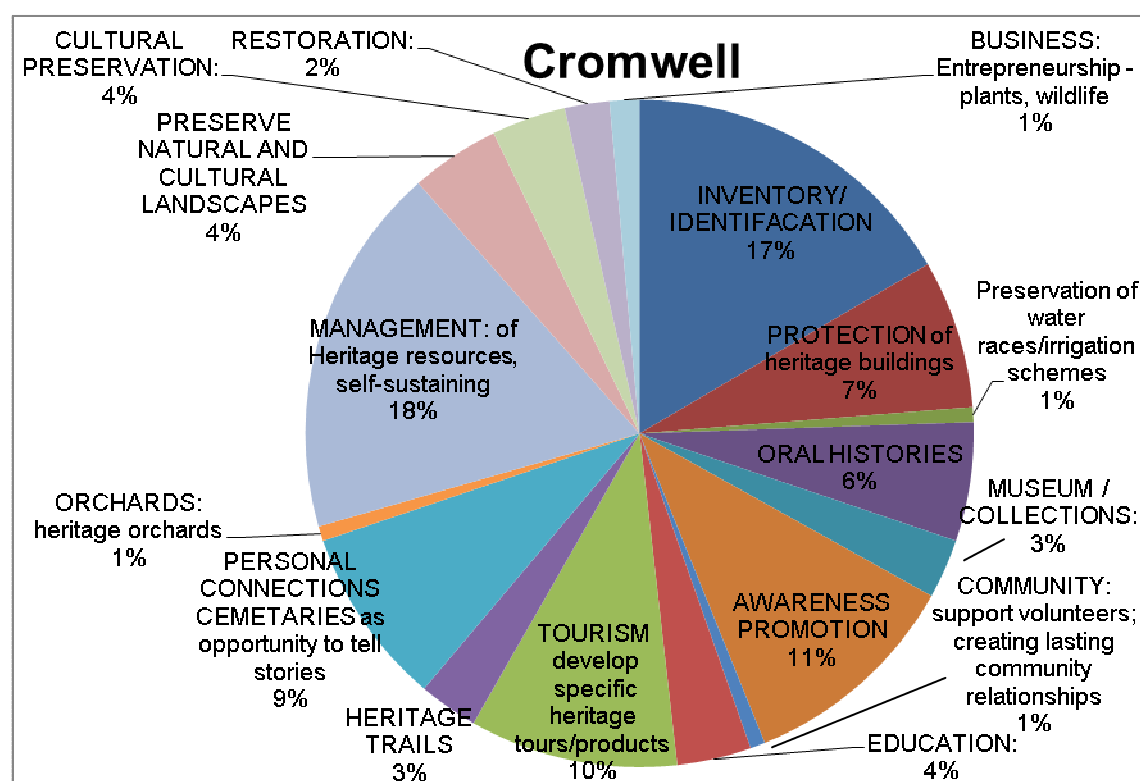


What is your vision for Central Otago?

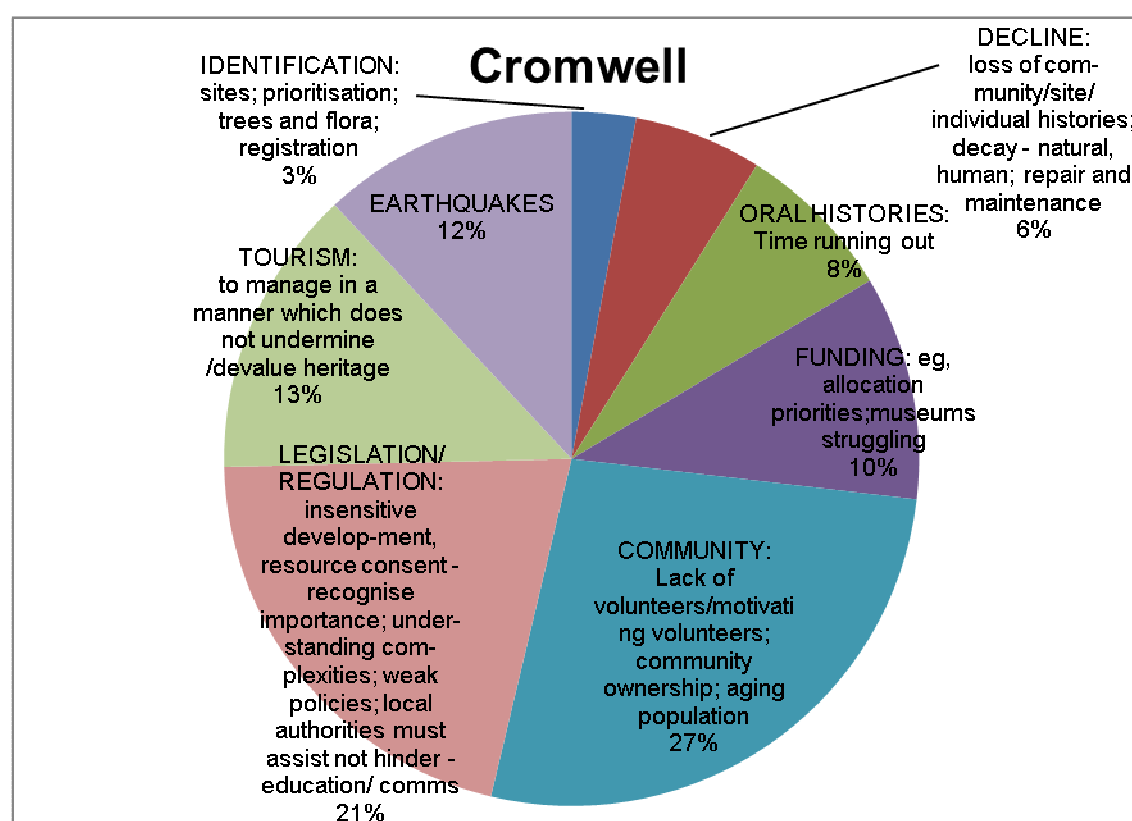


Opportunities and Challenges

What opportunities do you see for the future of heritage in Central Otago?

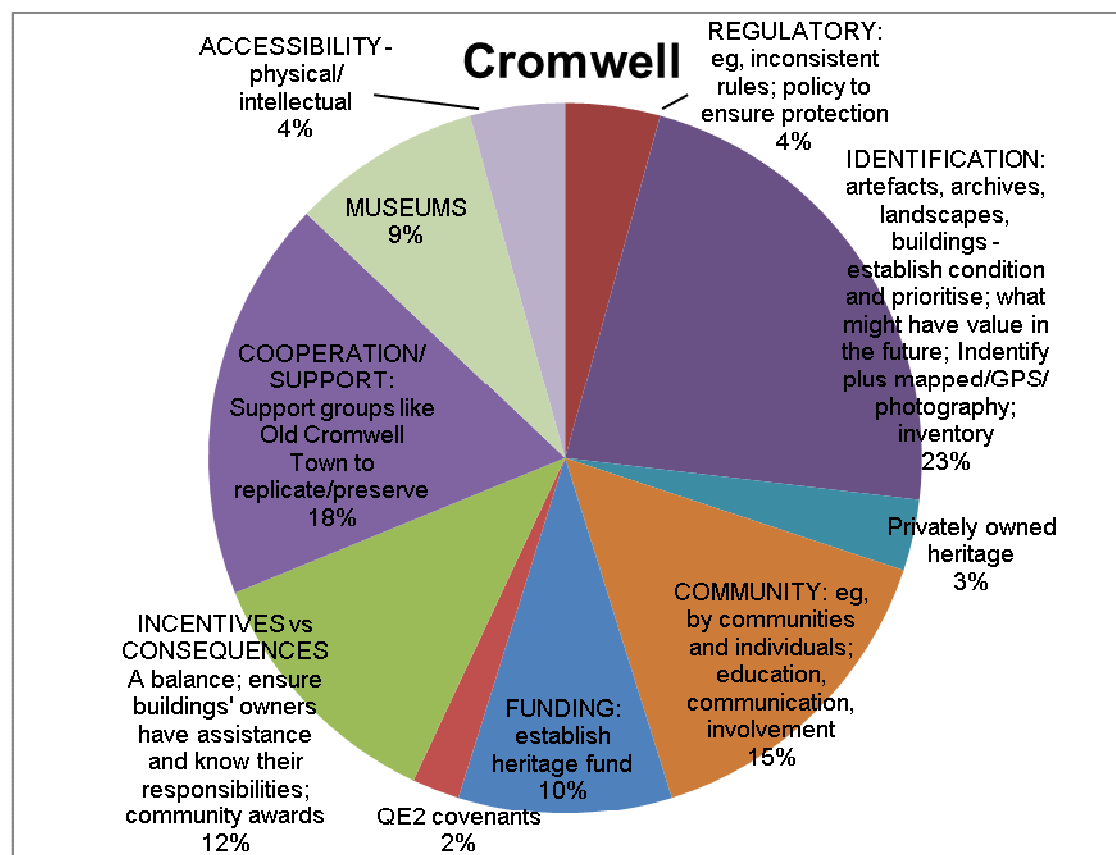


What challenges do you see for the future of heritage within Central Otago?

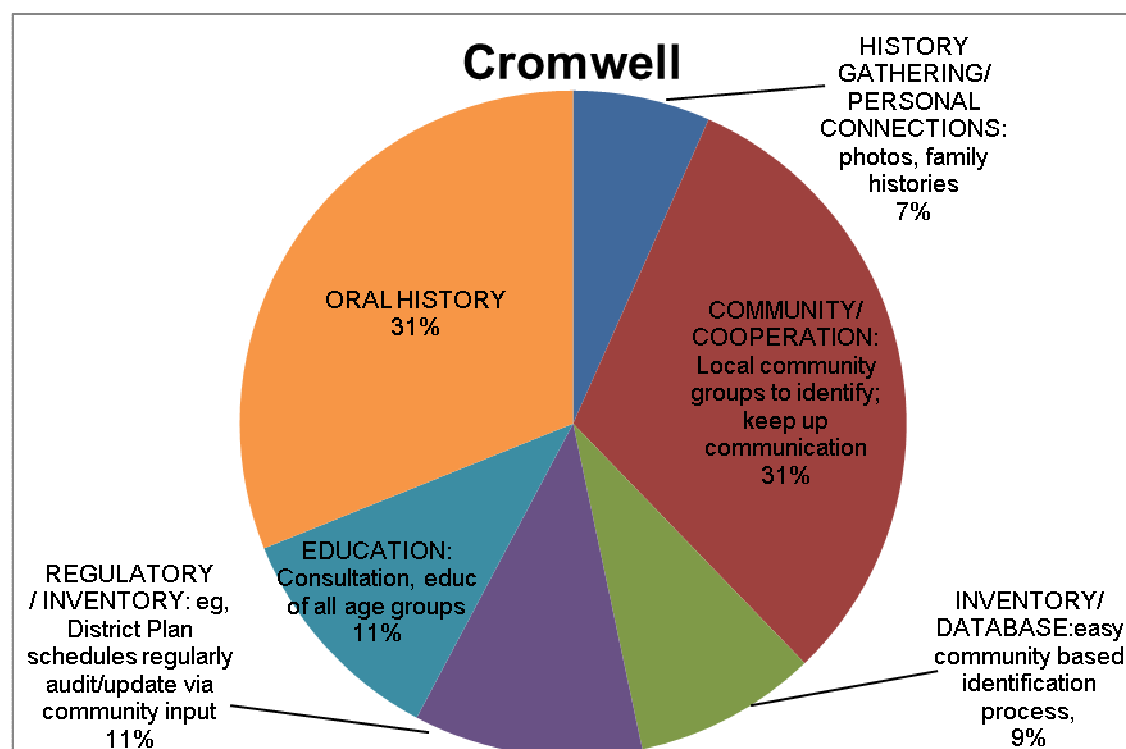


Protection, Preservation and Identification

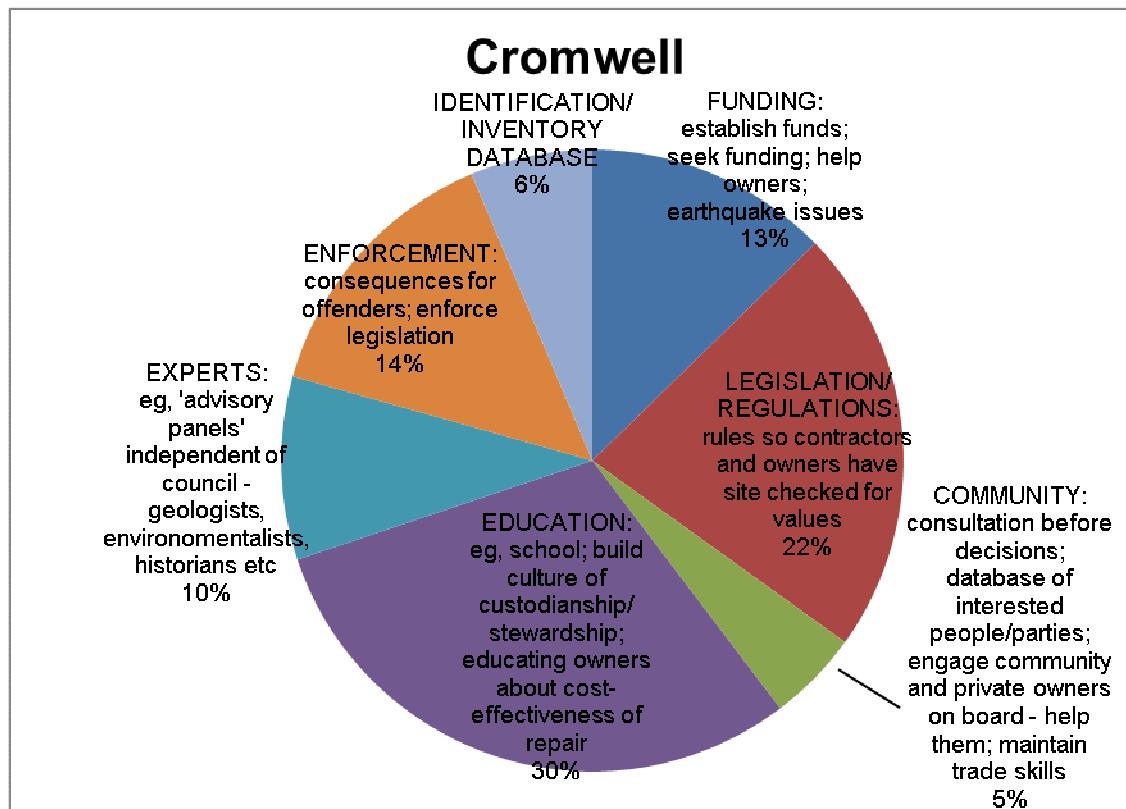
How should our heritage be protected?



How do we identify our heritage now and into the future to ensure it is not lost?

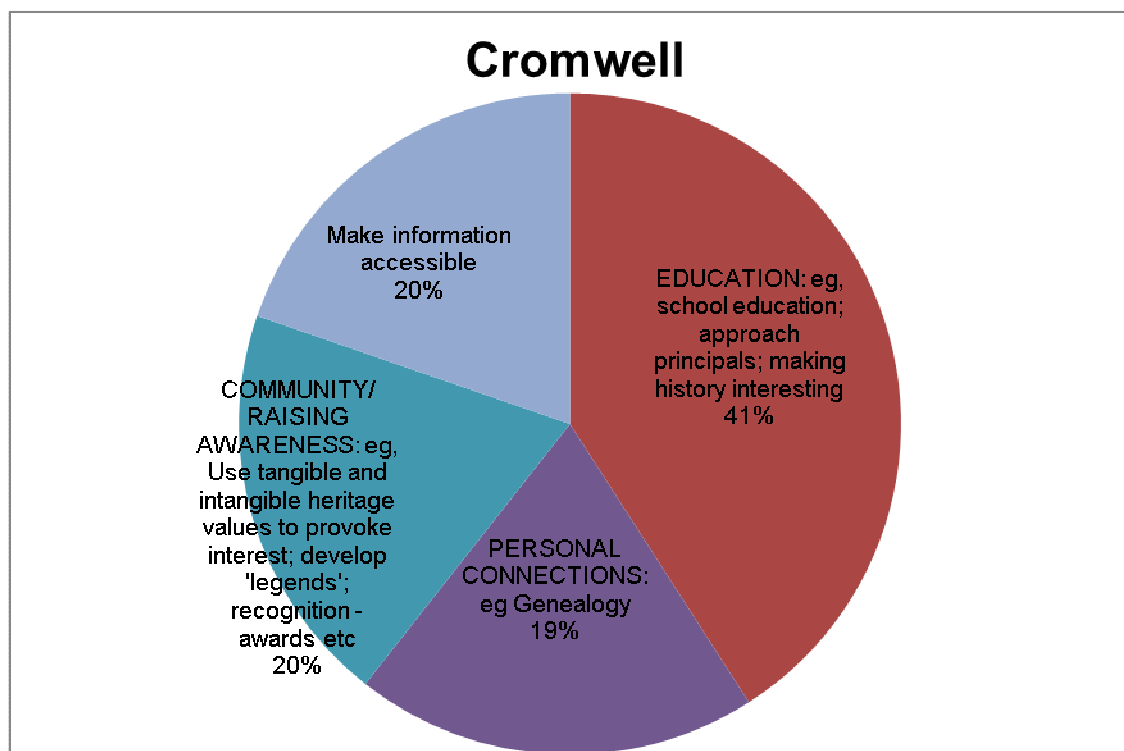


How do we ensure that heritage items are not 'demolished by neglect'?

