

Naseby Community Plan



Final 15 August 2006

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Naseby Community Plan

Executive Summary

Process

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

This Plan has distilled those individual opinions into what might be agreed to be a collective community vision and proposes a number of key recommendations that might assist the development of Naseby as a sustainable community. While the plan has no legal status for many of the organisations involved or identified, it does provide an important insight on the direction the community would like to head. To this end Naseby Vision will be an important entity in owning the plan, on behalf of the community, and helping to drive many of the recommendations contained therein.

In defining the Naseby community, the Plan also acknowledges that there is a wider community including both private individuals and national organisations which for historical, ancestral and heritage reasons consider themselves to hold an interest in the future of Naseby.

Community Plan Process

The outline planning process and time frame is as follows:

Community Survey – Carried out June 2005

Community Workshop – held late September 2005

Draft Plan developed – October 2005/ March 2006

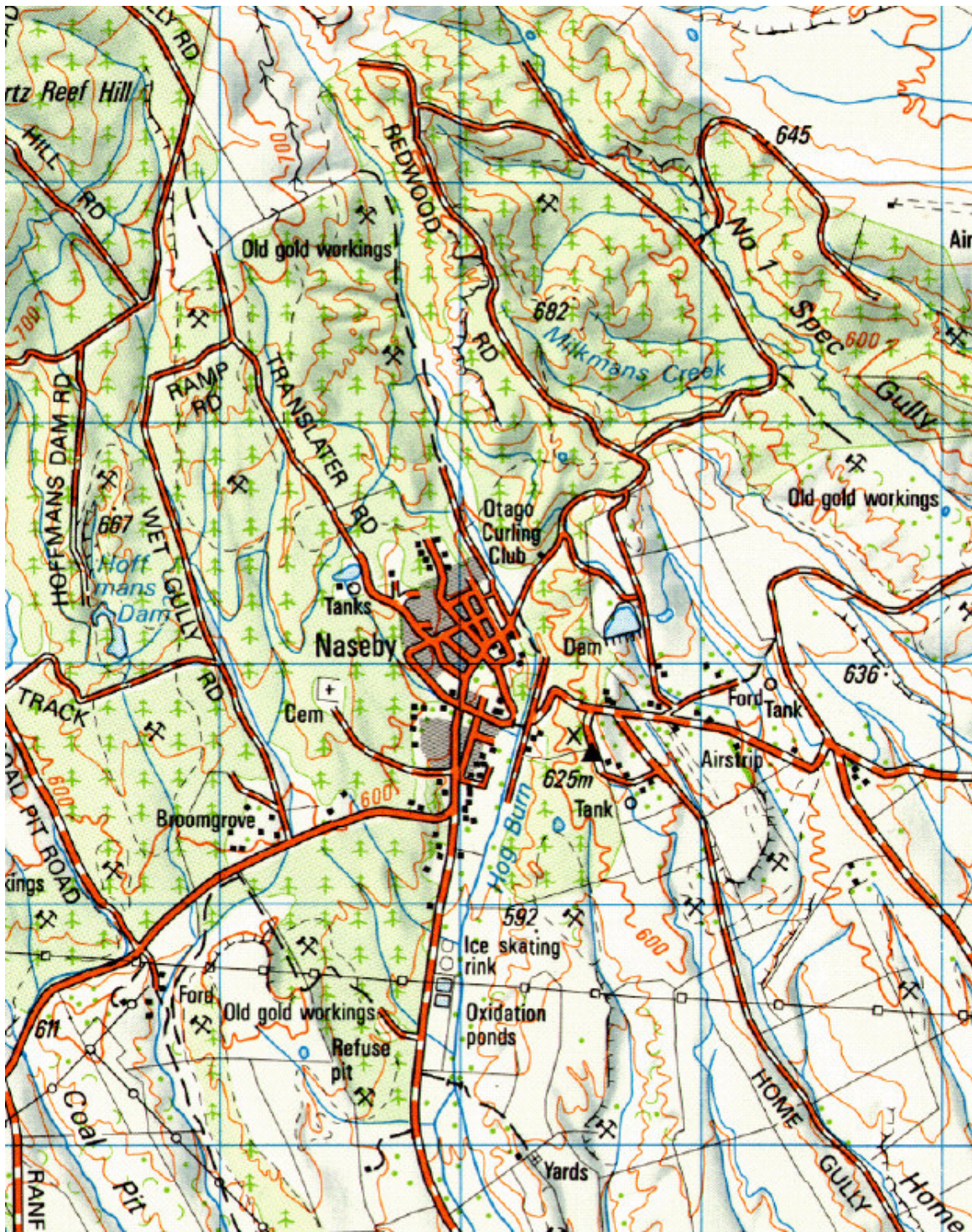
Draft Plan – Available for community comment – April 2006

Submissions – reviewed by Working Party – June 2006

Changes made to Plan – June 2006

Community Plan – sign off – June 2006

Implementation – July 2006 onwards



Naseby Area

Vision

WE VALUE

The Special character of our area

- Its history
- The ambience - the peace and quiet

Our Landscape

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

Our History and Heritage

- Our buildings
- Our goldfield remnants

Our Community

- A place where a relaxed lifestyle can be enjoyed.
- The safe environment for families.

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

Community Plan

Community Profile

The Naseby area is located 10 minutes north of Ranfurly, 60 minutes north east of Alexandra and is off State Highway 85 on the Ranfurly Naseby Road. The Village lies at the foot of the Mount Ida Range and is on the edge of the Naseby forest. It is renowned for its heritage aspects including gold mining relics, heritage buildings, recreational opportunities and the winter sports facilities including the recently completed international curling rink. Farming and forestry are important industries in the area.

History

Naseby was originally known as Parkers after early prospectors but its name was changed to Naseby, either after Naseby in England, or after the battle of Naseby in England of Cromwellian times.

In 1857 John T Thompson explored the area on an official survey and triggered a “run rush” by pastoralists. The first gold rush came to Naseby in 1863. Other rich fields were found nearby at Mount Buster and south across the Taieri River at Hamiltons. The 112 kilometre Mount Ida water race and sludge channels from Naseby to the Taieri River was constructed in 1877. Sluicing to recover gold was followed by dredging from 1890 with reasonable returns, but all dredging had finished by 1920 and Naseby, a major mining town, became a service centre for the Maniototo. By 1880 it had a courthouse, warden’s office, district hospital, several churches, a primary school, a Catholic school and several large hotels.

The railway from Dunedin to Ranfurly opened in 1898 and bypassed Naseby despite a strong fight from the Naseby people. A coach service was required from Naseby to connect with the trains at Ranfurly and the town gave way to Ranfurly as the administrative centre. The county office and hospital shifted to Ranfurly in the 1930s and a district high school at Ranfurly replaced the one at Naseby. The primary school at Naseby, which was opened in 1865, was closed in 1994 and children travel by bus the 14 kilometres to Maniototo Area School in Ranfurly.

