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Appendix 1

Values contributing to areas with outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes and areas with high amenity value

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Abbreviations:

DOC – Department of Conservation

ONL – Outstanding natural landscape

ONF – Outstanding natural feature

The notified Appendix has been restructured as a result of the Hearings Panel's decision. In the context of the Marlborough Sounds, the Appendix that follows replaces the notified Appendix 1 (i.e. replaces Areas 1 to 18).

Although the notified text of the Appendix has been retained, it is packaged and presented in a different way. Please note that these structural changes are not shown as a tracked change. However, any change to the notified text as a result of other decisions is shown as a tracked change.

Areas with outstanding landscape values

Marlborough Sounds Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes

Within the Marlborough Sounds there are two regional landscapes, the Inner Sounds and the Outer Sounds. Within the Inner Sounds Landscape there are eight smaller 'nested' landscapes that occur. Within the Outer Sounds there are 13 smaller 'nested' landscapes. These are termed 'nested' landscapes in that they are nested within larger landscapes, organised according to a visual catchment approach. The landscapes are set out in the table below.

Firstly reference the overall characteristics of the Marlborough Sounds, followed by the more 'precise', finer scale character statements and descriptions. The Marlborough Sounds Landscape Study can also be used as a reference to provide context and further information.

<u>Marlborough Sounds</u>			
<u>Inner Sounds</u>		<u>Outer Sounds</u>	
A	<u>Inner Queen Charlotte Sound</u>	01	<u>Robertson</u>
B	<u>Grove Arm</u>	02	<u>Te Whanganui/Port Underwood</u>
C	<u>Kenepuru Sound</u>	03	<u>Exposed Eastern Coastline</u>
D	<u>Havelock</u>	04	<u>Tory Channel/Kura Te Au</u>
E	<u>Nydia</u>	05	<u>Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u>

F	Beatrix/ Crail	06	Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore
G	Tawhitinui	07	Forsyth
H	Tennyson	08	Cook Strait
		09	Waitata
		10	Admiralty
		11	Northern D'Urville
		12	Eastern Tasman
		13	Croisilles

Marlborough Sounds

Character Description: The submerged river valleys of the Marlborough Sounds landscape form a distinctive network of headlands, bays, inlets and islands. This complex ria coastline extends into Cook Strait between Tasman Bay in the west and Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay in the east. The outer part of the Sounds is strongly influenced by this exposure to the sea whereas the inner Sounds enjoy a comparatively sheltered environment.

Distinctive seascape features in the Sounds include submerged ridges, strong swirling currents, reefs, and rock stacks, the range of rock types reflected in the different patterns and characteristics of the landforms.

The islands and peninsulas have largely developed on a north-easterly/south-westerly orientation and steep slopes generally rise quickly from the shore up to a single ridgeline. The coastline of the outer Sounds is characterised more by high sea-cliffs compared with the small beaches that occur within much of the inner area. The elevation of the land varies from sea level to 1,203m asl at Mt Stokes, the highest point in the Sounds.

The vegetation and habitats of the Sounds are changing rapidly in response to changing land uses. Most of the land is currently in a mixture of indigenous forest remnants, regenerating shrublands and forests and exotic grassland. Much of the original vegetation, particularly in the outer Sounds, has been cleared over the years for pastoral farming but a large proportion of this is now regenerating following the removal of stock. There are also some areas of extensive commercial exotic forestry, largely in the inner and eastern Sounds.

Many parts of the Marlborough Sounds are managed by the Department of Conservation. Important habitats include indigenous forests, shrublands, grasslands, cliffs, estuaries and saltmarshes. Several predator-free islands in the Sounds are used for recovery programs for endangered species (DOC 1993).

There are numerous historic Māori and European sites within the Sounds. Some of the earliest sustained contact between Māori and European took place here. Archaeological sites identified throughout the Sounds generally reflect the range of settlement, fishing, hunting, gathering and horticultural activities that would have occurred in the past. Many of the European sites of interest are related to early buildings, particularly in the settlements of Picton and Havelock.

The eastern coastal margin from Rarangi in the south to Oyster Bay in the north, contains a large number of heritage sites relating to differing times of human occupation. This area, due to its relatively mild climate and sheltered bays, saw a number of activities that capitalised on its location. Remnants of former whaling stations in Ocean Bay and Robin Hood Bay for example, are still apparent, as is Pukatea/Whites Bay Cable Station, which demonstrated the first telegraphic link between both the North and South Islands in 1866.

The mosaic of waterways, bays and islands in the Marlborough Sounds provides many opportunities for water-based recreational activities. There are also popular picnic and camping areas and numerous walks in this area. The system of waterways also provides opportunities for aquaculture, an industry which is active throughout the Sounds, predominantly in the form of mussel farms. While the size of aquaculture farms differs and some bays contain more than others, at the time of writing they are mostly located within 200m of the shoreline.

Settlement within the Sounds is dominated by holiday homes although there are also many permanent residents. The two main settlements are the townships of Picton, near the head of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, and Havelock, which provides access for boaties to Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere and Kenepuru Sound. The eastern and inner areas of the Sounds around Havelock, Kenepuru Sound and Queen Charlotte Sound are typically more developed than the western and outer Sounds.

Picton marks the north end of State Highway 1 in the South Island. Here, the Cook Strait ferries leave for Wellington through the eastern arm of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. State Highway 6 provides the main access to Havelock. Other key roads through the Sounds are Queen Charlotte Drive between Picton and Havelock, the roads to Okiwi Bay and French Pass, and to Tennyson Inlet in the western Sounds, and the roads to Kenepuru Head and to Waikawa in the east. Other key infrastructure includes the 350kV HVDC which follows the eastern coastline towards Oraimoa/Fighting Bay, then connects to the North Island via submerged cables within Cook Strait.

Regional Scale Landscape Areas: There are two broad regional landscapes within the Marlborough Sounds; the Inner Sounds and the Outer Sounds. These are described over the following pages.

	<u>Landscape Values associated with the Marlborough Sounds</u>
<u>Biophysical</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The combination of landforms, complex waterways and islands of the Marlborough Sounds are unique and considered nationally significant in that they represent a drowned former landscape.</u> - <u>The underlying geology is relatively complex, partially determining the patterns and characteristics of the landforms, differences in rates and types of erosion, drainage patterns and process (McRae, Lucas, Courtney, Baxter, Barrier & Lynn, 2004).</u> - <u>The landform of the Sounds as a whole is considered significant, as it is the largest and most well-developed example of a ria coastline in New Zealand, formed as a result of both subsidence and sea level rise to produce a profoundly incised and intricately indented coastline with attenuated, fragmented blocks of land largely surrounded by sea (McRae, Lucas, Courtney, Baxter, Barrier & Lynn, 2004).</u> - <u>There are a significant number of identified Geopreservation Sites within the Sounds landscape (17 in total), with the majority located within the outer Sounds. Whilst some recognise important areas of human intervention such as historic mining sites, most are naturally occurring, for example the Matarau Point beach ridge, the Greville Harbour/Wharariki boulder spit and the submerged ridge at French Pass.</u> - <u>The Marlborough Sounds are also highly legible in terms of how its formative processes led to its creation. The sequence of drowned valleys and commonly incised cliffs, ridges, peninsulas and islands are clues indicating a previous dry valley system. Impressive slender rocky peninsulas, river valleys and odd-shaped islands reflect the forces that have shaped the landscape.</u>
<u>Perceptual</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The fractured pattern of the Marlborough Sounds coastline, its slender peninsulas and range of islands, as well as its varied weather patterns, culminate in a distinctive landscape containing very high aesthetic values; it is extremely memorable.</u> - <u>The combination of rocky coastline, vegetated and grassy ridges, and small coves, bays and inlets portrays an overwhelming sense of naturalness.</u> - <u>The area is imbued with cultural and historic values.</u> - <u>The outer Sounds are more rugged and exposed than the more sheltered inner Sounds and are more open to the varying climatic conditions in the Cook Strait.</u> - <u>The landscapes of the inner Sounds are visually defined by the 'Sounds catchment', where the forest-clad ridges and mountain tops form the horizon, merging with other ridges and peaks to create a more intimate and enclosed landscape experience, especially at water level.</u> - <u>Within these inner Sounds areas, particularly within many of the smaller bays little evidence of human intervention is seen and the level of visual intactness remains high. Even small settlements, nestled closely at the head of a bay, contained by the steep, often vegetated sides of the enclosing ridge, retain a high level of aesthetic coherence.</u> - <u>The Marlborough Sounds landscape stimulates all senses. Spatial, auditory, visual and other sensory experiences are all stimulated by the close relationship between the convoluted network of waterways and interlocking peninsulas and islands, which is unique in New Zealand. The seasons and differing weather patterns contribute to the dynamic mix of sensory elements.</u>
<u>Associative</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>For most New Zealanders, the series of meandering peninsulas, small islands and isolated coves encapsulate the very essence of the</u>

	<p><u>Marlborough Sounds. It holds recognised national and international value for a wide variety of water-based activities, including recreation, tourism and marine farming.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>There is a noticeable contrast between the exposed and more rugged and barren outer Sounds, which protrude into the open waters of Cook Strait, and the more vegetated and sheltered inner Sounds.</u> - <u>The landscape of the Sounds has long inspired painters, poets and writers to capture the unique and varied sense of place. Renowned New Zealand artists such as Wayne Seby and Don Binney have painted numerous scenes of the Sounds landscape which are hung in many galleries around the country.</u> - <u>For most people, their principal association with the Marlborough Sounds is related to recreational-based activities and its scenic setting, with many New Zealanders and overseas visitors choosing to holiday in the area. The Queen Charlotte Track, a 71-kilometre easy-grade walk between Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui and Kenepuru Sound, passes numerous sheltered historic bays and areas of native vegetation, incorporating ridgetop views of the broader area. It is one of New Zealand's main walks. Other activities in the area include sea kayaking, fishing, diving and pleasure boating.</u> - <u>The Marlborough Sounds contain rich cultural and historic values. With most areas adjacent to the coast. Many of the European sites are old whaling stations and homesteads where close proximity to the sea within the sheltered bays was favoured. For example, the first whaling station in New Zealand was established at Te Awaiti in Tory Channel/Kura Te Au, in 1827 by Londoner John Guard and is reputed to be the first European settlement in the South Island [www.teara.govt.nz]. Apart from Abel Tasman sailing through the Sounds, all the principal explorers to the area disembarked here, with James Cook raising the British flag on Motuara Island at the mouth of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, claiming British governance of this part of the territory of New Zealand. Historic and archaeological relics of the Second World War are also evident and are highly valued, including gun emplacements and a radar station. These, along with a rich list of historical buildings, particularly within Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, signify the historical importance and significance of the Sounds.</u> - <u>Tangata whenua have a strong spiritual affinity with the Marlborough Sounds, particularly its waters, forests and peaks, with a number of archaeological finds suggesting that Māori have lived in the area for over 800 years. Due to tangata whenua's strong association with the sea for sustenance, the coastline retains particularly high spiritual associations. These associations are preserved in place names, with many links in their names related to Kupe's visit.</u>
<p>Evaluation</p>	<p><u>Due to the values described above, the Marlborough Sounds holds Outstanding Natural Landscape values at a national scale. At a regional and district scale, there are numerous smaller Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features, which are described over the following pages.</u></p>

OUTER SOUNDS LANDSCAPE

Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds

Character Description: *The outer Sounds exhibit characteristics clearly influenced by the area's exposure to the sea. The area extends from the slopes around Croisilles Harbour, north to Admiralty Bay and D'Urville Island (Rangitoto ki te Tonga), east to Forsyth Island (Te Paruparu), the land around Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore and Arapaoa Island and south to Te Whanganui/Port Underwood.*

The range of peaks either side of Mt Stokes (the highest point in the Sounds) separates the outer Sounds area from the inner Sounds.

