

Clyde Community

Plan 2010



March 2011

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Executive Summary

The Clyde community has accomplished a great deal since its first Community Plan in 2006. These accomplishments have resulted in Clyde becoming one of the first Central Otago community's to move forward and re-evaluate its vision and direction for the future. The outcomes of that process are outlined here, in Clyde's second Community Plan (2010).

Process

This Community Plan has emerged from a process designed to encourage community participation. Emphasis has been placed on obtaining a wide cross-section of views from within the community, identifying their points of difference and determining what opportunities there might be to ensure that Clyde remains an attractive and desirable place in which to live, work and play.

The communication for this second Plan included surveys, and information gathered by this means helped to inform the workshop and recommendations for future action. The general survey focused on the relevance of the Vision and how the community's performance rated in relation to the values outlined in it. Survey participants showed satisfaction rates for performance of between 70 and 79 percent. A brief Youth section was added to the general survey, which had particular reference to recreation.

A business survey with face-to-face interviews was conducted with about three-quarters of Clyde's business owners to gain an understanding of the advantages, disadvantages, constraints and future requirements of doing business, locally.

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

While this Plan has no legal status for many of the organisations involved or identified, it does provide an important insight into the direction the community would like to head. To this end, it will be the Clyde Community, guided by the Clyde Working Party who will be responsible for taking ownership of this Plan and helping to drive many of the recommendations contained therein.

In defining the Clyde 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 Clyde.

Community Plan Process

The outline planning process and time frame is as follows:

- Community and business surveys conducted – September 2010
- Community Workshop held – mid October 2010
- Draft Plan developed – October/November 2010
- Draft Plan available for comment – Dec to 21 February 2011
- Submissions reviewed by Working Party – mid March 2011
- Changes made to Community Plan – mid March 2011
- Community Plan signed off and ready for implementation – late March 2011

Clyde Area



Vision

WE VALUE - The Special character of our area

Our Landscape and Climate with its:

- Scenic landscape and mountains
- Continental climate
- Clutha River and Lake Dunstan

Our History and Heritage with its:

- Goldfield relics
- Stories from the past

Our Community with its:

- Small size of the town
- Strong inclusive community spirit
- Peace and quiet where a relaxed lifestyle can be enjoyed
- Safe family oriented focus
- Recreational opportunities

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

Community Profile

The Clyde area is located 10 minutes west of Alexandra, 20 minutes east of Cromwell and is off State Highway 8 at the southern end of the Cromwell Gorge.

The area is well known for its heritage aspects including gold mining relics, heritage buildings and town-centre heritage precinct, restaurant dining and exceptional recreational opportunities.

Clyde has a permanent population of about 920 and attracts a further 3000 or so holidaymakers during the summer months. As much as 40 percent of properties belong to absentee owners.

History

Clyde has a rich history that famously relates to the goldfields and the distinction of being the former administrative centre of Central Otago. It is named after Lord Clyde, who was Commander of the British Forces during the Indian Mutiny.

Vincent Pyke was another notable figure in the history of Clyde, first as secretary and organiser of the Otago Goldfields and, later, as Warden and Resident Magistrate. He was also Chairman of the county which bore his first name and he was MP for Dunstan. Clyde was Vincent County's administrative centre until the local government reorganisation in 1989, which resulted in the administrative centre being moved to Alexandra.

The town has magnificent pioneer architecture, much of it due to the skill of Shetland Islands' masons, notably John Holloway, who built structures like the Anglican and Catholic Churches and the stone wall surrounding the historic cemetery.

Dunstan Hospital is situated at Clyde and dates back to 1863. Over the years the hospital has been dogged by concerns such as 'inadequate finance' and natural disasters eg, flooding of its original site. However, it has always been strongly supported by the local community, whose sustained bid to secure its future, resulted in a newly upgraded hospital being opened in November 2005.

The main business area is part of the historic precinct in Clyde. Many of the businesses operate out of historic buildings such as Olivers Restaurant and Lodge. This was originally the home and business premises of Ben Naylor, a pioneer merchant who began trading in the town in 1863. Other examples include Clyde's historic post office which has been converted into the Post Office restaurant and bar. (*The Cyclopaedia of Otago and Southland Vol 1*, Edited by Paul Sorrell, Published 1999).

There was significant change in the area during the 1970s and 80s with the construction of the Clyde Dam. Many new people came into the area to live; and with the filling of the lake in the early 1990s the beauty of the Cromwell Gorge was lost, but the resulting Lake Dunstan has become a tremendous recreation asset that many in Central Otago now enjoy.

Since the dam construction period, the population of Clyde has settled at approximately 920. The town draws on a wider catchment, with people in the Earnsclough Flats, Muttontown and Springvale areas considering Clyde to be their home town.

Economy

The Clyde economy has felt the effect of the recent global economic collapse, particularly in relation to the number of tourists visiting. However, new businesses are currently becoming established and local businesses are generally upbeat and optimistic about the future.

The downturn was preceded by a sustained period of rapid economic development in Central Otago, generally. The growth of new businesses resulted in increased employment and rewards for many in Central Otago. The major effect in the Clyde area was a significant increase in the price of houses and land, along with significant subdivisions and new houses being built. This reflected the real estate explosion rippling out from development in Queenstown and Wanaka.