In more recent times Naseby has become an important forestry centre with the initial forest being planted as early as 1900. Numbers of workers involved in the forestry industry have declined over time and this has adversely affected the permanent population of Naseby. The forest has had several owners or administrators over the last few years but current owners Earnslaw 1 take an active role in the area.

Naseby’s small permanent population numbers approximately 125 and is boosted at holiday time when the population can reach 4-6,000. Many of the original houses and cottages remain and many are popular as cribs for people from all over Otago and Southland. (The Cyclopaedia of Otago and Southland Vol 1 Edited by Paul Sorrell Published 1999).

Economy

Central Otago has been subject to rapid economic development during the past two years. While the growth of new businesses is resulting in increased employment and rewards for many in Central Otago, the major affect in the Naseby area has been a significant increase in the price of houses and land, reflecting the real estate explosion rippling out from development in Queenstown and Wanaka.

The growth of tourism to Otago and the Central Lakes District is also reflected in an increased number of visitors passing through the town. Naseby has traditionally been a holiday spot for domestic visitors, especially those from Otago and Southland who have a crib or like to stay in the town. However the completion of the international curling rink and a focus on winter sports activities along with other recreation opportunities will continue to attract visitors other than the regular holidaymaker. The workshop clearly identified a strong local concern that the existing infrastructure is increasingly hard pressed to cater for increased visitor numbers over the summer period, particularly by way of facilities for safe passage around the town like footpaths, lighting and the provision of water.

Environment

The landscape and heritage aspects of the Naseby environment are widely considered to contribute to the perception of Naseby as a 'special place'. Currently Naseby is viewed as a peaceful and quiet community but there is an acceptance that for the longterm viability of Naseby there needs to be growth to help expand the permanent population. However the community has clearly stated they do not want uncontrolled growth at the detriment of what the community values, thus there is an urgent need to identify in detail, those landscapes and heritage places which the community values before they come under development pressure. Consequently, appropriate planning guidelines and, where necessary, regulatory controls might then be implemented to preserve those environmental aspects the community has identified as being of value.

Lifestyle

The Naseby area is essentially populated by families with a strong sense of connection to the area and whose social networks are firmly established. The peace and quiet of the area is valued as a retreat from peoples busy lives, while the area is considered a safe environment for families. There is concern that the current permanent population is not large enough to retain the current services in the area and it is acknowledged that the number of people needs to expand. For younger people, the area will always be home, but they have a tendency to leave for places where a wider range of employment and educational opportunities are available. The price of land and housing is also taking Naseby out of the reach of young families as a place to live or as a place for a second holiday house.

It should be noted that there are a significant number of absentee owners who maintain homes or sections which are used primarily during holiday periods. This creates differing expectations as these holiday makers have quite different expectations from the local people in terms of services provided in the town and participation in community events.

Social Infrastructure

The Community's social infrastructure including health, education and banking services are largely focussed on neighbouring Ranfurly. Whilst a school bus provides a service to Ranfurly, there is, presently, no other public transport servicing the area. The town has two pubs, the general store which also acts as the local post office, a museum, bowling club, the International Curling Rink, town hall and recreation assets such as the domain, tennis courts, golf club and swimming dam.

Secondary schooling is undertaken in Ranfurly with some pupils electing to attend boarding school further afield e.g. Oamaru or Dunedin.

Specific Features of the Area

Dominant Activities	Pastoral farming, forestry
Population	The Community numbers 125 persons permanent population but up to 4-6,000 in the summer season.
People	Retirees, Farming families, tradesmen, small lifestyle properties, holiday makers.
Locational Aspects	To the north is the Ida Range To the west is the North Rough ridge and Wedderburn To the east is the Kakanui mountains To the south is Ranfurly and the Maniototo plain Immediate surrounding land is forestry and farmland.
Climate	Continental. The average rainfall is approximately 550mm per year.
Features	Hotels x 2 Swimming Dam Museum Outdoor ice rink and indoor international curling rink. Camping ground Naseby general store including postal agency Cemetery Naseby Domain and playground

Town Hall
Cafe
Retail shop
Garage
Motor museum
Naseby Forest – recreational area
Mountain biking trails
Visitor information and craft centre.
Golf club
Tennis courts
Bowling green
Studio/gallery
Fire Brigade
Mountain biking school
Export (peony) flower business

Industries

Pastoralism and forestry including milling of forest products are the primary industries.



(Provided by A Dunford)

Community Development and Services

1. Community Spirit

It is very clear that within the community there is a passion to preserve the special character of Naseby as well as a desire to sustain it as a viable place in which to live, work and play.

Despite the shared strong sense of connection, it is recognised that the Naseby community does have separate interest groups including permanent residents in the town, holiday home owners, farmers, and the forest owners Earnslaw One. Not surprisingly, each group offers different perspectives which contribute to differing views regarding the future direction and development of Naseby.

The concept of an informed community assuming responsibility for matters of local governance through a vehicle such as a community association was supported. From this Naseby Vision has recently been created.

At the workshop it was noted that in small rural areas the ability to attract volunteers of people with skills to help with community projects is getting harder. The concept of having a database of volunteers and skills and finding ways to encourage crib owners to be involved in the local community were suggested.

Objective

A united community that shares a common future.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Hold a Community Meeting each year, with representation from Naseby Vision, Central Otago District Council, Department of Conservation, Earnslaw One and Historic Places Trust, to discuss work being undertaken in the area and what the community would like to see done.***
- ***Encourage residents to reside permanently in the town and thus retain local services.***
- ***The local community association continues to advocate, provide direction and support on behalf of the local area.***
- ***Create a database of volunteers and their skills which can be called upon for community projects.***

2. Community Services

For any community having a thriving community with a variety of businesses is important. The community expressed concern over the potential further loss of local businesses including the local store, shop and café if further residents are not attracted to the town thus making these businesses viable outside the busy summer months. Those that visit there for holidays expect there will be services but unfortunately the cyclical nature of the holiday season makes business conditions difficult.

In encouraging further business poor telecommunications and broad band was noted as a mitigating factor for the area. With the nature of business now and the opportunity to operate businesses remotely, there is an opportunity for Naseby to cater to people wanting to semi retire to a location with a superb climate and a laid back lifestyle. However the poor telecommunications currently experienced hinder this opportunity. Naseby Vision has recently been looking at this issue.

Objective

The retention and further expansion of local services.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Council continue to provide the existing building for the General store and upgrade the building.***
- ***Lobby for better telecommunications and broadband access for the area.***

3 Recreation

The area provides a range of recreational opportunities for summer; the surrounding mountains and rivers provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, tramping, mountain biking, orienteering, swimming, walking, hiking, a potential confidence course and many other outdoor activities. The swimming dam was seen an icon of the area and this asset should be further developed. During the winter there is curling and ice skating along with potential for further winter recreational opportunities including cross-country skiing and a luge track. Connecting the Naseby area with adjoining recreation areas by means of four wheel drive or trail bike tracks has also been identified as a potential opportunity however these would need to be managed to avoid a conflict with more passive recreation users.

