

CHAPTER 10: SIGNIFICANT NATURAL VALUES AND HISTORIC HERITAGE

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10.0 INTRODUCTION

Tasman District's combination of natural and cultural features is unique. Much of its distinctive character is derived from these features.

The Act requires the Council to have regard to the intrinsic value of ecosystems, the recognition and protection of heritage values of sites, buildings, places or areas, and the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values. There is a duty to provide for the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and outstanding natural features.

Many significant habitats, particularly within the District's lowland areas, have been extensively modified over the years through human activity involving vegetation clearance, and weed and pest infestation. The protection of remaining sites from such threats is important in terms of safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the District's indigenous ecosystems. There is further discussion on the character and values of the margins of the coast, rivers and lakes in Chapter 8 and land disturbance in Chapter 12.

Heritage buildings, places and objects are also valued components of the District's identity. Archaeological sites, including sites of significance to Māori (wāhi tapu) also form part of the cultural heritage of the District. However there is generally little visible evidence of these sites, many of which are along the coast.

For sites of significance to Māori, the Act requires that particular attention be paid to the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites wāhi tapu, and other taonga. Also relevant is the general obligation under the Act to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 empowers Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to register heritage resources. The purpose of the New Zealand Heritage List is to inform the public generally, and notify landowners in particular, of the nature of heritage resources; and to assist such resources to be protected under the Resource Management Act 1991. In respect of archaeological sites (including those sites of significance to Māori), the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides for the protection of sites associated with human activity before 1900, and includes a process whereby application must be made to destroy, damage or modify an archaeological site.

Heritage in Tasman District has been separated into buildings and structures, natural areas, protected trees, archaeological sites, and sites of significance to Māori - most of which may be archaeological sites.

10.1 BIODIVERSITY AND INDIGENOUS ECOSYSTEMS

10.1.1 Issues

The key issues are:

- 10.1.1.1** Unmodified indigenous habitat outside National Parks is now limited in the District. The indigenous species that live in these habitats are finite and susceptible to decline through:
- predation and competition with introduced species
 - hybridisation with introduced species.

Such habitat is vulnerable to removal, damage or deterioration through continued land development and invasion by weeds especially when habitat is fragmented. On the other hand some areas of previously farmed land is now regenerating. To enable the survival of these

plant and wildlife areas the Council seeks a cooperative approach between the Council, other agencies, landowners and the wider community and will assist with fencing and pest control where appropriate. Some types of natural habitat are poorly represented in the National Parks of the district.

Studies by the former Wildlife Service and the Department of Conservation indicate priorities for the protection of habitat should include:

- (a) alluvial coastal forest sites
- (b) all other remnants of coastal forest (eg Sandhills Creek) and alluvial lowland forest
- (c) all forest on special geological formations (eg Tarakohe limestone)
- (d) all freshwater wetlands that have some indigenous vegetation
- (e) margins of swamps and estuaries and lowland springfed creeks
- (f) natural dune and shrub communities
- (g) herb fields on coastal bluffs
- (h) corridor areas to connect larger areas of forest (eg Tophouse and Takaka Hill)
- (i) vegetation islands that can be restored to become sanctuaries
- (j) habitats of threatened or rare species.

These priorities will form the basis of further investigation and assessment to determine sites of significant natural value.

10.1.2 Objective

Protection and enhancement of indigenous biological diversity and integrity of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems, communities and species.

10.1.3 Policies

Refer to Policy set 8.2.

Refer to Rule sections 17.5 – 17.8, 18.1, 18.2, 18.5, 18.6.

