



Section F

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NZEnvC72 Port Gore Marine Farms v Marlborough District Council [2012]

NZSC38 Environmental Defence Society v New Zealand King Salmon [2014]

NZHC767 Man O War Station Limited v Auckland Council [2015]

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www.natlib.govt.nz
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www.legislation.govt.nz

Other: www.discovermarlborough.co.nz
<http://marlboroughnz.com/>
www.nzila.co.nz
www.wine-marlborough.co.nz
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Logging of commercial pine plantations are a common sight in north Marlborough.



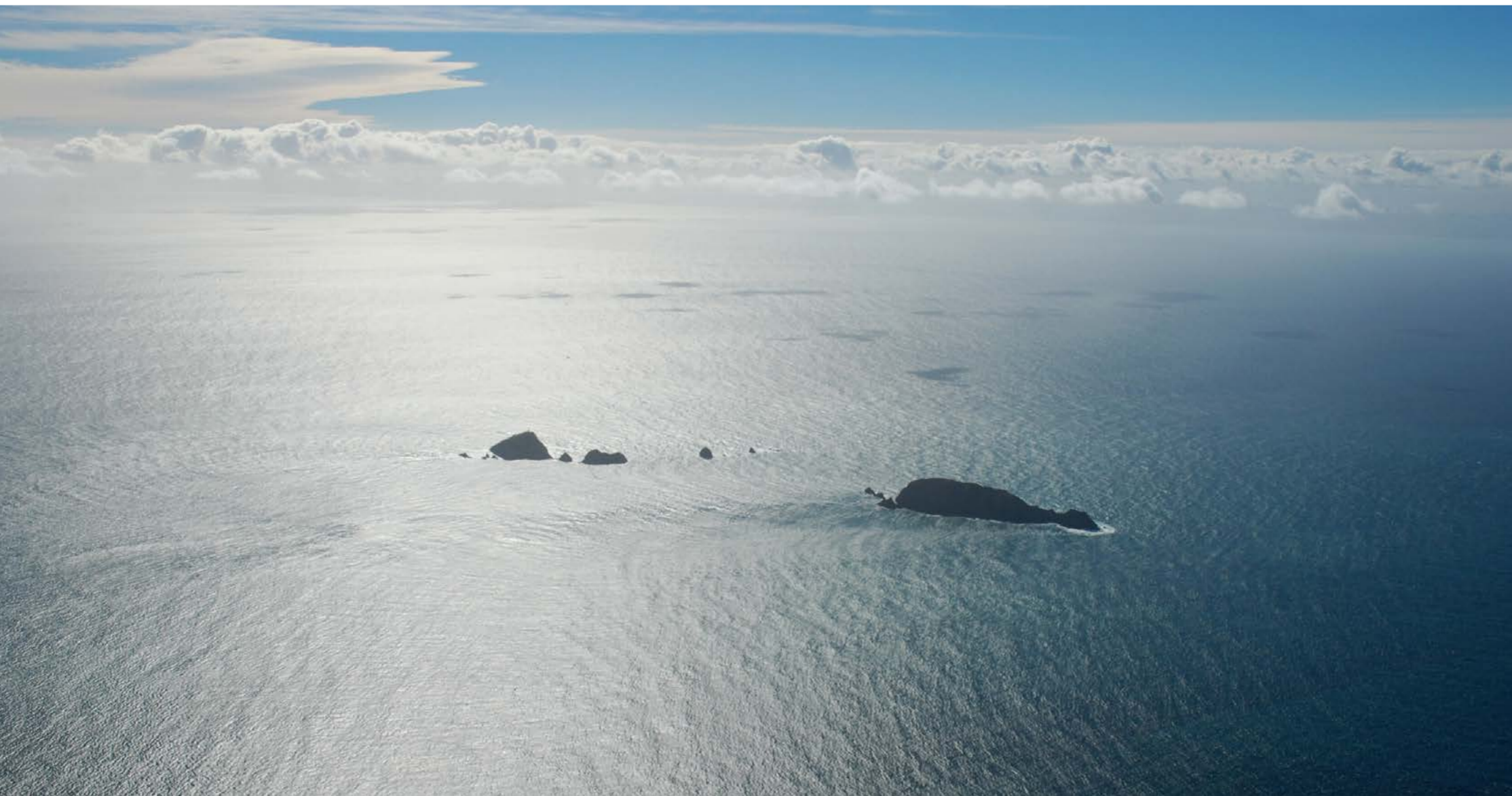
APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

