

SUMMARY EVIDENCE OF MATT SOLE ON BEHALF OF D. J JONES FAMILY TRUST AND N. R SEARELL FAMILY TRUST DATED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

INTRODUCTION

- 1 My full name is Matthew (Matt) James Sole. My qualifications and experience are set out in my Evidence in Chief.

SCOPE OF SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

- 2 This Summary of Evidence sets out the key points within my Evidence in Chief **(EIC)**.
- 3 I also address the following matters related to the Evidence prepared on behalf of Bannockburn Responsible Development Incorporated **(BRDI)**:
- (a) those parts of the BRDI evidence that address matters within scope of my expertise, with particular emphasis on matters where there is a difference of view between myself and the BRDI evidence.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

Summary of my initial assessment

- 4 I have been involved with this project since 2015 and are familiar Bannockburn and its environs. I have earlier prepared an Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment **(HIA)** for the Proposal which was included in the Application. In this section I will provide a brief summary of my assessment.
- 5 The Proposal relates to the proposed 20-lot residential subdivision at Water Race Hill, Terrace Street, Bannockburn (Lot 4 DP339137). The Proposal involves residential development, the creation of a public reserve, and associated public access infrastructure.
- 6 My initial assessment followed several archaeological ground surveys of the site and its wider surrounds for heritage and cultural features and their context and heritage landscape setting. These findings were reconciled with desktop research on early survey plans, historic photographs, NZ Retrolens historic

aerial imagery, historic landownership/titles, document archives and history, existing archaeological site records, and relevant archaeological assessment reports and the Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study (Janet Stephenson, 2004).¹

- 7 The heritage sites and features, along with some new previously unrecorded sites have been GIS spatially mapped with the subdivision proposal layers imported and overlaid to visually inform subdivision design and assessment of heritage effects. This has front-footed the identification of heritage landscape with the natural landscape and informed the integration of the these not insignificant distinctive values of Bannockburn in the subdivision design through considered collaborative effort.
- 8 It has involved dialogue with the applicant and the Applicant's project team over various revisions to get to this proposal, including engagement and consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (**HZHT**) on the project and HIA.
- 9 The Site contains a significant and diverse array of recorded archaeological sites and features associated with early 1860's goldmining, early main street settlement, commonage ground, farmsteading and coalmining through to the 1930's involving several water races, reservoirs, various sluicing's off respective creek terraces and gullies along with remnants of coalmining associated with Shepherds Creek and Revells Gully. The site borders the Lake Dunstan Statutory Acknowledgement area part of a known mana whenua trail network for inland Otago.
- 10 The history and archaeology of the site and surroundings has been assessed and reviewed by site and affected components using the criteria for assessing archaeological value/s by condition, rarity/uniqueness, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations. These are criteria adopted for the Monuments Protection Programme (Darvill et al. 1987) extracted from Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations and Assessments of Effects 2002 by Tony Walton.

¹ Refer to Application for Resource Consent, Appendix C: Heritage Assessment + Appendices at [31/33/45/75].

Summary of recommendations detailed in my Evidence in Chief

- 11 The key heritage features potentially affected by the proposed Water Race Hill subdivision are:
- (a) heritage water races;
 - (b) historic fences; and
 - (c) heritage landscape character.

Heritage water races

- 12 The key portion of the upper race within Lots 30 and 40 leading to the flume pipe abutment for crossing Revell's Gorge now remains with the lower race being adaptively repurposed as a metal footpath with respective treatments for roadway and driveway crossings as a key part of the wider heritage landscape and gold mining fabric component.
- 13 Apart from the destruction of the southern 40 percent of the upper race F41/369 most of the water race components proposed for destruction are minor shallow earth bunded invert water races that have low visual appearance, with low structural presence and therefore little meaningful contribution to the wider historic mining system and its interpretation.
- 14 As part mitigation for some water race loss and to facilitate access for interpretation and understanding of the key heritage landscape values, the boarding boundary of the Shepherds Creek water race is being proposed for adaptive reuse as a ground trail as part of the loop trail for community to access. Light footprint adaptive reuse of water races is a relatively common means of preserving water races into the future.