- 10.1.3.1 To recognise and protect indigenous vegetation and habitats and individual trees which are of significant scientific, wildlife and botanical value assessed according to criteria in Schedules 10B and 10C.
- 10.1.3.2 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity of the District's indigenous ecosystems, including significant natural areas, from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development of land.
- 10.1.3.3 To foster community responsibility for the protection of the indigenous habitat values of the district.
- 10.1.3.4 To encourage the long term protection of indigenous ecosystems by assisting in the provision of information to the community, landowners and managers on the location and appropriateness of land management practices.
- 10.1.3.5 In the Takaka Eastern Golden Bay Area, to ensure that:
 - (a) settlement patterns and land use activities do not adversely affect natural heritage values;
 - (b) areas that have high natural heritage values are protected from inappropriate development;

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- (c) new housing development is located within suitable areas, specifically defined for the purpose of settlement, that will not result in adverse effects on natural heritage;
- (d) residential development opportunities are considered where there may be net gains for the environment, such as permanent land covenants, legal protection notices, esplanade reserves and indigenous vegetation restoration programmes;
- (e) the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins are assessed as part of any structure planning exercise, and maintained or enhanced through the rezoning of land for residential or rural-residential purposes;
- (f) opportunities for the enhancement of natural heritage values within any subdivision or development are pursued.

10.1.20 Methods of Implementation

10.1.20.1 Regulatory

- (a) Identifying and listing protected trees and significant natural areas by reference to criteria in Schedules 10B and 10C.
- (b) Rules relating to the alteration of significant natural areas and protected trees.
- (c) Rules relating to the destruction or removal of indigenous forest and indigenous vegetation.
- (d) Information requirements on habitat values in resource consent applications.
- (e) Rules requiring special building setbacks adjoining Conservation, Recreation and Open Space Zones.
- (f) Rules regulating the diversion and take of water from wetlands.

10.1.20.2 Investigations

- (a) Investigate the ecological values including biological diversity, representativeness and other attributes of remnant natural areas, assess the significance of areas, and develop and maintain an information base, in consultation with affected landowners and other interested parties.
- (b) Develop in consultation with landowners, community and environmental interests, government agencies and expert advisers, a collaborative process to develop priorities and methods for the protection of significant natural values.
- (c) Initiate appropriate amendments to the Plan as a result of investigations, assessments, and the development of priorities and methods under methods (a) and (b), within three years following the operative status of this chapter in the Plan.

10.1.20.3 Education and Advocacy

- (a) Implement a programme of public education and advocate for the protection of significant natural values of the district.
- (b) Provision of free or subsidised technical advice from Council staff on specimen trees and the restoration of significant natural values.
- (c) Community awards for preservation activities or protection of sites.

10.1.20.4 Works and Services

- (a) Acquisition of reserves.
- (b) Land exchanges.
- (c) Implementation of the Regional Pest Management Strategy.
- (d) Arboricultural services for Category A and B protected trees.

10.1.20.5 Financial Incentives

- (a) Consideration of financial assistance to projects that protect or enhance significant natural features.
- (b) Consideration of rates relief on covenanted land.
- (c) Consideration of bonds to ensure development on sites near significant habitats avoids damage and if damage occurs funds to remedy.

10.1.30 Principal Reasons and Explanation

The District has a diverse range of habitats particularly within the three National Parks in the District. However some habitats are poorly represented in protected areas and these have been discussed in Issue 10.1.1.1. The Council has a responsibility to recognise and provide for the protection of significant habitats and the assistance of landowners and other interested parties will be required to ensure such areas may be enjoyed by future generations. It is acknowledged that some further work is required on the representativeness of the habitats that remain today. Schedule 10C gives the criteria used to determine significant natural areas listed in the Plan.

Specimen trees have also been listed in the Plan. The criteria used for assessment are given in Schedule 10B. Trees listed under Schedule 16.13B have been classified on a points system devised and recognised by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. Category A trees are the best examples of their kind and the most significant in the District.

Wherever possible the Council will try to avoid the need to remove, fell or destroy listed trees. To this end, incentives will be available to landowners on a case-by-case basis to encourage the retention of listed trees. Free qualified advice is offered to any listed tree owner and subsidised assistance for arboricultural and maintenance work is available to Category A and B tree owners.