Alluvial deposits	Combination of soils and sediments deposited by a river or stream, generally comprising silt, sand or clay matter.
Alpine Zone	All areas above the shrubline, including red tussock tussockland, mossfield and herbfield.
Boulder bank, gravel beach and/or bar	Elongate or linear deposits of coarse debris formed by wave action and long-shore currents.
Braided	Where the river flows in multiple interconnected and often shallow channels divided by deposited material.
Cirque	An amphitheatre-like valley, or valley head formed at the head of a glacier by erosion. Many glacial cirques contain ponds or 'tarns' dammed by bedrock or moraine.
Coast & Coastal	The area where the land meets the sea which includes the CMA. Refer to <i>Natural Character of the Marlborough Coastal Environment</i> (Boffa Miskell et al, 2014).
CMA	Coastal Marine Area.
Colluvial hillslope	Slopes, mostly between 8 and 25 degrees, where mass-movement, creep and sheet erosion have deposited at least 0.3m of debris and soil on the landform surface. Includes many lower slopes and footslopes.
Commercial exotic forestry	Areas of managed pine tree plantations.
Estuarine	Relating to the tidal mouths of rivers.
Forest	Woody vegetation dominated by trees, shrubs and tree ferns in which tree cover exceeds shrub and tree fern cover and trees are of major importance in the canopy;
Grassland	Vegetation in which grasses are the predominant growth form; e.g. <i>paspalum</i> grassland.

Intermontane	A landscape feature such as plateaus or basin that lie within a mountainous setting.
Lagoon	A body of shallow salt water separated from the sea by a sandbank, shingle bar or coral reef.
Lakes, ponds or tarns	Areas of permanent, fresh, standing water.
Landscape	This is referenced more explicitly within Section A, page 14 of this report.
Landscape Attribute	Comprise biophysical features, patterns and processes; sensory qualities; and spiritual, cultural, and social associations, including both activities and meanings.
Landscape Character	Is a distinctive combination of landscape attributes that give an area its identity.
Moraine	An accumulation of glacially formed debris, found in current and formerly glaciated environments.
Permian age	A geologic period and system. It is the last period of the Paleozoic era, some 299 to 251 million years ago.
Plateau	Extensive flat or gently sloping (<16 degrees) areas, more than 100m above sea level, with large parts of their total surface at a similar level, commonly on at least one side by an abrupt descent.
Ria	Another name for a drowned river valley.
Riparian margins or edges	The banks of a river channel.
Ridge (or ridgetop)	Gently sloping or flat (<16degrees) areas along ridges or small areas at the tops of hills and mountains. Soils may be shallow or deep depending on their origin and erosion history.
Riverbed	Area of a river channel not covered by water.
Sand or mud beach, bar and/ or flats	Areas of fine deposits formed by wave action and long-shore currents.

Scree	Deposits of angular rock fragments that exhibit intermittent movement on slopes at the base of cliffs or steep rocky slopes. (Stabilised scree slopes are classified as colluvial hillslopes or colluvial steeplands.)
Scrubland	Woody vegetation in which shrubs are the predominant growth form but which do not form a semi-continuous canopy as in scrub; e.g. manuka shrubland
Sounds	A network of sea drowned valleys caused by a combination of tectonic subsidence and rising sea levels.
Swamp	A shallow, permanently flooded inland area of land, supporting a rich biodiversity of aquatic flora and fauna.
Tarn	A mountain lake or pool formed by a cirque excavated by a glacier.
Terminal Moraine	Moraine that forms at the end of the glacier, or the present boundary of the glacier.
Terrane	A fragment of crustal material formed on or from a tectonic plate
Triassic age	A geologic period and system. It is the first period of the Mesozoic era, some 251 to 199 million years ago.
Tussockland	Vegetation in which tussocks are the predominant growth form. These may be tussock grasses, tussock sedges or other herbaceous plants with densely clumped linear leaves such as <i>Chionochloa</i> spp.; e.g. red tussock tussockland.
Watercourse	The actual water covered part of a river channel.
Wetland	Land with permanently high water table although not submerged all the time.

The Brothers Islands. The most easterly extent of the Marlborough District.



The dry foothills meet the plains.



APPENDIX 3: GEOPRESERVATION INVENTORY

New Zealand has a unique and extremely diverse natural landform, geology and soil heritage, due to its location and formative processes. The Geological Society of New Zealand (Hayward, B.W; Kenny, J.A and Johnston, M.R (1999) Inventory and Maps of Important Geological Sites and Landforms in the Nelson and Marlborough Regions, including Kaikoura District. Geological Society of New Zealand Miscellaneous Publication 104.) has identified and listed information regarding the internationally, nationally and many of the regionally important earth science sites throughout the country, irrespective of their current protected status.