The growth of tourism to Otago and the Southern Lakes area was also reflected in the number of visitors passing through the town especially with activities such as the Otago Central Rail Trail. The Rail Trail is an important asset for the Clyde community with a steady stream of visitors to the town over the course of the year.

The increase in housing and visitors put pressure on infrastructure such as water supply, sewage disposal methods, roading and services like footpaths and street lighting, which the community continues to grapple with today.

Environment

The landscape, climate and heritage aspects of Clyde are widely considered to contribute to the perception of Clyde as a 'special place'. There is a need to continue to identify those landscapes, ridge lines and heritage places which the community values before they come under greater 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. The community has clearly said it does not want Clyde to get too big and lose what it likes about the town.

Lifestyle

Clyde offers residents an enviable lifestyle with a close-knit, friendly community; attractive town-centre; and an environment that lends itself to the outdoors due to its continental climate, exceptional scenery and many recreational opportunities in and around the mountains, lake and river.

The area is populated mainly by families with a strong sense of connection to the place. Clyde has also traditionally been a popular place for retired people or as a holiday spot, especially for those from Otago and Southland. It is estimated that as many as 40 percent of the houses in Clyde are holiday homes. Many of these absentee owners who have homes or sections, particularly in the town, use them primarily during holiday periods.

The population of the town is estimated to increase to approximately 3000 people in summer with the holiday homes being full and the camping ground being an extremely popular destination. Over recent times, however, there have been significant changes in the community with new subdivisions and housing being created, thus bringing new people into the town.

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.



Social Infrastructure

The community's social infrastructure includes health services via Dunstan Hospital, the primary school, playcentre, many hospitality businesses for both locals and visitors, two stores, the fire brigade, the camping ground, walking tracks, golf club, tennis courts, bowling club and community hall.

However transport, banking and access to local GPs are largely focused on neighbouring Alexandra. A school bus provides transport to Alexandra for secondary schooling. There is, presently, no other public transport servicing the area.

While secondary schooling is available in Alexandra, some pupils elect to attend boarding schools further afield eg, Oamaru or Dunedin.

Specific Features of the Area

Dominant Industry Pastoral farming, orcharding, hospitality and viticulture

Population Approximately 920; and some 3,000 holidaymakers during summer

People	<p>Retired people, families, small lifestyle properties Surrounding area – farming, viticulture and orcharding families. Population aged under 15 years: 18.2% (17.6% in Central Otago and 21.5% for New Zealand) Population aged over 65 years: 18.2% (13.8% for Central Otago and 12.3% for New Zealand) Median income for Clyde: \$21,400 (\$21,600 for Central Otago and \$24,400 for New Zealand) [Figures obtained from Statistics New Zealand – 2006 census data]</p>
Location Aspects	<p>Clyde sits at the southern end of the Cromwell Gorge The Clyde Dam looks over the town and forms Lake Dunstan and the Clutha River flows past the town on the south western side The Cairnmuir Range is to the west Dunstan Range is to the north Earnsclough Flats are to the south east of the town across the Clutha River Alexandra is to the east of Clyde 10km down the valley SH8 is located on the northern side of Clyde township</p>
Climate	<p>Continental; semi arid, average rainfall approx. 325mm per year</p>
Features	<p>The Clutha River The Clyde Dam and Lake Dunstan including the rowing club, Dairy Creek lake shore area and other lake access areas throughout the Cromwell Gorge Dunstan Hospital A thriving hospitality industry including businesses providing accommodation and dining Otago Central Rail Trail Camping ground and domain Dairy and one grocery shop Golf course, Tennis courts, Bowling club Seaton Square Community Hall and Library Playgrounds – school and Fache Street Masonic Lodge Hall Fire Brigade Bridge Club Petrol station and garage Museums (3) – Clyde Museum, Briar Herb Museum and Stationary Engine Museum Churches (3) Many beautiful gardens Historic bridge Heritage in the town and surrounding area Historic precinct and buildings</p>

Discussion Points

Infrastructure

1. Water

Water supply is critical to any community and issues relating to it have gained salience in Clyde in recent times.

Clyde has a semi-arid climate with an annual rainfall of about 325mm per year and many gardens, parks and reserves that require significant irrigation. The township has also experienced rapid growth with new subdivisions and infill housing having been developed in recent years. As well, some 3000 tourists visit the township every summer, significantly adding to the pressure on supply.

The Central Otago District Council (CODC) has a policy in regard to water where only those receiving or who could potentially receive the service pay the costs involved. Likewise, those same users or potential users would make the decision of whether a supply upgrade is required and what the costs would be. The CODC initiative to introduce water meters has been throughout the area and this is causing some consternation in Clyde. At the meeting there was substantial resistance to it with a key concern being held about the water allocation amounts associated with this policy.

Currently, the Clyde water supply services the town of Clyde, Dunstan Hospital and the Clyde Lifestyles subdivision. Water is drawn through schist formations adjacent to Lake Dunstan. It is pumped from the bore to two 1000m³ concrete reservoirs on the hill above Clyde. The first was built during the construction of the Clyde Dam and the second in 2007 to satisfy increased demand, maintain water pressure, and to improve chlorine contact times.

Due to changes in water supply as a result of the Clyde Dam, Contact Energy pays for 170,000 kilowatt hours of energy every year. This equates to about \$20,000 and 75 percent of the total energy cost of producing water for Clyde.