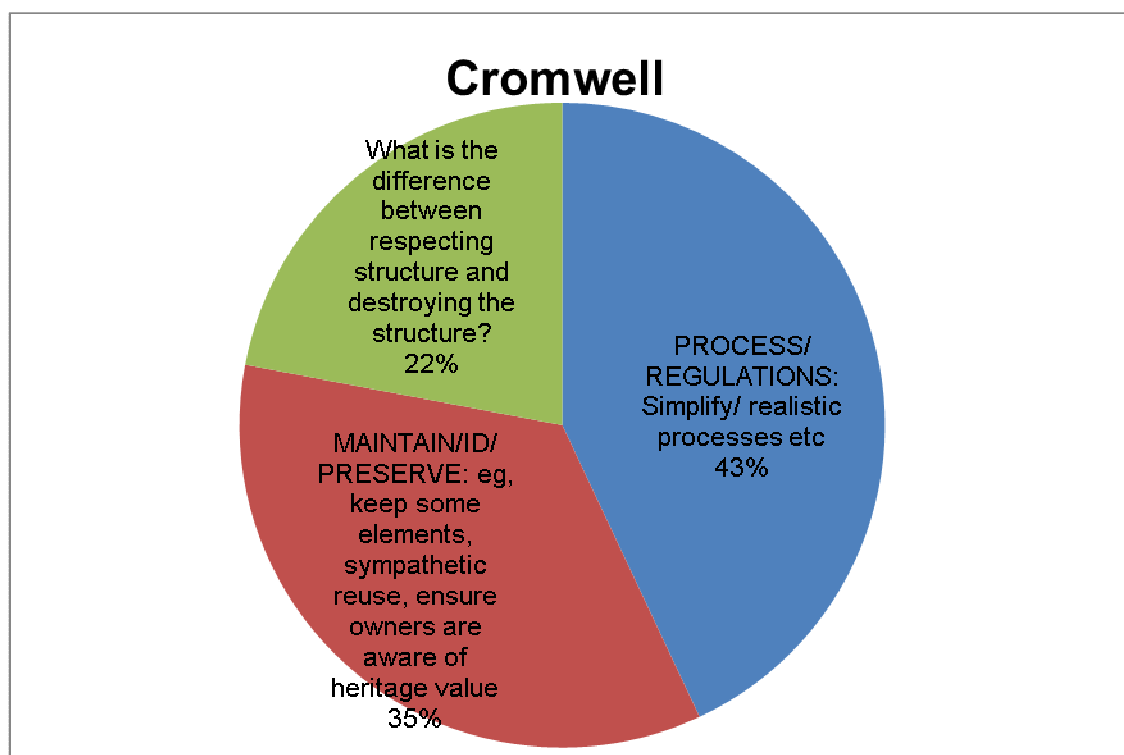


Promotion, Celebration, Use and Reuse

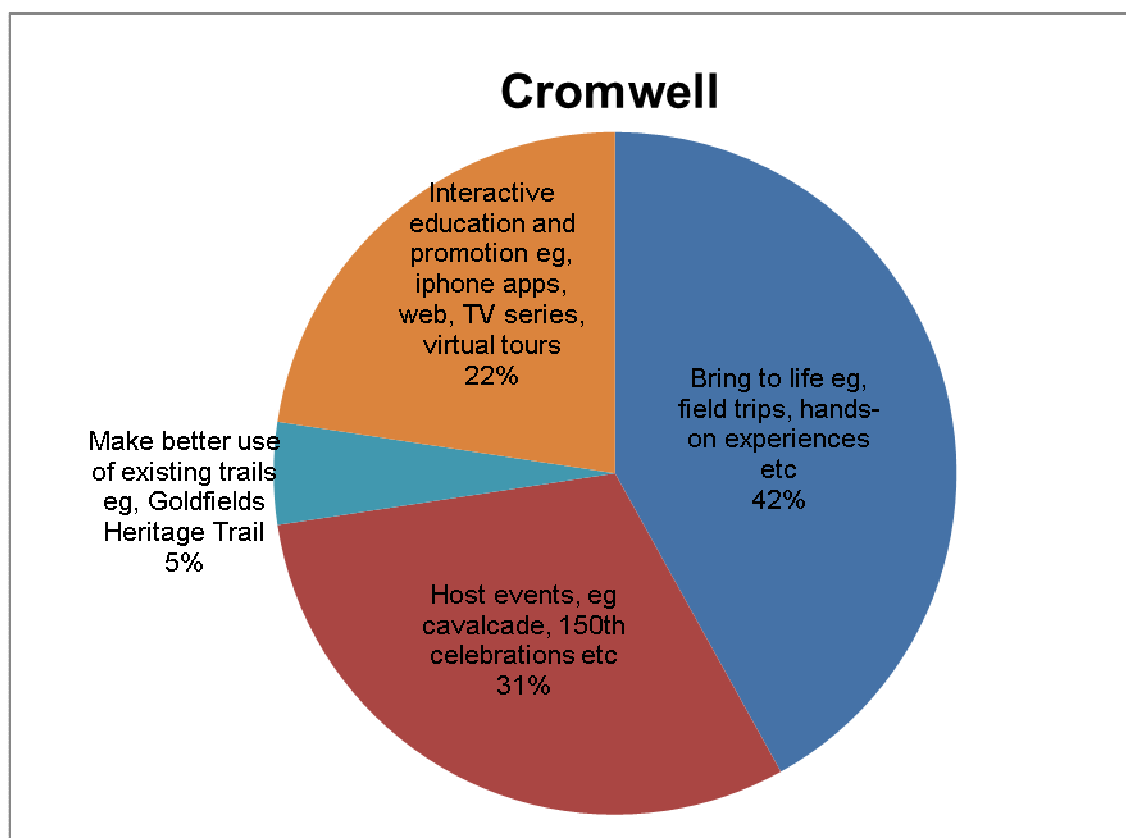
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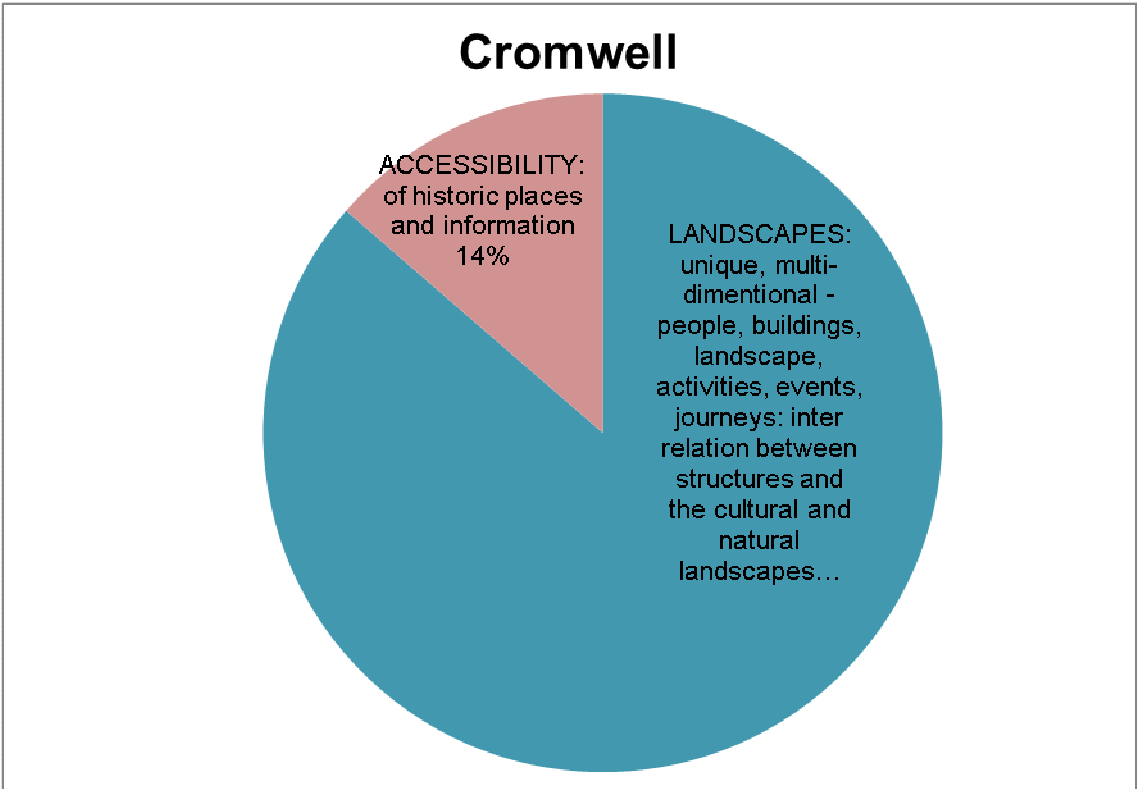


How can we promote, celebrate and enhance heritage in a positive way, interesting accessible way?

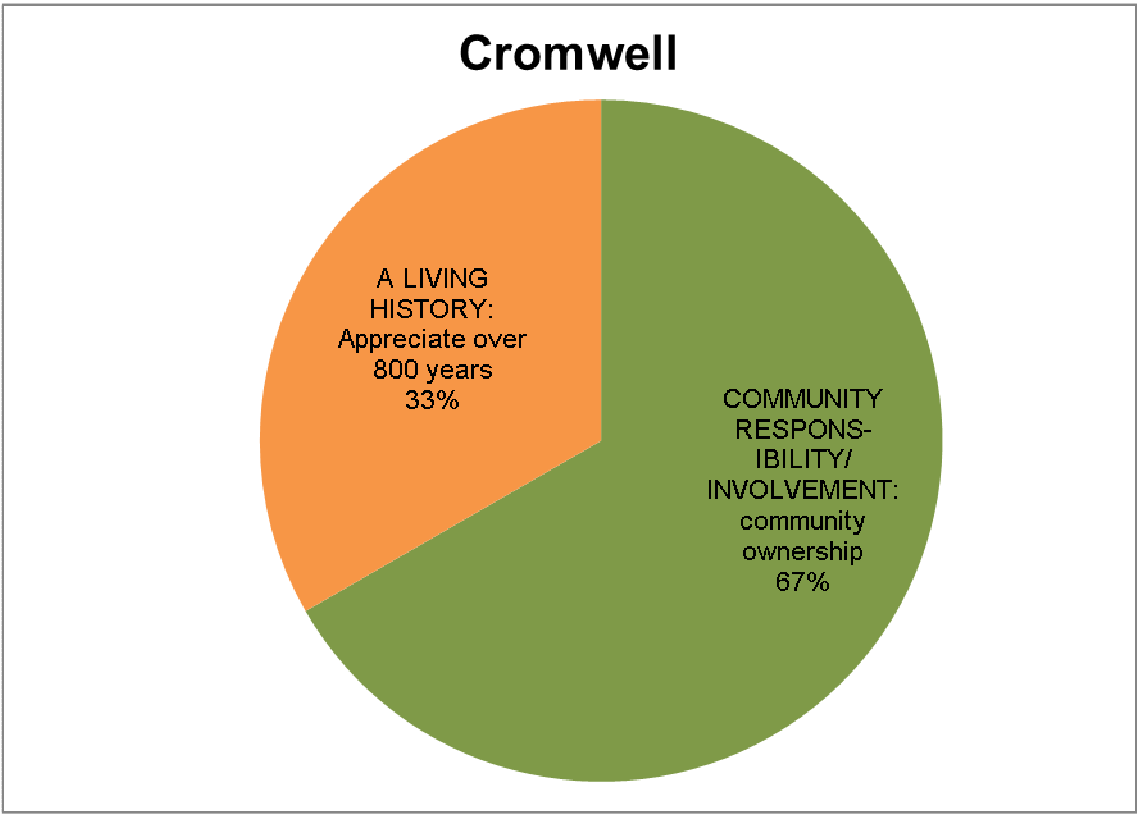


Vision and Value

What do you value about heritage in Central Otago?

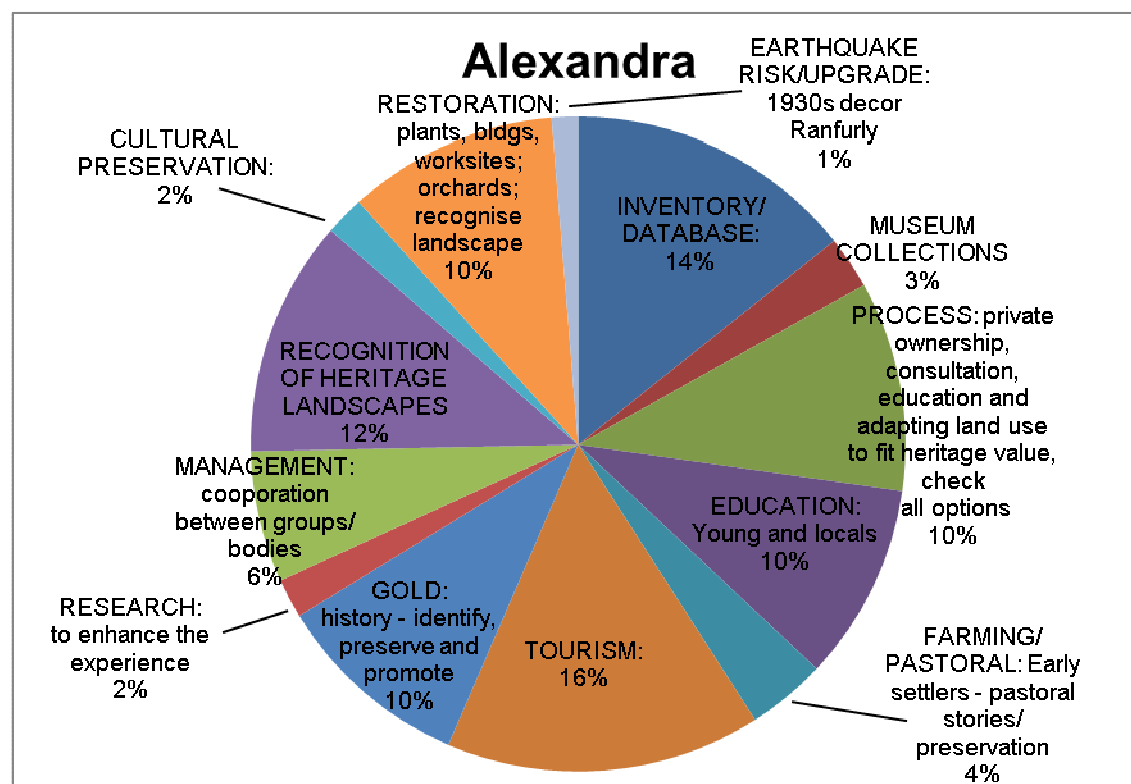


What is your vision for Central Otago?

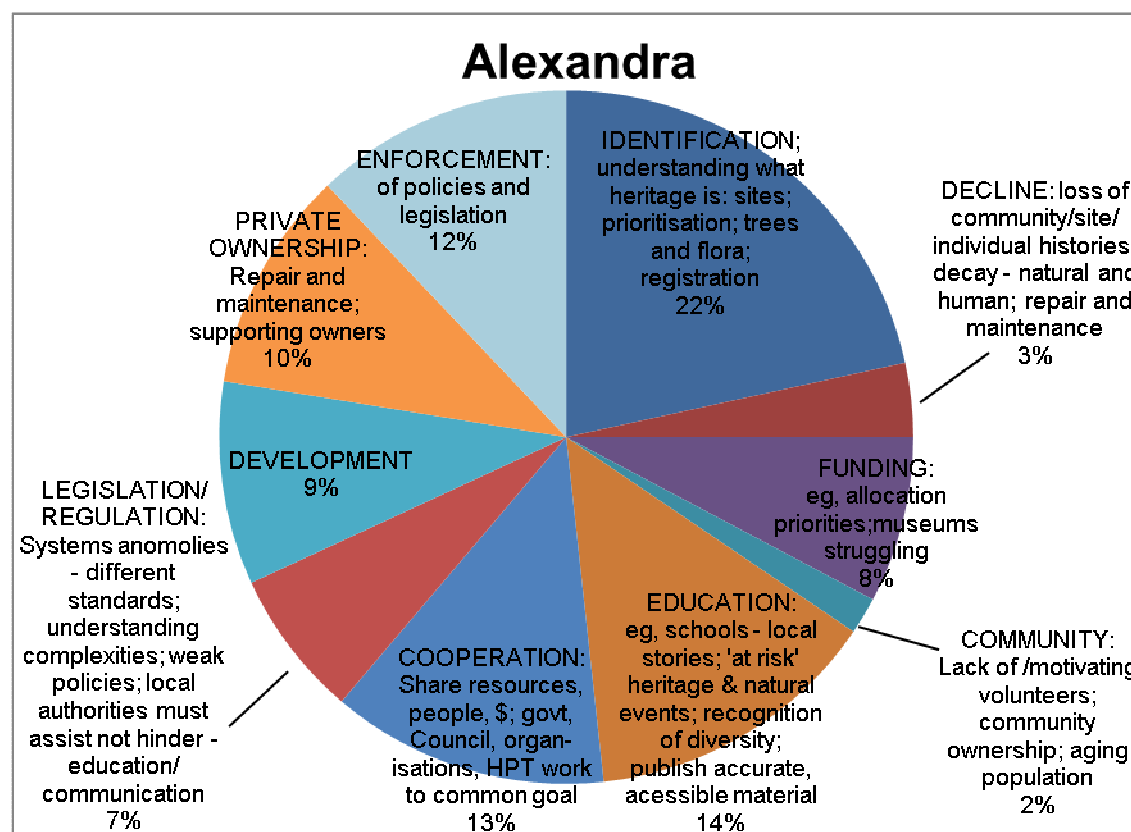


Opportunities and Challenges

What opportunities do you see for the future of heritage in Central Otago?

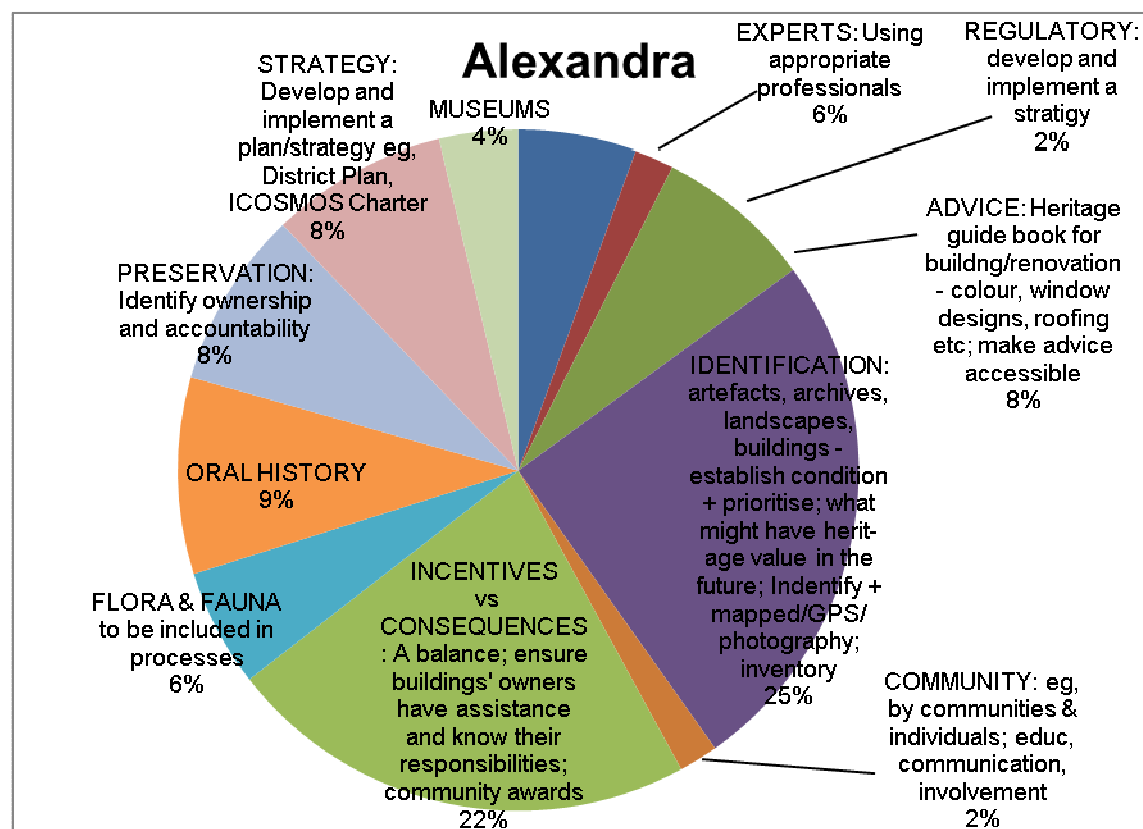


What challenges do you see for the future of heritage within Central Otago?