Within Marlborough there are 71 recognised sites of geological importance, ranging from historic areas of mining to submerged ridgelines, dammed lakes and sea cliffs. Whilst the majority of these sites/ landscapes have been mapped by hand by the Society in their reference books, they have been indicated by locator spots for this study on the map on page 29. However, their mapped extents have been referenced and in some locations form the boundary of the ONL or ONF.

Each Site is listed for its Importance and Significance.

For Importance, the Inventory categorises the Sites into three levels (A-C):

A: International: Site of International Scientific Importance;

B: National Site of National Scientific, Educational or Aesthetic Importance;

C: Regional: Site of Regional Scientific, Educational or Aesthetic Importance;

For Vulnerability, each Site has been classified (1-5) depending on its perceived vulnerability to human activities:

1. Highly vulnerable to complete destruction or major modification by humans;
2. Moderately vulnerable to modifications by humans;
3. Unlikely to be damaged by humans;
4. Could be improved by humans activity;
5. Site already destroyed (not necessarily by human activity).

ID	Name	General location	Importance	Vulnerability
1	Wairau boulder barrier, lagoon and delta	South side of the mouth of Wairau River	B	1
2	Woodside Creek Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary	100 m up gorge of Woodside Creek	A	2
3	Wharanui earth flow	2 km southwest of Wharanui.	C	3
4	East Riverlands gullying	North of Seventeen Valley Stream bridge	C	2
5	Blind River Miocene-Pliocene fossil sequence	In stream section of Blind River for 5km downstream from Waterfall Road	B	3
6	Rarangiri beach ridges and swamp	Rarangiri	C	2
7	Upper Wairau landslide	North bank, upper Wairau River, 2.5 km west of Island Gully junction.	C	3
8	Riverlands sand dunes	North side of highway 1 at Riverlands.	C	2
9	Isolated Creek Sawcut Gorge	In upper reaches of Waima (Ure) River	C	3
10	Seymour Square War Memorial clock tower	Middle of Blenheim city's Seymour Square.	C	2

ID	Name	General location	Importance	Vulnerability
11	Taylor Pass lime kiln	Close to Taylor Pass Road	C	1
12	Blue Mountain gabbro complex	Surrounding Blue Mountain summit, within a radius of 1 km in all directions	B	3
13	Mt Ears prehistoric argillite quarry, D'Urville Island	D'Urville Island. Main north-south ridge leading up to Mt. Ears from Black Beach, Port Hardy	B	3
14	Okiwa Bay Pelorus Schist	Logging road south of The Grove, Okiwa Bay.	C	3
15	Awatere River complex landslide	South bank of Awatere River, 400 m east of Upton Brook	C	3
16	Upton Brook rejuvenation gorge and fossils	Upton Brook, true right bank of Awatere River, where road crosses Upton Downs Road, 20 km SW of Seddon.	B	3
17	French Pass submerged ridgeline	Running from D'Urville Island to mainland, between Reef Point and Channel Point.	C	3
18	Greville Harbour coastal features	East side of entrance to Greville Harbour, D'Urville island.	C	2
19	Greville Harbour boulder spit	Almost cutting Greville Harbour, D'Urville Island into two halves.	B	3
20	D'Urville Island copper mines	On the ridge on the SE side of D'Urville Island.	C	2
21	Ohana Bay prehistoric quarry	Occurs at or very near sea level, just NE of Ohana Bay, D'Urville Island.	C	2
22	Blairich solifluction stripes	Blairich Peak, headwaters of Black Birch Stream, tributary of Awatere River.	B	3
23	Pelorus and Kaituna River deltas	Covering a large area at the mouths of the Pelorus and Kaituna Valleys and extending into the upper parts of Pelorus Sound.	C	2
24	Paddock Rocks	2 km belt extending NNW from point north of Te Puna Bay across entrance to Manuhakapakapa Bay, southern D'Urville Island.	C	3
25	Waihopai River faulted terraces (Alpine Fault)	On the eastern banks of the Waihopai River for 1.5 km extending east from the Hwy 63 bridge.	C	3
26	Penk River Cretaceous olistostromes	River banks of Penk River, up to 1 km upstream of confluence with Awatere River.	C	3
27	Onamalutu Valley metachert	South side of the Onamalutu River.	C	2
28	Matarau Point foreland beach ridges	North side of Croisilles Harbour.	B	2
29	Pakiaka Point boulder bank and lagoon	NE entrance to Croisilles Harbour.	C	2
30	Lake Alexander debris dam	Towards the head of the Tummil River.	C	3
31	Wakamarina alluvial gold mining	Pinedale (Wakamarina) Motor camp area	C	3