Heritage fences

- 15 The heritage remnants of Lot 40 fence lines date from late 1800's and on into 1900's are associated with farmsteading that supplemented gold and coal mining endeavours of the occupants have been surveyed and assessed. The more degraded sections are sited between and through proposed parcel lot design have little residual capacity to contribute as meaningful lot boundary

fences. Any posts with salvageable life are being recommended for ongoing repair and maintenance for the heritage fence line identified for retention along the Lot 4 Shepherd's Creek boundary.

Heritage Landscape

- 16 The site qualifies as being an undesignated historic landscape that would justify special historic landscape designation, a landscape of regional value; with averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth, and rich and diverse array of historic industries. The heritage landscape has high context to the main street, nearby heritage landscapes (private & public) along the historic Kawarau River terrace sequences, particularly the Landmark Bannockburn Sluicing's Historic Reserve. The prominent landforms of Slaughteryard Hill and Water Race Hill off Terrace Road between Shepherd's and Revell's Gorges have their own significant contribution to the wider landscape and past cultural history.
- 17 The setting from a wide view is experienced and appreciated by locals and the wider community and while some disturbance and modification has occurred in portions, the whole is an appreciated asset.
- 18 While the number of physical elements changed are few and moderate in scale of physical impact, the visual change and intrusion of the residential subdivision is noticeable to many aspects of the heritage landscape resulting in moderate changes to the historic landscape character. This matter is addressed in my evidence of chief and is elaborated on below in response to BRDI submissions.
- 19 An Archaeological/Heritage Management Plan will be prepared with archaeological advice, by the Authority Holder, pursuant to standard terms of the archaeological authority required for this Site, in order to protect and capitalise the identified heritage values for preservation and integration into the subdivision. This will be in place prior to the subdivision construction phase.
- 20 Overall, this project is an example of best practise for identifying heritage and landscape values initially and which has then informed considered design of the Proposal.

RESPONSE TO EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF BANNOCKNBURN RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATED

- 21 The evidence of on behalf of Bannockburn Responsible Development Incorporated (**BRDI**) dated 7 October 2024, responds to the Trust's application.
- 22 The evidence for BRDI concludes that the application as drafted should be rejected due to significant effects which cannot be adequately mitigated.
- 23 In this section I address those parts of the BRDI evidence that address matters within scope of my expertise.
- 24 The approach I have adopted in this response section is to identify those parts of the BRDI evidence where I disagree, and to explain my reasons for disagreement.

Response to Evidence of Anne Steven

- 25 At paragraph 79 the evidence of Anne Steven for BRDI states

A number of recreational trails are shown traversing Lots 40, 50 and 51. These larger balance lots are promoted in the RMM Report and TM Brief as being retained as open space for rural purposes however no protective mechanisms are proposed to ensure that or enshrine the public use of the areas. All of Lot 40 and the eastern part of Lot 50 is within the BLR, which provides a measure of protection. Lot 40 is physically less suited to development. A good portion of Lot 50 however is RR4 zoning and has the easy topography of the Bannockburn basin. The AEE states at paras. 323-325 that these Lots would be retained in freehold ownership by the Applicant with no formal recognition of the trails (Lot 40) and that Lot 50 is intended for future development, as would be expected.

- 26 I do not agree with this.
- 27 I was involved with identification of the red and yellow tracks over Lots 30, 40, 50 and 51 shown on the Proposed Subdivision Master Plan (**Master Plan**) included in Mr Milnes landscape evidence Graphic Attachment due to my experience in working at the Department of Conservation (**DOC**) and subsequent work in the development of cycle and walking trails within Central Otago and elsewhere, as discussed in more detail below.

- 28 The paths and trails are shown with easements in gross proposed along the proposed indicative tracks on Lot 40 & 51 existing informal trails. The location of existing informal tracks shown on Lot 50 have been recognised through this process and formal protection of these tracks (final location yet to be determined) can occur when Lot 50 is developed in the future.