None-the-less there is a need to consider the likely impact of developing such activities, particularly with regard to possible effects on the ambience of the town, the landscape and private property rights.

Private property rights is an integral issue for the forestry which is privately owned. Access to the forest and the recreational opportunities must be assessed so that there can be public access that will not impinge on the operating requirements of the forest owners or other landowners. (See also Walkways section under Product Development). Alternatives to using the forest for walking and biking when climatic

conditions prohibit the use of the forest should also be considered. A brochure should be developed outlining and code of conduct for forest users and a map showing the tracks.

Day to day maintenance of local amenities was identified as an issue with the suggestion of a local day man or “Johnny on the spot” to ensure that the local amenities are kept to an appropriate standard.

The tennis courts were also identified as an important asset in the town that needs continued maintenance.

Objectives:

- ***Well managed recreation facilities and identification of future opportunities.***

Recommendations for action:

- ***Ongoing refurbishment and maintenance of the swimming dam.***
- ***Naseby Vision and Council Identify potential recreation opportunities that will be in keeping with the intent of this Plan.***
- ***Naseby Vision and Council hold discussions with the forest owners over access to current and future recreation opportunities.***
- ***Assess the need for a day man in Naseby or alternatives to ensure local amenities are kept to an appropriate standard.***
- ***Creation of a brochure for forest users outlining tracks in the area and code of conduct for users.***
- ***Continued maintenance of the tennis courts.***

4 Emergency management.

One of the highlights of the Naseby area is that the town nestles at the edge of the forest. However this also creates a risk for those residents in Naseby if there was a major fire in the forest. The need for education on the fire evacuation plan for Naseby and knowing where to go was identified as an important requirement for the community. The fire risk is also enhanced by vegetation growth in the town and surrounding area which needs to be removed to reduce the amount of possible fuel for a fire.

To this end the plan requires regular review by representatives of the Fire Service, Rural Fire, Forest owner and community. Once reviewed there needs to be clear communication of the evacuation procedures to residents and holiday

makers alike so that in the event of an incident people know where to go and what to do.

It should be noted that in recent times the forest owner has thinned an area on the eastern side of the town and around its headquarters which has resulted in a reduced amount of vegetation buildup in the area.

An additional risk to the town is fire or snow could cut off power to the village. This could potentially stop the supply of water as the current system is reliant on pumping of water.

Objectives:

- ***A current fire evacuation plan that has been communicated to the local community.***

Recommendations for action:

- ***Regular review of the fire evacuation plan by representatives of the Fire Service, Rural Fire, Forest owner and community with clear communication back to residents and holiday makers of expectations during a fire.***
- ***Investigate means to reduce the fire risk in the town and surrounding area.***

Product Development

1. Heritage

The Naseby area has a proud heritage and distinctive features associated with its gold mining past. A number of heritage sites are already included in the District Plan, some of which are considered significant to New Zealand's heritage. (see the attached Appendix 1 which outlines heritage items in the area and Appendix 2 which has the current District Plan requirements).

The Central Otago Heritage Project will get underway in 2006. The project proposes to develop an integrated heritage strategy for the district that incorporates heritage management, cultural tourism and local values. Not only will this project identify those heritage items most at risk, most important and most representative, it will also identify sustainable development projects that may involve private public partnerships to enable these to be achieved. Once again elements of heritage in the area are likely to be highlighted by this project.

Other parties which will need to be included are Department of Conservation (DOC) and the Historic Places Trust (HPT) who have an interest in preserving and maintaining the heritage aspects of the area.

Suggested opportunities include heritage tours linking some of the key sites and places of significance eg the cemetery, hall, hotel, post office and gold mining aspects of the area and potentially a link to the Rail Trail. Interpretation of the heritage would be required to help sell the story of the area to visitors. Restoration of historic gold mining sites, for example the Georges Mining Claim and the old miners huts, is also required as many are being overgrown on the edge of or within the margins of the forest and if left much longer will be lost as heritage sites. Continued restoration of existing buildings or new buildings with a heritage theme should be encouraged by providing appropriate guidelines. (See also Planning section).

Objective

Enhance the heritage character of the Naseby area for the enjoyment of locals and visitors alike.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Development of a heritage trail linking into the district or regional touring routes. This trail would be based on national standards for heritage trails/touring routes.***
- ***Development of a project to ensure historic buildings, sites and remnants are recognized, preserved and provide interpretation of the heritage aspects of the area.***



2. Walkways

With a distinct forest landscape and significant heritage aspects, there are numerous potential opportunities for walking around Naseby. (see recreation section)

The Central Otago District Council (CODC) is to consider developing a District Tracks & Trails strategy which will identify significant landscapes and heritage sites accessible by tracks as well as providing guidelines regarding operational and maintenance matters.

A number of potential routes around Naseby might be developed as walkways. However care will have to be exercised to ensure that such opportunities are developed with the agreement and cooperation of local landowners and the forest owners.

The potential of the Rail Trail was also noted and a link should be investigated to enable people using this asset to detour through Naseby and appreciate the heritage and recreation opportunities of the area.

Objective

Create recreational opportunities by developing walkways that showcase the area's distinct heritage and landscape.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Assess and identify options for developing and maintaining local walkways in the area.***
- ***Establish local walkways with appropriate signage and interpretation.***

3. Accommodation

Accommodation in the Naseby area is limited. Accommodation is provided by the hotels, camping ground and several bed and breakfasts.

The camping ground is a popular site for campers and caravans on a year round basis and particularly so during the holiday periods.

Undoubtedly the present lack of accommodation is inhibiting development but with the provision of more public accommodation, the town must also realise that this will impinge on the safety and quietness of the place.

Objective

Have available appropriate accommodation options to meet identified needs in the area.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Inform current and potential accommodation providers about visitor trends, and the quality of service appropriate to meeting those needs.***
- ***Assess is there available land, appropriate zoning combined with appropriate methods to influence designs for future accommodation.***

4. Events

Adventure tourism is burgeoning industry throughout Central Otago and related events generate income and publicity for an area.

Naseby already hosts very successful winter sports activities, especially curling, and it was noted at the workshop that there may be other events appropriate to the area which might be promoted such as mountainbiking, walking or eco adventure and winter activities such as cross country skiing or developing a luge track. The potential to promote a regular community event such as the New Years Family Fun Day was identified as being critical to retaining the sense of community in the area and providing a focus for locals and visitors alike over the holiday period.

The importance of volunteers is noted and care must be taken not to have too many events relying on the same people and having volunteer burnout.