ID	Name	General location	Importance	Vulnerability
32	Hodder River weathering features	Hodder River and Gut Stream junction.	B	3
33	Hodder River weathering features	Beside Hodder River, 400m downstream of junction with Staircase Stream.	B	3
34	Whangarae Bay estuary and sand spits, Croisilles Harbour	South side of Croisilles Harbour, west coast of Marlborough Sounds.	C	2
35	Grey River faulted terraces (Awatere Fault)	Grey River, near junction with Awatere River.	C	3
36	Pelorus Bridge river gorge	Adjacent to State Highway 6 at Pelorus Bridge. 500 m stretch of Pelorus River passing through rock gorge from 100 m above bridge to 300 m below junction with Rai River. Also includes 500 m section of Rai River gorge from junction with Pelorus upstream.	C	3
37	Alfred Stream earthflow	Earthflow crosses the saddle between the true right and true left branches of Alfred Stream	C	3
38	Wairau River braids	Lower Wairau River bed between junctions with Goulter River and Bartletts Creek.	C	3
39	Elliot Valley fault trace junction	4 km East of Lake McRae, on true left slopes of Elliot Valley	C	3
40	Wellington Gold Mine, Top Valley	Top Valley, north bank of the Wairau.	C	3
41	Lake McRae fault trace and landslides (Clarence Fault)	Lake McRae, between Elliot and Tweed Rivers.	B	3
42	Lake McRae debris dam	Inland Kaikoura Range, 4 km west of Elliot Hut.	C	3
43	Turkeys Nest Basin solifluction slope	Bounds Range (north face) at head of Wai River.	B	3
44	Lake Challice debris dam	Richmond Range.	C	3
45	Waterfall Stream and Cow Stream moraines	Upper Waihopai Valley.	C	3
46	Barber Stream rock glacier/ landslide	North end of Barber Stream, tributary of Leatham River.	C	3
47	Needles Point Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary	Needles Point.	B	3
48	Branch River faulted terraces (Alpine Fault)	0-1 km east of Branch R. and 100 m south of main road.	A	2
49	Saxton River faulted terraces (Awatere Fault)	Where Molesworth Road crosses Saxton River.	C	3
50	Tory Channel East Head	Two km section of coast from east end Okakuri Bay to East Head and northwards up the Cook Strait coast for 800 m.	C	3

ID	Name	General location	Importance	Vulnerability
51	Cape Jackson drowned ridge crest	8 km long narrow peninsula that leads to Cape Jackson, north from Jackson Head.	B	3
52	Isolated Flat	Central Molesworth, northwest side of Acheron River valley between junctions with Saxton and Severn Rivers.	C	3
53	Wairau Valley offset terminal moraine	North bank of Wairau River between Wash Bridge and Shingle Stream.	B	3
54	Long Island cusate foreland	South and west side of Long Island, Queen Charlotte Sound.	C	3
55	Fighting Bay Torlesse schist	Fighting Bay, Marlborough Sounds.	C	3
56	Chancet Rocks Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary	Chancet Rocks, 1.5 km north of Flaxbourne River.	A	1
57	Endeavour Inlet antimony workings	2km inland from head of Endeavour Inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound.	B	3
58	Flaxbourne River folds and thrusts	Three closely associated areas clustered around Flaxbourne River mouth	C	3
59	Titirangi prehistoric stonework	East side of Titirangi Bay.	C	2
60	Blind River mouth Pliocene fossils	In cliffs on west side of mouth Blind River.	C	3
61	White Bluff sea cliff	At the southern end of the Wairau River boulder bank.	C	3
62	Tarndale flats	Watershed between Acheron and Wairau catchments.	B	2
63	Tarndale-Sedgemere fault trace (Awatere Fault)	Lake Sedgemere area, upper Wairau River catchment.	C	2
64	Waima dune field	South of Waima (Ure) River mouth.	C	2
65	Wairau abandoned sea cliffs	South side of the Wairau Lagoon, to State Highway 1 turnoff along Redwood Pass, to White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti.	B	3
66	Starborough Creek Pliocene fossils	Extends from Seddon township to Awatere River downstream from main highway bridge.	B	3
67	Waterfall Stream and Cow Stream moraines	South face of Bounds Range in Upper Waihopai Valley.	C	3
68	Cape Stephens wind-funneled sand dune	On west side of Cape Stephens, 3km south of northern tip of D'Urville Island.	C	3
69	Tapuenuku zirconium aegirine	Cliff exposure just below summit of Tapuenuku on its northern side.	B	3
70	Horse Flat coal measure fossils	North bank of the mid Clarence River, opposite Horse Flat.	B	3
71	Wairau Valley lateral moraine	On south bank of Wairau River, between Dover and Bush Camp Streams.	C	3