10.1.40 Performance Monitoring Indicators

- 10.1.40.1 Number of specimen trees or significant natural areas damaged or destroyed.
- 10.1.40.2 Number and outcome of resource consents for modification to significant natural areas and indigenous forest.
- 10.1.40.3 Changes in vegetation cover over time via satellite imagery and geographic information systems.
- 10.1.40.4 Number of properties granted rates relief or assistance with physical management.
- 10.1.40.5 Number and extent of areas of indigenous vegetation or habitat acquired as reserves or protected through covenants or other private land agreements.
- 10.1.40.6 Number of sustainable forest management plans or permits.

10.2 HISTORIC HERITAGEC16 9/09
Op 8/12**10.2.1 Issues**

- 10.2.1.1 Historic resources are finite. Buildings are other structures that are vulnerable to removal, damage or deterioration. Special techniques are needed to protect them for the present and the future inhabitants of the District, while allowing communities to grow and change. Archaeological sites are particularly sensitive to damage from activity that

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modifies the existing ground level or subsoil in any way. Activities such as building development, land clearance, excavation, levelling or the formation of roads and tracks may irreversibly damage or destroy archaeological sites.

10.2.1.2 Historic heritage sites include archaeological sites, and sites of significance to the cultural values of manawhenua iwi, including wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas. Development activity, such as buildings or land disturbance on or near cultural heritage sites or within areas that are known to be highly likely to contain such sites, can result in the modification, damage or destruction of sites of cultural heritage significance. Development activities on or near any wāhi tapu may have an adverse effect on the wairua, or other cultural or spiritual values held by iwi for the wāhi tapu.

10.2.1.3 There is a degree of uncertainty with the information about many listed cultural heritage sites (including accuracy of location, extent and potential significance), and also about the location and extent of potential sites that are currently uninvestigated and their archaeological significance largely unknown to landowners, iwi, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and the Council.

A significant upgrading of the information about known sites has been carried out by Council over the past several years, and an electronic database of categories of known sites has been developed for public and Council use. However, some uncertainties remain, and the process of improvement is ongoing. There will be amended Plan provisions for cultural heritage management as new information is processed in the database.

Schedule 16.13C includes all those cultural heritage sites which are afforded protection through Plan provisions. These sites are also shown in the planning maps in a separate series of Special Maps. (Volume 2 of the Plan.)

10.2.1.4 Under the Resource Management Act, Council has the statutory responsibility to recognise and provide for the protection of cultural heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. As matters of national importance, Council must also ensure the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral links, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has the statutory responsibility for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This includes managing any destruction, damage or modification of archaeological sites under the archaeological authority process.

10.2.2 Objective

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Appropriate protection, management and enhancement of historic heritage, including cultural heritage sites, heritage buildings and structures, and protected trees, for their contribution to the character, identity, wairua, and visual amenity of the District.

10.2.3 Policies

Refer to Rule sections 16.3, 18.1.

10.2.3.1 To recognise and protect those buildings, objects and places situated in the District that are of historic, architectural or landmark value to the community, assessed according to the criteria in Schedule 10A.

10.2.3.2 To reduce the risk of modification, damage or destruction of cultural heritage sites arising from subdivision, use and development activities.