Network Statistics

Storage capacity	2000m ³
Length of pipes	20km
Number of connections (Oct 2010)	815
Total consumption (Oct 09 – Oct 10)	690,359m ³ per annum
Peak consumption per connection (summer)	4590 litres per day
Minimum consumption per connection (winter)	710 litres per day

For further information about the Clyde water supply and issues facing it see Appendix 3.

If Clyde continues to grow then it is likely the demand for water will too, especially in summer. The expense of continued upgrading of the supply may be a contentious issue among the relatively small ratepayer base and therefore remains an important factor of future planning.

Since the first Community Plan in 2006, CODC assets department and the community board have been working towards a strategy for the future. A possible scheme for Dairy Creek could, potentially, provide water for the whole valley. The community workshop identified the option of a dual water supply needs to be considered, especially if in the future, a wastewater system is put in. More work needs to be done with regard to the distribution of untreated water for irrigation purposes and the costs/benefits of it. Residents raised concerns about water taste with any proposal for reverting to taking potable water from the lake.

Objective

Provide a water supply that adequately meets the needs of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Continue to investigate options of 1) dual water supply and distribution of untreated water, and 2) any other initiatives.***
- ***CODC work with the community to develop water control systems which are adequate for community needs and avoids wastage.***

2. Waste Water

Wastewater disposal continues to be a topical issue in Clyde. Presently each residence has its own septic tank, with residents being responsible for ensuring their tanks operate well and for getting them cleaned regularly. While there is no indication that waste water disposal is a problem, past concerns regarding soil porosity and potential contamination of surrounding water systems remain, particularly with the development of new subdivisions and housing.

Since the first Community Plan (2006), a study of waste water issues has been undertaken by the Vincent Community Board to provide a basis for future decisions. A report has been completed with the primary outcome being to systemically monitor wastewater with ground water monitoring continuing. In the meantime, as a contingency, designation of the wastewater plant at Muttontown was sought and subsequently granted for 10 years.

The lack of a reticulated sewerage system for Clyde emerged as a major point of comment for those who participated in the survey. At the community meeting there was some discussion about it with opinions expressed both for it and against it, however, the issue never gained any real traction. Other suggestions were that there should be increased and more direct education on septic tanks and tank cleaning.

Home owners should be encouraged to check tanks every 2-3 years and ensure septic tanks operate efficiently.

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

The issue of sewerage systems is often raised in the context of growth. With the development of new subdivisions in recent years and the potential for future growth the issue continues to be at the fore. Like water supply, the expense of upgrading (to a reticulated system) would be a contentious issue for the relatively small ratepayer base and therefore, like water supply, remains an important factor of future planning.

Objective

Provide an appropriate means of wastewater disposal that meets the expected future needs of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***CODC continue with waste water monitoring procedures and make results publically available to Clyde residents.***
- ***Explore options to maintain quality wastewater treatment management.***

3. Roads

Roads and roading-related issues are gaining increasing prominence in Clyde with growing development and increasing numbers of permanent residents and tourists all having an impact.

State Highway 8 runs along the northern edge of the town, sparing the township's main street from the full volume of highway traffic. In 2007 following a CODC speed review, the speed limit of both the western and eastern entrances to Clyde was reduced. At the time there was interest in lowering the speed limit in the main street block to 30km/h and this was conveyed to the CODC roading team. CODC has work programmed to reduce speed in this area.

Most issues raised during consultation for this Plan, both in the survey and at the meeting, related to the safety concerns of speed; and the noise of traffic, which impedes on the area's peace and quiet, a key value of Clyde's Vision statement.

There was considerable support for reducing traffic noise, and the number of trucks going through the township's main street, which were said to 'shake' the historic buildings. Suggestions relating to trucks included an alternative route across the dam, a swipe card system, no air brakes on Clyde Hill, and speed bumps to discourage heavy traffic (and possibly heavy flows of traffic) through the historic precinct. Other suggestions included additional traffic management particularly in

regard to noisy cars and motorbikes, and speed restrictions. A suggestion for this was to create the road through Miners Lane (behind the main street) to move some of the traffic off the main street and use Miners Lane for additional parking. It was identified in the heritage precinct area that car parking is a concern with an increasing number of businesses and a noticeable shortage when events are on.

Providing improved and safe access from the Rail Trail head to the town centre was a priority in the 2006 Plan and it remains so. Considerable progress has been made since then with land purchased on Albert Drive and a footpath linking Albert Drive to the State Highway having been constructed. Signage directing users onto the walkway has also been erected. Further enhancements suggested included investigating cycle and pedestrian movement to allow people to move safely through town eg cycle lanes from Rail Trail to centre of town along Hazlett and/or Sunderland Street.

Creating an underpass below SH8 to the Rail Trail and to properties in the Springvale area was raised again, with the idea being well supported by residents, and is considered vital for community safety, particularly children to school and other town facilities, along with visitor safety. CODC has lobbied the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) (formerly, Transit) to construct an underpass. NZTA is currently carrying out a study on two underpass options. Once the best option is ascertained, NZTA will determine if it is to be funded. This project will have to compete against others from the rest of New Zealand for funding. NZTA's decision is pending.

A further point noted has been the proposal to seal Conroys Road. This will have to be monitored as to whether it has any roading impact on Clyde due to additional use.