Response to evidence of Werner Murray

- 29 In his evidence Mr Murray is critical of the Applicant's assessment of the Proposal and contends:

- (a) that there has been inadequate heritage assessment of the Proposal;²
- (b) that the assessment has failed to engage with the Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study 2024;³
- (c) that the coherence of the heritage landscape will be compromised beyond recognition, especially in the southern part of the site;⁴
- (d) that the criss-crossing of the lower race by the single track trail also seems to significantly diminish the integrity of the race;⁵ and
- (e) that overall the extent of loss of historic heritage seems to have been downplayed, or not sufficiently avoided.⁶

- 30 These concerns are summarised at paragraph 10 of Mr Murray as follows:

By way of an overview, in my opinion, a crucial missing component in the decisions that have informed the application and the assessments of it has been the influence of the Bannockburn Cultural Landscape Study. This is not merely a landscape architecture or heritage issue—it is fundamentally a cultural landscape issue. The absence of expertise in this field is evident, and the approach taken appears to impose external, standard, or uninformed perspectives onto a place without adequate understanding or respect.

- 31 I disagree with the above views expressed by Mr Murray.

² Evidence of Werner Murray at [10]

³ Supra at [63]

⁴ Supra at [59]

⁵ Supra at [57]

⁶ Supra at [63]

- 32 By way of additional context, I previously worked for DOC Central Otago 1996 – 2006 working as programme manager Recreation and Heritage. This involved developing and managing visitor access and interpretation to numerous conservation areas with combined ecological recreational and heritage values.
- 33 I have since been involved with feasibility studies and development of various regional cycle and walking trails often in conjunction with archaeological survey and assessment guiding interpretation and light footprint engagement where appropriate. And more recently on Lake Dunstan Trail identifying and integrating the remaining heritage sensitively where possible with the trails design.
- 34 The purpose being with trail development and design, good heritage identification, interpretation and sensitive exposure facilitates education, understanding and leading to wider community appreciation and stewardship of heritage. We are continually creating culture and heritage. Layering down around in and on and over the past cultural and heritage. These can be geological, paleontological, indigenous biodiversity (bio-physical); māna whenua, early pastoral, goldmining (sequences individual endeavour pick & shovel, industrial scale operations water races reservoirs hydraulic sluicing, tunnelling; hard rock mining; stamper battery, dredging), coalmining, farmsteading, early settlement cottages, towns hall, churches, grave yards, commonage land, transport roading, ferries, punts, bridges, orcharding, viticulture.
- 35 In my view, good planning should be informed by the landforms, its environment, past use, cultural and historic overlays with new needs – interpreting, evaluating these natural features, cultural and historic periods, places, events, for considered introduction of new layers in this evolving tapestry of land and cultural stewardship for which are just but temporary visitors.
- 36 Specific to Bannockburn I have worked for DOC in the Bannockburn Historic Reserve which has values that are not dissimilar to those associated with this subdivision and the Trust's related land holdings. It should be noted the Trust holdings have some additional elements such as coal mining and connection

with early main street settlement. During this time, I engaged with Janet Stephens lead author of the Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study 2004 and was involved from a DOC perspective in understanding and supporting the new spatial analysis of superimposed layers of heritage and cultural and their connectivity. Bannockburn has a remarkable wealth and complexity of heritage values that are dynamic and evolving.

37 As a practicing archaeologist this holistic spatial approach gives rise to a much richer understanding and deeper insight which to consider conserving key aspects of the heritage landscape while also addressing social, economic and environmental stewardship. With the Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study, a landscape approach based on historic integrity across layers using composite effects across Location; Design, Setting, material workmanship, feeling, association was applied. However, Bannockburn heritage doesn't fit as this landscape doesn't reflect a single historical period but several periods. And this being the case no single layer is dominant but more a 'continuing landscape' – that is, one which retains an active role in current society, which is still evolving, but which still shows the material evidence of its evolution to date.