The outer Sounds are remote and rugged in appearance. There are many dramatic and distinctive features characteristic of this area, including the swirling currents between the narrow passage at French Pass (Te Aumiti), boulder spits and sand dune systems, highly weathered coastal cliffs, rocky islands and jagged rock stacks and reefs, narrow elongated ridges and steep coastal hill country.

There are a number of important Geopreservation Inventory Sites in the outer Sounds, most notably on D'Urville Island, that include the northernmost copper mine in the South Island and geological features within Greville Harbour/Wharariki. The Inventory also notes that Cape Jackson displays a superb example of a drowned narrow ridge crest.

The maritime influence on the outer Sounds creates a temperate climate and distinctive marine vegetation communities such as the salt-tolerant, low growing herb and shrub species that can survive the constant winds off Cook Strait. The extensive areas of modified grassland are a characteristic of the outer Sounds. The outer, eastern Sounds contain some large areas of exotic forestry.

D'Urville Island is the largest island in the Sounds and, despite the efforts of early pastoral runholders, retains much of its indigenous cover containing some important native species.

A number of predator-free island sanctuaries are located in the outer Sounds such as Motuara Island, Blumine Island and Stephens Island/Takapourewa Island. Long Island-Kokomohua Marine Reserve is located at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. These reserves contain a range of rare or threatened species such as kiwi, tuatara, hectors dolphins and king shags.

The outer Sounds are richly associated with early New Zealand Māori and European history. D'Urville Island is the site of numerous prehistoric quarries as well as early European copper mines. Other areas in the outer Sounds, such as Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui and Tory Channel/Kura Te Au contain extensive archaeological remains regarding the original Māori occupiers, early contact with Captain Cook, and later Māori and European whaling and farming families.

The cable station at Pukatea/Whites Bay is accessed by an unsealed road that connects south to Rarangi and north to Te Whanganui/Port Underwood and Waikawa/ Picton. A cluster of small coves and bays pepper this coastline, where numerous small fishing and former whaling communities established, including at Ocean Bay. The 350kV transmission line extends northwards along these eastern bays towards Oraumoa/Fighting Bay on the Cook Strait side of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood. These bays contain rich historical and cultural associations for both Māori and Europeans. At Oyster Bay for example, a marker commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on nearby Horahora Kakahu Island, while Pukatea/Whites Bay is the location of the first telegraphic link to the North Island in 1866.

The outer Sounds are relatively remote, with less land-based development than in the more sheltered inner bays. Nonetheless, there are scattered baches and jetties and occasional homesteads and associated farm buildings, usually near to the shore. Marine farms are present along many of the more sheltered stretches of coastline.

District Scale Landscape Areas: There are a number of smaller 'nested' landscapes within the broader Outer Sounds Landscape and these are described over the following pages. They are: 01 Robertson, 02 Te Whanganui/Port Underwood, 03 Exposed Eastern Coastline, 04 Tory

[Channel/Kura Te Au](#), [05 Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui](#), [06 Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore](#), [07 Forsyth](#), [08 Cook Strait](#), [09 Waitata](#), [10 Admiralty](#), [11 Northern D'Urville](#), [12 Eastern Tasman](#), and [13 Croisilles](#).

Naturalness: [This landscape area retains very high levels of naturalness due to the lack of modifications apparent. Where modification is apparent, it is generally localised. Some vegetation clearance has occurred for grazing and forestry along the eastern coastline, however there is a pronounced lack of structures associated with these areas. Aquaculture is very limited and contained to a few nodal areas \(such as Melville Cove, Anakoha Bay, Admiralty Bay and Catherine Cove\). The maritime influence is strong.](#)

Features of this landscape include: [Slender peninsulas, islands, deep embayment's, Mt Stokes and other vegetated peaks and ridges containing the bays, D'Urville Island, broad open and exposed waters.](#)

	Landscape Values associated with the Outer Sounds
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northernmost part of the highly legible drowned narrow ridge system, noticeably at Cape Jackson. - Numerous Geopreservation Sites of National and Regional Importance, including the submerged ridgeline under Te Aumiti/French Pass. - Nationally significant seascape (Cook Strait). - Swirling high flow currents of Te Aumiti/French Pass, Allen Straight, and Tory Channel/Kura Te Au. - Salt tolerant low growing herb and shrub species. - Island communities nationally and internationally important with distinct rare biotic assemblages (i.e. Motuara, Brothers and White Rocks, Long Island Kokomohua). - Many predator-free island sanctuaries (Motuara Island, Blumine Island and Stephens Island/Takapourewa Island). - Extensive areas of vegetated elevated slopes, notably of D'Urville, Mt Stokes, Mt Furneaux, Bobs Peak. - Extensive areas of modified grasslands. - Subalpine vegetation of Mt Stokes. - Nationally significant broadleaf species and nationally significant endemic cliff vegetation on Arapaoa/Arapawa island.
Sensory -Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansive views of the open sea broken up by the outer peninsulas, rocky outcrops, steep exposed seacliffs and Islands. - Exposed, remote and rugged seascape. - All islands have very low modification levels. - High legibility and visual coherency of the grasslands on the drowned ridge coastline. - High sensory perceptual values associated with the wild windswept coast and high winds, rough sea, high-energy waves and associated sea spray. - Very high levels of perceived naturalness due to limited modification. - Impressive and weathered coastal cliffs and rocky windswept islands. - Prevalent high winds from Cook Strait and extreme weather conditions providing highly transient conditions.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rich in past Māori and European cultural use including prehistoric quarries and copper mines, whaling and pa sites. - Strong Tangata Whenua association and spiritual affinity with outer Sounds seascape and coastline. Many linked to Kupe's visit [Conservation Management Strategy, DoC, 1993]. - Noted 'entrance points' into Tory Channel/Kura Te Au, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui and Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. - Strong recreational areas, including walking, boating, fishing and diving. - Noted DOC conservation areas.

Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, the Outer Sounds Landscape (as mapped) has been identified as an ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory <u>perceptual</u> landscape values.</p> <p>The Outer Sounds Outstanding Natural Landscape comprises the open waters and series of islands and exposed peninsulas, headlands and bays that extend out into Cook Strait and Tasman Bay. This landscape encapsulates the wide variety of rugged, often windswept landforms which are imbued with rich cultural and historical associations. Perceptually the Outer Sounds Outstanding Natural Landscape provides uninterrupted open seascape vistas of the very end of this drowned landscape.</p> <p>This area of the Marlborough Sounds is the least modified. It contains some of the district's most important predator-free islands holding outstanding levels of natural character.</p>
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01 – ROBERTSON	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 01 – Robertson	
Method of identification: <u>Visual Catchment</u>	
Character Description: <i>Robertson is a smaller landscape area within the broader Outer Marlborough Sounds Landscape and is located on the south-eastern side of the Marlborough Sounds. It occupies the eastern facing flanks of Mt Robertson and includes two smaller exposed bays south of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood (Pukatea/Whites Bay and Robin Hood Bay) nestled between the rocky, vegetated lower slopes. While there are large areas of indigenous vegetation, modification increases along the coastal fringe of this landscape area, where the sinuous Te Whanganui/Port Underwood road connects this rocky coastline. A greater level of modification is also associated with the northern part of this landscape, including forestry around Robin Hood Bay. The coastal marine area is open, exposed and unmodified.</i>	
Naturalness: This landscape retains large amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, notably on its upper slopes, which form part of the broader Mt Robertson mountain range. At lower elevations, a greater level of modification is noted, particularly around the Port Underwood Road that links numerous bays, where tracks, power lines, buildings, pasture, commercial forestry and foreshore infrastructure are present. This landscape retains an overall high level of naturalness.	
Features of this landscape include: Steep vegetated eastern slopes of Mt Robertson, rocky coastline, Pukatea/Whites Bay and Robin Hood Bay and open exposed waters.	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Robertson Range extends down to the coast at Rarangi, providing shore-to-ridgetops altitudinal sequence of national significance. - Elevated parts of Mt Robertson that are within the coastal environment hold very high levels of natural character, and lower parts hold high levels of natural character.
Sensory/ Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visually important backdrop to <u>Pukatea/Whites Bay</u> and Robin Hood Bay. - The sheltered nature of <u>Pukatea/Whites Bay</u> is extremely memorable, retaining high levels of visualamenity <u>value</u>.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Pukatea/Whites Bay Cable Station</u>. - Popular destination for camping and recreational activities (including walking the Mt Robertson Summit Route).
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, it is considered that the steep, western part of this landscape has been identified as an outstanding natural landscape due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory-perceptual landscape values. This outstanding natural landscape continues further northwards and westwards to include the forested peaks and ridges of Mt McCormick and the broader Robertson Range which extends into Landscape areas 02 – Port Underwood<u>Te Whanganui/Port Underwood</u> and A – Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u>.</p> <p>This mapped outstanding natural landscape includes land associated with the extremely legible easterly facing slopes of the Robertson Range. These slopes contain the Mt Robertson scenic reserve and extends across the majority of its mid to upper slopes from Rarangi to the peak of Mt Robertson, which separates Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u> and Port Underwood<u>Te Whanganui/Port Underwood</u>.</p> <p>The mapped area features regenerating and mature beech forest. Of importance is the coast at Rarangi and <u>Pukatea/Whites Bay</u> where a shore-</p>