Objective

Clyde has a safe roading system that meets the needs and takes into account the values of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Support the recommendation for an underpass beneath SH8 to the Rail Trail and Springvale area as this is vital for safe passage for both locals and visitors .***
- ***Discuss with roading authorities how noisy traffic could be better managed in the main street.***
- ***Follow up the request for a speed reduction or speed-slowng initiatives in Clyde's main centre block with CODC roading team.***
- ***Consider the viability of proposals to address issues relating to trucks using air brakes on Clyde Hill, and the volume of trucks and traffic going through the centre of town.***
- ***Investigate cycle lanes from the Rail Trail to the centre of town.***
- ***Investigate more carparking around the town centre.***

4. Other infrastructure – eg, footpaths, street lighting, public toilets

Issues relating to street lighting, and footpaths in particular, were raised repeatedly in the survey.

Concerns included footpaths being on only one side of the street, not being well enough maintained, or not of good enough quality, and that there weren't enough of them. In regard to street lighting there were comments about it being 'poor' and a suggestion for lighting in the residential area from town along the Rail Trail track. At the meeting there was little mention of either, although there were suggestions to keep street lighting low to maintain the town's ambience and for paths around Miners Lane to be cleaned up. It was identified that shrubs and trees overhanging footpaths is a key safety concern and property owners should be reminded of their responsibility to maintain gardens so they do not overhang or obstruct the footpath.

Street lighting is subject to the CODC district-wide budget with assessments done on a needs basis with all areas of the district considered. The Community Board is responsible for funding work that relates to footpaths, kerbs and channels. It currently has a programme for footpath renewal.

The standard of public toilets in Clyde was discussed in the 2006 Plan. Since then a review of CODC's Public Toilet Strategy has resulted in a reassessment of facilities, which determined that the public toilets in Clyde would receive ongoing maintenance and minor upgrading, such as child changing tables. The community's view is that the toilets do not meet needs of the increasing number of visitors to the town and they lack facilities for those with a disability.

At the meeting participants discussed the possibility of having more public toilets in Clyde and Seaton Square was suggested as a possible location, but this was strongly opposed on the grounds that they 'may become a delinquent hangout'. (see comments Tourism section)

There is interest in providing services for visitors and locals with having bike stands in Clyde.

Objective

There is adequate street lighting, footpaths and public toilets.

Recommendations for action:

- ***The Community Board review progress of its footpath renewal programme and the current level of street lighting.***
- ***Upgrade the public toilets of Clyde with a design appropriate to the community's needs.***
- ***Investigate the feasibility of bike stands and where they might be located.***

Development

1. New Development

New development is important to maintaining the life and vibrancy of any township. However, it always needs to be balanced alongside the existing character and be in keeping with the collective lifestyle values of residents, something Clyde has grappled with as the town has both grown and attracted more visitors.

Concern was expressed about development sprawl, mostly by survey participants. Since the 2006 Plan, the Clyde community has endorsed the recommendation in the CODC's Blue Print Study: That existing residential housing density controls should be retained for Clyde; and residential growth should be accommodated within the existing urban boundaries of Clyde. It was identified that protection of the Sunderland Street avenue from having too many vehicle entrances (From the highway to Dunstan Street) was preferred. This will maintain the clean, safe, uncluttered avenue feel of this entranceway.

During consultation a range of views were expressed, including no more subdivisions, only well-considered development, less bureaucracy in development, more businesses and visitors to encourage prosperity. A reoccurring topic was the colour of buildings, what is acceptable and a request for more liaison on the topic. CODC brochure *Heritage Precinct Heritage Building: What are your resource consent requirements?* lists 'painting' or 'repainting in a significantly different colour' within the heritage precinct as a discretionary (restricted) activity that requires resource consent.

There remains an interest in having a rest home or retirement village in the hospital area. However, approaches made to both Sunderland Estate and Dunstan Hospital following the 2006 Plan, found this was not currently of interest to either party.

At the meeting there was a great deal of support for developing the railway station as a village centre. Suggestions were made to develop it and the surrounding land as a picnic/ performance, village green area and to open the toilets. In the 2006 Plan there was a recommendation to assess the need for a passive recreation area in Clyde and the corner of Matau and Sunderland was suggested, which is more centrally located. Since then investigations into opening a visitor centre have identified the railway station as a potential site. Funding for a conservation plan to assess its suitability was subsequently secured and that work is now underway.

Objective

New development to be in keeping with the character and collective lifestyle values of the Clyde community.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Investigate the potential for a passive recreation/village green area; the most appropriate location and the type of facilities and activities that would be desirable there.***

2. Business

As part of the consultation for this Plan, 41 business owners/operators in Clyde were surveyed during September 2010 (23 of which were in tourism-related fields). Together, these businesses provide 184 fulltime and 277 part-time employment positions in the Clyde area. While many business owners had felt the effects of the recession, most were generally upbeat and positive about the upcoming season.

Currently there is considerable business investment in Clyde with the opening of Base-ically Pizza and Pasta Bar and a cinema; Hartley Arms B&B has recently been renovated by its new owners and Olivers is undergoing renovations by new owners to provide accommodation and a restaurant.