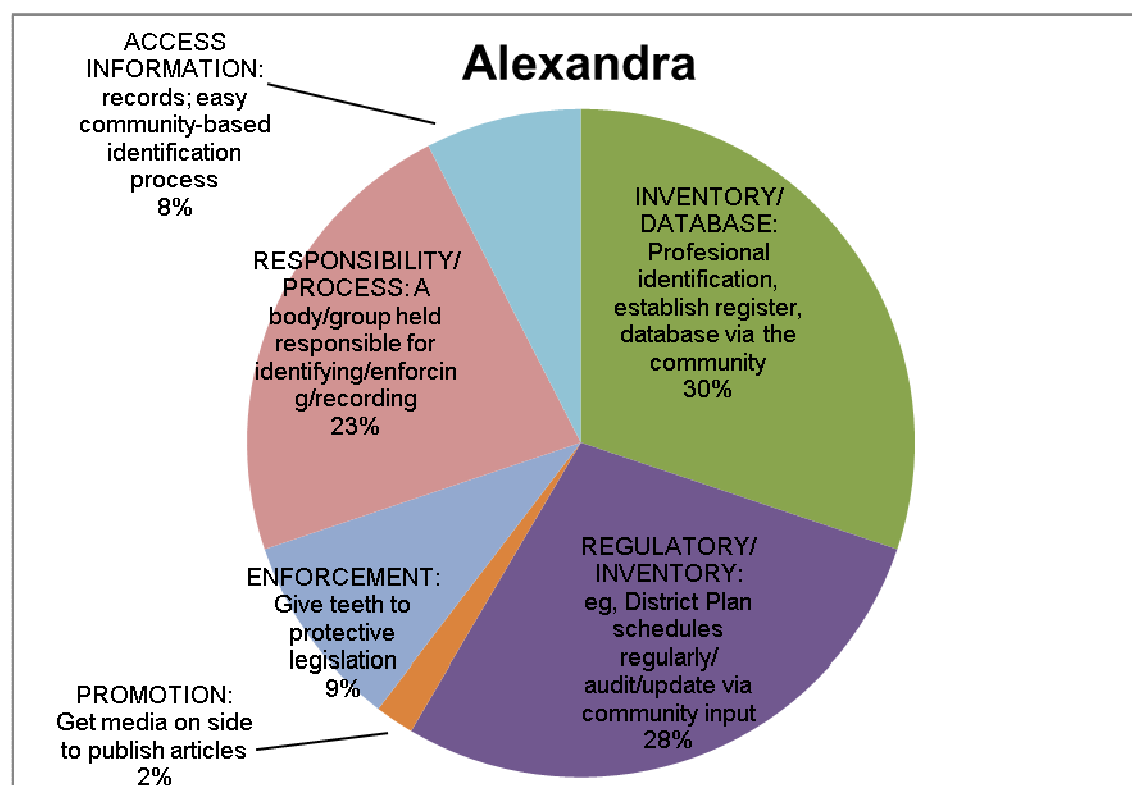


Identification, Protection, Preservation

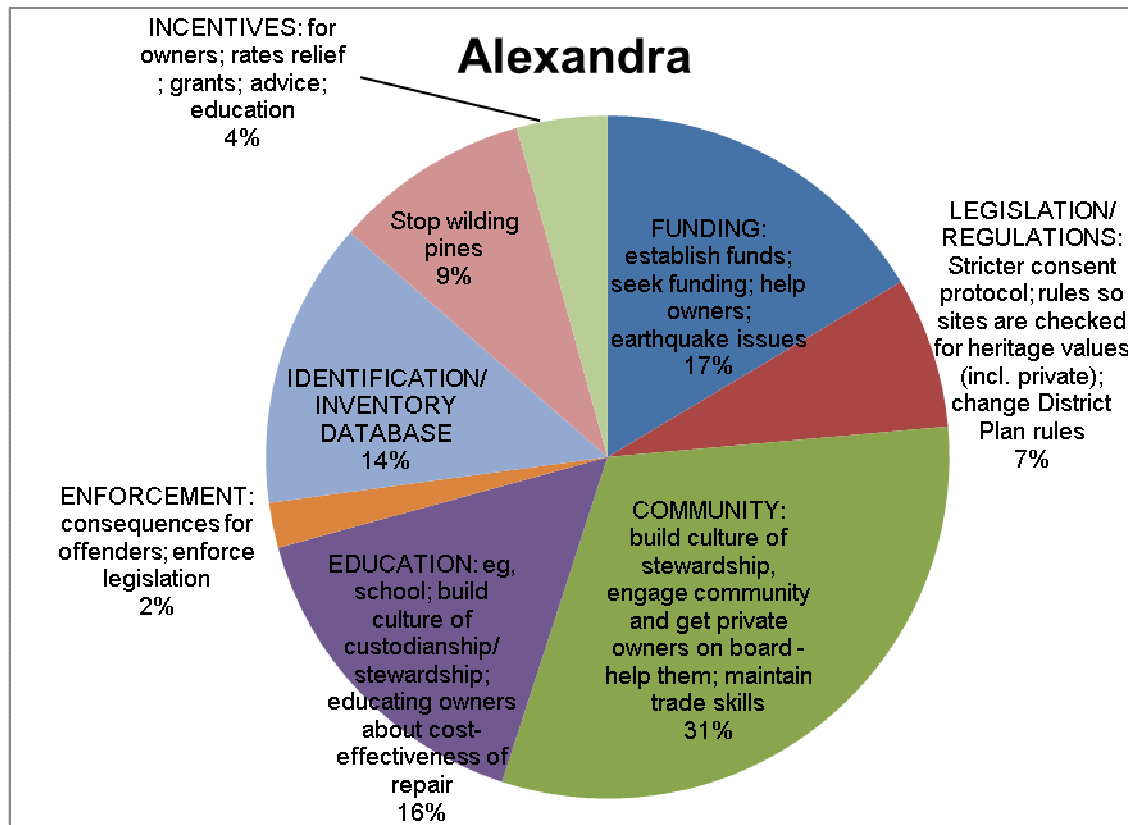
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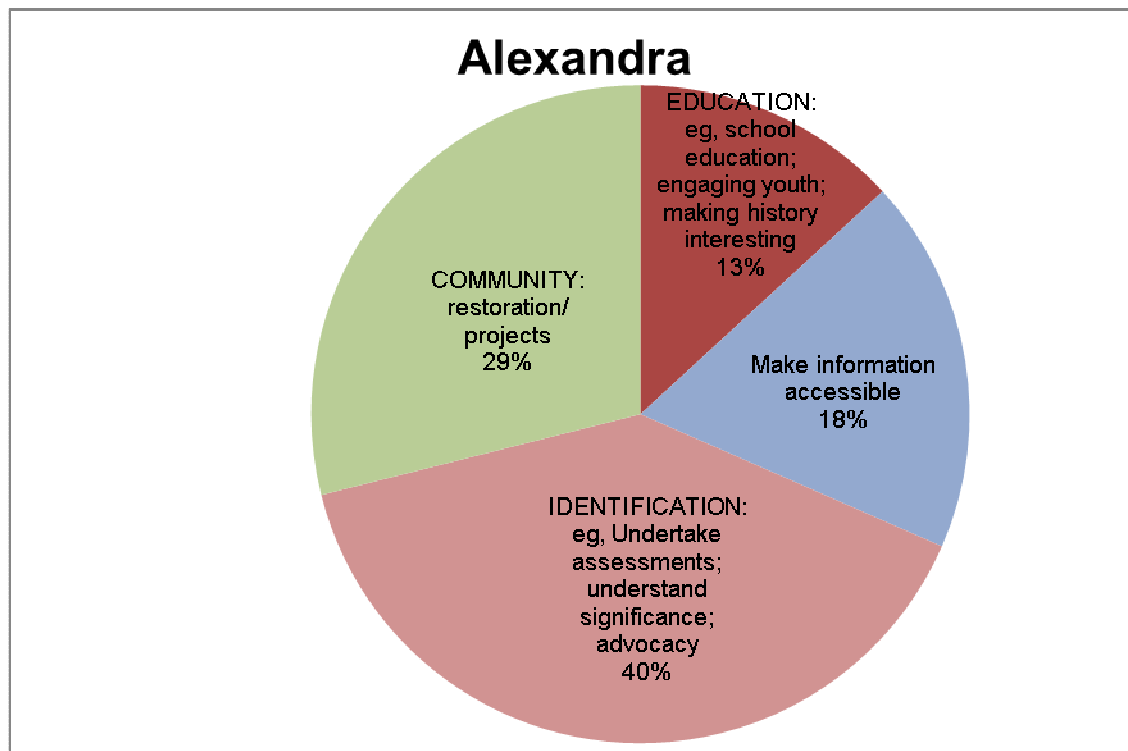


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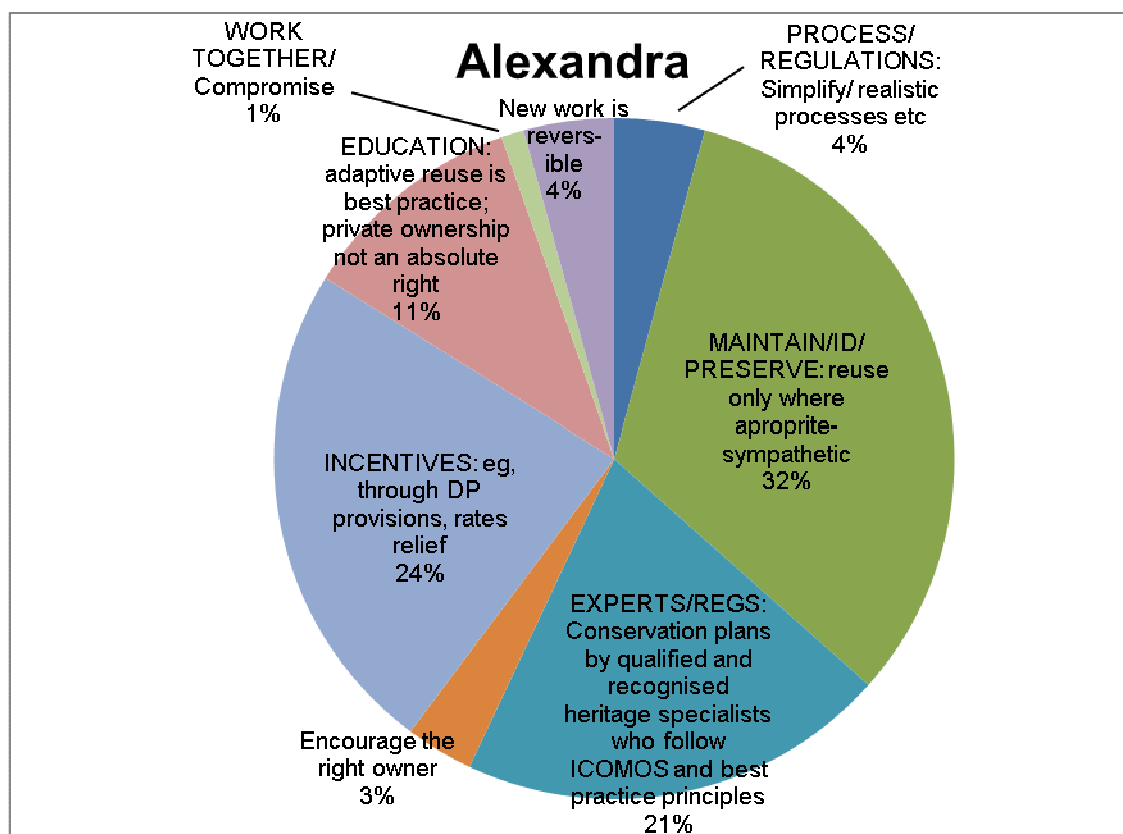


Promotion, Celebration, Use and Reuse

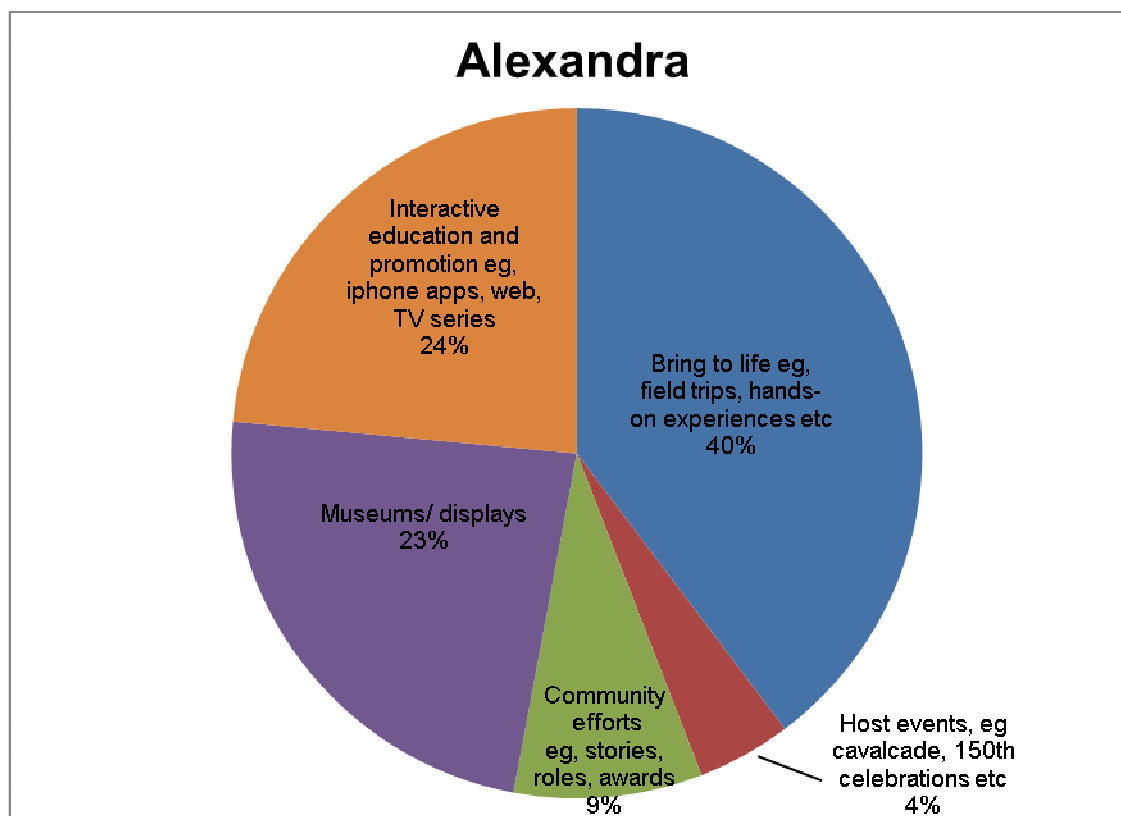
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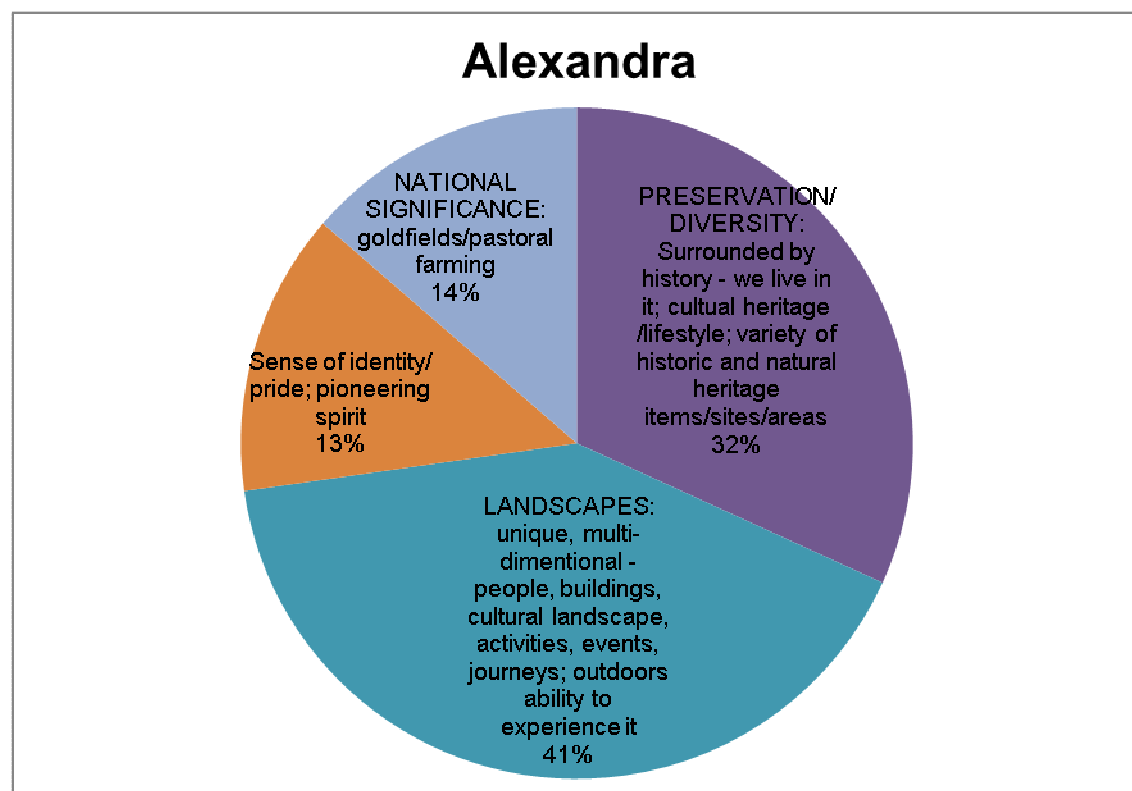


How can we promote, celebrate and enhance heritage in a positive way, interesting accessible way?

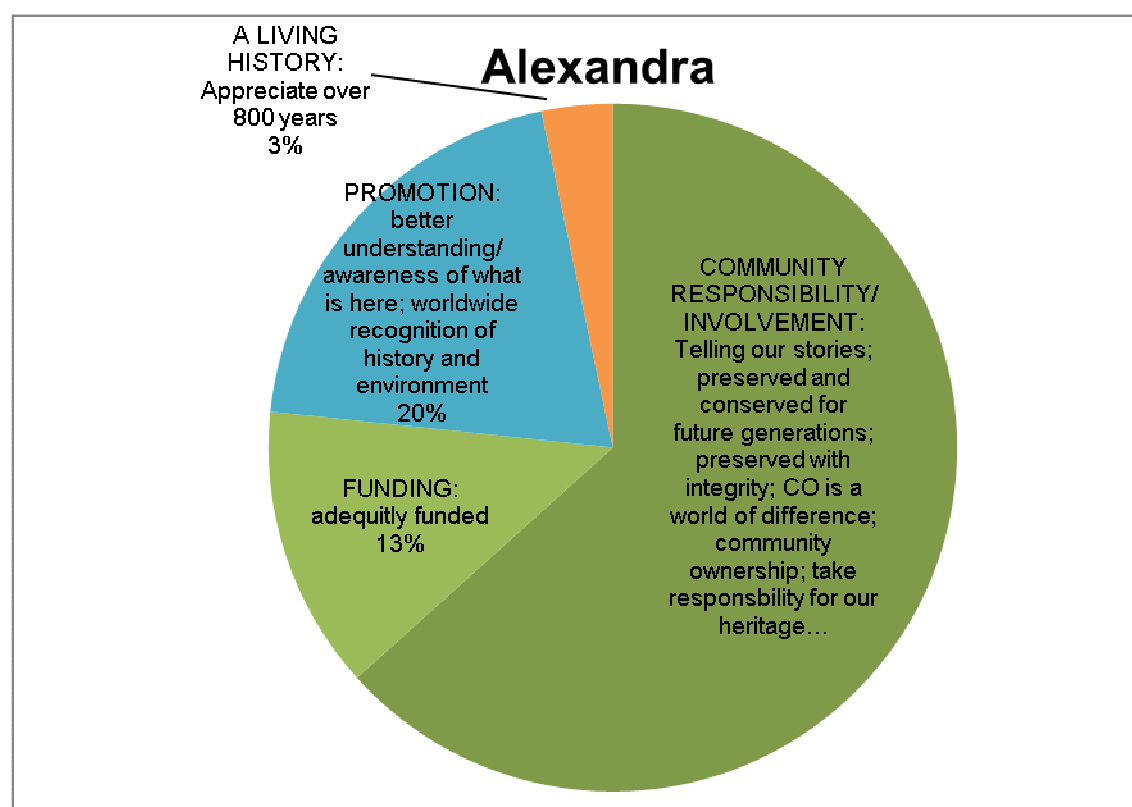


Vision and what is valued

What do you value about heritage in Central Otago?

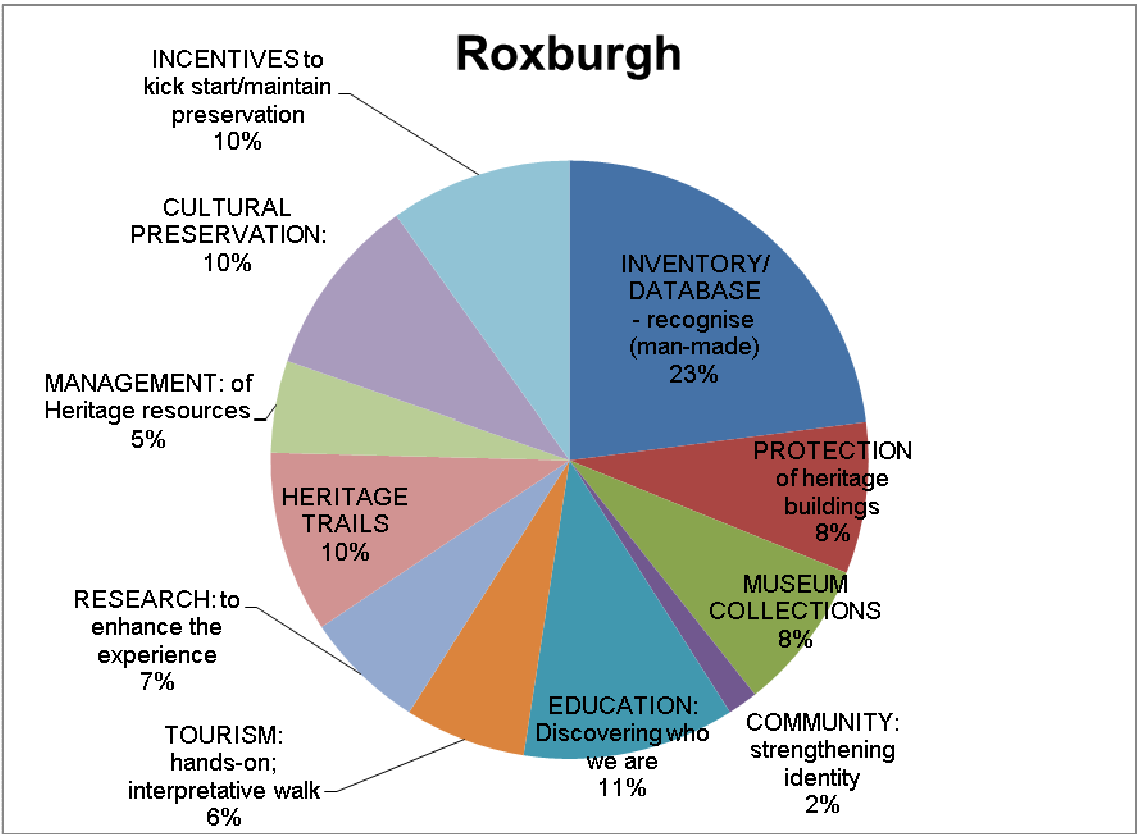


What is your vision for Central Otago?