	<p>to-ridgetop altitudinal vegetation sequence is of national significance and the rocky headlands and sandy shores of Pukatea/Whites Bay are backed by regenerating native bush.</p> <p>Scenic and short DOC tracks lead to the bluffs above Pukatea/Whites Bay where panoramic views of Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood, Cook Strait and Cape Campbell are seen. Pukatea/Whites Bay features a historic cable station, which connected the first telegraphic link between both the North and South Islands in 1866.</p> <p>Modifications within this outstanding landscape include cleared vegetation, powerlines, buildings, the Port Underwood Road, and other tracks.</p>
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02 – TE WHANGANUI/PORT UNDERWOOD	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 02 –Te Whanganui/Port Underwood	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
Character Description: <i>Te Whanganui/Port Underwood is one of the most sheltered of the Outer Sounds nested landscape areas, however the south-western shore does experience exposure from rough seas in southerly weather. This landscape is contained by steep, enclosing land, mostly vegetated with exotic forestry. The enclosing ridgelines rise to heights of between 593m asl to the west and 611m asl at Rahotia to the north and reducing in heights to the east. The embayment is highly indented, with two large bays at its head (separated by the peninsula associated with Separation Point) and numerous small bays around its perimeter. Te Whanganui/Port Underwood is contained to the east by a slender peninsula, that buffers the exposure of Cook Strait. Commercial forestry, roads and houses occur along much of the lower, mid and upper slopes and aquaculture is frequent in its sheltered waters. Pa sites and other archaeological evidence of early Māori settlement line the coast of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood, with the Treaty of Waitangi being signed on Horahora Kakahu Island, the site of the former Horikaka Pa.</i>	
Naturalness: This landscape area, despite being mostly modified, retains generally moderate levels of naturalness (with some areas holding moderate to high levels of naturalness), due to biotic patterns being largely intact at higher altitudes to the west. The northern and eastern waters of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood are occupied by aquaculture.	
Features of this landscape include: Vegetated steep western slopes of Mt Robertson and defined ridge forming a clear visual catchment, highly indented embayment's and rocky coastline, Separation Point peninsula, island of Horahora Kakahu.	
	Landscape Values
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly indented coastline and intricate bluff system between Robertson Point (Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood) and Tory Channel/Kura Te Au. - The lower portions of this exposed coastline retain very high levels of natural character.
Sensory/Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dramatic cliffs and rocky shoreline define the eastern coastline and are extremely memorable, despite the plantation forestry on the upper ridge.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pa sites and other archaeological evidence of early Māori settlement line the coast of Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood. - Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on Horahora Kakahu Island in 1840. - Early whaling station at Robertson Point.

Overview	<p>Based on the above values, the south-eastern part of Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood has been identified as an ONF due to its high biophysical, exceptional associative landscape values and very high sensory-perceptual landscape values. This ONF extends into landscape areas 01 and 03.</p> <p>This south-eastern part of Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood is also associated strongly with Cook Strait, where the shoreline appears rocky and displays a wealth of history, ranging from old whaling stations and mission stations to cottages and cemeteries. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on Horahora Kakahu Island, the site of the former Horikaka Pa.</p> <p>Modifications within the Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood ONF include: cleared vegetation, commercial forestry, tracks, a road, a few small buildings, a limited number of moorings in Cutters Bay and Whangatoetoe Bay. The overlay excludes aquaculture.</p>
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03 – EXPOSED EASTERN COASTLINE	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 03 – Exposed Eastern Coastline	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
Character Description: <i>This wild, rugged and dramatic part of the Outer Sounds Landscape is characterised by its dominance to the exposed and open seascape of Cook Strait and is considered to hold some of the least modified parts of the entire Marlborough Sounds. Areas of nationally significant coastal cliff vegetation are prevalent and numerous small rocky bays, coves, reefs, rock-stacks, boulder bays, headlands, peninsulas and islands interject the wild and often turbulent waters of Cook Strait. Two lighthouses at Cape Jackson and on the Brothers Island appear the main forms of modification. Some trawling has occurred within the eastern waters, which has reduced the level of naturalness to parts of the sea.</i>	
Naturalness: This landscape retains very high levels of naturalness, due in part to its wild and remote characteristics and the lack of modification evident. It is sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.	
Features of this landscape include: Steep vegetated eastern cliffs and bluffs, exposed seascape, East and West Heads and entrance to Tory Channel/Kura Te Au, coves, bays, islands, rocks and caves associated with the coastal edge. Noted peninsulas and headlands including: Robertson Point, Cape Koamaru and Cape Jackson and its drowned ridge crest.	
	Landscape Values
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationally significant seascape – steep coastal cliffs, rocky reefs, boulder beds, coves and bays. - Geopreservation site: Oraumoa/Fighting Bay (regionally important) Torlesse Schist. - Geopreservation site: Cape Jackson drowned ridge crest. - Geopreservation site: Tory Channel/Kura Te Au East Head. - Steep, rugged eroded sea-cliffs, rocky reefs and shores, boulder beds, coves and bays dominated by high energy waves and large southerly swells define this exposed landscape. - The lower portions of this exposed coastline retain very high levels of natural character, especially extending from the eastern parts of Arapaoa Island (formerly known as Arapawa Arapaoa Island) and between West Head and Robertson Point.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly indented coastline and intricate bluff system between Robertson Point (Port UnderwoodTe Whanganui/Port Underwood) and Tory Channel/Kura Te Au. - Arapaoa Island Reserves – nationally significant original cliff vegetation and rare species. Possum free. - The eastern flanks of Arapaoa Island support some of the best remaining examples of Cook Strait mixed broadleaf forests and are nationally significant. - The Brothers Islands are a restricted wildlife sanctuary, internationally and nationally significant for tuatara, Duvaucel’s gecko and as one of the most pristine seabird islands in New Zealand. - White Rocks is internationally significant, particularly for King shag as well as geology, flora of scientific interest, and its very high density of seaweeds and fish. - The Brothers Island and White Rocks retains exposed, steep and rocky characteristics which are remnant of mountain ridges that pre-date submergence of the former landscape. They are important for these uninterrupted natural sequences, from ridgetop to sea floor. - Motuara Island is recognised as nationally significant due to its regenerating bush, many species of native bird endangered on the mainland and its predator-free status. - The Cape Jackson headland retains exceptional biodiversity. - Cape Jackson and the interconnecting outer waters and parts of Arapaoa Island hold outstanding levels of natural character.
<p>Sensory-Perceptual Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dramatic exposed cliffs and rocky shoreline with high energy seascape and outlying islands define the eastern coastline and are extremely memorable, despite the plantation forestry on the upper ridge and flanks. - Numerous, and continuous sequence of, rocky bays and coves. - Strong tidal currents and considerable wave action are present. - Gateway to South Island and Marlborough Sounds from Cook Strait ferry route. Dramatic, narrow entrance to the Tory Channel/Kura Te Au between East Head and West Head. - Dramatic coastal processes are highly legible along the length of the Arapaoa Island’s steep coastal cliffs and rocky reefs. - These rugged, exposed outer islands are highly legible and are highly natural due to their bush-clad slopes and lack of modification. - The Brothers islands are clearly legible as a group of islands that are amongst the most exposed islands in Marlborough. - The White Rocks’ location at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui makes them excellent reference points for boats. - Cape Jackson is a superb example of a drowned ridge crest. - Cape Jackson retains a wild and rugged form that is extremely legible and assist in defining the outer part of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. - Largely unmodified coast. - The lighthouses on Cape Jackson and at Brothers Island are memorable and used as reference points. High experiential values, which are due to remote and expansive seascape vistas of a wild and exposed nature. - The darkness of the night sky adds to the sense of remoteness.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early whaling station at Robertson Point. - Brothers Island is occupied by a 12 metre-high wooden lighthouse, built in 1877 and the last manned lighthouse in New Zealand. - There are numerous Māori and European heritage and archaeological sites on the islands within this landscape.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular areas for open ocean fishing. - <u>Headlands</u> act as navigational landmarks for boaties. - <u>Ongoing cultural occupation, traditions and significance occur in this area</u>
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the entire Exposed Eastern Coastline landscape area has been identified as ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory perceptual landscape values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 01, 02, 04, 05, 06 and 08.</p> <p>Steep eroded cliffs and rocky shores, dominated by high energy waves, define this exposed landscape. This is a largely unmodified section of coast, with exposed rocky bluffs, headlands and reefs.</p> <p>Cape Jackson, Cape Koamaru and the eastern Arapaoa Island coast retain wild and rugged forms that are extremely legible. Cape Jackson is a superb example of a drowned ridge crest and is a listed Geopreservation Site. Exceptional biodiversity is exhibited at Cape Jackson concerning threatened plants, remnant forest and regenerating native vegetation. The outer coast of <u>Arapaoa Arapawa</u> Island features nationally significant original cliff vegetation whilst the south-facing slopes of the island feature nationally significant regenerating coastal forest.</p> <p>The south-eastern Cook Strait coastline of <u>Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood</u> extends northwards to shortly south of West Head and features exposed, steep and rugged sea cliffs with rocky reefs, boulder beds and coves/bays.</p> <p>The eastern coastline of <u>Port Underwood Te Whanganui/Port Underwood</u> displays a wealth of history, ranging from old whaling stations and mission stations to cottages and cemeteries</p> <p>Large areas of the waters in Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u> are of international and national scientific ecological significance. Arapaoa Island Reserves are considered nationally significant for ecological values. Tory Channel/<u>Kura Te Au</u> features as the marine gateway to the South Island and Marlborough Sounds via the dramatic, narrow entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u> between East Head (a Geopreservation Site) and West Head.</p> <p>The highly exposed White Rocks feature unique native New Zealand and Cook Strait species of international significance. The eastern-most point of the Marlborough Sounds, The Brother islands, are of international and national significance due to their tuatara populations and also important for the high wooden lighthouse built in 1877. Kokomohua Islands, The Twins and Motungarara Island are also important islands in this landscape.</p> <p>The night skies here are some of the darkest in the country and add to the sense of remoteness. Access is primarily by boat, and the area is popular for fishing in the more exposed ocean waters. A privately maintained track (known as the Outer Queen Charlotte/<u>Tōtaranui</u> Track) extends from Ship Cove (within Landscape 05 – Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u>) to the Cape Jackson lighthouse, providing direct land access with this exposed coastline where expansive open ocean vistas are experienced. Cape Jackson lighthouse is very memorable and used as a reference point, marking the western entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u>. Due to the factors listed above, the outer peninsulas hold very high experiential and associative values.</p> <p>The area is highly valued for its European and Māori heritage, including the World War Two infrastructure that remains evident, the early whaling history and the extensive early Māori archaeological sites and stories relating to the area. The area is also valued for the recreational use and nature tourism</p>

