

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name: MT NIMROD

Lease number: PT 094

Public Submissions - Part 4

These submissions were received as a result of the public advertising of the Preliminary Proposal for Tenure Review.

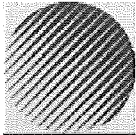
November

10

Submission 13

Louise Mincher

From: Mike Todd [mike.todd@opus.co.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 18 March 2010 08:29
To: 'Louise Mincher (Christchurch)'
Subject: FW: Nimrod Tenure review.
Attachments: image001.jpg



Mike J Todd
Team Leader, Property Consultancy
Opus International Consultants Ltd
Mike.Todd@opus.co.nz
Tel +64 3 363 2742
Mobile +64 27 233 2307



From: denisemacpherson [mailto:denisemacpherson@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 18 March 2010 8:25 a.m.
To: Mike Todd
Subject: Nimrod Tenure review.

GERALDINE TRAMPING CLUB,

Langridge Road,
25 R.D.
TEMUKA

18 March 2010.

Opus International Consultants Ltd.

Dear Mr.Mike Todd,

After discussion with members the Club wishes to Submit that a pole walk route be put in place for public access between the Matia Reserve and Mt.Nimrod Reserve - going from the shortest point of the yellow line (on the map of the preliminary proposal document) to the Matia Reserve.

As a tramping club we use the present Mt. Nimrod Reserve walking track frequently . It's closeness to Geraldine area makes it an attractive day outing.

With improved car parking areas more walking options would be opened up beneficial to many people enjoying the outdoor pursuits.

Yours faithfully,
Denise Macpherson,
Secretary Geraldine Tramping Club.

Submission 14



Submission 14



16 March 2010

Opus International
PO Box 1482
Christchurch

Attention: Mike Todd

Dear Mike

TENURE REVIEW – MT NIMROD

The following provides an assessment of Fish and Game's interest in relation to Mt Nimrod.

1. Nimrod Stream and Whiterock River provide for small, self sustaining populations of fontinalis (brook char) and brown trout.
2. Motukaika River is part of the Pareora River system and therefore has important fishery values. Unfortunately, Fish and Game have not had the opportunity to visit the river recently to establish the current state of the fishery however we aim to do this in the next month.
3. Limited populations of fontinalis exist in our region and angler opportunity for this species is also limited. Currently the fontinalis fisheries of Nimrod Stream and Whiterock River are marginal but nonetheless important. They are potential candidates for future enhancement efforts.
4. With this in mind we request that the following is changes are made:
 - a) Marginal strips along Nimrod Stream and Whiterock River
 - b) If possible access to Nimrod Stream and Whiterock River for management purposes
 - c) Retention of the legal road if it facilitates the access requested in b.
 - d) Fencing of Motukaika River from stock in the area of relevant Freehold land.

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Central South Island Region

32 Richard Pearse Drive, PO Box 150, Temuka, New Zealand. Telephone (03) 615 8400 Facsimile (03) 615 8401
www.fishandgame.org.nz

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Devon Christensen', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Devon Christensen
Resource Officer

Submission 15

New Zealand Historic Places Trust
Pouhere Taonga



Patron:
His Excellency The Hon
Anand Satyanand, PCNZM
Governor General of New Zealand

Southern Regional Office
PO Box 4403
Christchurch
Phone: 377 9241

Our Ref: 22015-001

18 March 2010

Mike Todd
Opus International Consultants Limited
PO Box 1482
CHRISTCHURCH 8140



Dear Mr Todd

Mt Nimrod Pastoral Lease – Preliminary Proposal for Tenure Review

Thank you for the opportunity for NZ Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) to comment on the Preliminary Proposal for the Mt Nimrod Tenure Review. NZHPT is an autonomous Crown Entity with responsibilities under the Historic Places Act 1993 to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural resources of New Zealand.

As you are aware, the 2003 Amendments to the Resource Management Act added a definition of historic heritage, where previously there was no definition, and elevated historic heritage to a matter of national importance, to where now there is a requirement to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (Section 6 (f)).

Desk-top study by the NZ Historic Places Trust identified there are no registered historic places, historic areas, wāhi tapu or wāhi tapu areas in the Mt Nimrod Pastoral Lease. Mt Nimrod is located in the Rural Zone of the Waimate District Plan and there are no heritage items at this location identified in the District Plan.