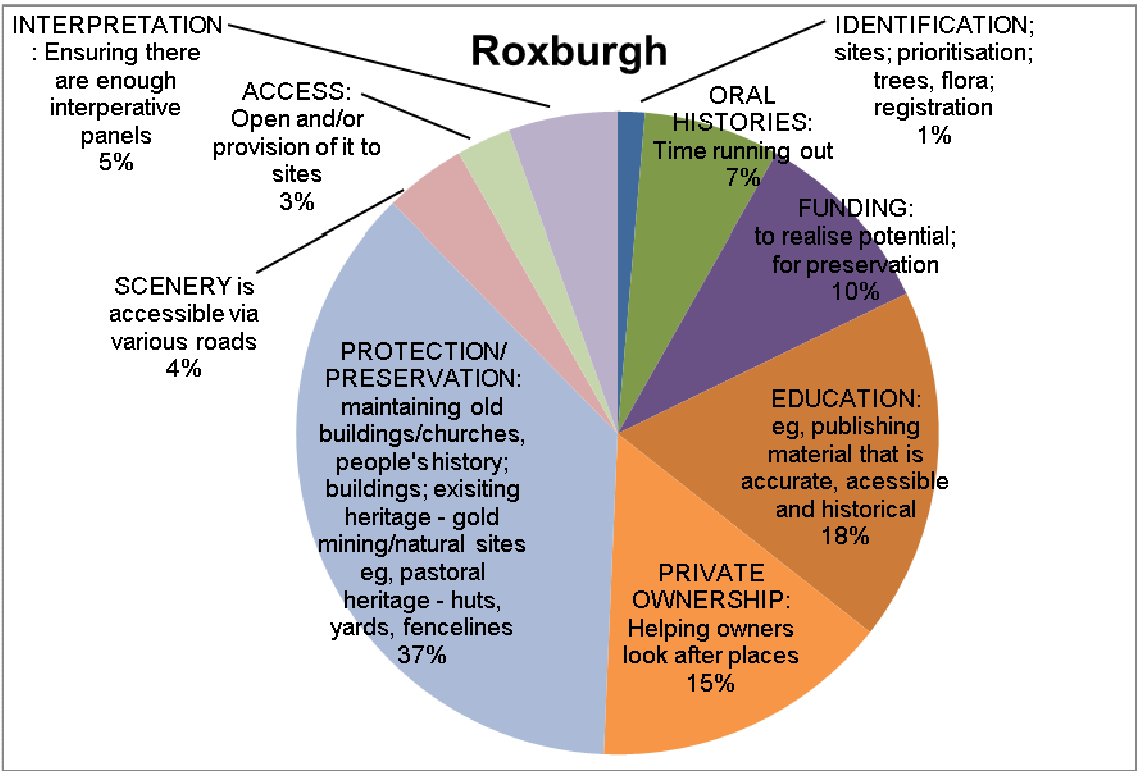


Opportunities and Challenges

What opportunities do you see for the future?

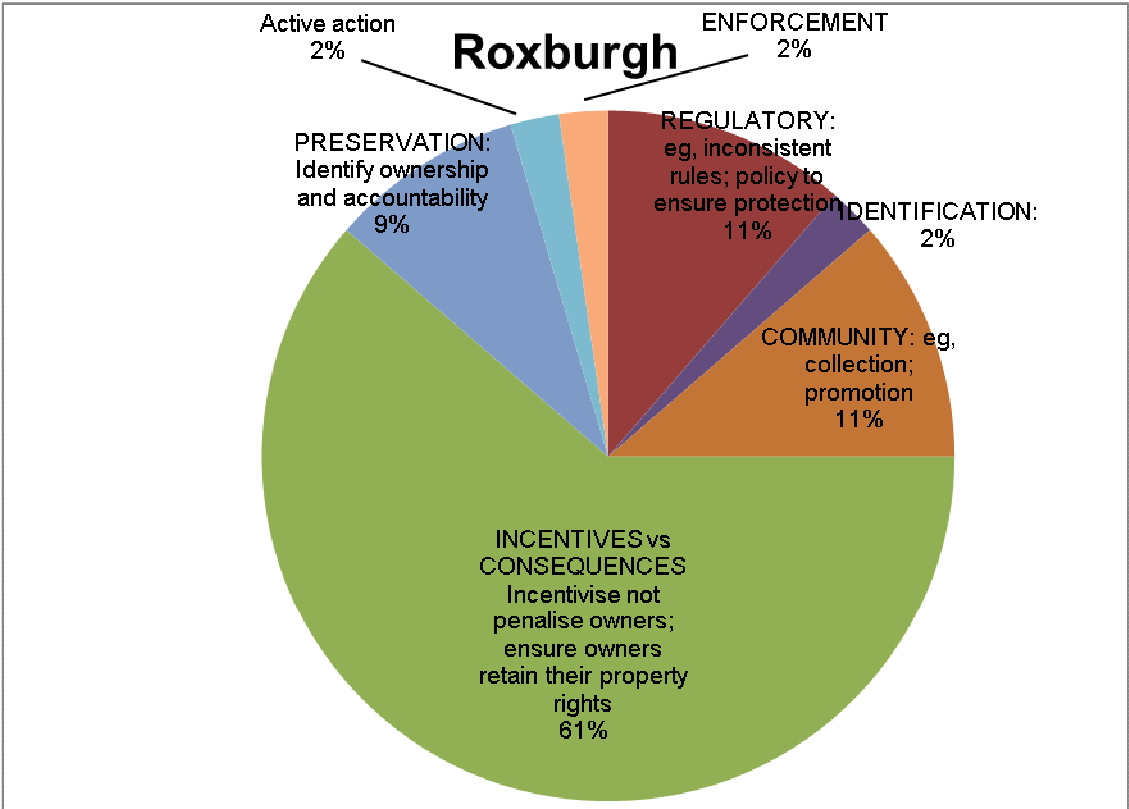


What challenges do you see for the future of heritage within Central Otago?

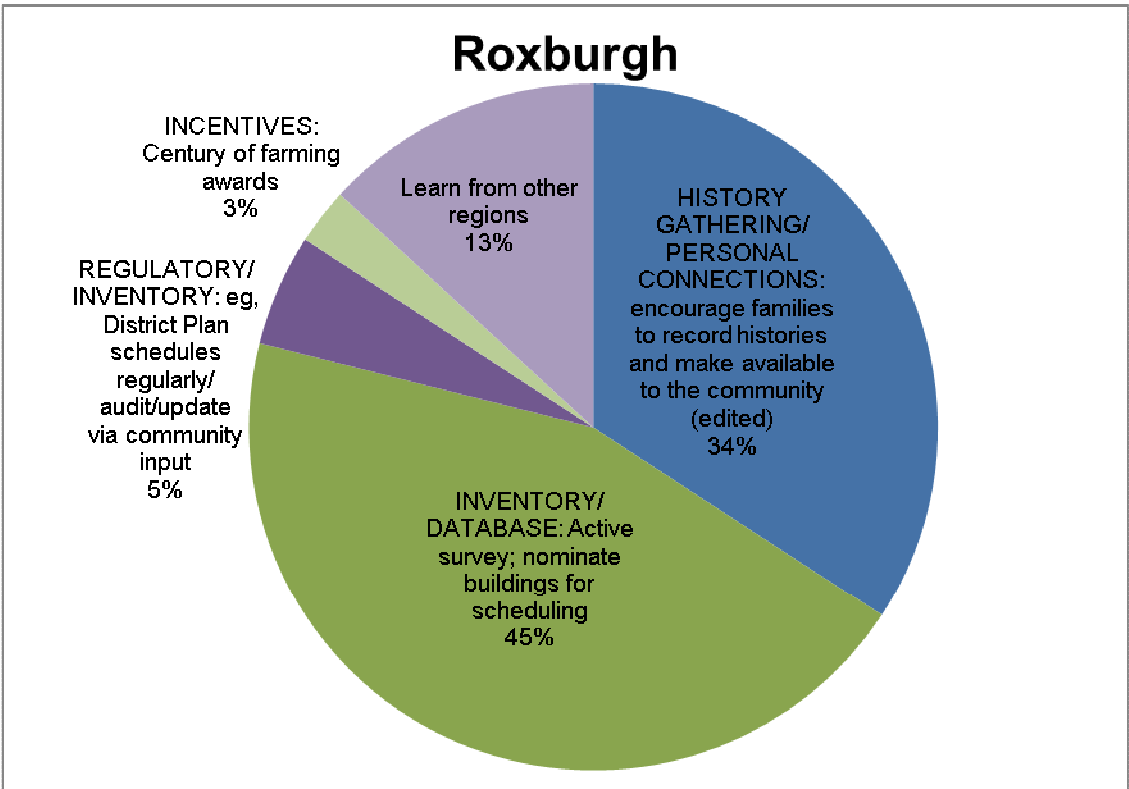


Protection, Preservation and Identification

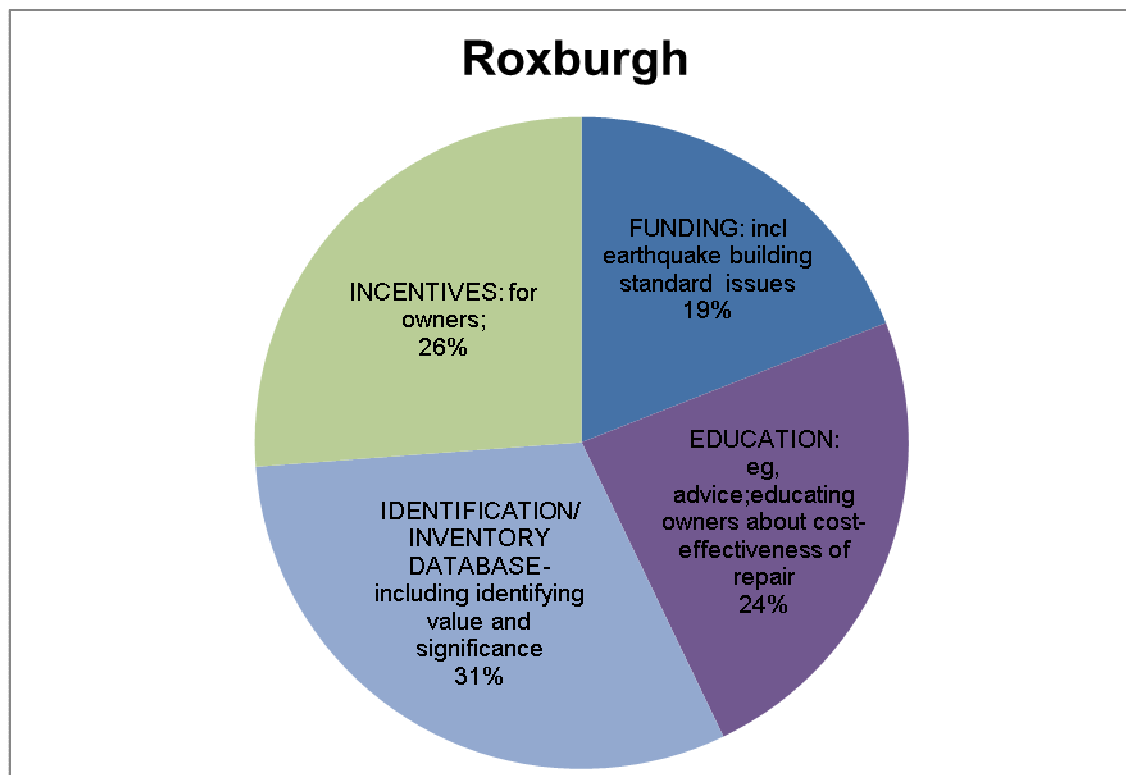
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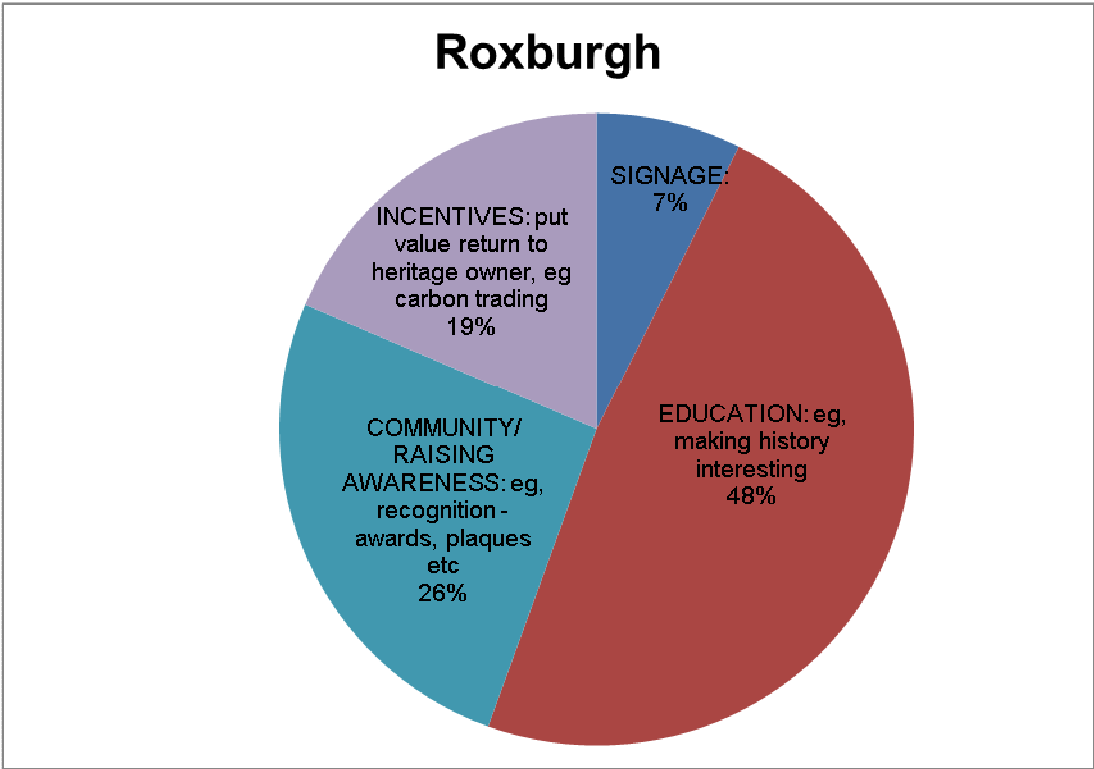


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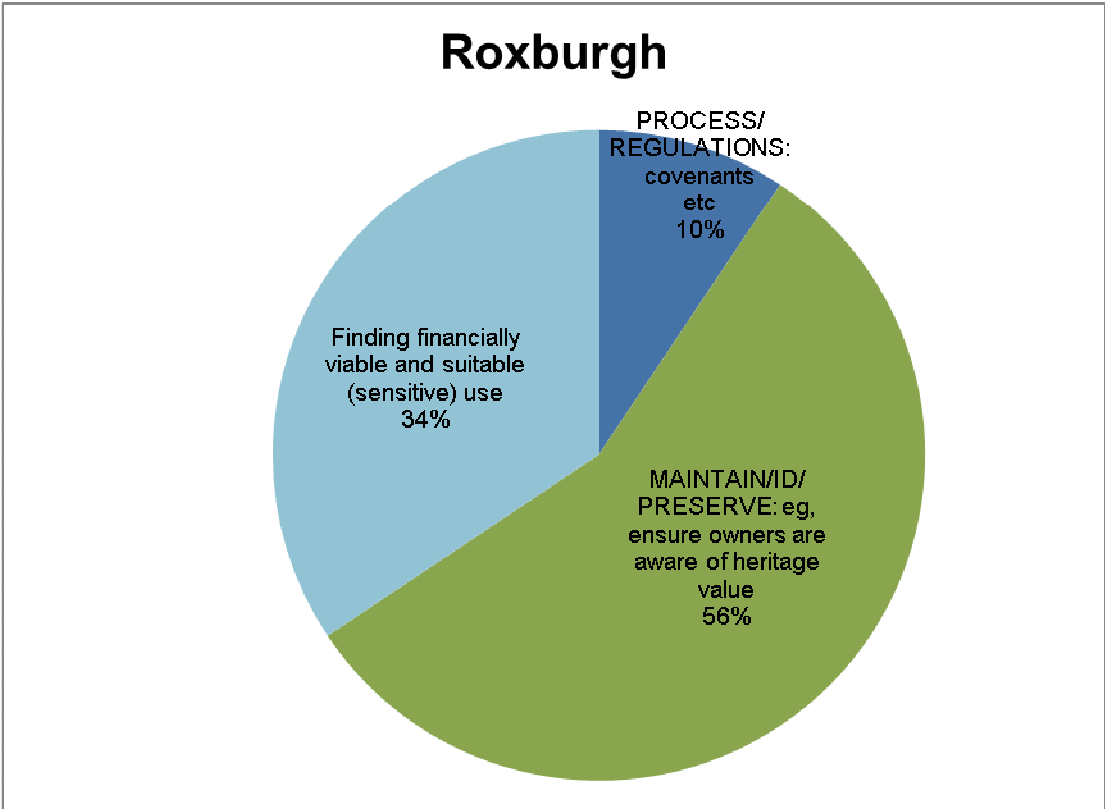


Promotion, Celebration, Use and Reuse

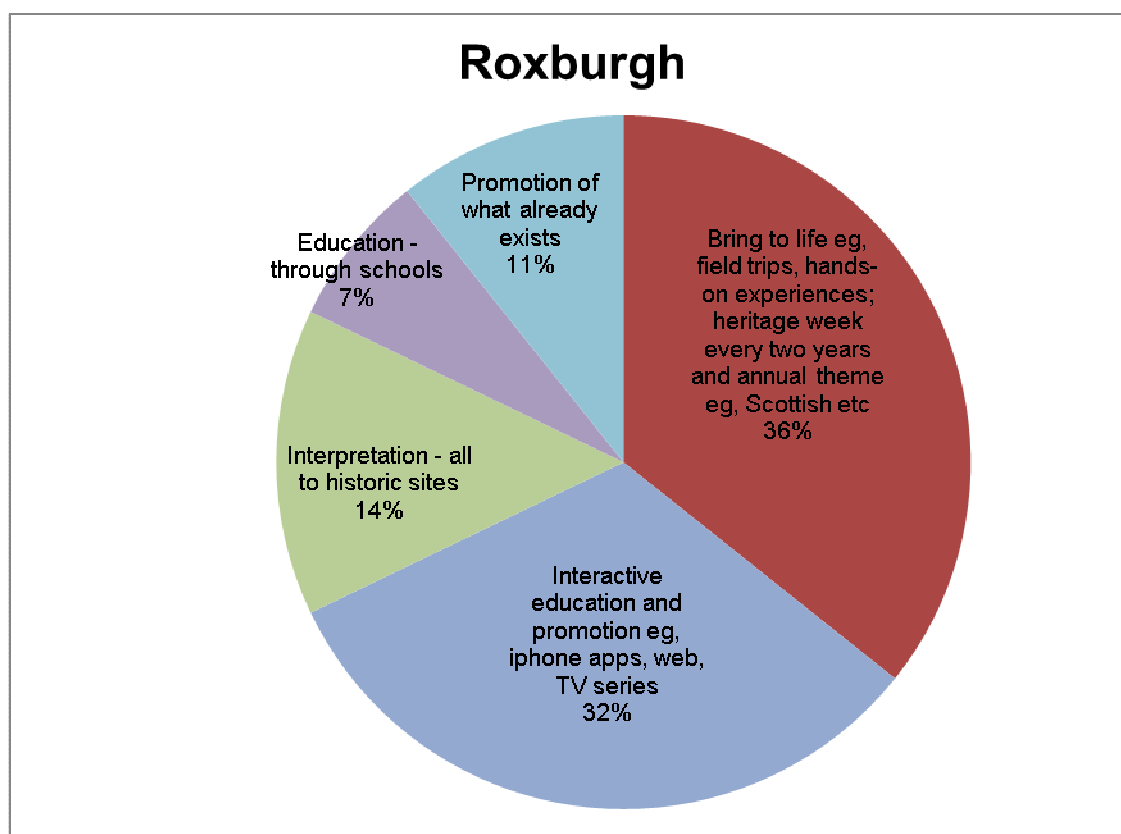
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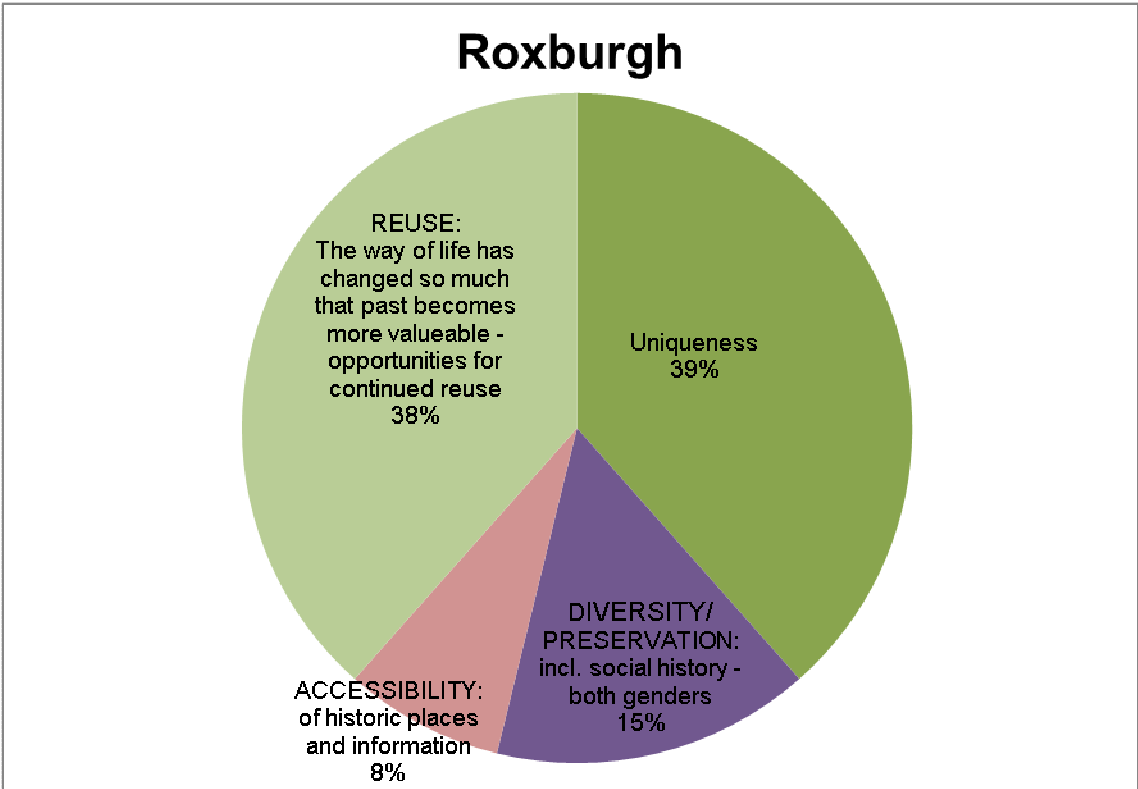