Objective

Develop a signature event for the area.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Explore the concept of a signature event for the area.***
- ***Establish a group to organise and run the New Years Day Family Fun Day.***

Tourism Development

Each year Central Otago attracts an increased number of domestic and international visitors. Given that presently most of the visitors to Naseby are 'passing through', the following visitor trends in Central Otago have been noted and may be significant in regard to the future of Naseby:

- In 2004, 256,000 international visitors are recorded as having visited Central Otago (International Visitor Stays (IVS) – recorded on departure from international airports).
- Commercial Accommodation Monitor (CAM) records show 130,000 guest nights in Central Otago during 2004, (includes both domestic and international visitors).
- The average length of stay by order of magnitude is assessed at 3.5 nights (average) to year end June 2004. By comparison the guest nights in 1998 (average as assessed) was 6 nights. The reason for the decline is the "transition" that has been occurring whereby Central Otago is moving from being a domestic holiday destination to one which attracts international visitors who, due to travel constraints, stay for shorter periods.
- It should be noted that while there has been a decline in domestic tourism in all regions of New Zealand, Central Otago has gone against the trend and experienced increased growth from the Canterbury market which, possibly, can be attributed to the success of the Rail Trail.
- A Department of Conservation (DOC) report estimates that in 2004 between 80,000 to 100,000 people travelled on some sections of the Rail Trail while an estimated 5,700 persons completed the whole trail. Daily average spend was assessed at \$125 over an average duration of five days.

Adverse factors which may affect the visitor industry (especially the international market) include increasing fuel prices and the volatile exchange rate.

Curling plays an important part in the general life of Naseby during the winter. Curling was introduced into New Zealand from Scotland in the 1800's and rapidly became popular in Central Otago and the Maniototo in particular. Rinks were constructed on natural ice to play the traditional game of Crampit Curling. The long history of curling in New Zealand makes it one of the oldest winter sports in the country. The sport of curling is growing in New Zealand, with participation in international events raising the profile and interest in this winter recreation. Maniototo Curling International Inc was formed in June 2001 with the brief to construct an international curling facility, the first such facility in the southern hemisphere. As a result of lobbying the New Zealand Curling Association, the World Curling Federation agreed to provide funding for the new facility. From, 2001 until 2005, the Board of Maniototo Curling International Inc. raised funds, provided voluntary labour and opened the new facility in 2005. There is significant growth potential for curling related activities so long as there is appropriate supporting infrastructure such as accommodation.



(Provided by A Dunford)

The CODC is embracing a destination management approach to tourism which will focus on sustaining the attractions which make Central a desirable place to visit. The development of the Central Otago Regional Identity has been an important project undertaken by the community. Its purpose is to identify those things which are special to us, ensure a unified understanding of them ourselves, and to consistently project these values to those outside the region. In defining our regional identity, we are creating the vision for the way that we want to work, live and play, here, now and for years to come. The creation of a unique brand for Central Otago “Central Otago – A world of difference” will provide opportunities for the Naseby area. The values expressed with the brand: “making a difference, respecting others, embracing diversity, adding value, having integrity, learning from the past, making a sustainable difference, protecting our rich heritage and meeting obligations” are many of the values that have been expressed by the people of Naseby.

As word of Naseby’s attractions spreads, so it is likely that an increasing number of visitors will seek to stay in the area. The Naseby community has already expressed concern that the present infrastructure is struggling to cope with current pressure during summer, so it is very clear that future growth is subject to key decisions regarding the provision of an improved water supply, traffic management and adequate public toilets.

The community considered any marketing or branding of Naseby needs to be done in a way that continues to preserve what the community likes about the area. The idea of a theme for the Naseby area based on its history and stories combined with an up to date brochure of attractions and services, distinctive signs and heritage interpretation would help to tell the story of the area.

Further community consideration is required regarding the impact of various proposed actions e.g. sealing the remainder of the Channel and Ridge Roads may lead to a dramatic increase in traffic through the Village, thereby putting at risk the ambience or 'special character' already identified as something to be preserved.

It is also recognised the important role of the Naseby Information and Craft Inc which operate the information centre. This is on a volunteer basis and provides an important service to visitors to the town and promotion of the area. The information centre complements the service provided by the Ranfurly Information Centre by offering specialised advice on Naseby. In the event of increased tourist numbers income sources and staffing may need to be reviewed with a view to opening longer hours.

Objective

Promotion of the area in a manner which protects the values and environment we wish to retain.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Identify the market that Naseby wishes to attract and any limitations that might be necessary to preserve the intent of this plan. From this information develop a marketing strategy for the area.***
- ***Create distinctive signage, in keeping with the new brand specifications, which explains the heritage and stories of the area.***
- ***Update the brochure for Naseby which outlines the attractions and services in the area.***

Planning

Naseby is currently at a crossroads. The Community's aim is to preserve the look and feel of Naseby as it is: a historic town – a special place that is quiet and relaxing. In protecting what is special Naseby wishes to avoid becoming another Queenstown, Wanaka or Arrowtown. However those who permanently reside in the town also acknowledge that the population needs expand to retain or attract services to the town while retaining the special character of the area. This may be at odds with the holiday makers who would like to preserve the current size and ambience of the town as a place to get away from the bustle of modern life.

Equally, it is recognised that powerful external pressures will inevitably threaten these aims; the area is steeped in history and heritage has been identified as a potential future driver, attracting greater numbers of visitors for whom exploring heritage is a reason to travel. Likewise, it is possible that Naseby may come to be considered by retirees and those seeking a holiday home, as an attractive place to settle.

Consequently, there is a likelihood of Naseby attracting visitors and residents in greater numbers, thus the cause of differing views regarding the desirability of development and /or what type of development?

The Plan identifies the requirement for a continuing debate around this issue which, ideally, will result in general agreement regarding guidelines for land use, sub-division and building. There will need to be a balance between retaining existing values, such as heritage and a safe environment, while having future development and expansion. The chief risk identified is not having a plan to guide and manage future development and thus lose the sense of community and what people value about Naseby.

The CODC's Rural Study, which addresses rural development issues, is likely to contribute ideas as to how future development and building might be sympathetically integrated within the existing environment and landscape. Certainly, the Study provides the Naseby community with an opportunity to identify key landscapes, skylines or ridges which it considers should remain unspoiled and to put in place, appropriate protection before there is any suggestion of development.

The community appears to be united on the requirement for clear guidelines regarding future development in the Naseby Area. These guidelines should be developed through a process of community consultation also involving such statutory authorities as the CODC, DOC and HPT.

The concept of heritage protection and interpretation is considered to be important by the Naseby community and should be appropriately addressed by the guidelines mentioned above.

Objective

Manage growth to preserve the special character of the area.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Council undertake and complete its Rural Study. This will help identify unique landscapes in the area and review the rules governing growth and development.***
- ***Develop rules and guidelines for future sub-division and building construction in the Naseby area which acknowledge and support the intent of this Plan.***



Physical Infrastructure

The issue of infrastructure is critically important for small communities. The Naseby community needs to clearly identify what it wants for the future. If it is to capitalise on the growing number of visitors to Central Otago and its desire to attract more permanent residents, it must put in place appropriate supporting infrastructure. Such development is likely to place a financial burden on a small ratepayer base.