In the survey, businesses were asked a range of questions, which raised a variety of ideas and concerns. Quality of life, local customer loyalty, good car parking, a safe and positive community and Clyde's proximity to the Rail Trail were put forward as advantages of doing business in the area. Disadvantages included distance from suppliers, transport costs, a shortage of skilled labour, and to a lesser extent, seasonality and lack of employee housing. Some common constraints to expansion expressed were: a small customer base, lack of physical space, local government attitudes towards planning and development and a disinterest in expanding (some businesses did not want to expand). Concerns were also raised in relation to CODC – planning restrictions, resource consent processing, water rates (see Infrastructure section) and the management of signage (see Heritage section).

Suggestions for potential new business and businesses included more in tourism, an upmarket art gallery, a doctors' surgery and pharmacy and having Olivers functional again. Participants at the community meeting were also keen to have Olivers operating successfully. There are also business opportunities for Clyde that could result from attracting business people to the area for lifestyle reasons. There are businesses that can be located anywhere with their needs more associated around a good internet connection (fast, good coverage) and good transport links (air and road).

When asked about factors important to the future viability of businesses and for general suggestions, common responses included tourism promotion (see Tourism section), the establishment of a business network/association, better CODC communication and information and an underpass on the main road (see Roading section).

Objective

Clyde has a healthy, buoyant business sector.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Establish a business association to provide networking opportunities, information and facilitation of solutions to common issues (eg, transport costs).***
- ***Arrange with CODC information sharing initiatives (eg, distribution of brochures, information evening) to better inform businesses about permit and resource consent processes.***

Heritage

1. Signage

Clyde's rich gold mining and pioneering history and the architecture and remnants that remain provide a unique character and ambience to the township, which attracts visitors and is highly valued by residents.

Ensuring Clyde's historic buildings, sites and remnants are recognised and preserved is important to residents and many heritage sites are noted in the District Plan, accordingly (see Appendix 1). Also of ongoing interest is having appropriate interpretation and signage, which was also highlighted in the 2006 Plan. Since then Promote Dunstan has made significant progress with the development of a walk around Clyde (including a brochure-guide and bronze plaques denoting historic areas) and a heritage trail around Earnscleugh and Manuherikia; the Record in Time project at Clyde Museum; the recording of oral histories and collection of historic stories; welcome signs for Clyde; and an overview map of Clyde.



Despite the progress, signage was raised as an issue in all aspects of the process for this Plan. Particular reference was made to the historic precinct and historic buildings. There was also a mention in the survey about the nature of the signs – that these should be appropriate and in keeping with heritage values. Signs in a heritage precinct are subject to resource consent for that very reason. CODC has a useful brochure, which offers an outline of responsibilities in relation to building or making changes in a heritage precinct (*Heritage Precinct Heritage Building: What are your resource consent requirements?*).

Other references to signage related to better signage of picnic areas and walkways, between Clyde and the Rail Trail and on the river track between Clyde and Alexandra.

For more heritage-specific information from the District Plan, please see Appendix 2.

Objective

To display adequate, relevant and tasteful signage and interpretation that is useful, interesting and in keeping with Central Otago's regional identity.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Review signage and interpretation in Clyde and create a list for further enhancement, liaising with the appropriate authorities, where necessary (eg, CODC, DOC, COHPT).***

2. Initiatives and New Products

During the process a plethora of ideas were produced for developing the township's historic aspect, no doubt reflecting the pride and importance of heritage to the community. These included valuing and preserving existing buildings in the precinct, telling the Chinese story and linking it to the cemetery, an interpretation of the Clyde Bridge, before and after photo display of the Clyde dam, and a photo display of well known local identities.

For more information about heritage, generally, please see Appendices 1 and 2.

Objective

Maintain, develop and celebrate Clyde's heritage.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Consult with the community on what heritage products or improvements it wants to accomplish, then prioritise projects and seek volunteers and funding to achieve them.***

Tourism

1. General

Tourism is important to Clyde's economy. The town's proximity to the Rail Trail is a key advantage to attracting visitors. While Clyde is an interesting and attractive tourism destination due to its heritage, ambience and events such as the food and wine festival, most of the 3000 or so tourists that visit every year, do so as an add-on to their Rail Trail experience.

Consequently, having good signage between Clyde and the Rail Trail head (see Heritage section) and the development of an underpass beneath the main highway (see Infrastructure section) remain high priorities. Another high priority, particularly for the business community is the marketing of Clyde and this was reflected in the survey of Clyde businesses conducted as part of this Plan. There is a current marketing plan for Clyde, which is managed by Promote Dunstan. The town also benefits from the marketing initiatives of Tourism Central Otago (CODC). A possible tourism product identified was the opportunity for dam tours however this would require the consent of the operator.

Having so many visitors puts pressure on Clyde's infrastructure and facilities. Maintaining the integrity of the community's lifestyle values while meeting the needs of visitors can also be challenging. At times, influxes of people to events in particular, and the associated noise can seem intrusive. This was discussed at the meeting with participants indicating a tolerance towards short-lived noisy episodes of this nature.

A suggestion for the construction of additional public toilets at Seaton Square was not widely supported (see Infrastructure), and another suggestion to open the toilets at the railway station as part of a village green concept, is yet to be investigated (see Development section). Currently, a Conservation Plan to assess the suitability of the railway station as a potential site for a visitor centre is underway. Other new ideas and initiatives that relate to tourism are discussed in the Heritage section.