The Department of Conservation (DOC) Conservation has provided NZHPT with their recently completed Historic Resources Report for the Mt Nimrod Pastoral Lease (March 2010). The archaeological survey commissioned by DOC identified six archaeological sites within the proposed freehold area of the lease, which have now been recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. These sites are:

- Homestead and garden (J39/56)
- Hut site (J39/57)

Sheep dip (J39/58)
Ramsay's track (J39/59)
Fences (J39/60 and J39/61).

NZHPT supports the recommendation contained in the Historic Resources Report that the proposed Public Access and Vehicles for Management Purposes Easement be expanded to incorporate Ramsay's track, with the track's public amenity value supported through appropriate interpretation. NZHPT agrees with the archaeologist's significance assessment of the remaining sites. No further protection measures are required other than the standard protection offered under the Historic Places Act. Current and future owners should be made aware that work affecting archaeological sites is subject to the archaeological authority process under the Historic Places Act 1993. If any activity, such as earthworks, fencing or landscaping, may modify, damage or destroy any archaeological site(s), an authority (consent) from NZHPT must be obtained for the work prior to commencement. It is an offence to modify, damage or destroy a site for any purpose without an authority. The Historic Places Act 1993 contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

Within the Preliminary Proposal, there is no mention of consultation with Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. We assume that you will be undertaking consultation with TRONT and NZHPT recommends that this is undertaken to identify any areas of Maori Heritage value within the area of proposed freehold land.

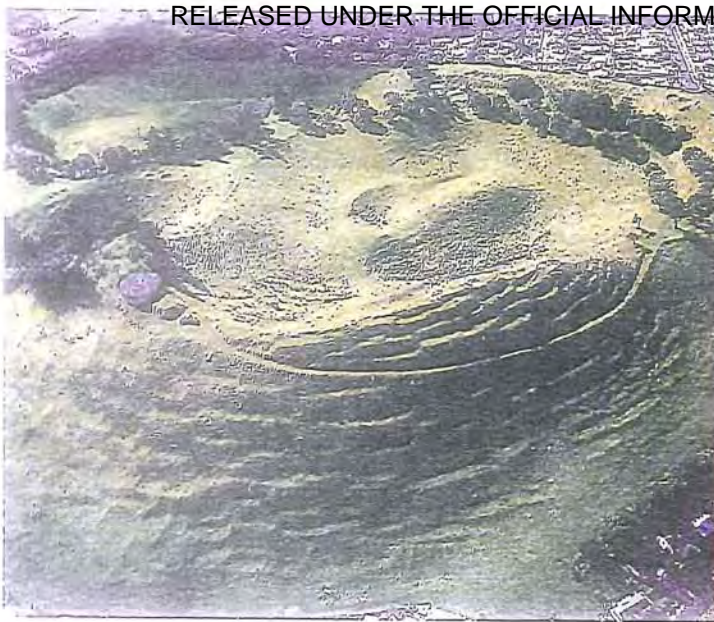
Thank you for the opportunity for us to provide our input at this stage. Please contact me directly on 377-3968 if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Malcolm Duff', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Malcolm Duff

General Manager Southern



WHAT IS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE?

The *Historic Places Act 1993* defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Māori pā sites are fortified places with banks and ditches. They are often found on cliffs, headlands or ridges.

Remains of cultivation areas and gardens can be seen in soils and from lines or walls of loose stones or stone mounds. Other types of sites associated with cultivation and settlement include artificially levelled terraces, and pits for storing kumara.

Middens are rubbish dumps that may contain shells, bones, artefacts, charcoal and sometimes oven stones.

Rock art sites may contain paintings, drawings, carvings or engravings.

Shipwrecks are also a type of archaeological site.

Other historic sites contain evidence of whaling, trading, and gold mining, or the remains of mission stations, military redoubts, buildings and structures.



FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

For enquiries about archaeological sites and applications to damage, destroy or investigate sites contact the Regional Archaeologist in your nearest New Zealand Historic Places Trust office:

- **Northland Area Office, Kerikeri** (Northland)
PO Box 836, Kerikeri 0245 PH: 09 407 4443
- **Northern Regional Office, Auckland** (Auckland, Hauraki, Thames/Coromandel)
Private Box 105-291, Auckland 1143 PH: 09 307 8896
- **Lower Northern Area Office, Tauranga** (Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Waikato, Taupo)
PO Box 13339, Tauranga 3141 PH: 07 578 4219
- **Central Regional Office, Wellington** (Lower North Island, Nelson/Tasman, Marlborough)
PO Box 19173, Wellington 6149 PH: 04 801 5088
- **Southern Regional Office, Christchurch** (Canterbury/West Coast)
PO Box 4405, Christchurch 8140 PH: 03 365 2897
- **Otago/Southland Area Office, Dunedin** (Otago, Southland)
PO Box 5467, Dunedin 9058 PH: 03 477 9871
- **The Senior Archaeologist**
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
PO Box 2629, Wellington 6140 PH: 04 472 4341
Email: archaeology@historic.org.nz

For further information about the New Zealand Archaeological Association database of archaeological sites, a list of consultant archaeologists, and guidelines, visit their website www.nzarchaeology.org



PROTECTING
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES**



RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT



Inside spread, clockwise from left: Remains of Brunner Industrial Complex, West Coast (NZHPT); View looking down Hawkestone Street, Wellington 1845(?) Samuel C. Brees (ATL, A-109-021); Shell midden, Omaha Coast, Northland (NZHPT); Māori rock art, Frenchman's Gully, South Canterbury (NZHPT)



Front cover: Otutau Stonefields (DOC); Flintlock musket (TE PAPA, GH008078); Kotiate/hand club (TE PAPA, ME014173)
Inside cover: Pā at Māngere Mountain/Te Pane Ō Mataaho, Auckland Kevin Jones (DOC)
Back cover: Archaeological excavation of Chinese gold-mining settlement, Cromwell, Otago (NZHPT)



Archaeological sites are irreplaceable parts of our heritage. They are protected by the Historic Places Act 1993. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust works to work with you to identify, protect, preserve and conserve our archaeological sites. It matters to us all.

HOW DO I FIND OUT ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON MY PROPERTY?

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust's archaeologists or your regional NZHPT Office can provide information about archaeological sites. The New Zealand Archaeological Association has a national database of recorded archaeological sites.

You could also employ an archaeologist to do an archaeological survey of your property. They will be able to identify, record, and assess any archaeological sites that may be present.

WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES?

If you own, occupy or are responsible for land, it may contain an archaeological site. These sites are protected in law. This leaflet explains

- What an archaeological site is
- How it is protected
- What you do when working with a site
- How you can look after an archaeological site
- Who to contact for information and advice.

WHAT PROTECTION DOES THE LAW GIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES?

The *Historic Places Act 1993* makes it unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site, whether or not the land on which the site is located is designated, or a resource or building consent has been issued, without the prior authority of the NZHPT.

It also provides for substantial penalties for unauthorised destruction, damage or modification.

WHAT IF I PLAN TO DO WORK THAT MAY DAMAGE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE?

If there is a chance you may damage a site, you must apply to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for permission to do so. The NZHPT can advise you of the most suitable course of action.

If you uncover a previously unknown site during earthworks, you may also need permission to continue. You must stop any work that would affect the site and contact the NZHPT for advice on how to proceed.

CAN ANYONE DISTURB AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN ORDER TO STUDY IT?

Any person wishing to carry out an investigation that might disturb an archaeological site in any way must apply to the NZHPT for permission to do so.

HOW CAN I LOOK AFTER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE?

This will depend on the type of site, local environment conditions and the land use. If you are developing land that contains archaeological sites, try to avoid the sites if possible.

For most rural sites, grass grazed by sheep gives the best protection. Regular trampling by heavier animals such as horses and cattle can erode the site. Large plants, vines and trees cause damage when their roots grow through the site, and further damage can occur when they are removed, harvested, or blow over.

You might also wish to place a covenant over the site, register the site with the NZHPT, or create a reserve to ensure its future protection. If you would like advice on the best management and protection for your particular site(s), please contact the NZHPT.



Archaeological sites are an irreplaceable part of our heritage. Before you apply for an authority, it is worthwhile considering if there may be an alternative that will not adversely affect the archaeological site.