A key issue for Naseby is the significant extra requirements on infrastructure during the summer period when the population increases to approximately 4-6,000. This puts stress on services such as water, rubbish disposal and safety of pedestrians moving around the town. Naseby has indicated it would like to increase its permanent population but should even a minimalist approach to development be taken such as the occupation of existing houses and building only on existing vacant sections, this will no doubt put pressure on the existing infrastructure and lead, in the future to demands for some improvement.

The various issues to do with water supply, refuse disposal, street lighting and footpaths need to be resolved by the community so as to meet the demands Naseby experiences as a place of permanent residence and visitor destination.

1. Roothing

Roothing is an integral part of any rural community; the ability to get around with ease is important. Also with the increasing importance of tourism to Naseby the need to ensure that visitors can safely access the area by roads becomes an issue as many visitors are not used to driving in New Zealand conditions.

Naseby has been bypassed by State Highway 85, which goes from Kyeburn to Ranfurly, but opinion has been expressed that Ridge and/or Channel Roads and/or Kyeburn Diggings Road and/or a small part of the Naseby Danseys Pass Rd should be sealed to enable quicker access to Naseby from the State Highway and encourage these to be the main entrances into town. The idea is to make a sealed loop into Naseby thus enhancing access to the town and the Maniototo overall. Before reaching such a decision, there is a requirement to assess the impact of improving the access which is likely to increase the number of visitors and a consequent effect on the quiet ambience of the town. It is also recognised that the Danseys Pass Road is an important link into the area and this road needs further upgrading with several narrow sections needing attention.

Footpaths, historic curb and channel, the need for stormwater channels and historic street lighting were specifically mentioned at the Workshop. It was considered that while these services needed to be further developed that they should be done so in keeping with the historic nature of the town. Having a comprehensive plan that addressed all these issues is suggested so that any upgrading can happen in a planned, coherent manner that is in sympathy with the heritage nature of the town. It was identified that a footpath from the town to the new ice rink needs to be created. Access to the swimming dam for

pedestrians has been identified as an issue with a possible solution being the creation of a footpath using the existing shortcut via Derg Street.

Concerns were also expressed at the speed of traffic at the entrances to town and there may be a requirement, not least for safety reasons, to slow the passage of traffic by lowering the present speed limit or extending the reduced speed zones. The speed in the town is also reflected in the noise concerns being caused by motorbikes using both formed and unformed roads. However this issue is primarily an enforcement concern.

It should be noted that Council works on roads on a district wide basis and conforms with Land Transport New Zealand policies. The roading programme is assessed on a yearly basis and any proposed roading work would need to be considered against other proposals. Council can review its speed limits annually. Transit New Zealand is responsible for issues concerning state highways.

Community Boards fund carpark, footpaths, kerb and channel work and any proposed works on these would be forwarded to the Board.

Objective

Have a roading network that meet the needs of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Assess the need and impact of sealing Ridge, Channel, Kyeburn Diggings and Naseby Danseys Pass roads.***
- ***Assess the speed limit through the town with a possible view to extending the reduced speed zones.***
- ***Develop a programme for footpath renewal, curb and channel replacement, stormwater disposal and street lighting that is in keeping with the historic nature of the town.***
- ***Look at developing a footpath to the ice skating/curling rinks and also to the swimming dam via Derg Street.***

2. Water and Wastewater.

The supply of water is critical for the development of any community. At Naseby the water is drawn from an irrigation race. The water flows straight into the treatment plant where it is filtered before going onto the houses. The supply in Naseby is gravity fed and thus requires no pumping. Common problems with the supply are colour and turbidity during the spring to summer period. Also in previous times the supply of water was affected in summer as the water allocated in the water race is fully utilised. Further development is likely to result in a demand which may exceed supply especially during the

summer period. The expense of up-grading the water supply is likely to be a contentious issue among the small rate payer base and could therefore prove to be an important factor when undertaking future planning.

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

Current Council policy is that water and wastewater systems are developed on a user pays basis. Only those receiving or who could potentially receive the service pay the costs involved. Likewise only those who would receive the service or potentially receive it would make the decision of whether a system is required and what the costs involved would be.

Objective

Provide water and wastewater systems that meet the needs of the community

Recommendations for action:

- ***Develop a strategy for the future of the water supply. Look at the impact this has on the future of the town.***

3. Refuse

Refuse collection and the disposal were identified as issues of concern for the community. Currently the village does have refuse collection via the wheelie bin service and this works well for those that live permanently in the area. The current wheelie bin service covers the Naseby township area but does not extend beyond the township. There is also a wheelie bin return system which gets your bin returned to your property by ringing 0800 432962. The contract for refuse collection is due to be revisited in 2008; however, individuals/businesses can hire private collection wheelie bins or skips. However it is noted for those that may be visiting over a weekend it is not particularly convenient to leave out a wheelie bin when you may not be back for many weeks.

Green waste disposal and recycling of used products have also been identified as lacking with materials having to be taken to the transfer station in Ranfurly.

Objective

Provide a refuse collection/disposal system that meet the needs of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Assess refuse collection and disposal needs for Naseby.***

4. Other infrastructure – e.g. Town Hall, public toilets.

Workshop participants expressed concern at the standard of toilet facilities in Naseby as this single matter is likely to leave a lasting impression on visitors. Concerns were expressed that while cleanliness of the toilet was not an issue the age of the toilets is a concern and the need for upgraded toilets at the swimming dam.

The Naseby Hall was identified as a key community facility and focal point of the community. The hall is a Council asset and is maintained by the local hall committee with the continued maintenance and upgrading of this facility supported by the community.

Objective

Maintain facilities in the area that meet the needs of locals and visitors alike.

Recommendations for action

- ***Naseby Vision liaise with Council regarding the provision of a new public toilet at the swimming dam.***
- ***Naseby Hall Committee liaise with Council on the future requirements of the hall.***

What is important to the Community?

From the community workshop the working party have attempted to identify which recommendations are priorities for the community. From these priorities, timelines for working on these recommendations can be developed. High = focus on in next 0-2 years - Low = focus on in 5years +. Compl = Completed.