38 New Zealand doesn't have a classification model specifically developed for heritage landscapes, however the Heritage NZ Act 2014 provides guidance:

historic area means an area of land that—

- a) contains an inter-related group of historic places; and
- b) forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand; and
- c) lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand

historic place—

(a) means any of the following that forms a part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and that lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand:

- (i) land, including an archaeological site or part of an archaeological site:
- (ii) a building or structure (or part of a building or structure):

(iii) *any combination of land, buildings, structures, or associated buildings or structures (or parts of buildings, structures, or associated buildings or structures); and*

(b) *includes anything that is in or fixed to land described in paragraph (a).*

39 In my Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment I am responding to Heritage NZ Act 2014 and Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**) heritage provisions, as follows:

(a) The Heritage NZ Act 2014 contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

- i. Any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that -
- ii. Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900;
- iii. Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- iv. Includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).

(b) In the RMA historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

40 Assessment criteria for the Heritage NZ Act 2014 used for assessing archaeological value include condition, rarity/uniqueness, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations.

41 As noted, New Zealand doesn't have a classification model specifically developed for heritage landscapes. The Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study by Janet Stephenson Heather Bauchop and Peter Petchey Sept 2004 was to trial a newly developed interdisciplinary methodology of spatial

analysis, using connectivities between superimposed layers of history. The study area of Bannockburn was chosen. The study showed the value of heritage landscape methodology but also indicated areas for refinement.

- 42 More formal discussion was recommended on what is protected and how. However, all the formal protection in the world means nothing if valued places are not cared for. Protected places still degrade unless people are willing to put effort in to conserving them. It's clear people living in Bannockburn and associated areas value the landscape for a variety of reasons, including its historic, spiritual, aesthetic, cultural, economic and recreational attributes. The influx of people to the area is in part generated by these special qualities. Paradoxically it is this influx of people and related subdivision a development that is the main source of change that threatens the integrity of the landscape.⁷
- 43 With my archaeological survey and research spatially mapped on GIS I was able to use a sequence geo reference aerial imagery to interpret some historic land uses and change over time on a heritage landscape basis. This informed the Assessment criteria for heritage impact assessment.
- 44 In preparing my assessment, after discussion with fellow archaeological colleagues, I used **Evaluating Heritage Landscapes** (adapted from: Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment, Section 3 Environmental, Topics Part 2 Ha 08/07 Cultural Heritage – Scotland) which provides the following guidance:
- (a) *Individual historic assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings contribute to historic landscape character, and the key assets should be identified together with an analysis of their contribution to the character of the unit. The value of individual historical or archaeological elements is not necessarily the determinant of the value of the historic landscape character unit to which they contribute. The presence of a scheduled monument (archaeologically 'high value'), for instance, does not necessarily confer great value to the historic landscape character unit in which it is found; and conversely, revetted schist wall ruins ('low value', say, in historic building terms) may be crucial in a 'high value' historic landscape.*
 - (b) *Relevant factors to take into account may include:*

⁷ BHLS pg 99 Para 4

- i. *local character, local distinctiveness (including local residents' perceptions);*
 - ii. *time-depth: rarity or special interest/typicality (as judged by local, regional and national standards);*
 - iii. *legibility (complexity of the elements/parcels/ components and the completeness or articulation of the historic landscape, association of features, either of the same period or not);*
 - iv. *fragility/robustness (history of change, sensitivity to change, capacity to absorb change);*
 - v. *cultural associations (including historical events, personages, literary or artistic connections, views);*
 - vi. *research potential (anticipation of further evidence).*
- (c) *In adopting methodologies for assessing the role of a heritage asset's setting the archaeologist should bear in mind the principles summarised below:*
- a) *an asset's setting is its **relevant** surroundings;*
 - b) *settings have **physical factors** which can be changed by a scheme, but it is the effect these changes have on the perception of the asset that is assessed;*
 - c) ***context** is an aspect of setting where a relevant aspect of knowledge, belief or relationships may not be visible (or audible) at the site;*
 - d) *settings are **experienced by people** as contributing to the understanding or appreciation of heritage assets;*
 - e) ***professional judgement** is required, using criteria measured against the scheme's Cultural Heritage Design Objectives.*
- (d) *Impacts caused by the project on many similar, possibly minor, historic elements may be cumulative, but for historic landscape character units such impacts may best be assessed as the totality of their impact on the historic landscape character unit. The assessment of such multiple impacts is not simply a matter of aggregating scores; it requires professional judgement to assess how these changes actually affect the character of the historic landscape unit.*
- (e) *Magnitude of an impact*
- The assessment should judge the magnitude of an impact bearing in mind the extremes that could occur, not just the range of changes that would occur on the scheme under consideration. The largest would be a total change to the historic character; the least would be no change to the historic character.*