	<p>potential of this part of Queen Charlotte Sound.</p> <p>Modifications to this ONL include some cleared, but regenerating vegetation west of Cape Koamaru, a few small tracks such as those on Motuara Island and the Cape Jackson peninsula, forestry close to Robertson Point, a small collection of buildings and high voltage cable station at Oraumoa/Fighting Bay and the lighthouses on Brothers Island and Cape Jackson.</p>
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04 – TORY CHANNEL/KURA TE AU	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 04 – Tory Channel/Kura Te Au	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>Tory Channel/Kura Te Au is a narrow, open-ended channel connecting Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui with Cook Strait. It is contained by reasonably steep land which is highly indented, resulting in numerous large and smaller bays. The highest land in this landscape area forms its southern extent and is associated with the ridge that separates Tory Channel/Kura Te Au from Te Whanganui/Port Underwood to the South. Here Rahotia at 611m asl and Kahikatea at 639m asl form impressive peaks, although the majority of their slopes are associated with commercial forestry. While the southern arm of Tory Channel/Kura Te Au is comprised of the mainland, the northern arm consists of Arapaoa Island, the second largest Island in the Marlborough sounds (after D'Urville). The Kaitapeha slopes form one of the largest areas of indigenous vegetation cover in this landscape, with much of the remaining land being used for forestry or grazing. Dwellings, powerlines, jetties and tracks occupy much of the lower slopes, although forestry tracks are evident at higher elevations. Together, the East and West Heads mark Cook Strait's narrowest point and the exit/ entry into the Marlborough Sounds for most Cook Strait crossings. The coastal marine area receives some strong currents due to its proximity to the Strait. There is some aquaculture (salmon and shellfish farming) but this is mostly restricted to small localities.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: This landscape retains low amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, with forestry occupying the majority of the slopes, reducing the level of naturalness over much of the area. However, where indigenous vegetation is dominant, these areas retain sufficiently high levels of naturalness to be considered outstanding. Similarly, the marine environment/seascape holds very high levels of naturalness due in part to the strong tidal currents and habitat opportunities that the rocky shore presents, particularly in the vicinity of the Tory Channel/Kura Te Au entrance. This area is considered sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Indented shoreline, vegetated slopes of Kaitapeha, slender peninsula leading to West Head, entrance features of East and West Head, numerous ecologically significant sites, Arapaoa Island, rocky high energy coastline.</p>	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopreservation site: Tory Channel/Kura Te Au East Head. - Impressive advanced regenerating slopes of Ruaomoko Point and peak of Kaitapeha at the southern western end of Arapaoa Island. - Slender rocky peninsula from Tipi Bay leading to West Head. - The waters of Tory Channel/Kura Te Au hold high levels of natural character (away from localised areas of modifications).
Sensory/ Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gateway to South Island and Marlborough Sounds from Cook Strait ferry route. - Dramatic, narrow entrance to the Tory Channel/Kura Te Au between East Head and West Head. - Dramatic coastal processes are highly legible along the length of the Arapaoa Island's steep coastal cliffs and rocky reefs. - Semi-exposed to very exposed coast. - Strong tidal currents on the outer edge of the Sounds. - Experiential and naturalness values high along Kaitapeha Peninsula and northern Arapaoa Island.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early whaling stations including first shore whaling station at Te Awaiti and Fisherman's Bay; - Te Awaiti whaling station purported to be first European settlement in the South Island. - Pa sites and other archaeological evidence of early Maori settlement line the coast of Tory Channel/Kura Te Au.

	<p>- Ongoing cultural occupation, traditions and significance occur in this area</p>
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the southern flanks of Kaitapeha has been identified as an ONF due to its high biophysical landscape values and very high sensory perceptual landscape values. Furthermore, the north-eastern part of Tory Channel/Kura Te Au has been identified as an ONF, due to its very high biophysical, associative and sensory-perceptual landscape values. ONFs extend into landscape areas 03, 05 and A.</p> <p>Tory Channel/Kura Te Au features as the marine gateway to the South Island and Marlborough Sounds via a dramatic, narrow entrance between East Head (a Geopreservation Site) and West Head. Kaitapeha Peninsula, marking the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui from Tory Channel/Kura Te Au, is a legible forested landmark. The waters around East Bay have nationally significant ecological values, particularly for Hector's dolphin.</p> <p>There is considerable evidence of early Māori settlement/activity throughout the area, with sites particularly intense around East Bay, Arapaoa Island. In addition, the first whaling station in New Zealand was established in Tory Channel/Kura Te Au, at Te Awaiti in 1827 by Londoner John Guardand is reputed to be the first European settlement in the South Island. These sites contribute high associative values to the landscape.</p> <p>Modifications within these ONFs include cleared vegetation and pasture, power lines, tracks, buildings, moorings, and the heritage sites at Okukari Bay.</p>

<p>05 – OUTER QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND/TŌTARANUI</p>
<p>Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds</p>
<p>District Landscape: 05 – Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</p>
<p>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</p>
<p>Character Description: <i>This nested landscape area includes the broad open waters and islands of Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, encompassing the large embayments of Endeavour Inlet and East Bay. The landscape is united by the waters of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, with the ridgelines of the landforms and islands forming the outer visual catchment of the landscape. The eastern part of this landscape area is defined by the northern part of Arapaoa Island, with its relatively low ridgeline that encloses much of East Bay and Onauku Bay. Much of this land is covered in regenerating vegetation, with areas of forestry apparent more towards the south of this area. In the west are the vegetated higher peaks and ridges associated with Mt Stokes that frame much of Endeavour Inlet. Extensive areas of indigenous bush cover much of this part of the landscape. Centrally located are the principal islands of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, including Blumine Island, Pickersgill Island, Long Island and Motuara Island. All are recognised for their significant flora and fauna, as is Mt Stokes with the only example of subalpine native vegetation within the Marlborough Sounds at its peak. This landscape also retains extensive cultural and historical heritage, being the principal place where Captain James Cook landed. Due to its comparatively isolated location in the outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, settlement is sparsely located with small collections of dwellings in Endeavour Inlet, around Camp Bay (Endeavour Inlet) and East Bay.</i></p>
<p>Naturalness: This landscape retains large amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, much of it protected by DOC. This is evident on the islands and around Endeavour Inlet, Ship Cove, Resolution Bay and parts of East Bay. The interconnecting waters also have high ecological values. Overall, much of this landscape and seascape retains a very high level of naturalness, sufficient to be considered outstanding.</p>
<p>Features of this landscape include: Steep vegetated eastern slopes and upper subalpine</p>

vegetation of Mt Stokes, sheltered inlets of Endeavour Inlet and East Bay, exposed steep vegetated islands and peninsulas and their interconnecting waters, and views towards inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui and Cook Strait.

	<u>Landscape Values</u>
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arapaoa Island Reserves – nationally significant original cliff vegetation and rare species. Possum free. - The waters around East Bay have nationally significant ecological values, particularly for Hector's dolphin. - Geopreservation site: Long Island cusplate foreland. - The islands have an exposed, steep and rocky character and are remnants of mountain ridges that pre-date submergence of the former landscape. - Long Island is an island sanctuary and of international significance as a marine reserve. - There are very low levels of modification evident on all islands. - The islands are important for their uninterrupted natural sequences, from ridgetop to sea floor. - Motuara Island is recognised as nationally significant due to its regenerating bush, many species of native bird endangered on the mainland and its predator-free status. - The waters around these islands and up the Endeavour Inlet have been identified as having nationally significant ecological values, particularly for Hector's dolphin. - Pickersgill Island is recognised as regionally significant for its flora and fauna. - Blumine Island is recognised as nationally significant due to it being home to the world's most endangered kiwi, the rowi as well as other endangered birds. It is also predator-free. - All islands and most interconnecting waters hold outstanding natural character. - The highest peak and one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, reaching 1,203m asl. - The slopes of Mt Stokes rise abruptly from sea level. - Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of Mt Stokes and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Marlborough Sounds. - The indigenous vegetation cover is internationally significant as it supports areas of alpine to coast vegetation sequences. - The natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat. - Mt Stokes and its associated connecting peaks and ridges and Ship Cove and Resolution Bay hold outstanding levels of natural character due to regenerating bush and low modification. Remaining areas retain high and very high levels of natural character. - Regionally outstanding primary podocarp-broadleaf forest between Ship Cove and Resolution Bay. - Mt Furneaux is nationally significant for its podocarp/broad leaved forest.
Sensory Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiential and naturalness values high on northern Arapaoa Island including East Bay. - These rugged, exposed outer islands are highly legible and are highly natural due to their bushclad slopes and lack of modification. - Their location at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/<u>Tōtaranui</u> makes them excellent reference points for boaties. - Strong tidal currents and considerable wave action are present. - Impressive forested peak and ridges of Mt Stokes rising above

	<p>Endeavour Inlet contributes to the sensory-perceptual values of the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area straddles the inner and outer Sounds where extreme weather can also contribute to transitory and experiential values. - The area is particularly memorable where the level of modification is least. - The mountain top and ridges define and frame the associated bays and exhibit very high remote and experiential values
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are numerous Māori and European heritage and archaeological sites on these islands. - Ship Cove is described by DOC as an 'icon' site, where explorer James Cook once landed. - There are numerous Māori archaeological sites around the shores of Mt Stokes, including many pa sites and middens and pre-historic stoneworks at Titirangi Bay. - Ship Cove is generally known as the start of the Queen Charlotte Track. - Ongoing cultural occupation, traditions and significance occur in this area
Evaluation Overview	<p>Based on the above values the majority of this nested landscape is considered to be an ONL, holding exceptional biophysical and associative values and very high sensory-perceptual values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 03, 04, 06, 07 and A, C and F.</p> <p>The cluster of smaller islands at the mouth of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui form an attractive land/water interface. These Islands include Blumine Island, Pickersgill Island, Long Island and Motuara Island. The smaller islands are island sanctuaries and are valued internationally and nationally for their significant ecological values. The area is highly valued for its European and Māori heritage, including the World War Two infrastructure that remains evident, the early whaling history and the extensive early Māori archaeological sites and stories relating to the area. The area is also valued for the recreational use and nature tourism potential of this part of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui.</p> <p>Large areas of the waters in Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui are of international and national scientific ecological significance. Blumine Island is considered nationally significant for ecological values.</p> <p>Mt Stokes is one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, with upland ridge crests and summits reaching 1,203m asl. A number of watercourses that extend from this central massif have long, high gradients in which the water quality is amongst the highest in the Sounds. Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of the Stokes massif and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Sounds.</p> <p>Alpine to coast vegetation sequences descend from the summit in several locations, including Ship Cove and Endeavour Inlet. There are also numerous areas of regenerating native bush within lower parts of Endeavor Inlet and East Bay. Natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat types, especially enhanced by subalpine communities. This is part of the larger Mt Stokes area managed by the Department of Conservation and is identified as having internationally significant ecological values.</p> <p>The landform of Mt Stokes and its associated ridgelines define the boundaries of other nested landscapes and extends into landscapes 03, 06, 07, areas C and F.</p> <p>This nested landscape of 05 Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui is situated</p>