Pg No	Recommendation:	Priority:
10a	Hold a Community Meeting each year, with representation from Naseby Vision, Central Otago District Council, Department of Conservation, Earnslaw One and Historic Places Trust, to discuss community ideals and work being undertaken in the area.	High
10b	Encourage permanent residents to reside in the town and thus retain local services.	Med
10c	The local community association continues to advocate, provide direction and support on behalf of the local area.	High
10d	Create a database of volunteers and their skills which can be called upon for community projects.	Med
11a	Council continue to provide the existing building for the General store and upgrade the building.	High
11b	Lobby for better telecommunications and broadband access for the area.	High
12a	Ongoing refurbishment and maintenance of the swimming dam	High
12b	Naseby Vision and Council identify potential recreation opportunities that will be in keeping with the intent of this Plan.	High
12c	Naseby Vision and Council hold discussions with the forest owners over access to current and future recreation opportunities.	High
12d	Assess the need for a day man in Naseby or alternatives to ensure local amenities are kept to an appropriate standard.	High
12e	Creation of a brochure for forest users outlining tracks in the area and code of conduct for users.	High
12f	Continued maintenance of the tennis courts.	High
13a	Regular review of the fire evacuation plan by representatives of the Fire Service, Rural Fire, Forest owner and community with clear communication back to residents and holiday makers of expectations during a fire.	High
13b	Investigate strategies to reduce the fire risk in the town and surrounding area.	High
14a	Development of a heritage trail linking into the district or regional touring	Med

	routes. This trail would be based on national standards for heritage trails/touring routes.	
14b	Development of a project to ensure historic buildings, sites and remnants are recognized, preserved and provide interpretation of the heritage aspects of the area.	High
15a	Assess and identify options for developing and maintaining local walkways in the area.	Med
15b	Establish local walkways with appropriate signage and interpretation.	Med
16a	Inform current and potential accommodation providers about visitor trends, and the quality of service appropriate to meeting those needs.	Low
16b	Assess is there available land, appropriate zoning combined with appropriate methods to influence designs for future accommodation.	High
16c	Explore the concept of a signature event for the area.	Med
16d	Establish a group to organise and run the New Years Day Family Fun Day.	Compl
19a	Identify the market that Naseby wishes to attract and any limitations that might be necessary to preserve the intent of this plan. From this information develop a marketing strategy for the area.	Med
19b	Create distinctive signage, in keeping with the new brand specifications, which explains the heritage and stories of the area.	High
19c	Update the brochure for Naseby which outlines the attractions and services in the area.	Med
21a	Council undertake and complete its Rural Study. This will help identify unique landscapes in the area and review the rules governing growth and development.	High
21b	Develop rules and guidelines for future sub-division and building construction in the Naseby area which acknowledge and support the intent of this Plan.	High
23a	Assess the need and impact of sealing Ridge, Channel, Kyeburn Diggings or a small part of Naseby Dansey Pass roads.	High
23b	Assess the speed limit through the town with a possible view to extending the reduced speed zones.	Med
23c	Develop a programme for footpath renewal (including new footpath from the town to the new ice rink), curb and channel replacement, stormwater disposal and street lighting that is in keeping with the historic nature of the town.	High
23d	Look at developing a footpath to the iceskating/curling rinks and also to the swimming dam via Derg Street.	High
24a	Develop a strategy for the future of the water supply. Look at the impact this	High

	has on the future of the town.	
24b	Assess refuse collection and disposal needs for Naseby.	High
25a	Naseby Vision liaise with Council regarding the provision of a new public toilet at the swimming dam.	High
25b	Naseby Hall Committee liaise with Council on the future requirements of the hall.	Med

Appendix 1: These are sites in the CODC Amended District Plan 2000.

SCHEDULE 19.4 : REGISTER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES, SITES & OBJECTS AND NOTABLE TREES

PART A : HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES, SITES AND OBJECTS

NO.	MAP NO	ITEM & LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	NZHPT DETAILS	
86	22	Cemetery , Naseby	Sections 93 & 99 Block I Naseby SD		
87	22	St Georges Church (Anglican) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Lot 2 DP 17211	2271	II
88	22	Church of the Sacred Heart (Catholic) , Foyle Street, Naseby	Lot 1 DP 22905	2265	II
89	22A	Town Hall , Leven Street, Naseby	Sections 95-97 Block I Town of Naseby		
90	22A	Ancient Briton Tavern , Leven Street, Naseby	Lots 2-4 DP 9467 and Sections 26 & 30 Block I Town of Naseby	3214	II
91	22A	Watchmaker's Shop , Leven Street, Naseby	Part Section 108 & Section 27 Block I Town of Naseby	2270	II
92	22A	Museum , Earne Street, Naseby	Part Section 59 Block I Town of Naseby	2268	II
93	22A	Royal Hotel , Earne Street, Naseby	Sections 60 & 78, 114 Block I Town of Naseby	2269	II
94	22A	War Memorial and Gun , Naseby	Sections 14-17 Block I Town of Naseby		
95	22A	Cottage (originally The Stables) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 208 and Part Section 57, 107 & 179 Block I Town of Naseby		
96	22A	All Nation's Store (original portion) , Earne Street, Naseby	Section 208 and Part Sections 57, 107 & 179 Block I Town of Naseby	2262	II
97	22A	Naseby Athenaeum , Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 18 Block II Town of Naseby	4369	I
98	22A	Post Office (former) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Sections 1 & 2 Part Sections 3 & 28 Block II Town of Naseby	2267	II
99	22A	Courthouse (former) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Section 74 Block II Town of Naseby	2266	II
99A	22A	Masonic Lodge	Lot 1 DP 10039		
100	22A	Presbyterian Church , Oughter Street, Naseby	Lot 2 DP 6605	2264	II
101	22A	Twin Cottage (1) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 6 Block II Town of Naseby	3215	II
102	22A	Twin Cottage (2) , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 6 Block II Town of Naseby	3216	II
103	22A	Wooden Cottage , Derwent Street, Naseby	Part Section 11 Block II Town of Naseby		
104	22A	Cottage , Derwent Street, Naseby	Lots 2-3 DP 9380 and Part Section 43-44 Block II Town of Naseby		
264	67	Gold Diggings , Kyeburn Diggings	Part Section 22 and Sections 26, 27 & 29 Block VI Kyeburn SD		
265	67	Danseys Pass Hotel , Danseys Pass Road	Section 4 Block VI Kyeburn SD		
266	67	Cemetery , Kyeburn Diggings	Sections 3 & 12 Block V Kyeburn SD		

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

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

APPENDIX 2 – FROM THE AMENDED CODC DISTRICT PLAN 2000.

Rules relating to Heritage Values in Naseby

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

Heritage Precinct

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

See **attached** maps.

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

- **Addition or Alterations**

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

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

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

- **Erection of New Structures**

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

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

- **The removal or demolition of buildings**

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

Heritage Buildings, Places and Objects and Notable Trees.