Objective

Attract a manageable number of visitors so that a healthy balance between the needs of tourists and the values of residents can be maintained.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Assess marketing initiatives currently underway for Clyde and identify opportunities for improvements.***

2. Museums

Clyde is blessed with three museums. They are the Clyde Museum, Briar Herb Museum and the Stationary Engine Museum. Each has its own unique theme and all benefit from huge volunteer input. The Clyde Museum and Briar Herb operate

together and are open 2pm to 4pm five days a week and the Stationary Engine Museum open by request.

There was a fair bit of interest and discussion with regard to museums. Suggestions included amalgamating museums, extending opening times/days, have CODC take over the running of them, expanding them to include archives, dropping entry charges and installing donation boxes, and providing greater assistance and support for them.

Objective

Provide viable museums that reflect Clyde's rich heritage for the enjoyment of locals and visitors.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Conduct a review of Clyde's museums taking into account how collaboration and the sharing of resources might assist with costs, volunteer hours and ideal opening times/days for residents, visiting absentee residents and tourists.***



Community

1. Community Spirit

Clyde is a varied community with many absentee home-owners, retired people, business people and families. However, residents share a common sense of community with their passion for the township's character (eg, heritage, small size) and ambience (eg, peaceful, safe) that strongly contribute to Clyde being a special place in which to live, work and play.

Consultation highlighted people's desire to stay connected with comments about looking out for each other, particularly elderly people; working together; taking a shared responsibility towards keeping the town tidy; and good communications – perhaps a newsletter or bulletin board. (Clyde has had a community newsletter/paper in the past.) A keen interest in developing a passive recreation/village green area could be viewed within this context, too (see Development section).

A suggestion that gained support was for the creation of a 'Welcome to Clyde' pack that listed services, businesses, contacts, websites etc. CODC has an information pack that could be used for this purpose. Both Cromwell and Maniototo use it and then add extra information that is relevant to their respective areas.

A great deal of interest emerged throughout the consultation in developing a community event for the benefit of locals. Clyde already hosts some popular events – like the Easter Harvest Wine and Food Festival and the New Year's Eve Party – that attract lots of visitors. It was stated that a locals-specific event would be a good way of getting to know people and that this type of event could engender 'a pride of place' in local children. One suggestion was for Sunday market days with music, especially over the summer, which would seem to align well with the village green concept.

In the 2006 Plan there was a low-priority recommendation for Promote Dunstan to explore options for new events.

Objective

Enrich and celebrate Clyde's community spirit.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Promote Dunstan to continue exploring options for further events with a focus on events for locals.***
- ***Consider the feasibility of other initiatives that would enrich Clyde's community spirit, including the introduction of 'Welcome to Clyde' information packs for visitors or new people to area.***
- ***Investigate the possibility of producing a regular local newsletter.***

2. Safe Community

Having a safe community is a key value in Clyde's vision statement. The topic raised various comments in relation to Clyde remaining safe, ranging from having a more visible police presence, especially over new year to deterring vandalism and disorderly conduct in relation to alcohol consumption, and dog control (see Services section, below). The establishment of a Neighbourhood Watch Group was suggested repeatedly throughout all aspects of the consultation and it was strongly supported at the meeting.

Objective

Clyde remains a safe place in which to live, work and play.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Contact Police to initiate the establishment of a Neighbourhood Watch Group.***

3. Services

A certain level of services is essential for the viability and good functioning of any community.

A bus service between Alexandra and Clyde was strongly advocated by participants at the meeting. This was also promoted in the 2006 Plan and subsequently raised with the Otago Regional Council (October 2007). ORC has since held a workshop (July 2008) on the area's transport needs and has been gathering information on transport currently provided so as to make an informed decision on the best option. No funding has been provided by ORC for this activity and the situation remains in a holding pattern.

Promote Alexandra, has in the past, provided a free bus service over the holiday periods, which covered the basin.

Participants raised the issue of having a 'day man' to ensure local amenities and infrastructures were kept to an appropriate standard, with a suggestion to use rated money to do so. This issue was also raised in the 2006 Plan, which led some people to query why Clyde didn't already have a 'day man'. The recommendation in the 2006 Plan was to assess the need for a 'day man' or alternatives. This resulted in a walkover by the chair of the community board and members of the public, who identified work needing to be done and levels of tidiness for monitoring. Some of the work identified now forms part of the Parks and Reserves Contract. There is perhaps an opportunity for a regular community initiative 'working bee' to address outstanding concerns. This would have the potential to align with the goals of enriching community spirit and working together, as discussed in the Community Spirit section, above.

Greater animal control with particular regard to dogs fouling in public places and wandering dogs was advocated with suggestions for signs and fines. Again, this is an issue that was raised in the 2006 Plan and CODC subsequently erected signage and endeavoured to take a more active and ongoing enforcement role.

There was also a suggestion for Sunderland Street grass verge to be made into nature strip for walking dogs on. Currently, specified CODC Permitted Dog Exercise Areas in Clyde are: Sunderland Street Road Reserve (Golf Course side of road between Dunstan Street and Annan Street); and the true left bank of the Clutha River between Clyde Bridge and Dunstan Hospital.

The installation of an ATM machine in Clyde was a suggestion that gained a lot of support at the meeting. The 2006 Plan had a recommendation to advocate for an ATM machine, but it was ranked as a low priority and no progress has been made.

Access to wireless broadband was also strongly advocated for by participants.