APPENDIX 4: PRESSURES AND THREATS TO MARLBOROUGH'S ONF AND ONL VALUES

The Marlborough Landscape Study 2015 has identified a number of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (RMA section 6b). These areas contain a range of landscape values that are considered to be 'outstanding' at a district scale.

As part of the final stages of the study the team has identified potential pressures and threats, which may threaten these landscapes and their values. All of the outstanding natural features and landscapes identified are highly sensitive to change and should be managed in order to protect the 'outstanding' landscape values.

The Sounds, coastal and mainland landscapes are subject to differing pressures, which are outlined and addressed below. At a generic level landscape change is often, but not always, brought about by economic drivers. Traditional pastoral farming activities and the relatively recent large-scale conversions to viticulture has strongly influenced and shaped Marlborough's landscapes.

In the Sounds, the buoyant real estate market in New Zealand has seen ongoing demand for coastal property and residential sites in locations of high natural beauty. Commercial forestry in the Sounds landscape has also resulted in relatively large landscape change.

Generally, threats arise where:

- activities become larger in scale and therefore a more dominant and singular feature of the landscape e.g., large scale forestry compared with small scale tree planting interspersed with indigenous outcrops and open pasture;
- housing is developed in locations that detract from open and natural characteristics or in more intensive clusters that contrast with the mosaic pattern or open coastal character that currently exists;
- planting and/or structures obscure or alter the outline of natural landforms; earthworks alter natural contours;
- threats also arise through cumulative change i.e., landscape change arising over time from incremental development or "creep" where an existing modification in the landscape is used to justify further change.

More specifically, these effects are often related to only a few key activities, such as earthworks, loss of areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and the placement of buildings, structures and tree plantings in the landscape. These individual threats have been addressed separately below.

Earthworks

Earthworks can leave exposed and cut surfaces, which contrast with surrounding vegetation and the natural contour. As a consequence they can be visually prominent and unsightly. Earthworks can potentially alter the shape and slope of the natural contour, particularly if straight/sharp lines are left, which contrast with a more rounded topography. Cuttings on steep slopes which are prone to erosion can also create unnatural patterns that in turn amplify excessive scaring.

When considering effects created by earthworks consideration should be given to the scale, volume, depth and location (visibility) of the area subject to the earthworks.

Building and Structures

Buildings and structures can modify or dominate a landscape depending on their location in relation to topography and vegetation, and their colour, material finish, height and size.

In addition, buildings such as dwellings can result in modification of the surrounding land area as a result of consequential changes such as domestication of the landscape with gardens, washing lines, driveways etc.

In the Sounds and other coastal areas structures can include jetties, piers, wharves and marine farms, which can all influence the naturalness of a landscape, particularly where there is limited evidence of existing human modification. Ridgelines and sensitive viewshafts are particularly vulnerable to telecommunication towers.

Structures – Land

When considering the effects of buildings and structures within an ONFL, consideration should be given to:

- different types of buildings; and
- the variation offered by topography and vegetation for location of buildings and structures;
- cumulative effects;
- visibility;
- encroachment (physical and visual) on heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes; as well as
- domination in areas of high natural character.

Structures – Water

Water based structures such as jetties and marine farms can impact on the seascape and undermine the natural character values of the coastal environment.

When considering the effects of water based structures in a coastal environment consideration should be given to:

- siting (location of structure in bay);
- bulk (intensity and size of structure proposed);
- design.

Vegetation Change/Removal

In some landscapes, it is the vegetation that contributes strongly to the area's landscape values. This can include exotic planting where it is of a smaller scale and has been planted in harmony with the topography and land cover features present in the landscape. In other cases, it is the presence of indigenous vegetation which contributes to the landscape values. The loss of this vegetation may have significant landscape and visual effects and could diminish an ONFL. Although pines can devalue a landscape or feature, they can (in combination with other attributes of the landscape), collectively meet the threshold of being 'outstanding', such as those in outer Port Underwood.