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

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

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

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

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

- Monkey Puzzle, Derwent Street

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

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

Resource Consent enables the Council to consider the following matters:

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

- **Resource Consent Fees Waived**

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

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

- **Archaeological Sites and Waahi Tapu**

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

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

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

Central Otago District Planning Maps

LEGEND

RESOURCE AREAS

- RU** Rural Resource Area
- R** Residential Resource Area
- B** Business Resource Area
- I** Industrial Resource Area
- RS** Rural Settlements Resource Area
- W** Water Surface and Margin Resource Area

DESIGNATIONS

- DS** Designation (Schedule 19.2)
- RS** Requirement (Schedule 19.2)

- LA** Limited Access Road
- SH** State Highway (Urban Map)
- SR** State Highway (Rural Map)

NOTES: 1. All legal rights are deemed to be designated.
2. All designated land is subject to underlying Resource Area provisions but apply where such land is to be used for a purpose other than the designated purpose.
3. Surface of any waterbody deemed to be in Water Surface and Margin Resource Area.
4. Contour lines are shown in brown.
5. Contour lines are shown in brown.
6. Contour lines are shown in brown.
7. Contour lines are shown in brown.
8. Contour lines are shown in brown.
9. Contour lines are shown in brown.
10. Contour lines are shown in brown.

HERITAGE VALUES

- HP** Heritage Precinct
- HO** Heritage Building, Place, Site or Object (Schedule 19.4)
- NT** Notable Tree (Schedule 19.4)
- HR** Historic Reserve (Schedule 19.10)
- AN** Area of Significant Natural Value (Schedule 19.8)
- OL** Area of Outstanding Landscape Value
- EP** Esplanade Provision (Schedule 19.9)
- NO** NoHoanga (Traditional Camping)

HAZARDS

- FP** Flood prone land (Schedule 19.11)
- MA** Mined Area (Urban Map)
- MR** Mined Area (Rural Map)
- AF** Active Geological Fault
- FA** Filled Area (including closed Landfill)
- AS** Area of Subsidence or Slippage
- HL** High Voltage Lines (See Rule 4.7.6 A (g))

SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

- SA** Scheduled Activities (Schedule 19.3)

OTHER NOTATIONS

- DB** District Boundary
- RA** Resource Area Boundary (where distinction required)
- RB** Resource Area Boundary underlining a Designation Requirement
- MA** Area subject to enlarged Planning Map
- RR** Rural Residential (See Rule 4.7.2 (b))
- RA** Rural Resource Area (1)-(12) (See Rule 4.7.2 (b))
- RA** Residential Resource Area (1)-(10) (See Rule 7.3.3 (b)(c))
- BA** Business Resource Area (1) (See Rule 8.1.5 (b))
- RA** Residential Resource Area (See Rule 7.3.4 (b)(c) - Sloping Sites)
- AP** Airport Protection Zone (See Rule 4.7.6 A (i))
- PR** Proposed Road Alignment
- AR** Actual position of formed road (For information purposes only)
- RS** Road to be Stopped
- BL** Building Line Restriction
- VR** Verandah Required (See Rule 6.3.4 (b))
- BF** Building Facades (See Rule 8.3.2 (b))
- BR** Bridge

11.4 RULES

Note: In considering a resource consent application under rules in this Plan, in the absence of specific policy in this Plan the Council may have regard to other policies related to assessment matters, including relevant policies in the Regional Policy Statement for Otago, and regional plans.

11.4.1 DISCRETIONARY (RESTRICTED) ACTIVITIES

*Cross Reference
Policy 11.3.1*

(a) Addition or Alterations of Structures

The addition, alteration, painting or repainting in a colour that is significantly different from the existing colour, recladding, covering or uncovering or any other changes to the external appearance of buildings, parts of buildings, stone fences, or other structures (including signs) located within a heritage precinct and visible from a road or any public place is a discretionary (restricted) activity, provided that for Historic Places Trust Category 1 buildings, Rule 14.7.1(a)(ii) shall apply.

Note:
Archaeological
sites are subject
to Rule 14.7.4.

Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the following matters -

1. The external design and appearance of the building or structure (including the materials and colour) used,
 2. The scale of the addition or alteration in relation to existing development, and/or development which occurred when the dominant scale of development within the precinct was established, and
 3. The provision of yards,
- and how the above matters impact upon the heritage values of the precinct.

(b) Erection of New Structures

The erection of any new building or structure (including signs, fences and areas of hard standing) with frontage to or that are visible from a road or any public place within a heritage precinct is a discretionary (restricted) activity.

Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the following matters -

1. The external design and appearance of the building or structure (including the material and external colour used),
2. The scale of the building in relation to existing development and/or development which occurred when the dominant scale of development within the precinct was established,
3. The provision of yards, services, parking and access associated with the development, and
4. Landscaping required to mitigate visual effects of hard standing areas,

and how the above matters impact upon the heritage values of the precinct.

(c) **Establishment of New Plantings in St Bathans**

New plantings on vacant sites within the St Bathans heritage precinct shall be a discretionary (restricted) activity.

Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to whether the planting (including its type and size) complements or is consistent with the historical character and value of the heritage precinct.

Reason

These activities have the potential to compromise the historic values and character of the identified precincts. By identifying the activity as a discretionary (restricted) activity Council is recognising that the issues of relevance relate to design and compatibility with the heritage values of the precinct only. No other matter needs to be considered in assessing applications under this rule.

11.4.1 (cont'd)

Cross Reference
Policy 11.3.3

11.4.1A INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED

In addition to any information required to be provided in terms of Clause 1.2.7 and Schedule 19.1, any application made for an activity in terms of Rule 11.4.1(a), (b) and (c) above shall be accompanied by plans drawn to scale and explanatory documentation to fully describe:

- (i) The position of all proposed buildings, additions or alterations or any other structure, and of any existing building, fence or other structure.
- (ii) The materials to be used for exterior cladding or recladding or for the finish of any building, addition or alteration, fence, sign or other structure.
- (iii) The colours to be used to finish any building, addition or alteration, fence, sign or other structure, or for painting or repainting.
- (iv) The elevation of any buildings and addition or alteration including facades visible from any road or public place.
- (v) The location and species of any landscaping or plantings proposed on a site.

11.4.2 DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

The removal or demolition of buildings, parts of buildings, stone walls or other structures within a heritage precinct shall be a discretionary activity except as provided by Rule 14.7.1(a)(i) (page 14:15)

Reason

There must be strong justification for removal or demolition of buildings or structures such as stone walls within heritage precincts. Justification may include public safety issues or that the building or structure is not one that contributes to the historic values of the precinct. This must be determined on a case by case basis.

Cross Reference
Policy 11.3.2

14.7 RULES

Note: In considering a resource consent application under rules in this Plan, in the absence of specific policy in this Plan the Council may have regard to other policies related to assessment matters, including relevant policies in the Regional Policy Statement for Otago, and regional plans.

14.7.1 HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES & OBJECTS

(a) Registered Items with NZ Historic Places Trust Category I Classification

*Cross Reference
Policies 14.4.2,
14.4.3, 14.4.4*

- (i) The removal or demolition of a building or structure identified in Part A of Schedule 19.4 as an item having a NZ Historic Places Trust classification of Category I is a non-complying activity.
- (ii) Any alteration or addition (including any sign) to a building or structure identified in Part A of Schedule 19.4 as an item having a NZ Historic Places Trust classification of Category I is a discretionary activity.