The factors to take into account in assessing the magnitude of the impact on historic landscape character include:

- *how changes to archaeological remains and historic buildings would change the character of the historic landscape;*
- *changes affecting historic spatial patterns;*
- *changes of characteristic historic landscape elements;*
- *changes to vegetation;*
- *changes in vibration/visual intrusion/noise (including the nature of sounds);*
- *changes to landuse.*

- 45 The important principle is the magnitude of the impact on the historic landscape character unit. If an historic landscape unit has been characterised as – say – a late 20th century transport and industrial corridor, then the addition of a new transport element may have little or no impact on its historic character, despite a large land-take and possibly considerable negative impacts on other cultural heritage assets. There could be little or no historic landscape character change. Conversely, a new dual carriageway, which may have no significant impacts on archaeological remains or historic buildings, built across an otherwise coherent and relatively untouched pre-enclosure landscape unit may change it into urban edge-land, a considerable alteration.
- 46 Front footing the archaeological survey and landscape study to inform the subdivision survey and design has been instrumental in securing the best fit for this new cultural layer of residential development with its sensitive and considered integration into the remaining heritage and landscape values. A best practice multi-disciplinary collaborative approach with the results to show for it.
- 47 The Water Race Hill subdivision proposal will have moderate effect on the heritage landscape through its visual intrusion on what is at present an open and legible landscape with the past endeavours, particularly of alluvial goldmining and farm steadings clear and present on the current landscape. Coalmining and Antimony mining and past commercial main street activity are obscure and negligible without guidance and interpretation. The spatial patterns and features of water races, reservoirs, sluicing's, tailings and sludge

channels can be seen in visual context as whole complex and industrial system. These features are largely intact and untouched since the gold miners, early settlers and later coalminers moved on.

- 48 Apart from the twin water races and their shallow branches, all the main heritage feature remain outside of the physical subdivision footprint and are instead contained in Lots 30 40, 50 and 51. Consent conditions and community stewardship are important to ensure their preservation into the future which will contribute to Bannockburn's valued cultural and heritage landscape.
- 49 So, while the losses to heritage water race components are deemed low in physical lineal terms and in archaeological contribution, what remains now needs meaningful interpretation to explain the dislocated remains and their function within what was a larger more complete coherent heritage system and landscape.
- 50 At paragraphs 51 - 54, Mr Murray's evidence refers to the ORC Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and contends that the Proposal does not adequately minimise, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the values referred to in Policy 5.2.3 of the RPS.
- 51 I disagree with this view.
- 52 I acknowledge that my evidence didn't specifically reference the ORC RPS heritage provisions specifically Policy 5.2.3 Managing historic heritage which states as follows:

Protect and enhance places and areas of historic heritage, by all of the following:

- a) Recognising that some places or areas are known or may contain archaeological sites, wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka which could be of significant historic or cultural value;*
- b) Applying these provisions immediately upon discovery of such previously unidentified archaeological sites or areas, wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka;*
- c) Avoiding adverse effects on those values that contribute to the area or place being of regional or national significance;*

- d) *Minimising significant adverse effects on other values of areas and places of historic heritage;*
- e) *Remedying when adverse effects on other values cannot be avoided;*
- f) *Mitigating when adverse effects on other values cannot be avoided or remedied;*
- g) *Encouraging the integration of historic heritage values into new activities;*
- h) *Enabling adaptive reuse or upgrade of historic heritage places and areas where historic heritage values can be maintained.*

53 I have now considered the matters referred to in each of the above subclauses. For the reasons discussed in my archaeological assessment and heritage impact assessment, and my EIC, I consider that the Proposal is consistent with the outcomes anticipated by Policy 5.2.3.