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| 10.2.3.3 | To encourage that where an activity may modify, damage or destroy a cultural heritage site that is an archaeological site, an authority to do this has been obtained under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. | C16 9/09
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| 10.2.3.4 | To ensure that where an activity that requires a resource consent will have an adverse effect on the wairua or other cultural or spiritual values associated with a wāhi tapu, that activity has been approved by manawhenua iwi as an affected party. | |
| 10.2.3.5 | To encourage alternative use of heritage buildings and structures where that will assist their preservation and maintenance. | |
| 10.2.3.6 | To foster community responsibility for the cultural heritage values of the District. | |
| 10.2.3.7 | In the Takaka Eastern Golden Bay Area, to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) settlement patterns and land use activities do not adversely affect cultural heritage values, including sites that have archaeological significance to both Maori and Pakeha occupation; (b) areas that have cultural heritage values are physically and legally protected from inappropriate subdivision and land use development; (c) opportunities for the legal and physical protection of cultural sites of significance within any subdivision or development are pursued. | C8 7/07
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| 10.2.3.8 | To be responsive and collaborative in the generation, sharing and management of information about cultural heritage sites that have archaeological significance or other cultural heritage value, and accordingly to work with manawhenua iwi, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the New Zealand Archaeological Association, Department of Conservation and landowners in managing cultural heritage site information. | C16 9/09
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| 10.2.3.9 | To work with manawhenua iwi in the sharing and management of information about cultural heritage sites that are of Maori origin, including wāhi tapu. | |
| 10.2.3.10 | To take into account uncertainties associated with the accuracy and quality of information, in the verification, storage, listing and map representation of cultural heritage sites, and the appropriate use of that information in the management and protection of those sites. | |
| 10.2.3.11 | To design and implement appropriate processes, tools and methods for the verification, storage, listing and map representation of cultural heritage sites that are responsive to the discovery of new cultural heritage sites and new information about already known sites. | |
| 10.2.3.12 | To ensure that information about listed cultural heritage sites is publicly accessible. | |
| 10.2.3.13 | To raise community awareness about the values associated with cultural heritage sites and the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities that might result in the modification, damage or destruction of such sites. | |
| 10.2.3.14 | To exercise Council’s statutory responsibilities by facilitating effective communication between landowners, manawhenua iwi, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the New Zealand Archaeological Association, over the management of activities that have the potential to have an adverse effect on cultural heritage sites, for the purpose of appropriately protecting, managing and enhancing cultural heritage values. | |
| 10.2.3.15 | To account for the values of manawhenua iwi by acknowledging the manawhenua iwi as kaitiaki in relation to cultural heritage sites of significance to Maori in the District. | |

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| 10.2.3.16 | To facilitate the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage values by encouraging the maintenance and repair of listed cultural heritage sites. | C16 9/09
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| 10.2.3.17 | To support landowners and developers in the management of accidental discovery of archaeological artefacts and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga authority process. | |
| 10.2.3.18 | To identify cultural heritage precincts, where there is a high incidence of cultural heritage sites and high risk of discovery of previously unknown archaeological evidence. | |
| 10.2.3.19 | To ensure that highly significant cultural heritage sites are maintained, protected or enhanced. | |
| 10.2.3.20 | To recognise and protect those archaeological sites or sites of significance to Maori that are included in the New Zealand Heritage List. | |

10.2.20 Methods of Implementation [10.1.20 Proposed]

10.2.20.1 Regulatory

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| (a) | Identifying and listing heritage buildings and structures, by reference to the criteria in Schedule 10A. | |
| (b) | Rules relating to the major and minor alteration or removal of listed heritage buildings and structures. | |
| (c) | Rules that encourage the applicant to obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga where the proposed activity may modify, damage, or destroy a cultural heritage site. | C16 9/09
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| (d) | Rules which make provision for the setting aside of esplanade reserves or creating esplanade strips as a means of protecting archaeological sites, or sites of significance to Māori. | |
| (e) | Rules that require a resource consent to be obtained for development activities that may have an adverse effect on a listed cultural heritage site or precinct that is a wāhi tapu site or area. | C16 9/09
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| (f) | Rules that enable the exercise of matauranga and kaitiakitanga of manawhenua iwi over listed cultural heritage sites that are wāhi tapu or wāhi tapu area. | |
| (g) | Rules that require information to be submitted with applications for resource consents, which assesses the location and significance of values associated with cultural heritage sites and precincts, where there is a risk of the activity having an adverse effect on cultural heritage values. | |
| (h) | Rules that require the effective protection or appropriate management of listed cultural heritage sites or precincts through subdivision processes, where there is co-location of development and cultural heritage sites. | |
| (i) | Ensuring compliance with rules by monitoring activities around listed cultural heritage sites, and taking enforcement action for continued non-compliance or significant offences. | |
| (j) | Require the effective protection or appropriate management of listed cultural heritage sites through pre-zone and zoning Plan change processes, to avoid adverse effects on the future development on cultural heritage sites. | |
| (k) | Encourage protection and enhancement of cultural heritage values by allowing maintenance and repair works associated with any listed cultural heritage site without the requirement for a resource consent. | |