	<p>close to the inner Sounds. While it shares some characteristics, extreme weather more akin to the outer Sounds can also play an important aspect in the area's experiential values. The embayment's to the east of Mt Stokes include some of the most recognisable areas in the Sounds including Ship Cove and Endeavour Inlet. The impressive peaks and connecting ridges define and frame the bays and seascapes within this landscape and, due to their lack of modification, the area retains very high remote and experiential values. Key peaks surrounding Mt Stokes include Mt McMahon, Mt Robinson, Grants Lookout and Mt Furneaux and form the northern and western containing elements to this landscape. The waters around Endeavour Inlet have been identified as having nationally significant ecological values, particularly for Hector's Dolphin.</p> <p>Ship Cove, with its mature native bush setting, is described by DOC as an 'icon' site. The Queen Charlotte Track starts in this area – it is a popular, well-known walking/mountain biking track. There is considerable evidence of early Māori settlement/activity throughout the area. As Captain Cook's first landing point in the Sounds and point of sustained early European and Māori contact, Ship Cove is a key heritage site in the Sounds. Archaeological sites also feature at Endeavour Inlet, associated with later antimony workings.</p> <p>Modifications within this ONL include roads and tracks, power lines, cleared vegetation, buildings, jetties, a track at Motuara Island, a gun-emplacement on Blumine Island, and properties in Resolution Bay. Residential areas within Endeavour Inlet and the Pines settlement are excluded from the ONF.</p>
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06 – TE ANAMĀHANGA/PORT GORE
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds
District Landscape: 06 – Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore
Method of identification: Visual Catchment
<p>Character Description: <i>The Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore nested landscape is a large, irregularly shaped bay opening directly onto Cook Strait to the north east. It is enclosed to the west and east by steep, undulating, razor backed ridges that extend north east to Cape Lambert and Cape Jackson and to the south by a series of vegetated hilltops, including Oterawhanga, Mt Furneaux and Puzzle Peak to the west. The peaks are connected via a ridge which is over 500m asl. A section of the Titirangi Road follows the ridge above Melville Cove. Below this strongly enclosing landform the coastline displays a variety of characteristics. The line of the eastern shoreline follows a distinctively zig zag course with well-defined headlands (Gannet Point, Black Head, Papatorea, Onehunga) and sharply angled bays backed by steep rugged cliffs. A series of minor bays (Otaki, Tunnel Bay and Tinui) with only weakly defined headlands (e.g. Pool Head) define the southern part of this embayment. The western shore is more complex with the double bay of Melville Cove, the prominent cleared peninsula of Hunia and a series of shallow bays, i.e. Pig Bay, separated by minor headlands such as Papatua, Taratara and Akina. This shoreline is backed by cliffs. A small number of dwellings and huts are located within this bay, along with a road, tracks, an airstrip and powerlines. A lighthouse is located at the end of Cape Jackson. Aquaculture is located within Melville Cove, along with a greater area of modification. The open exposed expanse of the waters of the bay and the isolated location are strong characteristics of the landscape.</i></p>
<p>Naturalness: This landscape retains large amounts of indigenous and regenerating vegetation cover, notably in its upper elevations, and around its lower elevations within Inner Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore. There is a very low level of modification overall, which is focused in a small area around Melville Cove and parts of the head of the bay. Modification here includes a road, a</p>

<p>small amount of houses, an airstrip, and farm tracks located on Hunia peninsula. The rest of the landscape area is sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: The peninsulas of Cape Lambert and Cape Jackson and the smaller peninsula of Hunia, the steep and vegetated slopes of Inner Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore, numerous headlands and defined undulating ridge that defines the visual catchment of this nested landscape.</p>	
	<p><u>Landscape Values</u></p>
<p>Biophysical Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopreservation site: Cape Jackson drowned ridge crest. - Cape Lambert headland vegetation, exceptional biodiversity on both Cape Lambert and Cape Jackson. - Steep eroded cliffs and rocky shores, dominated by high energy waves define this exposed landscape. - Cape Jackson, Cape Lambert and the interconnecting outer waters hold outstanding levels of natural character. - The indigenous vegetation cover is internationally significant as it supports areas of alpine to coast vegetation sequences. - The natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat. - Mt Furneaux and its associated connecting peaks and ridges hold outstanding levels of natural character due to regenerating bush including subalpine vegetation and low modification. Remaining areas retain high and very high levels of natural character. - Mt Furneaux is nationally significant for its podocarp/broad leaved forest.
<p>Sensory/Perceptual Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cape Jackson is a superb example of a drowned ridge crest. - Impressive ridgeline of the forested high peaks above Guards Bay and Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore, leading to Mt Stokes. - Cape Jackson, Cape Lambert and Alligator Head have wild and rugged forms that are extremely legible and assist in defining the two outer Sounds bays of Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore and Waitui Bay. - Largely unmodified coast. - Cape Jackson marks the western entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. The lighthouse is very memorable and used as a reference point. - High experiential values, which are due to remote and expansive seascape vistas of a wild and exposed nature. - The darkness of the night sky adds to the sense of remoteness. - Impressive forested peak and ridges of inner Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore. - The area is particularly memorable where the level of modification is least. - The mountain top and ridges define and frame the associated bays and exhibit very high remote and experiential values.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular areas for open ocean fishing. - Headlands act as navigational landmarks for boaties. - The sunken Mikhail Lermontov in Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore is one of the world's top wreck dives at 37m deep.
<p><u>Evaluation Overview</u></p>	<p>Based on the above values, the majority of this nested Port Gore landscape is considered to be an ONL, holding exceptional biophysical and associative values and very high sensory-perceptual values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 03, 05, 07 and 08.</p> <p>Steep eroded cliffs and rocky shores, dominated by high energy waves, define this exposed Outer Sounds nested landscape. Outer Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore is a largely unmodified section of coast, with exposed rocky bluffs, headlands and reefs. Cape Jackson and Cape</p>

	<p>Lambert retain wild and rugged forms that are extremely legible. Cape Jackson is a superb example of a drowned ridge crest and is a listed Geopreservation Site. Exceptional biodiversity is exhibited at Cape Lambert and in the threatened plants, remnant forest and regenerating native vegetation of Cape Jackson.</p> <p>The night skies here are some of the darkest in the country and add to the sense of remoteness. Access is primarily by boat, and the area is popular for fishing in the more exposed ocean waters. A privately maintained track (known as the Outer Queen Charlotte Track) extends from Ship Cove to the Cape Jackson lighthouse, providing direct land access with this exposed coastline where expansive open ocean vistas are experienced. Cape Jackson lighthouse is very memorable and used as a reference point, marking the western entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. An impressive ridgeline of forested high peaks above Guards Bay and Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore, leads to Mt Stokes, a prominent feature to this landscape. Due to the factors listed above, the outer peninsulas hold very high experiential and associative values.</p> <p>Modifications include a lighthouse at Cape Jackson, vegetation clearance (particularly to the west of Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore), tracks, power lines, buildings and moorings. There are also marine farms in Pig Bay as well as numerous dwellings at the head of Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore, along with a powerline, and an airstrip.</p>
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07 – FORSYTH	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 07 – Forsyth	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This nested landscape area of the broader Outer Sounds Landscape encompasses the waters of Forsyth Bay to the west, the waters of Anakoha Bay and Guards Bay to the east and the surrounding steep enclosing peninsulas extending from Mt Stokes in the south; with Alligator Head and the Kaitira headland forming the north-east and north-west containing arms. Forsyth Island is centrally located, providing separation between the coastal areas to the east and west. Allen Strait, is located at the southern point of Forsyth Island and the mainland and is a body of water known for its strong tidal currents. The land use at higher elevations around Mt Stokes comprises indigenous vegetation, with much of the lower slopes being more modified for grazing purposes, notably around Guards Bay and Anakoha Bay. The south-west boundary is notable for its very narrow isthmus separating Forsyth Bay from Beatrix Bay. The remaining parts of this landscape are a mosaic of regenerating scrub, pockets of indigenous vegetation and pasture. Bird Island, with the centre of Forsyth Bay is a collection of rocks significant for reef heron breeding. Development is focussed in Anakoha Bay and Titirangi Bay, which is south of Guards Bay. Aquaculture is prominent in Anakoha Bay and around the perimeter of Forsyth Bay and parts of western Forsyth Island.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: This landscape retains large amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, notably in its upper elevations, which form part of the broader Mt Stokes mountain range. Steep eroded cliffs, rocky shores, peninsulas, islands and reefs also have a very high level of naturalness. These areas are considered sufficiently high level of naturalness to be considered outstanding. At lower elevations, a greater level of modification is noted, particularly around the numerous bays, where roads, power lines, buildings, pasture, commercial forestry and foreshore infrastructure, including aquaculture is present.</p>	
	Landscape Values