Tree Planting

Tree planting can have a visual effect where the planting provides a stark contrast to the openness of a landscape. This contrast could result from the scale as well as the appearance of the planting. Tree planting for commercial purposes tends to be linear and ordered in its layout and consist of a singular species. Access tracks and areas of felling may be visually prominent, especially in steep terrain. This results in an "unnatural" appearance compared with indigenous vegetation which consists of a variety of plants of different scale, colour and texture and which generally conforms to the natural contour of the land.

When considering effects of tree planting consideration should be given to the scale of the planting, its layout (spacing and pattern), the species and purpose of the planting. It is accepted that amenity planting and indigenous re-vegetation tends to avoid a large scale and uniform layout while shelterbelts are an anticipated part of the rural environment. It may therefore be inappropriate and unnecessary to impose controls on non-commercial planting. Location and visibility are important considerations, and encroachment (physical and visual) on heritage and outstanding natural features could result in the visual obscuring of these areas and features. Sky-lining may also present an unnatural contrast which is inappropriate in outstanding landscapes. Consideration of cumulative effects when assessing scale may also assist in avoiding physical encroachment of trees in outstanding and heritage landscapes.



Forestry in the Sounds can have a severe visual impact on amenity values.

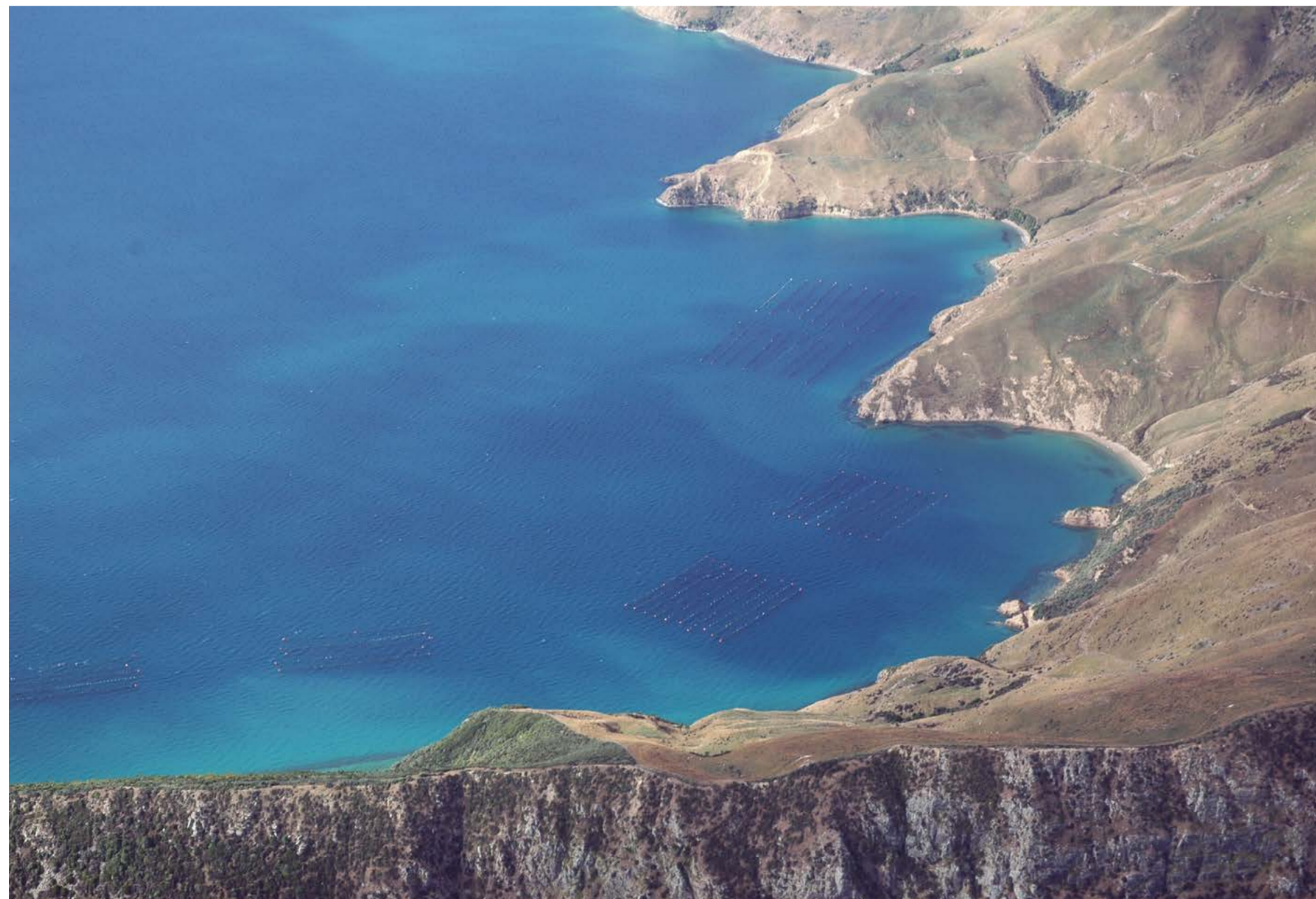
Specific sensitivities to certain Landscape Character Areas