10.2.20.2 Information ManagementC16 9/09
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- (a) Maintain a publicly available database showing all known cultural heritage sites in the Tasman District.
- (b) Actively pursue improvements to the cultural heritage sites database to enhance the accuracy and location of, and certainty and knowledge about, cultural heritage values in the Tasman District. In particular carry out further investigation into wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas; cultural heritage precincts and Maori horticulture sites. Amend Plan provisions, including cultural heritage sites listed under Schedule 16.13C, through a Plan Change process, when new information has been processed.
- (c) Encouraging landowner involvement in the sharing of information about archaeological sites.
- (d) Establishing clear and transparent in-house processes within the Council in the management of cultural heritage sites information and its use in the management of activities that may modify, damage or destroy a listed cultural heritage site.
- (e) Utilising information gathered through consents processes where new information about cultural heritage sites is obtained.

10.2.20.3 Education and Advocacy

- (a) Implementation of a programme of public education and advocate for the protection of heritage resources, including their restoration, and including the protection of significant archaeological sites, and sites of significance to Māori.
- (b) Promotion of heritage trails, walks and tours.
- (c) Preparation of pamphlets, design guides, articles on local heritage resources and the role of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- (d) Provision of free or subsidised technical advice from Council staff regarding archaeological sites, sites of significance to Māori, and other heritage resources, including restoration.
- (e) Establishment of a Council Heritage Committee as a forum for contact with the community. The work of the Committee may involve some of the education and advocacy strategies referred to above and funding allocation (*see (e) below under "Financial"*).
- (f) Community awards for preservation activities or protection of sites.
- (g) Advocacy to statutory agencies such as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the Department of Conservation for funds to assist in the purchase of land and the development of strategies and methods for protecting heritage values.
- (h) Providing and communicating information that clearly outlines the legal requirements, process steps and likely costs associated with the potential modification, damage and destruction of listed cultural heritage sites, and previously unknown sites discovered by accident through any development activity.
- (i) Providing and communicating information about the Council's cultural heritage sites database, including public access to it and how the database information will be maintained, updated and used in the management and protection of cultural heritage sites.
- (j) Facilitating positive communication between landowners, consent holders and other parties, such as manawhenua iwi, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and the New Zealand Archaeological Association, who have an interest in the protection and management of cultural heritage sites.

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- (k) Ensuring that the responsibility and accountability for education and awareness initiatives, about cultural heritage sites information and management initiatives, is clearly defined within Council.
- (l) Recognition and support for the role of iwi monitors in providing information, and facilitating community awareness and education about cultural heritage sites that are wāhi tapu or wāhi tapu areas.

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10.2.20.4 Works and Services

- (a) Acquisition of reserves to protect heritage resources.
- (b) Land exchanges specific to individual cases.

10.2.20.5 Financial Incentives

- (a) Financial assistance to projects that protect or enhance natural and built heritage features and values, archaeological sites, and sites of significance to Māori in the District.
- (b) Establishment of a heritage fund to form a basis for the financial commitment which may be required in the event of a heritage order being imposed and/or to make grants to groups for specific heritage projects.
- (c) Rates relief for heritage resources or sites which are registered either by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or in the Plan.

10.2.30 Principal Reasons and Explanation

To meet the objective it is necessary to identify all the buildings, objects and sites that have heritage value in the District and define their level of significance. For buildings and structures, this has been done with the assistance of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Department of Conservation, residents and various scientific studies.

Schedule 10A gives the criteria for listing significant built heritage items. Different levels of protection apply to the two categories of heritage items depending on the heritage value and significance of the resource. Category I and Category II heritage buildings and structures are listed in Schedule 16.13A.

New items will be added to the Plan by way of a Plan Change.

It is not possible to accurately identify all archaeological and Māori sites in the District and to include them in a schedule in the Plan. Therefore, only the sites which have been listed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, for which information is available on the location of the site, its nature and significance, are listed in the Plan for protection. The current knowledge of archaeological sites and sites of significance to Māori in the District is incomplete and there is a need to better understand the significance of sites and site risks, to form a basis for any future protection. Provision of an esplanade reserve or an esplanade strip may protect an archaeological site, or site of significance to Māori (in addition to fulfilling one of the purposes of Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991).