For example, if you are planning a subdivision of land for residential development, could the building platforms and accessways be designed to avoid archaeological sites? Could the archaeological sites be part of land for reserve contribution?

Protecting archaeological sites from damage helps preserve our heritage for future generations. The Trust, New Zealand Archaeological Association and archaeological consultants can advise on ways to preserve archaeological sites.



FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:
For enquiries about archaeological sites and applications to damage, destroy or investigate sites contact the Regional Archaeologist in your nearest New Zealand Historic Places Trust office:

- ▶ Northland Area Office, Kerikeri (Northland) PH: 09 407 4443
- ▶ Northern Regional Office, Auckland (Auckland, Hauraki, Thames / Coromandel) PH: 09 307 8896
- ▶ Lower Northern Area Office, Tauranga (Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Gisborne) PH: 07 578 1219
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- ▶ The Senior Archaeologist NZ Historic Places Trust, PO Box 2629, Wellington Email: archaeology@historic.org.nz PH: 04 472 4344

For further information about the New Zealand Archaeological Association database of archaeological sites and a list of consultant archaeologists, visit their website, www.nzarchaeology.org

www.historic.org.nz



APPLYING FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY





IMAGES

Inside spread, clockwise from top left: Pā at One Tree Hill/Maungakiekie, Auckland Kevin Jones (DOC); Native village and cowdie [sic] forest 1828, Augustus Earle (ATL, PUBL-0015-08); Alexandra Redoubt, Pirongia, Waikato Kevin Jones (DOC); Gold tallings, Northburn, Otago (NZHPT); Archaeologists recording information about archaeological features uncovered during construction of the Natural Gas pipeline Pūpūruhe, Whakatane (NZHPT)



Front cover: Trypots behind the beach at Te Awaiti whaling station, Tory Channel Nigel Prickett (DOC); Whaling harpoon (TE PAPA, GH003395); Matau/fishing lure (TE PAPA, ME014173) | Inside cover: Remains of gold mining town, Nenthorn, Otago; Remains of Māori garden system, Waikeleno, Wairarapa Kevin Jones (DOC) | Back cover: Albert Barracks excavation, Auckland Rod Clough

WHEN DO I NEED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY?

If you are going to do work that may affect an archaeological site you must obtain an archaeological authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust before you start work. This could be earthworks for subdivision, forestry operations, mining, road construction, building, landscaping or fencing.



HOW DO I APPLY FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY?

You need to fill out an application form. To obtain a copy, contact your local Trust office (see overleaf) or visit the website www.historic.org.nz. The Trust will consider your application and advise you in writing of its decision.

WHAT INFORMATION DO I NEED TO APPLY?

- ▷ A description of the activity that will affect the site.
- ▷ A description of the archaeological site.
- ▷ An assessment of the archaeological values of the site and the effect of the work on those values. You may need to engage an archaeologist or cultural heritage specialist to describe the site and undertake this assessment. To obtain a list of consultant archaeologists, contact the NZ Archaeological Association.
- ▷ An assessment of any Maori values of the site and the effect of the work on those values. This assessment is best provided by tangata whenua. The Trust can assist with contacts.
- ▷ A statement about consultation. If you have consulted with tangata whenua or other affected people, what are their views? If you have not consulted, you must inform the Trust of the reasons why consultation has not taken place.
- ▷ The consent of the landowner (if the landowner is not the applicant).

If this information has already been prepared for a resource consent application, it may be able to be reused.

HOW LONG DOES THE PROCESS TAKE?

Once the Trust has received a completed application, a decision is usually made within four to six weeks. The Trust must make a decision within three months.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN I RECEIVE MY AUTHORITY?

If the Trust decides to grant an authority, some mitigation may be required for the loss of or damage to the site. This may involve an archaeologist monitoring the work that affects the site and recording any information, or an archaeological investigation of the site.

WHO WILL DO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK REQUIRED?

The Trust must approve in writing any person who will carry out the archaeological work. It is useful to nominate this person when you apply for your authority.

HOW LONG IS THE AUTHORITY VALID?

Authorities are non-transferable and expire five years after the date of issue. If you have not completed the work within this period, you will need to reapply.