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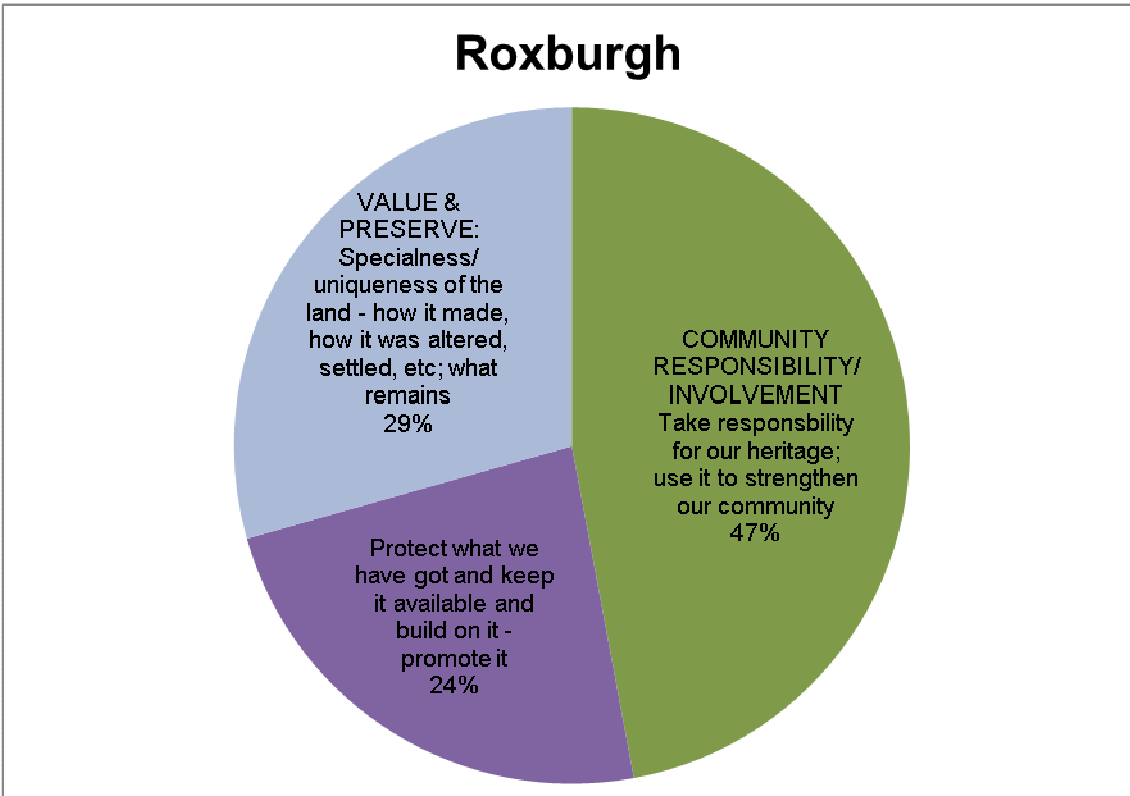


Vision and Value

What do you value about heritage in Central Otago?



What is your vision for Central Otago?



Appendix 2

Working Group Members' Short Biographies

Chairman – John Lane has been on the Roxburgh Community Board since 1992 and a Councillor since 1998. Currently he is the Chair of the Planning & Environment committee and Chair of the Hearings Panel. Together with his wife he restored Moa Seed Farm, a category 2 registered NZHPT building, through the early 1990s.

Martin Anderson is a retired Cromwell winegrower and is currently President of the Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust and also on the executive of the Central Otago Winegrowers Association.

Frances Diver is Ngai Tahu, Waitaha, Kati Mamoe and Rapuwai. Frances and her husband Peter have lived in Central Otago for 38 years, raised a family of three and now have eight wonderful mokopuna. Frances and Peter are managing directors of a pioneered aquaculture business of a fresh water crayfish farm in Alexandra. She is Chairperson for Te Ao Huri whanau group based in Alexandra. She established the first Maori Health Provider Service in Central Otago, Uruuruwhenua Health UHInc. She was managing director of the service for a number of years and is now a Director on the Board. Frances is a founding member and Chairperson of SF, Supporting Families in Mental Illness in Central Otago and the first woman to enter Alexandra Rotary. Frances is the Ngai Tahu Representative on the Otago Conservation Board, the Kahui Board of The Foundation for Children's Health Camp in Roxburgh and the Central Otago Dry Land Mokomoko Sanctuary.

Jeff Hill is a Councillor and was born in 1948 in Invercargill and moved to Arrowtown in 1954 – Mill Farm now called Millbrook. He worked in Invercargill as a diesel mechanic and returned to Central Otago in 1977, first to Cromwell, still as a mechanic and then on to Alexandra in 1980 where he lives today.

Amie Pont is currently working in a community and economic development role funded by the Department of Internal Affairs Community Development Scheme called Project Maniototo. One of five major outcomes is that 'the unique identity and heritage of the Maniototo is valued, promoted and accessible to locals and visitors alike'. This has resulted in the development of a Maniototo Heritage Trail brochure and interpretation throughout the area (in conjunction with the 'World of Difference' brand) as well as working with the University of Otago to support museum/gallery development in Naseby and Ranfurly. She is also Vice Chair of Rural Art Deco Maniototo Inc, Chair of Maniototo Promotions and is also the owner of two Maniototo heritage buildings. Working with the team is an ideal opportunity for Amie to ensure future and forward thinking in terms of heritage not just in the Maniototo but for the whole of Central Otago.

David Ritchie and his wife Andrea acquired the NZHPT category one Olivers property in Clyde two years ago, with the intention of conserving and developing the property and then building sustainable businesses within it. Originally from South Canterbury, David was involved in corporate business for many years both within New Zealand and overseas. He has a deep interest in history, focusing largely on New Zealand's early discovery and settlement, and welcomes the opportunity to participate in the development of a regional heritage strategy.

Graye Shattky is the chairman of the Central Otago Heritage Trust, which represents the district's major heritage organisations. On behalf of its members, the Trust is presently developing

initiatives to create a heritage inventory of heritage sites and a complementary digital archive, recording memories of Central Otago's history.

Mike Tubbs is the area manager for the Department of Conservation, Central Otago Area. The Department manages a range of Historic Sites across Central Otago. The Department has responsibilities for heritage under the Conservation Reserves and Crown Pastoral Lands Acts.

David White is currently chairman of the Central Otago Branch Committee of Historic Places Trust. He is also on the executive of Historic Places Aotearoa – a new national organisation for the Voice of Heritage in New Zealand. Along with the current HPT Branch Committee, he is involved in forming Historic Places Central Otago. He is also a Trustee of the Central Otago Heritage Trust, has been a member of Historic Places Trust for 25 years and spent 22 years, from 1986 to 2008, restoring a Category II mansion in Dunedin to its former glory. David is also a founding trustee of Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand, has been a Rotarian for 14 years and gained a Paul Harris Fellowship for services to Rotary.

Janeen Wood – has lived in the Cromwell area for the past five years where her family have set up their tourism-based business. Since finishing her corporate roles she has been actively involved in the community on the Promotions Group for three years and as Secretary of the Cromwell Planning Group. Both groups have agenda items relating to heritage. Janeen has observed an absence of processes in this area which, she fears, causes confusion and stops any progress in identification, preservation and protection of our local treasures. She would like to see this improved. Her background is in practical management of operations as diverse as the oil industry, manufacturing, logistics and teaching. Her specific focus areas have been in health and safety, auditing, human resources, training, environmental consents and compliance, and quality systems. Although she has an interest in heritage, her expertise is in systems analysis and practical applications. Making this strategic document practical for the community is a priority for Janeen.

Sally Young has an interest in Central Otago's distinctive landforms and open spaces and their protection from inappropriate development. She is an active member of the Lowburn Action Group, and a financial member of the Historic Places Trust. Sally and her husband have put a QE2 covenant on 100 ha of their terrace land for landscape purposes.

Appendix 3

Key Stakeholders – Who are they and what are their roles?

Central Otago Heritage Trust

The Central Otago Heritage Trust was established in 2009 by Central Otago's major heritage entities for the following purposes: to develop and manage a strategy for Central Otago heritage; to facilitate the identification and preservation of local heritage; and to collaborate with, support and when necessary coordinate heritage agencies, groups and individuals in the development of heritage objectives and tasks.

The Trust is presently facilitating an on going review and upgrade of Central Otago's heritage records and is presently preparing a proposal to develop an authoritative inventory of Central Otago's heritage assets.

The resulting Heritage Inventory will be complemented by a digital archive, the Central Otago Memory Bank, in which communities and individuals may choose to store documents, images and memories reflecting Central Otago's rich history. Over time, the Memory Bank will provide an invaluable historical record of people, places, activities and events in Central Otago.

Central Otago District Council

The Council has overall responsibility for delivering local government throughout Central Otago. It provides a range of services that assist with planning and environment, looking after roading and water, community facilities and providing emergency services.

It has statutory obligations (see Legislation Overview section) such as responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991, including the requirement to prepare and administer a District Plan.

During 2003 the Council consulted with the district on its vision for Central Otago. The resulting document, *Central Prospects*, identifies the need for clear guidelines for assessing, managing and preserving heritage within Central Otago. A key outcome was the need to develop a heritage strategy. Another key initiative was the initiation of Community Plans for local communities. Most of the plans now completed contain recommendations specific to heritage.

The Council also manages, on behalf of the community, the regional identity brand 'Central Otago – A World of Difference' and its set of values. Users of the brand have obligations as set out in the terms and conditions, including 'Protecting our rich heritage'.

The Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust

The Otago Goldfields Heritage Trust (OGHT) was established in 1989 to encourage participation in the protection, development and promotion of the historic Otago Goldfields. It has a membership of about 500 and has run the iconic Cavalcade for the past 20 years where various horse and walking trails retrace the old gold routes to Central Otago.

The OGHT has designed and placed interpretation panels in a number of sites around the region (eg, Nevis Valley, Pinders Pond, Lindis Pass mining area). It has also developed the Otago Goldfields Trail and has assisted with the restoration of a number of historic artefacts.

OGHT has also been active in making submissions on issues important to its aims, e.g. the proposed damming of the Nevis River, the Hayes wind farm proposal and the proposed redevelopment of the St Bathans Post Office.

Tourism Agencies – Tourism Central Otago and Promotional Groups

Tourism Central Otago (TCO) is the Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) for Central Otago. It acts as a bridge between tourism operators, national tourism bodies, local and central government and is responsible for promoting Central Otago to domestic and international visitors. TCO is also the leader and voice for the local industry.

TCO is funded by CODC. It sits within the Community Services Department of CODC and is one of 29 official RTOs in New Zealand.

The CODC has endorsed a destination management approach (to have a balance between the environment and community) to how it does business. TCO uses this approach to the marketing of the region.

The region has four recognised Promotion Groups: Promote Alexandra, Promote Dunstan, Cromwell Promotions and Maniototo Promotions. The promotion groups tend to focus on the domestic market for their marketing initiatives. All have a primary purpose of promoting their area to the wider community with varying objectives within each Promotions Group.

New Zealand Historic Places Trust

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) is an autonomous Crown Entity in terms of the Crown Entities Act 2004, governed by its Board established under the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA). The NZHPT also includes a Māori Heritage Council whose functions include the protection of Māori heritage.

The NZHPT is New Zealand's leading national historic heritage agency with responsibilities under the HPA to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural resources of New Zealand.

This role includes:

Leadership on historic heritage issues important to New Zealand.

Working with local authorities to advocate similar protection of historic and cultural heritage under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and related resource management processes.

The provision and distribution of advice and information for the protection and conservation of heritage places.

The identification and recognition of heritage through the registration of historic places, historic areas, wāhi tapu, and wāhi tapu areas.

The protection of archaeological values and the issuing of archaeological authorities under section 14 of the HPA with regard to activities that may modify, damage or destroy archaeological sites being sites of human activity which predate 1900.

Assisting Māori communities to identify, protect and conserve wāhi tapu and to restore historic marae-related buildings and structures.

Department of Conservation

The Department of Conservation (DOC) is the central government organisation charged with promoting conservation of the natural and historic heritage of New Zealand on behalf of, and for the benefit of, present and future New Zealanders.

DOC was established by the Conservation Act 1987, and its key functions and mandate are set out in that Act (see Legislative Overview section). It interprets and administers the Act to give

effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. It also has functions under a number of other Acts.

DOC administers public conservation land in New Zealand protected for scenic, scientific, historic or cultural reasons, or set aside for recreation. It manages about 8.5 million hectares of land, 33 marine reserves and six marine mammal sanctuaries. It also advocates generally for the conservation of natural and historic resources, provides conservation information, and promotes the economic, environmental and social benefits of conservation.

DOC participates in processes to support a number of international agreements that serve to improve environmental management in New Zealand and internationally. Locally, DOC actively manages 12 historic sites, 11 of which are components of the Otago Goldfields Park.

Ngāi Tahu

Ngāi Tahu are the Māori people of the southern islands of New Zealand – Te Waipounamu – the Greenstone Isle – holding the rangatiratanga or tribal authority to more than 80 per cent of the South Island. As tangata whenua they are concerned with maintaining their cultural identity – customs, arts, language, artefacts and preserving their historic rights to their 'lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other properties' as outlined in the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand's founding document.

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Limited

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Ltd is a company that is a private contractor to the four Otago Runanga that processes consent applications and co-ordinates statutory responsibilities. It holds no authority to approve on behalf of Runanga or Iwi.

District Museums

Central Otago has many museums – most are small community-run museums that store and share local stories and important artefacts and together they tell the big story of Central Otago.

Central Stories Museum and Art Gallery in Alexandra acts as the regional hub for culture and heritage. It operates from a purpose-built facility, houses permanent collections, employs staff, engages volunteers and provides some support to the small museums.

The majority of small community-based museums are run by committees and staffed by volunteers. Most rely on public funding, although a few are privately owned and operated. All of the district's museums are open to the public.

Upper Clutha Historical Records Society

The society collects and preserves historical records of the Upper Clutha area. The records are housed in a secure purpose-built Archive Rooms at the Wanaka Library, which the Society operates.

Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand

The Historic Cemeteries Conservation Trust of New Zealand is a Dunedin-based charitable trust. Formed in 2002 it seeks to create a greater awareness of the need for conservation of cemeteries and recognition of them as important cultural and historical symbols and resources. It provides advice and guidance to descendants, local authorities, cemetery trustees, churchyard managers, and friends of cemeteries organisations.

New Zealand Archaeological Association

The New Zealand Archaeological Association is an incorporated society and registered charity that was established in 1954. It has a wide membership – students, amateurs, professionals, organisations, businesses and institutions that are involved or interested in archaeology. Its objectives are to promote and foster research into the archaeology of New Zealand. It publishes two periodicals and other monographs; lobbies national and local government for the protection of New Zealand's cultural heritage; holds an annual conference that is open to members of the public; and has a national Site Recording Scheme that contains the records of more than 70,000 archaeological sites that is used to support research and the protection and management of archaeological sites.

Ministry for Culture and Heritage

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage Manatū Taonga is a government department responsible for supporting the country's dynamic culture and preserving its rich heritage.

It supports many arts, media, heritage and sports organisations; advises government on cultural matters and provides research and resources for everyone to access. It also administers the Protected Objects Act 1975 (formerly known as the Antiquities Act) which regulates: the export of protected New Zealand objects; the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects; and the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu.

Community and Business Groups

There are number of community groups, businesses and organisations that have an interest in local and or regional heritage for a variety of reasons.

Appendix 4

Legislative Overview

The sustainable management of heritage is subject to various pieces of legislation. These are briefly outlined below.

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act (RMA) is a key piece of legislation setting out how New Zealand should manage its environment. It has a wide ranging impact and is of direct significance to local authorities (councils) and their communities.

Its purpose is outlined under Section 2 of the Act:

- 1) *The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.*
- 2) *In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—*
 - (a) *sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
 - (b) *safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
 - (c) *avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.*

The Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 amended the principle Act to provide for heritage as a matter of national importance.

Matters of national importance

- Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following paragraph:

“(f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.”

Definition of Historic Heritage

Section 2 of the RMA provides a definition for Historic Heritage:

In Brief

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out how New Zealand should manage its environment: The purpose of the Act is to promote the **sustainable management** of natural and physical resources. It provides a definition for historic heritage and lists the *protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development* under **Matters of national significance**. The RMA requires councils to have District Plans in order to meet the purpose of the Act.

The District Plan addresses **Heritage Buildings, Places, Sites, Objects and Trees** in Section 14; and **heritage precincts** in Section 11. It provides for a **heritage register**, the provision of heritage advice and the waiving of resource consent fees. It also addresses historic reserves, archaeological sites and waahi tapu.

Cultural well-being is an important concept in both the **Resource Management Act** and the **Local Government Act** and is widely considered to encompass heritage.

historic heritage—

- (a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
 - (i) archaeological:
 - (ii) architectural:
 - (iii) cultural:
 - (iv) historic:
 - (v) scientific:
 - (vi) technological; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
 - (ii) archaeological sites; and
 - (iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and
 - (iii) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources

District Plans

District Plans are a requirement of local authorities under the RMA (Part 5):

Purpose of district plans

- *The purpose of the preparation, implementation, and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of this Act.*

To achieve the RMA's purpose – to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources – the District Plan addresses the following:

- *integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources.*
- *control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land.*
- *avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards.*
- *prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances.*
- *control of subdivision.*
- *control of the emission of noise.*
- *control of any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water.*

In general terms, the District Plan is the means by which the effect of using, developing and protecting the district's natural and physical resources will be managed in the future.

Section 11 of the District Plan addresses Heritage Precincts; and Section 14 addresses Heritage Buildings, Places, Objects; Notable Trees; Historic Reserves; Archaeological Sites And Wāhi Tapu. The Plan includes a register which forms a trigger for resource consents and a policy on waiving resource consent fees.