<p>Biophysical Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt Stokes, the highest peak and one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, reaching 1,203m asl. - The slopes of Mt Stokes rises steeply from sea level. - Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of Mt Stokes and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Marlborough Sounds. - The indigenous vegetation cover is internationally significant as it supports areas of alpine to coast vegetation sequences. - The natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat. - Mt Stokes and its associated connecting peaks and ridges and hold outstanding levels of natural character due to regenerating bush and low modification. Remaining areas retain high and very high levels of natural character. - Steep eroded cliffs and rocky shores, dominated by high energy waves define the waters of Guards Bay, defined by Alligator Head - Areas within Forsyth Bay and Waitata Reach, including Port Ligar have been identified as being of national significance for king shag feeding and breeding habitat, including Duffers Reef. - Bird Island is nationally significant for reef heron breeding. - Both Forsyth Island and the Kaitira headland hold high levels of natural character. The open waters between Port Ligar, the Kaitira headland and northern Forsyth Island also hold high levels of natural character, principally due to low levels of modification.
<p>Sensory-Perceptual Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive forested peak and ridges of Mt Stokes rising above Anakoha and Titirangi Bays. - The area is particularly memorable where the level of modification is least. - The mountain top and ridges define and frame the associated bays and exhibit very high remote and experiential values. - Interesting landform of Duffers Reef and the neck at the head of Forsyth Bay. - Dramatic pinch point at Allen Strait in to Forsyth Bay. - High experiential values, which are due to remote and expansive seascape vistas of a wild and exposed nature. - The darkness of the night sky adds to the sense of remoteness.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are numerous Māori archaeological sites around the shores of Mt Stokes, including many pa sites and middens and pre-historic stoneworks at Titirangi Bay. - Private Forsyth Island is a destination for travellers. - Recognised entry/ exit point of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere between Kaitira (East Entry Point) and Te Akaroa (West Entry Point).
<p>EvaluationOverview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the vegetated upper slopes of Mt Stokes, Mt Robinson, Puzzle Peak and the noted peninsulas of Alligator Head and Tawaroa Point are identified as ONFs within the Outer Sounds ONL. These ONFs extend into landscape areas 05, 06, 08 and F.</p> <p>Further, the advanced regenerating Forsyth Island and its associated Duffers Reach and Allen Strait, the sanctuary of Bird Island, and the Kaitira Headland, are also considered to hold outstanding natural values and to be ONFs, with the interconnecting seascapes holding ONL value. These ONFs extend into landscape areas 08 and 09. All identified ONFs hold exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values.</p> <p>Mt Stokes is one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, with upland ridge crests and summits reaching 1,203 m asl. A</p>

	<p>number of watercourses that extend from this central massif have long, high gradients in which the water quality is amongst the highest in the Sounds. Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of the Stokes massif and its summit. The ONF supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Sounds. Alpine to coast vegetation sequences descend from the summit in several locations throughout the ONF, including at Titirangi Bay. There are also numerous areas of regenerating native bush within lower parts of Anakoha Bay. Natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat types, especially enhanced by subalpine communities. This is part of the larger Mt Stokes area managed by the Department of Conservation and is identified as having internationally significant ecological values.</p> <p>The impressive peaks and connecting ridges define and frame the eastern bays and seascapes within this nested landscape and, due to their lack of modification, the area retains very high remote and experiential values. Key peaks surrounding Mt Stokes include Mt Robinson, Grants Lookout and Puzzle Peak.</p> <p>There is considerable evidence of early Māori settlement/activity throughout the area, a notable site being the stone workings at Titirangi Bay.</p> <p>Forsyth Island is naturally regenerating and contributes ecologically to the many islands in the broader Outer Sounds landscape. At the Island's northern point, Duffers Reef is considered a nationally significant nesting area for king shags. Within central Forsyth Bay, Bird Island is nationally significant for reef heron breeding. The narrow pinch point of Allen Strait, between southern Forsyth Island and the mainland, forms a visually enclosing entrance into Forsyth Bay.</p> <p>Modifications include moorings, vegetation clearance, forestry, roads and tracks, jetties, buildings, and powerlines. Aquaculture has been excluded from the overlay, apart from the sole farm in Guards Bay.</p>
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<p>08 – COOK STRAIT</p>
<p>Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds</p>
<p>District Landscape: 08 – Cook Strait</p>
<p>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</p>
<p>Character Description: <i>This landscape forms the outer north-eastern extent of the Marlborough Sounds and is notable for being open, wild and exposed to Cook Strait and Tasman sea. Bound by D'Urville Island to the west and Cape Lambert to the east. This highly exposed maritime area retains a high visual coherence of cliff face landforms and a collection of jagged stacks and harsh rocky islands. Steep, exposed and imposing sea cliffs, peninsulas and headlands are dominant landforms creating a wild and highly aesthetic coast. Modifications are reasonably limited and concentrated to a few small areas. Elevation is low with much of the biota being at the mercy of the exposed maritime climate. The marine environment is highly diverse, due to its complex coastal topography. The coral reef habitat at the Chetwode Islands for example, supports a high diversity of fish species. Some trawling has occurred, which has reduced the level of naturalness to parts of the sea.</i></p>
<p>Naturalness: <i>This seascape/landscape of islands and peninsulas retains much of its original naturalness, most notably on the islands and surrounding waters. Modification is largely limited to northern parts of D'Urville Island that have been cleared for pastoral use and aquaculture in Catherine Cove south of Clay Point. Other development is restricted to parts of mid D'Urville Island. Overall, the area retains a level of naturalness that is sufficient to be considered outstanding.</i></p>

Features of this landscape include: Rocky islands including Chetwode, Rangitoto and Stephens Islands and the northern extent of Forsyth Island, reefs, stacks, cliffs, slender peninsulas including D'Urville Peninsula, Cape Stephens, Clay Point, Culdaff Point, Alligator Head, and Cape Lambert, embayments, wildlife sanctuaries, and open exposed seascape as well as the Te Aumiti/French Pass submerged ridgeline and associated waters.

	<u>Landscape Values</u>
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All islands and their associated coastal waters have a very low level of marine and land modification, harbour unique species, and hold outstanding levels of natural character. - Islands are highly exposed to high energy waves and hold steep sea cliffs and wind-swept rocky coastlines. - D'Urville Island has a unique ultramafic 'mineral belt' that traverses the length of the island. As a result of this mineral belt, unique vegetation flourishes. - Geopreservation sites include: Te Aumiti/French Pass submerged ridgeline and equalising waters; Mt Ears prehistoric argillite quarry and Cape Stevens wind-funnelled sand dune. - The islands are above-water remnants of ancient ridges and spurs directly associated with the drowned valley system which formed the Marlborough Sounds; comprising of strata and schist. - Very strong currents occur in the vicinity of Te Aumiti/ French Pass and Current Basin. There are dangerous eddies and undercurrents with strong tidal mixing creating high flow habitats. - Te Aumiti/French Pass contains a largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment with very sheltered shores. - Stephens Island is predator-free. - Jag Rocks/ Nga Kiore support some of the largest habitats for the brachiopod community and is of national significance. - The isolated Trio Islands are habitat for tuatara, king shag and are also predator-free. - The Chetwode Islands are considered the most ecologically significant predator-free islands in the Sounds, harbouring the yellow-crowned parakeet, robin, kaka, rare vegetation species and coral reef habitat for a high diversity of fish species. - Titi Island and Sentinel Rock are also of national significance due to their predator-free status. - The islands contain endemic shrublands, herbfields and tussockland communities. - A large proportion of indigenous land cover on D'Urville Island from coast to mountain tops, including lowland forest, is intact; and is one of the largest tracts of indigenous vegetation cover remaining in Marlborough. - There are abundant populations of native fish found around D'Urville Island's waters and indented coves and harbours, as well as native freshwater fish within D'Urville Island's freshwater ecosystems. - Exceptional biodiversity on Cape Lambert. - Cape Lambert and its interconnecting outer waters hold outstanding levels of natural character. - Where the waters of exposed Cook Strait and more sheltered Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere meet. - Areas close to Port Ligar have been identified as being of national significance for king shag feeding and breeding habitat, including Duffers Reef, off Forsyth Island.
Sensory/ Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectacular rugged coastal cliff features on Rangitoto and Stephens Islands. - The outer islands are the most exposed to the sea of any areas in the

	<p>Sounds and act as visual reference points from Cook Strait.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong currents sweep through Stephens Passage. - Many spectacular rock stacks are present at the southern end of the Chetwode Islands. - Many visually interesting landforms such as D’Urville Peninsula. - Exposed and dramatic western coastline including long-distance seascape views to adjacent islands. - Cape Lambert and Alligator Head have wild and rugged forms that are extremely legible. - High experiential values associated with a strong sense of remoteness and lack of modification, including of the water environment - Rugged, exposed outer coastal slopes and narrow isthmus landform at Port Ligar. - Interesting landform of Duffers Reef and the neck at the head of Forsyth Bay. - <u>The waters of Te Aumiti/French Pass are visually dramatic due to their strong current movement.</u> - <u>The extent of the seascape between D’Urville Island and the mainland reinforce the wild, scenic and remote values and high natural aesthetic character.</u> - The submerged ridge at Te Aumiti/French Pass forms a distinctive reef. - Visually dramatic headland of Clay Point.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French connection - D’Urville Island named after French Admiral Dumont D’Urville who sailed the Astrolabe through Te Aumiti/French Pass and just barely managed to get through. - Large proportion of DOC land in this landscape. - D’Urville Island is also an eco-tourism destination. - Historic development of argillite quarries to extract argillite for cutting tools and the importance of that resource to local tribal identity. - Early copper mines and early Māori settlement and activities found on D’Urville Island. - Early European whaling and farming activities evident on D’Urville Island. - Heritage New Zealand plaque commemorates Captain Cook’s last anchorage point in NZ in Whareata Bay, eastern D’Urville Island. - A radar station was established on Stephens Island during World War Two. - Diving and fishing popular. - A number of Māori pits, middens and terraces are located on the Chetwode Islands. - Headlands act as navigational landmarks for boaties. - Private Forsyth Island is a destination for travellers.
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the entire Cook Strait nested landscape is an ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 03, 06, 07, 09, 11 and 13.</p> <p>This highly exposed seascape/landscape contains many spectacular landforms and island sanctuaries.</p> <p>Based on the above values, all of D’Urville Island / Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga have been identified as an ONL within the Outer Sounds landscape due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values present.</p> <p>D’Urville Island (Ragitoto Ki Te Tonga) is the largest island in the Sounds and the eighth largest island in New Zealand. Situated at the northern extremity of the Sounds, it is separated from the mainland by Te</p>