(b) Registered Items with a NZ Historic Places Trust Category II Classification and Other Items Listed

- (i) Any exterior alteration or addition (including any sign) to a building or structure identified in Part A of Schedule 19.4 as an item that has a NZ Historic Places Trust classification of Category II or is otherwise listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4 is a discretionary (restricted) activity.

Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to the effects the exterior alteration or addition will have on the heritage values of the item.
- (ii) The removal or demolition of a building or structure identified in Part A of Schedule 19.4 as an item that has a NZ Historic Places Trust classification of Category II or is otherwise listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4 is a discretionary activity.

Reason

Items with a NZ Historic Places Trust classification of Category I are places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value. This is the highest classification in terms of the NZ Historic Places Trust. This has been recognised by identifying the removal or demolition of such items as a non-complying activity. Removal or demolition of heritage items that are not Category I and the alteration and addition to the Category I items has been identified as a discretionary activity as there may well be valid reasons why a heritage item needs to be demolished (for example, public safety) or altered (for example, to enable sympathetic use of a building).

Note: All items in Schedule 19.4 are identified on the planning maps.

14.7.2 NOTABLE TREES

- (i) The removal of any tree identified in the register in Part B of Schedule 19.4 except where that tree has died of natural causes is a discretionary activity.
- (ii) The following works that involve a tree or a group of trees listed in the register in Part B of Schedule 19.4 shall be a discretionary (restricted) activity:
 - (a) Significant trimming of the tree

*Cross Reference
Policy 14.4.5*

Note this does not include the regular or seasonal trimming or maintenance of any tree undertaken by hand operated saws or pruning shears in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices.

- (b) The construction of any building or laying of overhead or underground services within the drip line of any identified tree whether on the site or not.
- (c) Impervious paving within the drip line of any identified tree.
- (d) The addition or excavation of soil within the drip line of any identified tree in a way that alters soils levels or the water table.
- (e) Discharge or dispersal of any hazardous substance within the drip line of any identified tree.

Council shall restrict the exercise of its discretion to:

1. The impact on the health of the tree.
2. The effect on the form and appearance of the tree.
3. Issues of public safety.
4. Values of the tree as described in Clause 14.5.2.

Reason

Discretionary activity status for removal of such trees will allow full consideration of the effect the removal will have on amenity values of the neighbourhood.

Works that do not remove the tree but which will impact on a listed tree have been identified as discretionary (restricted) activities. This enables consideration of resource consent applications to focus on the health of the tree, the appearance of the tree and public safety. Where such works are minor or essential for public safety notification would not be needed.

14.7.3 HISTORIC RESERVES

Any work or activity (including the renovation or restoration of historic buildings or structures) undertaken by persons or bodies (including the Crown) on or within the land identified in Schedule 19.10 as an historic reserve or protected private land for historic purposes or land held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and those other Acts specified in the First Schedule of that Act for historic purposes, is a permitted activity provided that,

*Cross Reference
Policy 14.4.7*

1. Such works are consistent with the particular Act under which the land is held, or any management strategy or plan developed under that Act.
2. Such works are consistent with the general rules of this plan and the rules of the Resource Area that applies to the site.
2. Notice is given to Council at least 20 working days prior to the carrying out of any such work or activity that outlines the intention and nature of the work or activity and how it complies with the matters referred to in this rule, at least 20 working days prior to the commencement of the work or activity.

14.7.3 *continues*

Any activity that does not comply with this rule and the erection of any building on an historic reserve or protected private land for historic purposes shall be considered as a discretionary activity.

Reason

The rules relating to resource use within these lands are generally set out by the relevant Act. Therefore Council need only intervene when the objectives of the Act are not being achieved or there is a significant effect generated outside the boundary of the land concerned.

14.7.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND WAAHI TAPU (SACRED SITES)

(i) Archaeological Sites

Where any activity disturbs or identifies the presence of an archaeological site, all work shall cease, and the following process shall be followed:

- (a) Where the site is registered or the find or site includes kōiwi tangata (unidentified human remains) Rule 14.7.4 (ii) and/or (iii) shall apply.
- (b) Where the site is not registered or kōiwi tangata do not occur, the provisions of Sections 9 to 21 of the Historic Places Act 1993 shall apply.

(ii) Registered Sites (refer Part A - Schedule 19.4)

Any activity that is likely to modify or disturb or affect any archaeological site or wāhi tapu site listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4 shall be considered as a non-complying activity.

Note: the provisions of Section 9 to 21 of the Historic Places Act 1993, will also apply to these activities.

Cross Reference
Section 3
Manawhonga
(see Method
3.5.3)
Policy 14.4.6

(iii) Kōiwi Tangata (unidentified human skeletal remains)

Where kōiwi tangata are found, disturbed or unearthed the work or activity shall immediately cease and the following course of action shall be adopted:

- (a) Contact the office of Kai Tahu ki Otago Limited or any point of contact that may be agreed from time to time (see Clause 3.8 page 3:15 for contact details).
- (b) Contact the New Zealand Police.
- (c) Contact the NZ Historic Places Trust.

The subsequent procedure for managing the find shall be in accordance with Kai Tahu Kōwhiri Tangata (Human Remains) Policy June 1993 (see reference in Reason below) as exercised by the appropriate runanga and also with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993.

14.7.4(iii)
(cont'd)

If the runanga agrees that the remains should be removed, then this shall be completed under appropriate tikanga by the runanga. (Note: No resource consent is necessary for this process. The requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993 apply.)

Reason

Registered archaeological sites represent the most significant examples of archaeological sites in the District while wāhi tapu are of extreme importance to Iwi. Urupa (burial sites) are the most important of all wāhi tapu. While Urupa are given protection under the Historic Places Act 1993, the Maori Affairs Act 1953 and the Resource Management Act, these Acts can be overridden by other legislation and consequently there is no absolute protection that Kai Tahu consider appropriate.

Part A of Schedule 19.4 includes known wāhi tapu sites in the District. With respect to wāhi tapu not listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4 or discovered once work has commenced, Kai Tahu's protocol for dealing with the remains of their ancestors prevail. This is set out in the Kai Tahu Kōwhiri Tangata (Human Remains) Policy June 1993 (see page 144 of the Kai Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan - 1995) and will be implemented by the relevant runanga.

A resource consent is only needed where archaeological sites are listed in Part A of Schedule 19.4. In all other circumstances the process to be followed is set down by the Historic Places Act. The plan identifies this process for the information of resource users.

* the protocol between Kai Tahu Ki Otago and the council will be followed. The protocol emphasises the importance of consultation between applicants and Kai Tahu Ki Otago and pre-application consultation is encouraged. With respect to Kōwhiri Tangata...

consent
order
issued
19/12/01