The District Plan also includes rules relating to historic reserves, archaeological sites and waahi tapu.

There is also provision for education, information and incentives, which includes the waiving of fees.

Reason

The provision of information in various forms on matters such as the restoration of heritage buildings, sympathetic design for buildings and signs, coupled with incentives can have significant positive impacts on the amenity values of the District. Waiving consent fees recognises the public benefit in maintaining and enhancing heritage items and heritage precincts.

Outstanding Natural Landscapes, and Outstanding Natural Features

The District Plan identifies Outstanding Natural Landscapes, and Outstanding Natural Features.

Resource consent is required for activities that have potential to compromise the landscapes and features identified, including: building; cutting roads or tracks; excavating specified quantities of material; establishing woodlots, forestry or shelter belts, or subdivision.

Areas of Significant Indigenous Vegetation, Habitats of Indigenous Fauna and Wetlands.

Also identified in the District Plan are Areas of Significant Indigenous Vegetation, Habitats of Indigenous Fauna and Wetlands.

Any activity that has potential to compromise the values of these areas including: such as removal; drainage; earthworks; building; establishing woodlots, forestry or shelter belts, or subdivision, requires resource consent.

Clearance of indigenous vegetation

Clearance of indigenous vegetation is also controlled under the District Plan and requires resource consent at specified thresholds.

Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of local authorities such as and including the Central Otago District Council is outlined under Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). It states:

- *The purpose of this Act is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities; and, to that end, this Act—*
 - (a) *states the purpose of local government; and*
 - (b) *provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them; and*
 - (c) *promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; and*
 - (d) *provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.*

It would seem reasonable to consider that heritage within the context of 'cultural well-being' as mentioned in (e), above.

CODC's roles under the Local Government Act 2002

To meet its purpose as outlined above in the Local Government Act 2002, the Central Otago District Council has identified a variety of roles (*Local Governance Statement, November 2011*). These include:

- *providing leadership for the district*
- *providing sustainable management of the local infrastructure, including network infrastructure (e.g. roads, sewage disposal, water, stormwater) and community infrastructure (libraries and community facilities)*
- *planning for the future needs of the district – this includes protecting and strengthening our Regional Identity*
- *supporting local communities to achieve their community's aspiration*
- *environmental management*

In Brief

The Local Government Act 2002 provides for democratic and effective local government. With regard to local authorities/ government, it states the purpose, provides a framework for activities, promotes accountability and provides for a broad role in promoting social, economic, environmental, and **cultural well-being** of communities, sustainably.

Building Act 2004

In New Zealand, the building of houses and other buildings is controlled by the Building Act 2004. It applies to the construction of new buildings as well as the alteration and demolition of existing buildings.

Purpose

- The purpose of this Act is to provide for the regulation of building work, the establishment of a licensing regime for building practitioners, and the setting of performance standards for buildings, to ensure that—
 - (a) people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health; and
 - (b) buildings have attributes that contribute appropriately to the health, physical independence, and well-being of the people who use them; and
 - (c) people who use a building can escape from the building if it is on fire; and
 - (d) buildings are designed, constructed, and able to be used in ways that promote sustainable development.

All buildings, including heritage buildings are subject to the Act. However, special provision is made for heritage buildings in the District Plan.

Covenants

A covenant involves an agreement between the Queen Elizabeth 11 National Trust and a property owner and is registered on the Certificate of Title for the property. It therefore binds subsequent owners.

In Brief

All buildings are subject to the **Building Act 2004**. This includes the construction of new buildings; plus alterations and the demolition of existing buildings. However, special provision is made for heritage buildings in the **District Plan**.

Historic Places Act 1993

The Historic Places Act (HPA) is administered by the Historic Places Trust. The purpose of the Act is outlined in Section 4 (1) of the Act:

Purpose and Principles

- (1) *The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.*
- (2) *In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it shall recognise—*
 - (a) *the principle that historic places have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of New Zealand's distinct society; and*
 - (b) *the principle that the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage should—*
 - (i) *take account of all relevant cultural values, knowledge, and disciplines; and*
 - (ii) *take account of material of cultural heritage value and involve the least possible alteration or loss of it; and*
 - (iii) *safeguard the options of present and future generations; and*
 - (iv) *be fully researched, documented, and recorded, where culturally appropriate; and*
 - (c) *the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.*

The Act defines historic heritage as:

- (a) *means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:*
 - (i) *archaeological*
 - (ii) *architectural*

In Brief

The Historic Places Act 1993

is administered by the **Historic Places Trust**. Its purpose is to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

It requires anyone wanting to destroy or modify any archaeological site to make an application to the Historic Places Trust or face the prospect of prosecution. The Act also provides for a Register that identifies historic places, historic areas, wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas. The purpose of the Register is to inform the public, notify owners and assist with their protection under the **Resource Management Act**.

- (iii) *cultural*
- (iv) *historic*
- (v) *scientific*
- (vi) *technological; and*

(b) *includes—*

- (i) *historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and*
- (ii) *archaeological sites; and*
- (iii) *sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; and*
- (iv) *surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.*

An important area of regulation within the HPA relates to archaeological sites:

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

archaeological site means any place in New Zealand that—

- (a) *either—*
 - (i) *was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or*
 - (ii) *is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and*
- (b) *is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand*

The definition is wide-ranging and anyone wanting to do work that may affect an archaeological site must obtain an archaeological authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust before they may start work. Furthermore, if a previously unknown site is uncovered during earthworks then permission to continue with work is needed from NZHPT. To not comply with these requirements, is unlawful and can result in prosecution.

The Historic Places Trust Register

The HPA also requires the Trust to keep a Register that identifies historic places, historic areas, wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas. Its purpose is to inform the public, notify owners and assist with their protection under the RMA. It doesn't specifically grant protection to these items and places, but it does require local authorities to have regard for them in their Plans

Wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas are defined in the act:

wāhi tapu means a place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense

wāhi tapu area means an area of land that contains 1 or more wāhi tapu.

Advocacy

In addition to heritage identification and protection of archaeological sites, the HPA gives the NZHPT responsibility for advocating for the conservation and protection of wāhi tapu, wāhi

tapu areas, historic places, and historic areas. This function is carried out through the NZHPT's involvement in resource management processes and other work with local authorities.

Conservation Act 1987

The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. It established the Department of Conservation (DOC) to administer the Act.

Functions of Department

- (a) *to manage for conservation purposes, all land, and all other natural and historic resources, for the time being held under this Act, and all other land and natural and historic resources whose owner agrees with the Minister that they should be managed by the Department:*
- (ab) *to preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats:*
- (b) *to advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources generally:*
- (c) *to promote the benefits to present and future generations of—*
 - (i) *the conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular; and*
 - (ii) *the conservation of the natural and historic resources of New Zealand's sub-antarctic islands and, consistently with all relevant international agreements, of the Ross Dependency and Antarctica generally; and*
 - (iii) *international co-operation on matters relating to conservation:*
- (d) *to prepare, provide, disseminate, promote, and publicize educational and promotional material relating to conservation:*
- (e) *to the extent that the use of any natural or historic resource for recreation or tourism is not inconsistent with its*

In Brief

The Conservation Act 1987 promotes the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. It is administered by the **Department of Conservation (DOC)**.

The Act defines **historic resource** as a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993. **DOC** is responsible for managing **historic and cultural heritage** on public conservation land, telling the stories of these places, working with tangata whenua and communities to protect and interpret historical and culture heritage, and advocating for, or purchasing heritage property under certain conditions.

conservation, to foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation, and to allow their use for tourism:

- (f) *to advise the Minister on matters relating to any of those functions or to conservation generally:*

(g) every other function conferred on it by any other enactment.

The Act provides a definition for historic resource:

historic resource means a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993; and includes any interest in a historic resource.

Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act is administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) for the purpose of:

- a) providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing—
 - (i) recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or
 - (ii) wildlife; or
 - (iii) indigenous flora or fauna; or
 - (iv) environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or
 - (v) natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:

Section 18 of the Act relates to reserves classified as 'historic reserves' and outline show they should be administered and maintained.

Historic Reserves (Reserves Act)

Although historical heritage is found on all classes of protected land, Historic Reserves are created to protect and preserve in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things on or in them as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest. The Reserves Act outlines the management objectives of Historic Reserves which include:

In Brief

The Reserves Act 1977 is administered by DOC and provides for the preservation and management of public areas that possess various values and interest. In Section 18 of the Act it outlines **Historic Reserves**, which are created to protect and preserve in perpetuity such places, objects and natural features, and things in them that are of historic, archaeological, cultural, education and other special interest.

- Managing structures, objects and sites to illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand;
- Allowing the public freedom of entry and access subject to such conditions and restrictions as are necessary for the protection and general wellbeing of the reserve;
- Where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, they must be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve;
- As appropriate, preserving the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment as far as possible.

(Statutory framework for historic and cultural heritage conservation – DOC)

The role of the DOC in managing historical and cultural heritage

DOC was established under the Conservation Act 1987 to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historical resources. This involves:

- Managing historical and cultural heritage on land administered by the department according to statutory obligations, Conservation and National Parks General Policies, Government policy, Standard Operating Procedures and best practice. Where appropriate this may also involve active conservation and interpretation of a representative range of historical and cultural heritage and providing access for the public.
- Telling the stories of these places to increase public understanding of our heritage
- Working with tangata whenua and communities to protect and interpret historical and cultural heritage.
- Advocating for, or purchasing heritage property under certain conditions. Where resources permit, the Department also contributes with other agencies to collective efforts to achieve the protection of a comprehensive range of historical heritage on lands of all tenure in New Zealand.

(Statutory framework for historic and cultural heritage conservation – DOC)

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

In 1997 the Crown and Te Runanga O Ngāi Tahu signed a Deed of Settlement to achieve final settlement of Ngāi Tahu's claims through the Waitangi Tribunal.

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA) introduces Statutory Acknowledgement Areas and in doing so acknowledges Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with various areas. Resource consent applications that fall within Statutory Acknowledgement Area must be forwarded to Ngāi Tahu, which allows for the identification and protection of significant cultural and heritage areas.

Terms in the NTCSA 1988:

Historic Reserve has the same meaning as in section 18 of the Reserves Act 1977

Historic Resources has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Conservation Act 1987

Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi

As New Zealand's founding document the Treaty of Waitangi has statutory obligations. These are explicitly expressed in legislation including some that relate to heritage.

The Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

Preamble:

An Act to provide for the observance, and confirmation, of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi by establishing a Tribunal to make recommendations on claims relating to the practical application of the Treaty and to determine whether certain matters are inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty.

The Resource Management Act 1991

8 Treaty of Waitangi

- In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi Tiriti o Waitangi).*

The Local Government Act 2002

4 Treaty of Waitangi

- In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to*

In Brief

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA) acknowledges Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with various areas. It requires resource consent applications within any of these areas to be forwarded to Ngāi Tahu to ensure significant cultural and heritage areas are identified and protected.

Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's founding document. It has statutory obligations in legislation including some Acts that relate to heritage: **The Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, The Resource Management Act 1991, The Local Government Act 2002, The Conservation Act 1987** and others.

maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes

Conservation Act 1987

4 Act to give effect to Treaty of Waitangi

- *In order to recognise and This Act shall so be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi*

This also applies all the other (related) acts listed in the First Schedule of the Act.

Protected Objects Act 1975

The Protected Objects Act 1975 (formerly the Antiquities Act 1975) is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage Manatū Taonga. The Act regulates:

- the export of protected New Zealand objects
- the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects
- the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu

Taonga tūturu is defined in the Act:

taonga tūturu means an object that—

- (a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and
- (b) was, or appears to have been,—
 - (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or
 - (ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or
 - (iii) used by Māori; and
- (c) is more than 50 years old

Under the Act, there are nine categories of protected New Zealand objects: These are:

- Archaeological, ethnographic, and historical objects of non-New Zealand origin, relating to New Zealand
- Art objects including fine, decorative, and popular art
- Documentary heritage objects
- Nga taonga tūturu
- Natural science objects

In Brief

The Protected Objects Act 1975 (formerly the Antiquities Act 1975), administered by the **Ministry for Culture and Heritage** regulates the export of **protected New Zealand objects**; the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects; and the sale, trade and ownership of **taonga tūturu**. There are nine categories of protected New Zealand objects some of which variously cover objects of **historic, cultural and social heritage**.

- New Zealand archaeological objects
- Numismatic and philatelic objects
- Science, technology, industry, economy, transport objects
- Social history objects

Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998

The Pastoral Land Act 1998 formalised a tenure review process that had previously occurred under the 1948 Land Act. It is administered by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

Pastoral leaseholders are usually farmers who have a 33-year lease with a perpetual right of renewal. Tenure review of a pastoral lease is a voluntary negotiation between the Crown and the leaseholder that results in some land being retained by the Crown and managed by DOC due its inherent values, and the lessee gaining freehold title to some land capable of productive use. The process can be initiated by the leaseholder and is considered by LINZ who consults with the leaseholder and groups such as DOC, Fish and Game New Zealand and iwi; and calls for public submissions on the resulting proposal.

Pastoral leases allow grazing for pastoral farming purposes. Leaseholders who want to use the land for most other purposes are required under the Act to obtain a discretionary consent, which considers, among other things, the land's inherent values. Section 2 of the Act defines both inherent value and historic place:

inherent value, in relation to any land, means a value arising from—

- (a) a cultural, ecological, historical, recreational, or scientific attribute or characteristic of a **natural resource** in, on, forming part of, or existing by virtue of the conformation of, the land; or
- (b) a cultural, historical, recreational, or scientific attribute or characteristic of a **historic place** on or forming part of the land

historic place—

- (a) means—
 - (i) any land (including an archaeological site);
- or
- (ii) any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or
- (iii) any combination of land and a building or structure,—

In Brief

The **Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998** is administered by Land Information New Zealand.

Pastoral leaseholders have a perpetual right of renewal for pastoral grazing. Use of the land for most other purposes requires a **discretionary consent**.

Tenure review of a pastoral lease is a voluntary negotiation between the Crown and the leaseholder that results in some land being transferred to the DOC, and the lessee gaining freehold title to some land capable of productive use.

Tenure review and discretionary consents both take into account the land's **inherent value**. Inherent value is defined in the Act and includes attributes of both natural resource and **historic place**.

DOC advises LINZ on the land's inherent values.

that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand; and

- (b) includes anything that is in or fixed to any such land

DOC advises LINZ on the land's inherent values.

ICOMOS/ICOMOS New Zealand Charter 2010

The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter isn't a statute in its own right, but is included in this section because it has and is designed to inform statutory and regulatory processes, policies and plans.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) of heritage professionals engaged in the conservation of places of cultural heritage value. Founded in 1965, it has its Secretariat in Paris and National Committees in more than 107 countries.

ICOMOS is a principal advisor to UNESCO and advises on the administration of the World Heritage Convention to which New Zealand is a signatory.

The New Zealand National Committee (ICOMOS New Zealand /Te Mana O Nga Pouwhenua O Te Ao) was incorporated in 1987. It produced a set of professional guidelines, the **ICOMOS New Zealand Charter** (2010) as a benchmark for conservation standards and practice. The charter is used by central government, local government, NGOs, business and iwi.

In Brief

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a non-governmental organisation engaged in the conservation of places of cultural heritage value. Its New Zealand National Committee produced a set of professional guidelines, the **ICOMOS New Zealand Charter** (2010) as a benchmark for conservation standards and practice. While not a statute it is designed to inform statutory and regulatory processes, policies and plans.

Appendix 5

Central Otago District Plan Schedule 19.4: Register of Heritage Buildings, Places, Sites & Heritage Objects and Notable Trees

PART A : HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES, SITES AND OBJECTS

NO.	MAP NO	ITEM & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	NZHPT DETAILS	
				Reg No.	Categor y
1	2	Cob House , Manuherikia Road	Lot 1 DP 21983		
2	2	Alexandra Rabbit Canning Co , Alexandra Holiday Camp	Part Section 85, Block VII Leaning Rock SD		
3	4	Vallance Cottage , Samson Street, Alexandra	Lot 6 Alexandra Town Belt Domain		
4	4	Cottage , Graveyard Gully Road, Alexandra	Lot 2 DP 6793		
5	4	Shaky Bridge (over Manuherikia River) , Kerry Street, Alexandra	Legal Road	2082	II
6	4	Spencer's Stone House 'The Pines' Killarney Street, Alexandra	Part Lot 7 DP 12765 and Lot 3 DP 12908		
7	4	St Aidan's Church (Anglican) , Shannon Street, Alexandra	Sections 12 & 13 Block IX Town of Alexandra		
8	4A	Gun , Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Lot 1 DP 15697 and Lot 1 DP 18092		
9	4A	Stone House , Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Section 5 and DP 4228 Block III Town of Alexandra		
10	4A	St Enoch's Church and Stone Walls , Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Lots 10 & 11 Block III Town of Alexandra		
11	4B	Courthouse (former) , Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Section 47 Block II Town of Alexandra	2081	II
12	4B	War Memorial , Centennial Avenue/Tarbert Street, Alexandra	Legal Road		
13	4B	Waterwheel , Alexandra Museum	Lot 1 DP 312358		
14	4B	Building Facade (Dental Surgery) , Tarbert Street, Alexandra	Lot 3 & Part Lot 2 DP 5955		
15	4B	Powder Magazine and Stone Store , Alexandra	Lot 2 DP 23454		

16	4B	Post Office (former) , Tarbert Street, Alexandra	Sections 8-9 Block XIV Town of Alexandra		
17	4B	Original Alexandra School , McDonald Street, Alexandra	Part Section 6 Block XXVIII Town of Alexandra		
18	4B	Bank of New Zealand (former) , Tarbert Street, Alexandra	Lot 1 DP 11529 and Sec 5 Block I Town of Alexandra		
20	4B	Central Lodge Hotel (former) , Limerick Street, Alexandra	Lot 1 DP 7266	2080	II
21	4B & 6	Stone Bridge Piers , Rivers Street & Old Bridge Road, Alexandra		349	I
22	5	Dam Walls/Buttress , Aronui Road, Alexandra	Section 121 Block I Fraser SD		
23	6	Stone Walls , Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve		
25	6	Cemetery , Graveyard Gully	Section 6 Block VI Cairnhill SD		
26	7 & 44	Bannockburn Sluice Workings	Part Section 166 Block I Cromwell SD	5612	II
27	7	War Memorial	Section 9 Block VI Town of Bannockburn		
28	7	Bannockburn Presbyterian Church , Hall Road, Bannockburn	Sections 8-10 Block V Town of Bannockburn	2385	II
28A	7	Ray Cottage , Domain Road, Bannockburn	Section 46, Block I, Bannockburn Survey District	7594	II
29	8	Post Office , Bannockburn	Section 79 Block I Cromwell SD		
30	8	Store , Bannockburn	Part Sections 1 & 2 Block III Town of Bannockburn		
31	8A	Bridge Tower and Abutments , Bannockburn	Legal Road		
32	9	Clyde Railway Station Building	Lot 31 DP 19044	7391	II
33	9	Briar Herb Factory , Fache Street, Clyde	Section 14 Part Sections 11-13 Block XII Town of Clyde & Lot 30 DP 18733		
34	9	Clyde Courthouse (former) , Blyth Street, Clyde	Lot 2 of the subdivision of Lot 1 DP 25048	2379	II
35	9	Police Sergeant's House (former) , Blyth Street, Clyde	Lot 1 DP 21712		
36	9	Earnsclough Bridge , Clyde	Legal Road	2370	II
37	9	Benjamin Naylor The Younger's House , Fraser Street, Clyde	Lot 1 DP 24775		
38	9	War Memorial & Gun	Part Section 1 Block XLIX Town of Clyde		