There is limited funding (both locally and nationally) for protection of heritage items, for example, maintenance or restoration of buildings.

The statutory role of the Council in protecting heritage resources is made easier if the public is supportive and informed. It is preferable that privately owned sites, buildings and structures are voluntarily protected where possible. Owners require finance and specialised knowledge to do this. The Council and other bodies such as corporate entities can provide assistance to owners of heritage items listed in the Plan, acknowledging that there can be extra costs incurred in owning and protecting such items. The assistance can be in the form of financial assistance, services, advice, or in some circumstances, purchase or land exchange.

The Tasman District Cultural Heritage Sites database is based on the records collected and maintained by the New Zealand Archaeological Association. This information is regularly updated. The Cultural Heritage Sites database will be regularly updated taking into account changes to the NZAA records, and the findings of any other relevant research. From time to time Plan changes will be necessary to update information contained within Schedule 16.13C and any relevant planning maps once new information has been processed.

The protection of cultural heritage sites should involve consideration of various forms of protection. Examples include the use of consent notices that ensure sites are identified on land titles, or the use of specific consent conditions that require the indefinite recognition and protection of values. The overall aim is to ensure that building works and land disturbance activities do not adversely affect the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga, and protect cultural heritage from inappropriate development in order to meet the statutory requirements of Section 6 (e) and (f) of the Resource Management Act.

Sites that are particularly significant are listed within Schedule 16.13C. These sites were identified within 'Heritage Assessment of Archaeological Sites in the Tasman District' (Karen Greig, 2007).

10.2.40 Performance Monitoring Indicators

- 10.2.40.1 Number of archaeological sites or heritage buildings damaged or destroyed.
- 10.2.40.2 Satisfaction of tangata whenua with procedures.

10.3 ADVERSE EFFECTS FROM ADJOINING ACTIVITIES

10.3.1 Issue

- 10.3.1.1 Significant natural areas, including those already in formal protection (such as national parks) can be adversely affected by activities on adjoining areas.

10.3.2 Objective

Protection of the relationship a heritage resource or significant habitat may have with adjacent land.

10.3.3 Policies

*Refer to Policy set 5.1.
Refer to Rule section 16.3.*

- 10.3.3.1 To control the subdivision of land containing listed heritage items to prevent the separation of any land that is closely associated with the significance or value of a built heritage resource or that requires retention of special natural features.
- 10.3.3.2 To provide opportunities in association with subdivisions to create special purpose allotments that secure protection of heritage, specimen trees, special habitats or biological corridors.
- 10.3.3.3 To control the subdivision of land to ensure that there is no damage or destruction of archaeological sites, or sites of significance to Māori as part of the subdivision process; and to ensure that these sites are not unnecessarily or unreasonably separated.

10.3.20 Methods of Implementation

10.3.20.1 Regulatory

- (a) Rules relating to:
- the subdivision of land with built heritage items
 - the setting aside of esplanade reserves or strips on subdivision of coastal or riparian areas with significant natural values or archaeological or Māori site values.
- (b) Rules relating to individually recognised archaeological sites.

10.3.30 Principal Reasons and Explanation

The value and appreciation of a heritage item can be affected by the spaciousness of its surroundings. When considering proposals for development and subdivision in the vicinity of a listed heritage building, special attention will be given to the need to protect its setting and where appropriate, to prevent the subdivision of its surrounding grounds, especially where there are Category I buildings and/or heritage trees on the site. The subdivision process is seen as an opportunity for securing through covenanting or some similar device, the protection of significant heritage items, for example, natural features.

For archaeological sites and sites of significance to Māori, it is important that there is no damage or destruction as a result of the subdivision process. Rules are an important means of ensuring that damage or destruction does not occur. In addition to protecting the resource, it is appropriate to ensure that archaeological sites or sites of significance to Māori are not unnecessarily or unreasonably separated. In some circumstances there is an integral relationship between a number of sites.