54 As already mentioned, this subdivision and the wider land holdings of the trust have significant heritage values and features that collectively contribute to the distinctive landforms and landscape that define what is Bannockburn. They contain considerably more than goldmining heritage and are more extensive in extent than Mr Murray describes. The Trust holdings contain original early store; early stables sites, revoked recreation reserve land, coal prospects, farmstead holdings with an owner being a shareholding in adjacent coal mining in Shepherds Creek and Bannockburn commonage land. North East off Slaughter Yard Hill was an antimony shelter with furnace and 12m high locally made brick chimney now in storage with Cromwell Heritage Precinct.

55 The water races – identified in my assessment noted by Mr Murray for destruction – are mainly very shallow cryptic branch turnouts to respective progress in sluicing out gold prospects and following auriferous leads. They are nearly illegible and offer little to the untrained eye to interpretation of the mining landscape. The upper twin water race has been repurposed for wild flood irrigation during the land's more recent use as sheep grazing and fire vegetation control and, apart from the loess invert and bund, they have no other structural elements to contribute. The branch races of the southern side of the lower twin race are shallow cryptic features with low legibility and little

enduring archaeological contribution and given the slope are eroding and losing presence.

- 56 As already noted, to mitigate some the heritage loss to various components of water race features within the residential and road lots, adaptive reuse is being proposed on the lower of the upper twin water races, so it form presence is retained but hardened with a schist chip path and delineating planting. Imposing a subdivision foot traffic on the loess-based water race invert requires some loss of integrity with an overlay of surface armour and planting to preserve the lineal heritage feature in the future and still contribute the context of the historic water race into the future.
- 57 The adaptive reuse of part of the Shepherds Creek true left water race along the Lot 40 boundary (as shown in **Figure 1** below) is a relatively common means of preserving water races into the future.



Figure 1 DSC00321 view of fence & water race true left Shepherds Ck approximate bdy of lot 40

- 58 The water race remains with no modification apart from foot traffic in the invert. No physical earthworks are Proposed. This will allow understanding and experience of the heritage and landscape is an adopted practice in part of the Bannockburn Historic Reserve, which is a national Landmark site. It is proposed with connecting linkages at either end to form a loop track to the south and northern end of the subdivision with subdivision paths being the residential linkage.
- 59 The proposed reserve on Lot 30 (informed by the cul-de-sac lookout interpretation panel) is to allow quiet engagement with the remnant heritage and landscape values of the site and wider Bannockburn. The ground trail loop via Pennyweights sluicing's (Lot 51) around and down Revells Gully overlooking various gold sluice workings and sluice channel out to the junction with Shepherds Creek overlooking historic coal mining measures. Turning up Shepherds Creek the track adaptively reuses the old water race that serviced respective prospects workings for 370m before turning up to rejoin the residential area path between Lots 6 & 20.
- 60 In terms of footprint, construction, and ongoing maintenance, these tracks are proposed to be just foot worn natural surface ground trails with some wayfinding pegs. The linking sections of either end of Shepherds Creek water race and up Pennyweight will require light formation work such a first cut/grub of thyme/ground vegetation and some grubber benching of a sheep track style formation along the steeper faces of Revell's Gully. A wayfinding pegged very light footprint with occasional ongoing woody vegetation clearance anticipated to maintain ongoing access. No structures are proposed.
- 61 HNZ may imposed conditions on no earth disturbance on the Shepherds Creek water race components. But none are required or anticipated. Along with potential of the informal red tracks (through Lot 50) and this yellow loop, the community stands to gain a meaningful extension to the nationally significant Bannockburn Sluicing's Historic Reserve.
- 62 There is a high degree of recognition from all parties that the Water Race Hill has and is something unique and different which has endeared all to focus and make the most out of the combined attributes and challenges of this Site

and project. The Trust has offered the potential for the yellow tracks to access and appreciate the heritage and landscape values. What is required to secure these into future is some form of community track and land stewardship mechanism.

Matt Sole

28 February 2025