Objective

Clyde has a range of services that reasonably meet the needs of the community.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Revisit the issue of a transport service between Alexandra and Clyde with ORC and seek advice on how to move it forward.***
- ***Encourage use of the free bus over the Christmas holiday period.***
- ***Undertake a walkover of Clyde with the Community Board Chair and the community plan group to identify areas of concern which may require additional maintenance.***
- ***Meet with CODC to evaluate the level of signage and enforcement of animal control regulations and whether additional measures are needed (eg, provision of biodegradable bags).***
- ***Obtain an update on wireless broadband availability in Clyde and what can be done to improve it.***

Environment

1. Weed Control and Landscape

Clyde is uniquely located at the southern end of the Cromwell Gorge below the Clyde Dam and alongside Lake Dunstan and the Clutha River. Mountain ranges lie to its north and west with the Earnsclough Flats (where there are significant orcharding interests) south east of Clyde. Residents highly value the landscape and environmental aspects of Clyde and work hard to create and maintain them.

Concerns about weed control emerged strongly in the survey. Participants considered lake weed to be a serious issue that needed action to remove and eradicate it. The issue of wilding pines was also raised repeatedly and specific mention was made of the uncontrolled growth of gorse, broom and lupins by the river, especially at Miners Lane. Where weed control is to occur eg along the State Highway, effected landowners should be notified of proposed programmes.

Other concerns related to the scarring of surrounding hillsides and the blotting of ridgelines due to tracks and power poles; plus, rubbish left by freedom campers (who it was suggested should be encouraged to use camping facilities, eg, toilets).

CODC has completed a Rural Study, which seeks to identify and preserve significant and important landscapes.

Objective

Preserve Clyde's natural environment and landscapes for the enjoyment of all.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Assess the extent of the weed in the lake and consider actions needed to remove it, reduce it and, if possible, eradicate it and their associated costs with a view to implementing an action plan.***
- ***Discuss with the appropriate authorities existing maintenance schedules for controlling weeds, the issue of wilding pines, scarring on hillsides and ridges, and policies regarding freedom campers and how these situations can be improved.***

2. Enhancement

There was interest in the ongoing enhancement of Clyde with more and improved walking/cycling tracks and picnic areas by the lake (see Recreation section) and native plantings to attract birds, plus a suggestion for the creation of a guide to planting suitable trees. In the 2006 Plan there was a recommendation to assess the need for guidelines on tree planting and preparing them, if required. This has been auctioned in the last year. This has seen the development of a District Tree Strategy

which identifies appropriate plantings. Any plantings would have to be balanced against ongoing maintenance and costs, particularly in relation to water resources.

Objective

Enhance the natural environment of the lakeside and riverside areas appropriately and viably.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Identify areas for beautification and raise any issues with the relevant organisations.***



3. Air Quality

Air quality, particularly during winter was a common concern.

The Otago Regional Council is required to measure winter air emissions in towns that are likely to exceed the daily NES (National Environmental Standard). Clyde exceeded the standard, recording 23 high pollution days in 2009, a substantial improvement on 2008, when 39 were recorded.

ORC is working with homeowners in Clyde and other Air Zone 1 towns, promoting assistance packages to encourage installation of clean heating appliances and insulation. More information about these initiatives and air quality monitoring is available on the ORC website (www.orc.govt.nz).

Various suggestions for improving air quality were put forward. They range from getting rid of coal fires and enforcing wood burner restrictions to reducing, restricting or banning rural burning during winter months.

Objective

The community enjoys a healthy, clean-air environment.

Recommendation for action:

- ***The Otago Regional Council be urged to work with the community to improve air quality but at the same time meet winter heating needs by managing solid fuel burners more efficiently.***

Recreation

1. General and Youth

Clyde is supremely situated for recreational pursuits with opportunities for a wide variety of water sports on Lake Dunstan and in the rivers, plus many other outdoor activities in the mountains, reserves and cycleways and walkways of the area.

Recreational facilities are also in abundance in the town with sporting clubs, the camping ground and domain. Residents were clear that they wanted to maintain and, where possible, improve or add to existing facilities. There were some suggestions about how to do this, including cheaper memberships of clubs for holidaymakers.

People were keen for existing walkways/cycleways to be maintained and enhanced, including better signage, particularly around the lake. Additional walkways/cycleways were also suggested (and strongly advocated in the youth survey). Enhancing existing and providing additional picnic areas (with shade, and again, with particular reference to the lake) was also raised, as was enhancing the camping ground with more facilities and plantings.

There was strong interest in creating a passive recreation area or village green in Clyde (see Development section).

A brief survey to gain the views of Clyde's young people, particularly in relation to recreation, was attached to the general survey. Feedback suggested swimming, cycling and going to the playground were popular activities. Other pursuits included fishing, tennis, rugby, Moto X, walking, boating and golf. There was a lament about the loss of basketball hoops at the school.

When Youth survey participants were asked what they would like for the future, popular responses included more bike tracks (including a mountain bike area between Hazlett Street, Clyde North Access Road and Clyde Hill), a heated pool, improved playground facilities (bigger/one that suited older children). Other responses included table tennis in the hall, all-ages tramping club, mini golf, basketball hoops and a toy shop.

Participants at the community meeting singled out the swimming pool (see Swimming Pool section, below) in support of youth recreation.