Character Area	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
Marlborough Sounds	Impact on biophysical and sensory values through native vegetation removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision (particularly on higher ground); • Forestry 	Removal of native vegetation can result in adverse visual and landscape effects on biophysical and sensory values through erosion and the visual contrast between other uncleared areas. Removal of vegetation reduces the naturalness of an area.
	Maintenance of the visual coherence of areas displaying very high levels of naturalness (including both land and water) (mainly ONFLs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks for roading and subdivision; • Sprawling extent of subdivision growth into areas overwhelmingly unmodified; • Encroachment of weeds (e.g. wilding pines, gorse); • Aquaculture; • Forestry. 	Introduction of human modifications into areas displaying very high levels of naturalness can affect the biophysical and sensory values of a landscape and seascape. Encourage 'clustering' in already modified areas. Commercial forestry and other introductions of non-native plant species and creation of unnatural patterns can reduce the naturalness of an area.
	Visual sensitivity of ridgelines and upper slopes (in particular undeveloped parts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility structures; • Buildings. 	Highly visible development on ridgelines may adversely affect the aesthetic values and natural form of ridgelines.
	Open grasslands are visually sensitive to human modifications;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry; • Intensification of landuse; • Earthworks for tracks; • Encroachment of weeds (e.g. wilding pines, gorse). 	Encroachment of human modifications can adversely affect sensory values, such as the visual coherence of an open peninsula or headland. This can affect the perceived naturalness of an area.
	Maintenance of the visual amenity of working landscapes displaying a coherent character (including both land and water) (mainly areas of High Amenity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks for roading and subdivision; • Quarrying; • Sprawling extent of subdivision growth into areas overwhelmingly unmodified; • Forestry; • Activities that may appear to dominate a landscape 	Intensification of areas that currently contain open characteristics through landform and land cover should be avoided. Includes incongruous earthworks, tracks, building locations.
	Seascapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea-based industries including: aquaculture, off-shore wind farms, oil rigs, offshore drilling; • Marinas; • Dredging/ trawling 	Development within seascapes can adversely affect the natural and open characteristics of the area.
Richmond Range	Visual sensitivity of ridgelines and upper slopes (in particular undeveloped parts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility structures; • Buildings; • Earthworks; • Mining and quarrying; • Native vegetation clearance 	Development on undeveloped or unmodified ridgelines can adversely effect the aesthetic values. Considerations should include location, size, colour, scale and access.
	Biophysically important areas of native vegetation on lower-lying land (such as that at Pelorus Bridge and Onamalutu Reserve)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native vegetation clearance; • Forestry; • Mining and quarrying; • Buildings and structures (e.g., subdivision and utilities) 	Biophysical and sensory values of low-lying native bush cover can be adversely affected by land use change.
Wairau River	Vulnerability of biophysical values in upper valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native vegetation clearance; • Forestry; • Earthworks; • Quarrying and mining; • Utilities; • Subdivision. 	Biophysical and sensory values of low-lying native bush cover can be adversely affected by land use change.
	Biophysical values of the Wairau Lagoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities (such as powerlines crossing lagoons); • Subdivision on lagoon margins. 	Human modifications can affect the biophysical, sensory and associative values of the lagoons. Development around the perimeter of the lagoons should also be restricted.
Wairau Dry Hills	Open grasslands of the hills are visually sensitive to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks for subdivision and roading (particularly on higher ground); • Forestry; • Vineyards; • Wind Farms; • Quarrying and mining; • Structures and building on skylines. 	The Wairau Dry Hills (particularly the Wither Hills, Southern Hills and Redwood/ Dashwood passes) contain important sensory values to Marlborough in terms of their visual coherence. Characteristics such as their homogenous undulating form, distinctive colour and open values unencumbered by modifications through built structures and unnatural vegetation patterns.