39	9A	Tinker's Cottage (former), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 25/31 and 83/89 Block XXVI Town of Clyde		
40	9A	Dr Morice's House (former) & Outbuilding, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 25/31 and 83/89 Block XXVI Town of Clyde		
41	9A	Hazlett's Home (former), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 18/20 and 76/78 Block XXVI Town of Clyde		
42	9A	Hartley Arms Hotel (former), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 15/17 and 73/75 Block XXVI Town of Clyde		
43	9A	Dunstan House (Guest House) (former Dunstan Hotel) Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 10, 11, 68 and 69 Block XXVI Town of Clyde	2368	II
44	9A	Dunstan Hotel and outbuildings (former Commercial Hotel), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 1-7, 61-65, Block XXVI Town of Clyde	2369	II
45	9A	Dunstan Lodge and Athenaeum, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 30, 31 and Part Section 29 Block XXIII Town of Clyde	2367	II
46	9A	Stables, Walls and Other Outbuildings, Fache & Naylor Streets, Clyde	Sections 15-27 and Part Section 28 Block XXIII Town of Clyde	5187	I
47	9A	Oliver's Restaurant and Lodge, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Section 15-27 and Part Section 28 Block XXIII Town of Clyde	5187	I
48	9A	Charles Henry Gye's Home (Chinese interpreter), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 27/28 Block XI Town of Clyde		
49	9A	Stone Building (former Bank), Matau Street, Clyde	Section 1C Block I Town of Clyde		
50	9A	Gilkinson's House, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 2A, 2B, 16A and 16B Block I Town of Clyde		
51	9A	Tyrrell's Home, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 15B and 15C Block I Town of Clyde		
52	9A	St Dunstan's Church (Catholic), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Lot 2 DP 20231, Town of Clyde	2387	II
53	9A	St Michael's Church (Anglican), Matau Street, Clyde	Sections 5-7 Block I Town of Clyde	2386	II
54	9A	Clyde Post Office (former), Blyth Street, Sunderland Street, Clyde	Lot 1 DP 21806	2384	II
55	9A	Postmaster's House (former), Blyth Street, Clyde	Lot 2 DP 21806		
55A	10	Lime Kiln, Earnsclough Road	Section 2 Block XI Leaning Rock SD		
56	11	Clyde Cemetery and Walls, Springvale Road	Cemetery Reserve Town of Clyde		

57	11	Feraud's Winery , Youngs Lane	Lot 2 DP 11768		
58	14	Old Cemetery , Litany & Ortive Streets, Cromwell	Part Section 1 Block XCII Town of Cromwell		
59	16	Old Cromwell Reservoir , Above State Highway 8	Section 15 Block VI Wakefield SD		
60	16	St Andrews Anglican Church , Blyth Street, Cromwell	Sections 1-2 Block LX Town of Cromwell	2132	II
61	16	Methodist Church , Erris & Donegal Street, Cromwell	Section 12 Block V Town of Cromwell		
62	16	Roman Catholic Church , Sligo Street, Cromwell	Sections 19-21, Part Section 18 Block VI, Town of Cromwell		
63	16	St Johns Church (Presbyterian) , Inniscort Street, Cromwell	Sections 34-36 Block III, Town of Cromwell	2131	II
64	16	Cromwell Courthouse (former) , Inniscort Street, Cromwell	Section 3 Block VII, Town of Cromwell	2129	II
65	16	War Memorial and Gun , Cromwell	Lot 1 DP 19148		
66	16	Victoria Arms Hotel , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Sections 16-23 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
67	16	Cromwell Kilwinning Lodge No 98 , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	DP 1890 Lots 1-3 DP 1891	2130	II
68	16	Cobb & Co Store , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
69	16	London House Stables , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
70	16	London House (Belfast Store, Sherwood & Co) , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
71	16	Jolly's Grain Store , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
72	16	The Argus , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
73	16	Captain Barry's Cottage , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
74	16	Berhen's Barn , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
75	16	G Stumbles - General Merchant , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell		
76	16	Murrell's Cottage , Melmore Terrace, Cromwell	Section 1 SO 23762 Block IV Town of Cromwell	2133	II
76A	16	Cromwell Bridge , beneath Lake Dunstan	Sections 1 & 3 SO 23940		

76B	16	The Manse , Sligo Street, Cromwell	Sections 21 & 22 Block V Town of Cromwell		
76C	16	Athenaeum Ruins	Section 2 SO 23940		
76D	16	Wishart's Blacksmith	Section 2 SO 23940		
77	18	Partridge Farm Chaff House , Cnr Heaney & Swan Roads, Lowburn Valley	Sections 2, 14 & 1305R, Part Sections 1, 5, 7 & 1413R Block V Cromwell SD	7624	II
78	18	Partridge Farm Implement Shed , Cnr Heaney & Swan Roads, Lowburn Valley	Sections 2, 14 & 1305R, Part Sections 1, 5, 7 & 1413R Block V Cromwell SD	7624	II
79	18	Partridge Farm Stables , Cnr Heaney & Swan Roads, Lowburn Valley	Sections 2, 14 & 1305R, Part Sections 1, 5, 7 & 1413R Block V Cromwell SD	7624	II
80	18	Partridge Farm Dairy , Cnr Heaney & Swan Roads, Lowburn Valley	DP 6389 Block V Cromwell SD	2381	II
81	18	Werner Dairy , Lowburn	Lot 1 DP 27246	2392	II
82	20	St Johns Anglican Church , Millers Flat	Lot 1 DP 2627 Block III Bengier SD		
83	21	War Memorial , Domain, Millers Flat	Section 133 Block III Bengier SD		
84	21	Bakers Oven , Millers Flat	Lot 4 DP 16297		
85	21	Millers Flat 4 Span Steel Truss Bridge , Millers Flat (spanning Clutha River)		5217	II
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		
105	25	St Marys Anglican Church, Leask Street, Omakau	Sections 4 & 5 Block I Manuhirikia Town		
106	25	Blacks Hotel, Ophir	Sections 1 and 2 Block IV Town of Ophir		
107	25	St Andrews Church (Presbyterian), Swindon Street, Ophir	Sections 7-8 Block III Town of Ophir	3246	II
108	25	Kintail House, Swindon Street, Ophir	Lot 2 and Part Lot 1 DP 9219		
109	25	The Bungalow, Swindon Street, Ophir	Section 2 Block III Town of Ophir		
110	25	Dressmaking Shop (former), Swindon Street, Ophir	Section 1 Block III Town of Ophir		
111	25	Flannery's Store (The Bakery), Swindon Street, Ophir	Sections 8 and 9 Block II Town of Ophir		
112	25	Bank of New South Wales (former), Swindon Street, Ophir	Section 6 Block II Town of Ophir		
113	25	Pitches Store, Swindon Street, Ophir	Sections 4-5 Block II Town of Ophir	7282	II
114	25	Policeman's House (former), Swindon Street, Ophir	Section 12 Block II Town of Ophir		
115	25	Old Courthouse (former), Swindon	Section 11, Block II Town of Ophir	2372	II

		Street, Ophir			
116	25	Postmaster's House (former), Swindon Street, Ophir	Section 2 and Part Section 13 Block II Town of Ophir		
117	25	Post Office, Swindon Street, Ophir	Part Section 13 Block II Town of Ophir	341	I
118	25	Cottage Hospital (former), Swindon Street, Ophir	Sections 4 & 15 and DP 1384 Block I Town of Ophir		
119	25	Two-Cell Cottage (former Library Athenaeum), Swindon Street, Ophir	Sections 8 and 9, Block I Town of Ophir		
120	25	Cottage, Stable and Out Buildings, West Side, Main Street, Ophir	Section 11 Block I Town of Ophir	3230	II
121	25	Daniel O'Connell Bridge, Ida Valley-Omakau Road, Ophir		338	I
122	25	Rock Cutting at entrance to Daniel O'Connell Bridge, Ophir	Section 26 Block II Tiger Hill SD		
123	26	War Memorial, Patearoa	Section 57 Block I Upper Taieri SD		
124	31	Gun, Ranfurly	Section 18 Block X Town of Ranfurly		
125	31	Ranfurly Hotel, Charlemont Street East, Ranfurly	Lot 1 DP 15637 Block II Town of Ranfurly		
126	31	Railway Station (former), Charlemont Street East Ranfurly	See NZ Gazettes 1994 p2931, 1996 p4440, 1997 p554, 555, 1069 & 1518 & 1998 p1431		
127	31	Maniototo Service Centre facade, Pery Street, Ranfurly	Lot 3 DP 8520 Section 9 & Part Section 11 Block XII Town of Ranfurly		
128	31	War Memorial, Pery Street, Ranfurly	Section 13 Block XII Town of Ranfurly		
129	31	Maniototo Hospital, Tyrone Street, Ranfurly	Sections 33, 51 & Part Section 32 Block I Town of Ranfurly	7306	II
130	32	Catholic Church, Alexander Street & Stuart Street, Ranfurly	Section 18 Block XVI Town of Ranfurly		
131	33 & 35	Dredge Remnants, Clutha River, Roxburgh			
132	33	Cottage, Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Lot 2 DP 19650		
133	35	Teviot Union Parish Church, Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Sections 2-7 Block I Town of Roxburgh		
134	35	Teviot Museum, Abbotsford Street, Roxburgh	Section 11 Block I Town of Roxburgh		
135	35	House, Branhholm Street, Roxburgh	Section 15 & Lot 1 DP 4138,		

			Block XXIV Town of Roxburgh		
136	35	Avoca House , Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Lot 1 DP 12419		
137	35	Old Mortar , Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Lot 2 DP 4309		
138	35	House , Ferry Road, Roxburgh	Part Section 2 Block IX Town of Roxburgh		
139	35	St James Church (Anglican) , Ferry Road & Jedburgh Street, Roxburgh	Section 9 Block IX Town of Roxburgh	2345	II
140	35	Catholic Church , Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Sections 7 & 9 Block XII Town of Roxburgh		
141	35	Stone Cottage , Teviot Street, Roxburgh	Lot 2 DP 15790		
142	35	Old Bridge Piers , Jedburgh Street, Roxburgh		2344	II
143	35	Stone & Concrete Cable Housing at Bridge , Jedburgh Street, Roxburgh			
144	35	War Memorial , Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Part Section 181 Block II Teviot SD		
145	36	Johnson's Cottage , Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Section 33F Lots 23-27 DP 1116 and Part 22 Block II Teviot SD		
146	37B	Teviot Railway Water Tower	Section 57 Block VII Teviot SD		
147	38 & 50	Blue Lake , St Bathans	Section 82 Block II St Bathans SD		
148	38	Mine Manager's House (former) , St Bathans Loop Road	Section 35 Block I Town of St Bathans		
149	38	Police House and Gaol (former) , St Bathans Loop Road	Section 29 Block I Town of St Bathans		
150	38	St Patricks Church (Catholic) , Loop Road, St Bathans	Section 5 Block II St Bathans SD	3210	II
151	38	School Ruins , Loop Road, St Bathans	Sections 46-47 Block I Town of St Bathans & Legal Road	3208	II
152	38	School Master's Residence (former) , St Bathans Loop Road	Section 24 Block I Town of St Bathans		
153	38	Vulcan Hotel Billiards Room/Stables (former) , Loop Road, St Bathans	Section 16 Block II Town of St Bathans	2255	II
154	38	Vulcan Hotel , Loop Road, St Bathans	Sections 16 & 49 Block I Town of St Bathans	2259	II
155	38	Hall , Loop Road, St Bathans	Section 48 Block I Town of St Bathans	2256	II

156	38	Stone Cottage (former Blacksmith's Shed), St Bathans Loop Road	Section 13 Block I Town of St Bathans		
157	38	Bank of New South Wales Gold Office, Loop Road, St Bathans	Section 13 Block I Town of St Bathans	331	I
158	38	Post Office, Loop Road, St Bathans	Section 11 Block I Town of St Bathans	2254	II
159	38	Church of St Alban the Martyr (Anglican), St Bathans Downs Road	Section 7 Block I Town of St Bathans	2252	I
160	38	'Suthy's' Cottage (former Donald Sutherland's), St Bathans Downs Road	Part Section 6 Block I Town of St Bathans		
161	38	Cottage Hospital (former), St Bathans Downs Road	Sections 4-5 Block I Town of St Bathans		
162	38	St Bathans Cemetery, Cemetery Road	Section 9 Block II St Bathans SD		
163	39	War Memorial, Waipiata	Legal Road		
164	40A	General Store, Main Road, Otarehua	Lot 1 DP 20367	7304	II
165	40A	Ida Valley Flourmill (former), Ida Valley Road, Otarehua	Lot 1 DP 20092	2257	II
166	40A	Hayes Engineering Works, Ida Valley-Omakau Road, Otarehua	Section 38 Block XIII Blackstone SD	330	I
167	40C	Facade of Stone Building, Hills Creek	Sections 13, 20-21 Block II Town of Hills Creek		
168	40C	Memorial Gates Blackstone Hill Cemetery, Hills Creek	Section 22 Block III Blackstone SD		
168A	40C	Former Blackstone Hill School, Ida Street, Hills Creek	Lot 2 DP 365086		
169	41B & 52	Quartz Reef Point Gold Workings	Lot 1 DP 16004	5618	II
170	41C	Hartley & Reilly Memorial, Cromwell Gorge	Legal Road		
171	41D	Cob Stables, Rocky Point, Tarras	Lot 2 DP 17335 and Section 1 SO 22190		
172	42	Earnsclough Station Homestead and Stables	Lot 5 DP 26125	7405	I
173	42 & 43	Earnsclough Tailings	Section 1 SO 22853 & Section 206 Block I Leaning Rock SD		
174	43	Iverson Cottage, Conroys Road	Sections 55 & 172 Block I Fraser SD		

175	43	Chinese Cave , Conroys Road	Section 55 & 172 Block I Fraser SD		
176	43	Stone Wall Remains , Conroys Road	Legal Road		
177	43	Lye Bows Hut, Outbuildings and Stone Walls , Butchers Dam	Part Section 1 Block II Fraser SD	7547	Historic Area
177A	43	Former Earnsclough School , Earnsclough Road	Part Section 5 Block X Leaning Rock SD		
178	44	Stewart Town Ruins	Section 48 Block II Cromwell SD	5610	II
179	44	Dam	Section 48 Block II Cromwell SD	5611	II
180	45	Coal Creek Methodist Church (former) , Coal Creek	Lot 2 DP 7213		
181	46	Queensberry Inn Stable Block (former) Wagoner's Accommodation , SH 6 Queensberry	Lot 7 DP 22096	2390	II
182	47	Murrell's Hut , Mt Pisa Station, Pisa Range	Run 730		
182A	48	Mt Pisa Station , State Highway 6, Mt Pisa	Run 731	3243	II
183	48	Road Bridge , Albert Burn, Queensberry	Legal Road		
184	48	Goldfields Remains , Bendigo Historic Reserve	SO 20026 & Section 32 Block III Wakefield SD		
185	49	Shepherds Hut, early 1900s , Thomson Gorge Road, Matakanui	Run 238N Section 1 Block IX Lauder SD		
186	50	Bakehouse , Lauder Station	Section 4 Block IV Blackstone SD & Part Run 226B		
187	50	Woolshed and Stables , Lauder Station, off St Bathans Loop Road	Section 4 Block IV Blackstone SD & Part Run 226B		
188	50	Cottage , Shepherds Flat Road	Lot 1 DP 25455		
189	50	Ruin , Coal Pit Road, Cambrians	Lot 3 DP 25142	3207	II
190	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Section 132 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
191	50	Cottage (remains) , Cambrians	Section 126 & Section 4 SO 23818 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
192	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Section 126 & Section 4 SO 23818 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
193	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Section 135 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
194	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Section 115 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II

195	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Lots 1-3 DP 23469	3207	II
196	50	Ruins of Welsh Harp Hotel , Cambrians Road	Section 3 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
197	50	Cottage , Cambrians	Sections 1, 121 & 142 Block I St Bathans SD	3207	II
198	51	Burn Cottage , Burn Cottage Road.	Section 119 Block III Cromwell SD		
199	52	Haehaeata (Leaning Rock) , Dunstan Range	Section 5 Block V Leaning Rock SD		
200	52	Miner's Stone Hut , Cromwell Gorge	Section 1-11 SO 23490		
201	53	Matakanui Hotel , Matakanui	Section 9 Block VII Lauder SD		
202	53	Duggan's store, stables and yard wall , Naylor Road, Matakanui	Part Section 34A and DP 1427 Block VII Lauder SD	339	I
203	53	Woolshed (former Matakanui School with School Bell) , Naylor Road, Matakanui	Part Section 36 Block VII Lauder SD		
204	53	Moutere Station former Stables , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD	3245	II
205	53	Moutere Station Mens Quarters , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD	2377	II
206	53	Moutere Station Outbuilding behind Homestead , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD	3244	II
207	53	Moutere Station Redfern Barn , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD	2378	II
208	53	Moutere Station Shearers Quarters , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD	2377	II
209	53	Moutere Station Woolshed , Moutere Road, Chatto Creek	Lot 1 DP 15789, Section 3 Part Sections 4, 11 and Closed Roads Block III Tiger Hill SD, Sections 1-	340	I

			4, 6-9, 11, 15, 19 Lot 1 DP 15788 Block IV Leaning Rock SD and Section 13 Block VII Tiger Hill SD		
210	53	Downshire Homestead , State Highway 85, Omakau	Lot 1 DP 21985	5220	II
211	53	McTavish's Stone Hut , Poolburn Road, Ophir	Section 130 Block II Tiger Hill SD		
212	54	White Horse Hotel (former) , State Highway 85, Becks	Lot 1 DP 21992	5221	II
213	54	Poolburn Gorge Railway Viaduct and nearby Tunnels	See NZ Gazettes 1994 p2931, 1996 p4440, 1997 p554, 555, 1069 & 1518 & 1998 p1431		
214	54	Golden Progress Mine , Oturehua	Part Section 16 Block I Blackstone SD		
215	54	Quarry	Section 1 Block XVIII Blackstone SD	5633	II
216	55	Wedderburn Railway Station Building (former)	Section 10 Block VII Naseby SD		
217	57	Steel Road Bridge , Chatto Creek	Legal Road		
218	57	Chatto Creek Hotel	Section 3 Block VII Tiger Hill SD		
219	57	Rutherford's Blacksmith, Granary & Implement Barn , Poolburn	Section 26-28 Block V Tiger Hill SD	5219	II
220	57	Ida Valley Station Office & Woolshed , Moa Creek Road, Ida Valley	Sections 10, 11 & 25 Block IV Tiger Hill SD		
221	57	Quarry/Work Floor	Section 10 Block XIII Section 7 Block XIV Section 9 Block XVIII and Section 13 Block XIX Tiger Hill SD	5621	II
222	57	Silcrete Quarry	Sections 2 & 3 Block XIX Tiger Hill SD	5619	II
223	57	Stone Retaining Walls , below Crawford Hills Saddle	Legal Road		
224	57	Galloway Station Homestead and Outbuildings , Crawford Hills Road, Galloway	Section 9 Block VI Tiger Hill SD	2373	I
225	57, 43 & 61	Teviot Road , Tucker Hill Road	Legal Road in Block VI Cairnhill SD		
226	58	Maori Silcrete Quarry , Rough Ridge	Sections 5 & 6, Block V, Gimmerburn SD	5634	II
227	58	Remnants of Puketoi Homestead , Puketoi Runs Road	Sections 1 & 4 and Part Section 2 Block III Upper Taieri SD and Section 1 Block I Upper Taieriside		

			SD		
228	59	Green Bridge , Patearoa-Waipia Road, Waipia	Legal Road		
229	59	Waipia Sanatorium (former) , Orangapai Sanatorium Road	Sections 64/65 and Part Sections 61 & 81 Block I Rock and Pillar SD		
230	59	Cemetery , Hamiltons	Section 1 Block I Rock & Pillar SD		
231	60	Cresset Stone Cairns , Swinburn Peak ridge	Sections 36-38 Block IV Part Section 13 Block V Section 6 Block VIII & Section 5 Block IX Swinburn SD		
232	60	Presbyterian Church , Kokonga	DP 5602		
233	61	Kopuwa Obelisk Rock , Old Man Range	Section 68 Block II Cairnhill SD & Part Run 249A		
234	61	Mitchell's Cottage and Associated Structures , Symes Road, Fruitlands	Section 101 Block I Cairnhill SD	337	I
235	61	Mudbrick Cottage and Associated Structures , Symes Road, Fruitlands	Section 82 Block I Cairnhill SD		
236	61	'The Stables' Cottage , Fruitlands	Lot 1 DP 19968		
237	61	Fruitlands Gallery façade (original walls)	Lot 1 DP 20249		
238	61	Cape Broome Hotel & Hexagonal Dairy (former) , Fruitlands	Part Lot 27 DP 2859 and Lot 4 DP 3639	3241	II
239	61	Stone Cottage , Fruitlands	Lot 1 DP 12993 Cairnhill SD		
240	61	Pioneer Memorial , Gorge Creek	SO 21526		
241	61	John Stewart's Grave , Gorge Creek	SO 21526		
242	61	Miners Rock Shelter , SH8 Gorge Creek	SO 21526	2371	II
243	61	Stone Snow Pole Cairns and Shelter Hut Ruins , above Gorge Creek - Old Man Range (summit ridge)	Run 429B Obelisk SD		
244	62	Hyde Rock , Old Man Range	Part Run 499 Cairnhill SD		
245	62	Herron's Cottage , Roxburgh Gorge	Sections 6 & 65-67 & Part Section 8 Block VIII Teviot SD		
246	63	Teviot Station Woolshed ruins , Loop Road, Teviot	Lot 1 DP 339179	336	I
247	63	Teviot Railway Goods Shed and Siding , Teviot Road	Sections 23S, 43S, 54S & Part Section 10S Teviot Settlement Blocks V & VII Benger SD	5218	II