10.3.40 Performance Monitoring Indicators

- 10.3.40.1 Complaints about the loss of setting of heritage sites or areas as a result of subdivision or building.

10.50 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS ANTICIPATED

- 10.50.1 Identification and protection of natural and built heritage items, including buildings, habitats and representative examples of trees of value to the community.
- 10.50.2 Protection of those archaeological sites included in the New Zealand Heritage List.
- 10.50.3 Protection of archaeological sites and sites of significance to Māori, where they are located in areas identified as having a clustering of existing sites, or likely to include unknown sites.
- 10.50.4 Raised public awareness of the value of heritage items and owners' responsibility to protect them.
- 10.50.5 Protection of archaeological sites and sites of significance to Māori that are significant components of the heritage of the District.
- 10.50.6 The setting of heritage buildings is retained.
- 10.50.7 Raised public awareness of the value of heritage items and significant natural values to the District and of owners' and other agencies' opportunities to protect them.
- 10.50.8 The relationship between archaeological sites or sites of significance to Māori and the surrounding land, and between interrelated sites, is retained following land subdivision.

SCHEDULES**Schedule 10A: Criteria for Listing Heritage Buildings and Structures**

Any one or more of the following criteria need to be met for a building or structure to be listed.

1. Historical Significance

The building, object or area has a strong association with significant people or events or is important as a reflection of social patterns of its time.

2. Architectural Significance

The building, object or area is a notable example of a particular style, architecture, or period, or display, craftsmanship, artistry and technology of intrinsic interest or, by virtue of its design, conforms to a past or present sense of beauty.

3. Group Significance

Individual buildings, objects or areas that combine to form an area of community importance, or historical or architectural merit. Items within the group need to be of significance in themselves, but their significance is such that their loss or change would diminish the significance of the group.

4. Landmark Significance

The building, object or area makes an important contribution to the identity of the neighbourhood or road in which it is sited by virtue of its situation, silhouette, bulk, colour or texture.

5. Scientific Significance

The building, object or place is of archaeological or scientific importance.

Schedule 10B: Criteria for Listing Protected Trees

Any one or more of the following criteria need to be met for a tree to be listed.

Category A

1. Any tree nationally outstanding for its size (height, diameter or canopy spread).
2. Any rare tree species which is an outstanding example.
3. Any tree which has national value through its unique location.
4. Any tree which has significant association with a place of national interest such that preservation of the tree will aid in protection of the place.
5. Any tree commemorating a nationally important event.
6. Any tree which is an important landmark.
7. Any tree which has historic association with a well-known public figure.

Category B

Any tree of lesser importance than those in Category A that has local rather than national importance.

Category C

Any trees that warrant retention because of their amenity value, for example: to enhance a subdivision, both for the visual aspect and for environmental purposes.

Protected trees are evaluated in accordance with the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture recognised STEM classification system. There are three classes of protected trees:

- (a) Category A trees which score over 190 points.
- (b) Category B trees which score between 150 – 190 points.
- (c) Category C trees which score between 120 – 149 points.

Schedule 10C: Criteria for Listing Significant Natural Areas

Any one or more of the following criteria determines significance.

1. Rarity

The area supports an indigenous species which is rare within the ecological district or threatened nationally.

2. Representativeness

The area is one of the best examples of an association of species which is typical of its ecological district.

3. Distinctiveness

The area has an association of indigenous species which is unusual or rare in its ecological district.

4. Size

The area has a long-standing, predominantly indigenous cover of 20 hectares or more.

5. Intactness

The area is little modified, comprises a predominantly intact indigenous system, and is not affected in a major way by weed or pest species.

6. Connectivity

An area which is connected to, or which with restoration would be connected to, one or more other significant natural areas in a way which makes a major contribution to the overall value or natural functioning of those areas.

7. Migratory Species

An area of river, wetland, lake or estuary that is important for migratory species or for vulnerable stages of common indigenous species.