This table continues overleaf.

Character Area	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
Mountainous Interior	Substantial unnatural vegetation changes to areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native vegetation clearance; Forestry; Quarrying and mining. 	Introduction of commercial forestry to natural areas such as Molesworth, the Main Divide, the Leatham Area, upper Awatere and northern Kekerengu could adversely affect the exceptional and very high biophysical and sensory values of these areas.
	Visual openness of the Upper Awatere Valley from the Molesworth Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale intensification of landuse (through forestry, agriculture, earthworks (including quarries) and buildings and structures). 	Maintaining the open character of high country farms as well as the limited presence of human built forms.
Awatere River Valley	Visual legibility of the river cliffs and terraces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry on the lower terraces; River structures/ modifications (including gravel extraction). 	The sensory and legibility values of the river cliffs and terraces positively contribute to the aesthetic values of the Awatere River.
	Visual openness of the Upper Awatere Valley from the Molesworth Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale intensification of landuse (through forestry, agriculture, earthworks (including quarries and mining) and buildings and structures). 	Maintaining the open character of high country farms as well as the limited presence of human built forms.
Awatere Dry Hills	Highly expressive and visually coherent naturalness of the 'Limestone Coastline' is sensitive to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensification of farming practices (e.g., vineyards); Forestry; Prominent buildings and structures including wind farms. 	The introduction of significant changes to landuse along the limestone coast could erode the exceptional biophysical and sensory values.
	Views from the State Highway One towards the Wharanui coastline is visually sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelterbelts; Forestry; Subdivision; Buildings and structures. 	The Wharanui coastline represents either the last or first opportunity to view the Pacific Ocean from State Highway One. Maintain views of the coast along this stretch.
Lake Grassmere	Views from the State Highway towards the lake are sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelterbelts; Forestry; Structures and buildings. 	Maintaining the openness of views from the State Highway.

The location of aquaculture can affect the values and characteristics of an ONF or ONL.



APPENDIX 5: RMA PART II & NZCPS POLICY 15 EXCERPTS

Part II [Purpose and Principles] of the Resource Management Act 1991 RMA 1991) are outlined below. Relevant Landscape considerations have been underlined.

RMA Part 5: Purpose

(1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

(2) In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while—

- (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
- (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

RMA Part 6: Matters of national importance

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- (a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development;
- (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development;
- (c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers;
- (e) the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga;
- (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development;
- (g) the protection of protected customary rights.

Section 6(f): nserted, on 1 August 2003, by section 4 of the Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 23).

Section 6(g) replaced, on 1 April 2011, by section 128 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (2011 No 3).

Part 7: Other matters

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—

- (a) kaitiakitanga;
- (aa) the ethic of stewardship;
- (b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:
- (ba) the efficiency of the end use of energy;
- (c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values;
- (d) intrinsic values of ecosystems;
- (e) [Repealed]
- (f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment;
- (g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:

- (h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:
- (i) the effects of climate change;
- (j) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.

Section 7(aa) inserted, on 17 December 1997, by section 3 of the Resource Management Amendment Act 1997 (1997 No 104).

Section 7(ba) inserted, on 2 March 2004, by section 5(1) of the Resource Management (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 2).

Section 7(e) was repealed, on 1 August 2003, by section 5 of the Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 23).

Section 7 (i) inserted, on 2 March 2004, by section 5(2) of the Resource Management (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 2).

Section 7 (j) inserted, on 2 March 2004, by section 5(2) of the Resource Management (Energy and Climate Change) Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 2).

NZCPS (2010) Policy 15: Natural features and natural landscapes

To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:

- (a) avoid adverse effects of activitied on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and
- (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of activitied on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment;

including by:

- (c) identifying and assessing the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment of the region or district, at minimum by land typing, soil characterisation and landscape characterisation and having regard to:
 - (i) natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;
 - (ii) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;
 - (iii) legibility or expressiveness - how obvious the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;
 - (iv) aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;
 - (v) vegetation (native and exotic);
 - (vi) transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;
 - (vii) whether the values are shared and recognised;
 - (viii) cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features;
 - (ix) historical and heritage associations; and
 - (x) wild or scenic values.

(d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, map or otherwise identify areas where the protection of natural features and natural landscapes requires objectives, policies and rules; and

(e) including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.