	<p>Aumiti/French Pass. The submerged ridgeline under Te Aumiti/French Pass, a Geopreservation Site, causes unusually swift tidal currents that are highly legible and fascinating to watch.</p> <p>Te Aumiti/French Pass has been identified as an ONF within the Outer Sounds ONL due to exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONF extends into landscape area 12.</p> <p>Other Geopreservation Inventory Sites identified on D'Urville Island include a cluster of argillite source sites. These have important archaeological values due to their potential to provide information about the extractive techniques used to obtain the stone material and to better understand New Zealand prehistory and cultural change. The location of argillite quarries appears in at least one legend that tells the story of the flight of Poutini (the taniwha of the god Ngahue) from Whatini. Each place of refuge identified in the story relates to a stone resource location including Tahanga, Mayor Island and D'Urville Island thereby serving as a form of oral map of source sites (NZHPT report on Oparapara (Samson Bay) Argillite Quarries, 2008).</p> <p>Considerable archaeological evidence and documentation remains to tell of the Island's rich Māori and European history, including connections with two early European explorers, D'Urville and Cook. Although much of the Island was cleared by early European settlers, approximately a third of it remains in native bush today. Much of it is managed as conservation land and has significant ecological values, enjoyed by the Island's few residents and its visitors, who are drawn to its remote and highly natural setting.</p> <p>Islands at the northern to north-eastern tip of D'Urville Island display exceptional characteristics that are clearly linked with the area's exposure to the sea. Their weathered sea-cliffs and hardy vegetation, tilted from the wind, are highly expressive of their exposed maritime position and are highly memorable. The area is visited by divers and fishing expeditions.</p> <p>Sea conditions range from very exposed around north-western D'Urville and Takapourewa (Stephens Island) to exposed further south-east at Trio Islands. Stephens Passage between Stephens Island and D'Urville Island is noted for its extremely strong currents. Takapourewa (Stephens Island) is particularly noteworthy for its complex reef habitats and high diversity of macroalgae, invertebrates and fish. The island is predator-free and supports many nationally threatened species including New Zealand's largest population of tuatara.</p> <p>The smaller Trio Islands are also predator-free, supporting populations of tuatara and king shag. Jag Rocks/ Nga Kiore is one of many rock stacks off the coastline of D'Urville Island but is particularly noteworthy as the rocks support some of the largest NZ brachiopod communities, which are of national significance. Spectacular cliff formations are also clearly legible on the Rangitoto and Stephens Islands.</p> <p>The Chetwodes, Titi Islands and Sentinel Rock are characterised by their rugged, exposed isolation. These waters are infrequently visited and are amongst the most remote in the Sounds. The islands themselves have a very low level of modification, containing endemic vegetation and are surrounded by numerous offshore reefs. A number of Māori pits, middens and terraces are located on the Chetwode Islands.</p> <p>Both the Chetwodes and Titi Island are Department of Conservation Nature Reserves, and are of national significance and predator-free. The Chetwodes are the most ecologically significant islands in the Sounds, harbouring the yellow-crowned parakeet, robin, kaka, rare vegetation species and coral reef habitat for a high diversity of fish species.</p> <p>Cape Lambert and Alligator Head retain wild and rugged forms that are</p>
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	<p>extremely legible, which assist in defining outer Sounds bays. Exceptional biodiversity is exhibited at Cape Lambert.</p> <p>Modifications (mostly on Stephens Island) include: some vegetation clearance, buildings, a lighthouse on Stephens Island and occasional tracks and moorings. lighthouse at Ninepin Rock (Chetwode Islands).</p>
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09 – WAITATA	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 09 – Waitata	
Method of identification: <u>Visual Catchment</u>	
Character Description: <u>This landscape area encompasses Waitata Reach, which acts as the northern part of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere and connects the Inner Sounds with Cook Strait. Maud Island partly defines the southern part of this landscape area. The headlands of Te Akaroa (West Entry Point) and the Kaitira headland (East Entry Point) define the northern extent. This landscape area is relatively open in character, with the waters of Waitata Reach being broad (typically 2.5km). Numerous large embayments are features of the eastern and western shores, providing different characteristics within this landscape. Along the north/north-western shores are the embayments of Waitata Bay, Waihinau Bay and Port Ligar. These bays are framed by steep, indented land and are typically settled with sporadically located buildings adjacent to the shore, accessed by boat and by Te Towaka – Port Ligar Road. In the east is Horsehoe Bay and the larger Richmond Bay and Ketu Bay. Land use is typically a mosaic of grazed pastoral land, regenerating scrub and areas of indigenous vegetation, notably along the western shore, with Maud Island characterised by regenerating native shrubland and forest. Aquaculture typically is located within all of the embayments, apart from Ketu Bay. There are three salmon farms, one in Richmond Bay, one off White Horse Rock in Waitata Reach and the remainder in Waihinau Bay.</u>	
Naturalness: <u>Despite much of this landscape incorporating some modification, there are highly natural areas within it that are sufficiently natural so as to be considered outstanding.</u>	
Features of this landscape include: <u>Broad open waters of Waitata Reach, large embayments, Maud Island, gateway features of Te Akaroa (West Entry Point) and the Kaitira headland (East Entry Point), vegetated upper slopes within west.</u>	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where the waters of exposed Cook Strait and more sheltered Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere meet. - Areas within Waitata Reach, including Port Ligar have been identified as being of national significance for king shag feeding and breeding habitat. - The Kaitira headland holds high levels of natural character. The open waters between Port Ligar, the Kaitira headland and northern Forsyth Island also hold high levels of natural character, principally due to low levels of modification. - Maud Island is internationally significant, as a predator-free island sanctuary, harbouring nationally threatened species of invertebrates, birdlife and the entire population of the Maud Island frog. - Maud Island is largely cloaked in regenerating shrubland and forest. - Remnant indigenous forest on the elevated slopes of Mt Drew. - Maud Island is a visually striking, unique landform and holds outstanding natural character. - <u>The open, and unmodified Apuau Channel that physically separates the mainland from Maud Island retains very high levels of naturalness</u> - Mt Drew/ Mt Shewell holds very high levels of natural character due to the indigenous bush cover.
Sensory/Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive entrance/ exit of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere through the Te Akaroa/ Kaitira gateway. - Broad open coastal waters of Waitata Reach connecting the Inner Sounds to Cook Strait. - Rugged, exposed outer coastal slopes and narrow isthmus landform at Port Ligar. - Interesting distinct pyramidal form of Maud Island.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low levels of modification, especially regarding seascapes. - Road to Waitata and Waihinau Bay passes through the bush—contributing to the scenic journey. - Visually impressive Yellow Cliffs at the southern head of Waitata Bay. - Very high levels of perceived naturalness of the seascape of Apuau Channel.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognised entry/ exit point of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere between Kaitira (East Entry Point) and Te Akaroa (West Entry Point). - Evidence of early Māori settlement clustered around Port Ligar including a Pa. - Historic gun emplacement on Maud Island. - Evidence of early European settlement at Port Ligar. - Te Kopi and Sir Bernard Fergusson Scenic Reserves in Waterfall Bay, Port Ligar, Bulwer Scenic Reserve in Waitata Bay. - Historic gun emplacement at Post Office Point on the Kaitira headland. - Eco tourism ventures and numerous private conservation initiatives in the area.
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, Port Ligar, the Te Akaroa and Kaitira headlands and the waters between have been identified as ONF's due to their exceptional biophysical and associative and very high sensory landscape values. These ONF's extend into landscape areas 07 and 08.</p> <p>Maud Island and the vegetated slopes of Mt Drew to the Yellow Cliffs, have also been identified as ONF's due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. They extend into landscape area G.</p> <p>The rugged, exposed outer coastal slopes and rocky peninsulas that form the entrance/ exit of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere at Te Akaroa and the Kaitira headland are extremely significant and memorable. The incised coastal landform of Port Ligar and Cannon Hill provide important Outer Sounds shelter.</p> <p>Whilst some land has been cleared for pasture, there are limited structures on the land, especially around northern Port Ligar. Waterfall Bay features native vegetation of local value, fragmented bird habitat and some uncommon plant species.</p> <p>Areas within Waitata Reach, including Port Ligar have been identified as being of national significance for king shag feeding and breeding habitat.</p> <p>Maud Island is an important island sanctuary containing nationally threatened species. The island landform provides a distinctive pyramidal skyline linking to the slender neck of Harter Point. Most of the Island is cloaked in regenerating shrubland and forest. Māori settlement and use of the resources in this part of the outer Sounds is evident in the intense clusters of archaeological remains.</p> <p>The impressive peak of Mt Drew, the sheltered waters of Apuau Channel and intimate bays of this coastline are highly legible. Of the remaining indigenous forests within the area, much appears on more elevated slopes (Mt Drew and extending to Mt Shewell) and the western slopes north of Waiona Bay and south to the elevated slopes of Fitzroy Bay. The continuous undeveloped coastline in this area is highly natural. Mt Shewell Scenic Reserve features nationally significant, diverse plant species that extend into this landscape area.</p> <p>Modifications within these ONFs include vegetation clearance, forestry, tracks, and the gun emplacement on Maud Island, a small collection of buildings in Port Ligar, and jetties, powerlines, tracks, and limited moorings.</p>

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10 – ADMIRALTY	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 10 – Admiralty	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This nested landscape area is confined to the inner embayment of Admiralty Bay. The bay is enclosed by steep, dissected hills. They form a relatively incised coastline with many embayments of varying sizes. A narrow isthmus connects the east arm to the west at the head of the bay. Mt Shewell is the highest of the surrounding peaks at 775m asl and forms a backdrop to the head of the bay. The western peninsula is generally lower in elevation than the hills to the east of the bay where there are several peaks above 600m asl. Houses within Admiralty Bay are mostly located around the head of the bay and along the eastern shoreline with one house (a farm homestead) on the western side at Deep Bay. There are also several subdivided, residential sections along the southern and eastern coastlines. Several roads and tracks cross the faces above the eastern and southern parts of the Bay, providing access to the various houses and properties. It is difficult to establish the exact number of dwellings within the Bay. Aquaculture is located around virtually the entire inner shores of Admiralty Bay.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: Despite much of this landscape being modified, this area retains moderate to high levels of naturalness, with high levels of naturalness at Te Aumiti/French Pass headland and on the more elevated land to the south; sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Vegetated peaks of Mt Shewell and Mt Drew, Karaka (Hamilton Island), indented shoreline.</p>	
	Landscape Values
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt Shewell is nationally significant for <i>Powelliphanta hochstetteri obscura</i> (New Zealand giant snail) and diverse plant species. - Remnant indigenous forest on the elevated slopes of Mt Drew. - Mt Shewell holds very high levels of natural character due to the indigenous bush cover. - The Te Aumiti/French Pass headland contains a largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment with very sheltered shores. - Vegetated Karaka (Hamilton Island)
Sensory -Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive peak of Mt Shewell at the head of Admiralty Bay. - Interesting distinct pyramidal form of Maud Island. - Low levels of modification on upper slopes.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French connection - named after French Admiral Dumont D'Urville who sailed the Astrolabe through Te Aumiti/French Pass and just barely managed to get through.
Evaluation Overview	<p>Based on the above values, the upper parts of Mt Shewell and the Te Aumiti/French Pass headland are recognised as being ONFs, due to their very high biophysical, associative and sensory-perceptual values. These ONFs extend further into nested landscapes 08, 09, 12 and G.</p> <p>Modifications include limited cleared vegetation around the Te Aumiti/French Pass headland.</p>