248	63	Moa Seed Barn , State Highway 8, Dumbarton	Lot 1 DP 16903	7626	II
249	63	Moa Seed Farmhouse , State Highway 8, Dumbarton	Lot 1 DP 16903	7626	II
250	64	Moa Flat Downs Station Cottage , Moa Flat – Ettrick Road	Section 5 Block I & Section 2 Block IV Wart Hill SD	7625	II
251	64	Moa Flat Downs Station Cookshop/Mens Quarters , Moa Flat – Ettrick Road	Section 5 Block I Section 2 Block IV Wart Hill SD	7625	II
252	64	Moa Flat Downs Station Stables , Moa Flat – Ettrick Road, Moa Flat	Section 5 Block I Section 2 Block IV Wart Hill SD	7625	II
253	64	Moa Flat Downs Station Blacksmiths Shop , Moa Flat – Ettrick Road	Section 5 Block I and Section 2 Block IV Wart Hill SD	7625	II
254	64	Moa Flat Downs Station Woolshed , Moa Flat – Ettrick Road	Section 5 Block I & Section 2 Block IV Wart Hill SD	7625	II
255	64	Ovens	Section 3 Block XV Bengier SD	5625	II
256	64	Ovens/Flakes	River Reserve Block III Bengier SD	5624	II
258	64	Swing Bridge , Rigney			
259	64	Lonely Graves , Horseshoe Bend	Section 33 Block XII Bengier SD	5626	II
260	65	Morven Hills School Room, Chaff house, Stables, Cookshop, Homestead , Lindis Valley	Part Run 679 Block IX Lindis SD		
261	65	Morven Hills Station Woolshed , Lindis Valley	Part Run 679	53	I
262	65	Lindis Pass Hotel Ruins , Geordie Hill Flats	Section 2 Block XIII Lindis SD		
263	66	Quarry/Work Floor	Run 582 Block XIII St Bathans SD	5632	II
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		
267	68	Dam	Section 2 SO 20098, Young Australian Historic Reserve, Block III Bannockburn SD	5616	II
268	68	Water Wheel, Young Australian Mining Company	Section 2 SO 20098 Young Australian Historic Reserve, Block III, Bannockburn SD	342	I
269	68	Young Australian Mine Co. Battery , Gully opposite waterwheel Carrick	Section 2 SO 20098, Young Australian Historic Reserve, Block	2393 &	II & II

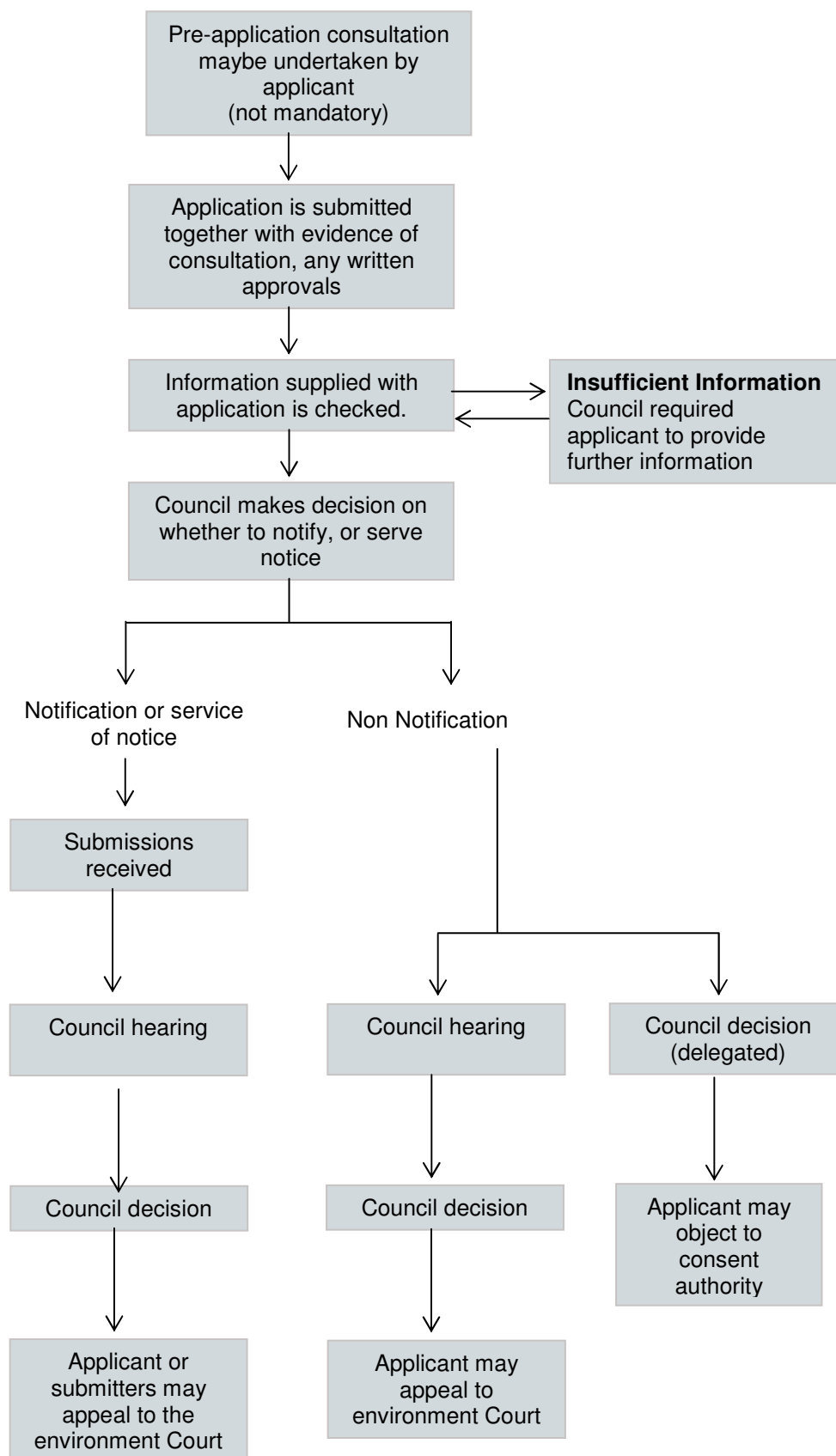
		Range	III, Bannockburn SD	5616	
270	68	Stone Hut below Young Australian Battery	Section 2 SO 20098, Young Australian Historic Reserve, Block III, Bannockburn SD	2389 & 5616	II & II
271	68	Kawarau Station Homestead , Bannockburn Road, Bannockburn	Section 1 Block IV Bannockburn SD	7619	I
272	68	Kawarau Station Woolshed , Bannockburn Road, Bannockburn	Section 1 Block IV Bannockburn SD	7619	I
73	68	Happy Valley Homestead , Hawksburn Road, Bannockburn	Run 339C Bannockburn and Nevis SD		
274	68	Ovens/Midden	Run 339G Block VIII Bannockburn	5620	II
275	68	Midden/Ovens	Run 345A Block I Nevis SD	5615	II
276	68	Stone Hotel Ruins , Nevis Valley	Section 36 Block III Nevis SD		
277	70	Stone Hut , Hopes Creek	Section 4 Block IV Part Run 566 Cairnhill SD		
278	70	Raceman's Hut , Upper Manorburn Dam	Crown Land in Manor and Long Valley SD		
279	70	Waterwheel & Battery , Long Valley	Part Section 1 Block VII, Manor SD		
280	70	Serpentine Church , Serpentine	Section 2 and Part Section 1 Block VII Manor SD and Long Valley SD		
281	70	Linnburn Woolshed & Old Stone yards , Linnburn Runs Road	Sec 1/2 SO 21791, Sec 1 SO 22582 Blk VII, Upper Taieriside SD and Pt Sec 1 SO 21790 Manorside, Serpentine and Upper Taieriside SD		
282	70	Ovens/Artefacts	Section 1 Block I Serpentine SD	5635	II
283	70	Deep Creek Hut , Paerau	Section 3 Block VIII Long Valley SD		
284	71	Styx Gaol , Paerau	Crown Land in Block I Loganburn SD		
285	71	Styx Hotel and Stables , Paerau	Lot 6 DP 24049 and Section 3 Block I Loganburn SD		
286	72	Ovens , Lake Onslow	Section Block XV Long Valley SD	5623	II
287	54	St Paul's Union Church , State Highway 85, Lauderdale near Becks	Lots 1, 4 & 5 DP 351454	5222	II
288	50	Berry's Cottage , Cambrians	Lot 2 DP 25142	3207	II
289	62	Quarry/work floor , in the vicinity of Eliot Road and State Highway 8	Part Section 33 Block V Teviot SD	5622	II

PART B : NOTABLE TREES

NO.	MAP	ITEM & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
1	4	Kashmir Cypress (<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>), Alexandra Primary School, Dunorling Street, Alexandra	Sections 5-22 Block IV Sections 16-17 Block III Town of Alexandra
1A	4	Red Oak , (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Red Ash (<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), Mulberry (<i>Morus nigra</i>) – 2 specimens, Fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>) – 2 specimens, Chapple Street, Alexandra	Lots 2 & 3 DP 8332
2	4A & 4B	Ponderosa Pines and Deodar Cedar (<i>Pinus ponderosa and Cedrus deodara</i>), Pioneer Park, Alexandra	Sections 1-23 Block XI Sections 1-22 Block XII Legal Road & War Memorial, Town of Alexandra
3	4A	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Lot 2 DP 12911
4	4A	Horse Chestnuts (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), Sycamores (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), St Enoch's Church, Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Sections 7-11 Block III Town of Alexandra
5	9A	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Sunderland Street, Clyde	Sections 20/23 and Lot 4 DP 1803 Block XI Town of Clyde
6	11	Umbrella or Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>), Maritime Pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>), Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Clyde Cemetery, Springvale Road, Clyde	Cemetery Reserve in Town of Clyde
7	12	Cottonwood Poplars (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), State Highway 6, Cromwell	Lots 1 & 3 DP 17297
8	14	Scarlet Oak (<i>Quercus coccinea</i>), Horace Street, Cromwell	Part Section 1 Block XXXVIII Town of Cromwell
9	16	Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>), Molyneux Avenue, Cromwell	Sections 11-13 Block LXVIII Town of Cromwell
10	16	Wellingtonias (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Inniscort Street, Cromwell	Sections 4-6 Block V Town of Cromwell
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</i>	Section 85 Block II Town of Naseby

		<i>ponderosa</i>), Caucasian Fir (<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>), Western White Pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i>), Naseby Recreation Ground, 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
15	35	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Roxburgh Area School, Scotland Street, Roxburgh	Sections 1-11 and Closed Road Block II Sections 1-2 & 4-5 and Part Sections 3-24 Lots 3-5 DP 7069 Block XVII Lot 4 and Part Lots 1-3 DP 10668 Town of Roxburgh
16	36A	Red Beech (<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>), State Highway 8, Roxburgh	Section 2, Block XIV Bengier SD
17	43	Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>), Conroys Road, Earnsclough	Lot 1 DP 6141
18	43	Common Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), Conroys Road, Earnsclough	Sections 55 and 172 Block I Fraser SD
19	48	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Mt Pisa Station, Cromwell	Run 731
20	61	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>), Rowan/Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>), Mitchell's Cottage, Symes Road, Fruitlands	Section 101 Block I Carinhill SD
21	63	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>), Kowhai (<i>Sophora microphylla</i>), Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>), State Highway 8, Dumbarton	Lot 1 DP 24661
22	63	Purple Beech (<i>Fagus purpurea</i>), Dawn Redwood (<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>), State Highway 8, Dumbarton	DP 4388
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>Thujopsis delobrata</i>), Derwent Street, Naseby	Lot 1 DP 18772
24	5	Jolendale Park , Aronui Road, Alexandra	Lots 1 & 3 DP 7610 and Lots 1 & 2 DP 16156
25	42	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), State Highway 8, Clyde	Lot 1 DP 23618

Appendix 6 - Resource consent process



Appendix 7

Funding Sources

Local Funding

Maniototo Community Board

The Maniototo Community Board has a promotions fund and within that fund, \$5,000 per annum is earmarked for heritage projects within the Maniototo. The purpose of the fund is to help meet community needs/desires for events, facilities or activities that enhance experiences of locals and visitors.

Community Trusts

Central Lakes Trust

The Central Lakes Trust was established to grant funds for community charitable purposes.

The Trust fund was created when the Otago Central Electric Power Board bestowed the Central Lakes Trust with assets valued at \$155 million in November 2000. The Trust has had a significant impact on many community groups since its inception, having approved grants totaling more than \$53m in the 10 years to 31 March 2011.

The Trust assists many community projects and services, but all must meet charitable criteria.

Go to www.clt.net.nz for more information.

Otago Community Trust

The Otago Community Trust is a philanthropic organisation, which applies its Trust funds for charitable and other purposes which are of benefit to the community.

The Trust provides donations across the diverse sectors of art and culture, heritage, events, environment, education, sport and recreation, and community activity and community welfare.

Go to <http://www.oct.org.nz/> for more information

Department of Internal Affairs

The Department of Internal Affairs administers significant funds from Lottery Grants Funding. There are several funds administered by the department that this project could potentially access.

Lottery Community Fund

Funding for projects and events that have a community or social focus and which help improve the wellbeing or the quality of people's lives in the community. Funding covers activity, resources and programme costs, administration costs, care and support costs, domestic travel costs, projects encouraging people to participate in their community, salaries, training and

supervision costs, feasibility studies and information collection (but not for feasibility studies for building projects), volunteer costs and expenses, community awareness and minor capital works (under \$30,000). The national community committee meets five times per year to disburse funding for national organisations and projects and a regional committee meets three times per year to consider applications for regional groups and projects.

Lottery Community Facilities Fund

The main emphasis is support for facilities, open to use by the wider community, that can be used for a range of services and activities. Project should be over \$30k in capital value. Facilities reserved for a single group or purpose will be funded only in exceptional circumstances. Funding covers feasibility studies, professional fees including legal, architectural, and quantity surveying costs, purchase of land for a building project, redevelopments or extensions that improve accessibility, broaden the range of uses of a building and enable improved capacity to respond to community needs, purchase of building for conversion to a community facility, construction of new buildings, project manager costs including fees and salary and project administration costs. Funding of up to \$20K may be considered to help with preparing a feasibility study. This group meets twice during the year to consider funding applications.

Lottery Environment and Heritage Fund

Distribute funds for natural heritage projects, physical heritage projects and cultural heritage projects.

- Fund clearly specified one off projects. Give priority to projects where one third of the cost to complete the project is already secured. Fund one off projects which seek to promote, protect and preserve New Zealand's native flora and fauna.
- Make grants available for the conservation and preservation of places associated with the physical heritage of New Zealand.
- Consider applications for projects which conserve and preserve NZ's cultural heritage including oral histories, heritage trails. May make grants up to \$5,000 for the costs of printing heritage trail brochures and promotional material and the costs of purchasing and installing heritage trail signs.

The national community committee meets five times per year to disburse funding.

A range of grants and fellowships are available to support local initiatives and community services.

Go to <http://www.communitymatters.govt.nz/Funding-and-grants> for more information.

Gaming Trusts

Funding application forms are available from hotels, bars and casinos that have gaming machines. To access the list of gaming trusts associated with establishments that have gaming machines, follow this website.

http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Services-Casino-and-Non-Casino-Gaming-Funding-For-Community-Groups?OpenDocument

Department of Conservation

Nature Heritage Fund

The Nature Heritage Fund protects ecosystems that represent the full range of natural diversity originally present in the New Zealand landscape by providing incentives for voluntary conservation on private land.

The Nature Heritage Fund helps meet the cost of protecting areas of high ecological value on private land by providing contestable finance for projects that protect ecosystems either by direct purchase, or covenant.

Applications can be made to the Nature Heritage Fund by:

- private landowners,
- local and regional government bodies, and local authority trading enterprises,
- professional and community-based organisations,
- local, regional and national "umbrella" organisations,
- non-government organisations (NGOs), and
- central government departments and agencies

Go to www.doc.govt.nz for more information

Ministry for Culture and Heritage

New Zealand Oral History Awards Fund

Funding may be made to individuals, groups, communities or institutions for general oral history projects, based only in New Zealand.

The fund can be used for expenses to do with the recording of oral history:

- training
- travel and other expenses
- buying good quality recording equipment
- having photographs relevant to the interviews developed or copied

Go to <http://www.mch.govt.nz/funding-nz-culture/ministry-grants-awards> for more information.

Commemorating Waitangi Day Fund

The Commemorating Waitangi Day Fund supports events that commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, and promote nation and community building. The fund aims to encourage a wider mix of communities to take part in Waitangi Day events.

Go to <http://www.mch.govt.nz/funding-nz-culture/ministry-grants-awards> for more information.

National Heritage New Zealand History Research Trust

The New Zealand History Research Trust offers financial assistance to people carrying out book projects that will significantly enhance the understanding of New Zealand's past.

Go to <http://www.mch.govt.nz/funding-nz-culture/ministry-grants-awards> for more information.

Historic Places Trust

National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund

The purpose of this fund is to provide financial incentives to encourage the conservation of nationally significant heritage places in private ownership, as opposed to those in the ownership of the public sector and agencies eligible for funding from the Lottery Grants Board.

Any private owner whose heritage properties and conservation projects meet the eligibility requirements will be eligible to apply to the fund.

Go to <http://www.historic.org.nz/ProtectingOurHeritage/FundingProtection/NHPIF.aspx> for more information.

Transpower

Transpower CommunityCare Fund

The Transpower CommunityCare Fund assists those communities affected by Transpower assets and projects by investing in community-based projects that add real value and benefit to the community as a whole.

The CommunityCare Fund makes grants for projects in communities along the existing National Grid route, as well as communities affected by new Transpower projects. Any registered charity, incorporated society, school or educational institution, regional or district council, iwi, non-profit organisation or community group can apply for funding.

Go to <http://www.transpower.co.nz> for more information.

Appendix 8

Heritage Resources/Websites

Central Otago District Plan Schedule 19.4: Register of Heritage Buildings, Places, Sites & Heritage Objects and Notable Trees http://www.codc.govt.nz/assets/pdfs/DistrictPlan/19_4.pdf

Central Otago Memory Bank (COMB) www.memorybank.co.nz

Central Otago Outdoor Recreational Strategy
http://www.codc.govt.nz/assets/pdfs/documents2011/1_executive_summary.pdf

Central Otago Tourism Strategy
<http://www.centralotagonz.com/PicsHotel/CentralOtagoRTO/Brochure/FinalTourismStrategyMay2007.pdf>

Draft Heritage Strategy Discussion Document: The protection and management of heritage features, Kapiti Coast District Council, <http://www.qp.org.nz/pubs/3572.pdf>

Guidance on Co-operative Community Historic Heritage Identification, Protection and Management, prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited, Ministry for the Environment, 2004

Heritage Management Guidelines for Resource Management Practitioners, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 2004,
<http://www.historic.org.nz/en/Publications/~media/Corporate/Files/Publications/HMGuidelinesText.ashx>

Historic heritage thematic frameworks: Their use as tools for management and interpretation by Peter Clayworth <http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/sfc285.pdf>

Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resources Management Plan
<http://ecan.govt.nz/publications/Plans/kai-tahu-ki-otago-natural-resource-mgmt-plan-05.pdf>

National Library of New Zealand <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/types-of-items/oral-histories>

National Oral History Association of New Zealand <http://www.oralhistory.org.nz/>

New Zealand Archaeological Association <http://nzarchaeology.org/cms/>

NZHPT brochure of South Island heritage sites – includes: contact details and whether or not you can view them and if so how and what times (by appointment only etc).
http://www.historicplaces.org.nz/~media/Destinations/Files/South_Island_Places.ashx

NZHPT Register <http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch.aspx>

Quality Planning; The RMA Planning Resource website, Ministry for the Environment,
<http://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/>

Historic Management, <http://www.qp.org.nz/plan-topics/historic-heritage.php>

Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guidance Series,
<http://www.historic.org.nz/en/Publications/SustainMgtSeries.aspx>