In the 2006 Plan there was a recommendation for identifying potential recreation opportunities. CODC is currently in the process of completing a Central Otago Outdoor Recreation report, which is likely to inform this discussion.

Objective

Create, improve and maintain Clyde's recreational areas and facilities.

Recommendations for action:

- ***Discuss with CODC current maintenance schedules and plans for improvements to recreational areas including walking and cycling tracks.***

- ***The Clyde Working Party and Council continue to work together to identify potential recreation opportunities/improvements, with particular attention to walkways/cycleways.***

2. Swimming Pool

Improving, upgrading and maintaining the swimming pool for the future emerged as a priority. It was prominent in both the general and youth surveys and it was raised again at the community meeting where participants came up with a range of suggestions in relation to it. These included keeping it open, making it free for Clyde primary school students, assessing its viability and alternative recreational uses of the space. Work is currently being carried out by Council on assessing the viability of keeping the pool operating. This is including a series of public meetings to outline the costs involved and gauge community interest in the pool's future.

Objective

Clyde residents have a range of good recreational facilities to enjoy.

Recommendation for action:

- ***Assess the viability of the swimming pool taking into account any required or desired upgrading, ongoing maintenance and costs and how these will be met.***

What is important to the Community?

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

Pg No	Recommendation:	Priority:
11	Continue to investigate options of 1) dual water supply and distribution of untreated water, and 2) any other initiatives.	H
11	CODC work with the community to develop water control systems which are adequate for community needs and avoids wastage.	H
12	CODC continue with waste water monitoring procedures and make results publically available to Clyde residents.	H
12	Explore options to maintain quality wastewater treatment management.	H
14	Support the recommendation for an underpass beneath SH8 to the Rail Trail and Springvale area as this is vital for safe passage for both locals and visitors .	H
14	Discuss with roading authorities how noisy traffic could be better managed in the main street.	H
14	Follow up the request for a speed reduction or speed-slowng initiatives in Clyde's main centre block with CODC roading team.	H
14	Consider the viability of proposals to address issues relating to trucks using air brakes on Clyde Hill, and the volume of trucks and traffic going through the centre of town.	H
14	Investigate cycle lanes from the Rail Trail to the centre of town.	H
14	Investigate more carparking around the town centre.	H
15	The Community Board review progress of its footpath renewal programme and the current level of street lighting.	M
15	Upgrade the public toilets of Clyde with a design appropriate to the community's needs.	H
15	Investigate the feasibility of bike stands and where they might be located.	H
16	Investigate the potential for a passive recreation/village green area; the most appropriate location and the type of facilities and activities that would be desirable there.	M
17	Establish a business association to provide networking opportunities, information, and facilitation of solutions to common issues (eg, transport	H

	costs).	
17	Arrange with CODC information sharing initiatives (eg, distribution of brochures, information evening) to better inform businesses about permit and resource consent processes.	H
19	Review signage and interpretation in Clyde and create a list for further enhancement, liaising with the appropriate authorities, where necessary (eg, CODC, DOC, COHPT).	H
19	Consult with the community on what heritage products or improvements it wants to accomplish, then prioritise projects and seek volunteers and funding to achieve them.	M
20	Assess marketing initiatives currently underway for Clyde and identify opportunities for improvements.	M
20	Conduct a review of Clyde's museums taking into account how collaboration and the sharing of resources might assist with costs, volunteer hours and ideal opening times/days for residents, visiting absentee residents and tourists.	M
22	Promote Dunstan to continue exploring options for further events with a focus on events for locals.	M
22	Consider the feasibility of other initiatives that would enrich Clyde's community spirit, including the introduction of 'Welcome to Clyde' information packs for visitors or new people to area.	M
22	Investigate the possibility of producing a regular local newsletter.	M
23	Contact Police to initiate the establishment of a Neighbourhood Watch Group.	M
24	Revisit the issue of a transport service between Alexandra and Clyde with ORC and seek advice on how to move it forward.	M
24	Encourage use of the free bus over the Christmas holiday period.	H
24	Undertake a walkover of Clyde with the Community Board Chair and the community plan group to identify areas of concern which may require additional maintenance.	H
24	Meet with CODC to evaluate the level of signage and enforcement of animal control regulations and whether additional measures are needed (eg, provision of biodegradable bags).	H
24	Obtain an update on wireless broadband availability in Clyde and what can be done to improve it.	M
25	Assess the extent of the weed in the lake and consider actions needed to remove it, reduce it and, if possible, eradicate it and their associated costs with a view to implementing an action plan.	M

25	Discuss with the appropriate authorities existing maintenance schedules for controlling weeds, the issue of wilding pines, scarring on hillsides and ridges, and policies regarding freedom campers and how these situations can be improved.	M
26	Identify areas for beautification and raise any issues with the relevant organisations.	M
27	The Otago Regional Council be urged to work with the community to improve air quality but at the same time meet winter heating needs by managing solid fuel burners more efficiently.	M
28	Discuss with CODC current maintenance schedules and plans for improvements to recreational areas including walking and cycling tracks.	M
29	The Clyde Working Party and Council continue to work together to identify potential recreation opportunities/improvements, with particular attention to walkways/cycleways.	M
29	Assess the viability of the swimming pool taking into account any required or desired upgrading, ongoing maintenance and costs and how these will be met.	H