11 – NORTHERN D'URVILLE	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 11 – Northern D'Urville	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This nested landscape includes the central and north-western part of D'Urville Island and the two sheltered inlets of Greville Harbour and Port Hardy. This part of D'Urville Island retains very limited levels of modifications, with much of the land being covered in indigenous or regenerating vegetation. The northern part of the island is cleared for grazing as is the northern parts of Port Hardy. Port Hardy Road extends from the east of the island, along the ridge defining the catchment between Port Hardy and Greville Harbour/Wharariki, with this ridgeline also representing the eastern extent of this landscape, extending out to Cape Stephenson in the north. The southern boundary is marked by the submerged ridgeline and turbulent waters of Te Aumiti/French Pass. The western boundary follows a central ridge out to Ragged Point at the south-west edge of Greville Harbour/Wharariki. The western coastline of this landscape area retains very steep and rocky shores. Numerous small rocks and islets are located immediately of the coast, including Tu Araiawa Island (Fin Island) just north of Ragged Point. This coastline is wild, dramatic and isolated in character. Some trawling has occurred, which has reduced the level of naturalness to parts of the sea.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: This part of D'Urville Island retains very high levels of naturalness due to low levels of modification. The entire landscape area is sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Steep, exposed rocky coastline with interesting rock outcrops and islands and other coastal features including lagoons, the sheltered embayments of Greville Harbour/Wharariki and Port Hardy and the Greville Harbour/Wharariki boulder spit, as well as extensive indigenous and regenerating slopes.</p>	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D'Urville Island has a unique ultramafic 'mineral belt' that traverses the length of the island. As a result of this mineral belt, unique vegetation flourishes. - Geopreservation sites include: Greville Harbour/Wharariki sand dunes and coastal features; Greville Harbour/Wharariki boulder spit; Mt Ears prehistoric argillite quarry and Cape Stevens wind-funnelled sand dune. - A large proportion of indigenous land cover from coast to mountain tops, including lowland forest, is intact; and is one of the largest tracts of indigenous vegetation cover remaining in Marlborough. - There are numerous other biotic communities that include dune, spit, beach, lagoon, freshwater wetland, estuarine and alluvial that are all very distinctive and rare in the Marlborough Sounds. - There are abundant populations of native fish found around the island's waters and indented coves and harbours. - There are also native freshwater fish within D'Urville Island's freshwater ecosystems. - Minimal land and marine development with highly natural coastline. - Rocky outcrops are a feature of western D'Urville Island. - The vegetated elevated slopes of central D'Urville Island illustrate one of the most extensive and exceptional tracts of lowland forest in the district. This tract, coupled with the largely unmodified marine environment all hold outstanding levels of natural character. The remaining parts of D'Urville Island hold high and very high levels of natural character.
Sensory-Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive harbours with sheltered intimate bays and calm waters. - Many visually interesting landforms, bluffs, islands and rocks along the coast such as Bottle Point, Rakiura Rocks, Nelsons Monument and

	<p>Victory Island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposed and dramatic western coastline including long-distance seascape views to adjacent islands. - Minimal land and marine development with highly natural coastline. High experiential values associated with remoteness and lack of modification.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French connection - named after French Admiral Dumont D'Urville who sailed the Astrolabe through Te Aumiti/French Pass and just barely managed to get through. - Large proportion of DOC land. - Eco-tourism destination. - Historic development of argillite quarries to extract argillite for cutting tools and the importance of that resource to local tribal identity. - Early copper mines. - Early Māori settlement and activities. - Early European whaling and farming activities. - Heritage New Zealand plaque commemorates Captain Cook's last anchorage point in NZ in Whareata Bay.
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, all of D'Urville Island / Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga has been identified as an ONL within the Outer Sounds landscape due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 08 and 12.</p> <p>D'Urville Island (Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga) is the largest island in the Sounds and the eighth largest island in New Zealand. Situated at the northern extremity of the Sounds, it is separated from the mainland by Te Aumiti/French Pass.</p> <p>A range of Geopreservation Sites have been identified on the Island, including a cluster of argillite source sites. These have important archaeological values due to their potential to provide information about the extractive techniques used to obtain the stone material. They are also important to better understand New Zealand prehistory and cultural change. The location of argillite quarries appears in at least one legend that tells the story of the flight of Poutini (the taniwha of the god Ngahue) from Whatini. Each place of refuge identified in the story relates to a stone resource location including Tahanga, Mayor Island and D'Urville Island thereby serving as a form of oral map of source sites (NZHPT report on Oparapara (Samson Bay) Argillite Quarries, 2008).</p> <p>Considerable archaeological evidence and documentation remains to tell of the Island's rich Māori and European history, including connections with two early European explorers, D'Urville and Cook.</p> <p>Although much of the Island was cleared by early European settlers, approximately a third of it remains in native bush today. Much of it is managed as conservation land and has significant ecological values. These are enjoyed by the Island's few residents and its visitors, who are drawn to its remote and highly natural setting.</p> <p>Modifications in this ONL include buildings, access roads, power lines, jetties, forestry and vegetation clearance. Moorings are scattered along the bays within the coastal area.</p>

12 – EASTERN TASMAN	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 12 – Eastern Tasman	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This exposed maritime area retains a high coherence of steep rocky coasts, cliff face landforms, small embayment's and cleared pasture. The outer, rugged and exposed coastline facing Tasman Bay retains prominent and distinctive coastal headlands and ridgelines. The seascape is dotted with numerous rocky stacks and islands. Current Basin is more enclosed with strong tides effecting the surface of the water, becoming more evident towards Te Aumiti/French Pass where the narrow channel, broken reefs, whirlpools and powerful currents can resemble a river and create a treacherous stretch of water. Some trawling has occurred, which has reduced the level of naturalness to parts of the sea.</i></p> <p><i>Extending from the northern mouth of Croisilles Harbour and Lagoon Hill/ Askews Hill in the south to the southern extents of D'Urville Island, this landscape is open to the sea. Much of this landscape area has been cleared for pastoral grazing with some tracts of forestry on D'Urville Island and the southern coast of the mainland. However, there are limited structures evident. Many of the buildings are within Waikawa Bay, with the remaining bays of Okuri Bay, Papawai Bay and Taipare Bay being largely devoid of structures. Numerous farm tracks are evident, as are powerlines. The Croisilles – French Pass Road crosses this landscape.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: This landscape area retains a moderately high degree of naturalness, sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding. This is due in part to the overall lack of structures and to those areas of regenerating bush, most notably in southern D'Urville Island and south of Okuri Bay.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Indented bays south of Current Basin, steep rocky and often cleared terrain, strong currents in Current Basin, the submerged ridge at Te Aumiti/French Pass and turbulent waters of Te Aumiti/French Pass, islands and rocks off southern D'Urville Island, and the broad seascape.</p>	
	Landscape Values
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D'Urville Island has a unique ultramafic 'mineral belt' that traverses the length of the island. As a result of this mineral belt, unique vegetation flourishes. - Geopreservation sites include: D'Urville Island copper mines; prehistoric argillite quarries; Paddock Rocks; Ohana Bay prehistoric quarry; Te Aumiti/French Pass submerged ridgeline and equalising waters; - A large proportion of indigenous land cover from coast to mountain tops, including lowland forest, is intact; and is one of the largest tracts of indigenous vegetation cover remaining in Marlborough. - There are numerous other biotic communities that include dune, spit, beach, lagoon, freshwater wetland, estuarine and alluvial that are all very distinctive and rare in the Marlborough Sounds. - Very strong currents occur in the vicinity of Te Aumiti/French Pass with dangerous eddies and undercurrents with strong tidal mixing. - There are abundant populations of native fish found around the island's waters and indented coves and harbours. - There are also native freshwater fish within D'Urville Island's freshwater ecosystems. - Minimal land and marine development with highly natural coastline. - Te Aumiti/French Pass contains a largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment with very sheltered shores. - High flow habitats are associated with Current Basin and Te Aumiti/French Pass. - Rocky outcrops are a feature of south-western D'Urville Island. - The vegetated, elevated slopes of central D'Urville Island illustrate one

	<p>of the most extensive and exceptional tracts of lowland forest in the district. This tract, coupled with the largely unmodified marine environment and the waters of Te Aumiti/French Pass all hold outstanding levels of natural character. The remaining parts of D'Urville Island hold high and very high levels of natural character.</p>
<p>Sensory/Perceptual Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive harbours with sheltered intimate bays and calm waters. - Many visually interesting landforms such as the dramatic waters at Te Aumiti/French Pass, and rocks of the southern coastline of D'Urville Island. - Key views to narrow passage and currents at Te Aumiti/French Pass from Channel and Collinet Points. - Exposed and dramatic western coastline including long-distance seascape views to adjacent islands. - The submerged ridge at Te Aumiti/French Pass forms a distinctive reef. - Minimal land and marine development with highly natural coastline. High experiential values associated with remoteness and lack of modification. - Impressive scenic bush pockets and key viewpoints to D'Urville Island and Te Aumiti/French Pass from sections of the French Pass Road. - The extent of the seascape between D'Urville Island and the mainland reinforce the wild, scenic and remote values and high natural aesthetic character. - Prominent/distinctive coastal ridgelines to Askews Hill. - Impressive sequence of rugged, exposed bays and open waters along northern coastline, including Taipare Bay, Papawai Bay extending to Okuri Point.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French connection - named after French Admiral Dumont D'Urville who sailed the Astrolabe through Te Aumiti/French Pass and just barely managed to get through. - Large proportion of DOC land. - Eco-tourism destination. - Historic development of argillite quarries to extract argillite for cutting tools and the importance of that resource to local tribal identity. - Early copper mines. - Early Māori settlement and activities. - Early European whaling and farming activities. - The dolphin, Pelorus Jack, accompanied ships between Te Aumiti/French Pass and the entrance to Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere and was the first dolphin in the world to be protected by law.
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, all of D'Urville Island / Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga have been identified as an ONL within the Outer Sounds landscape due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values present. This ONL extends into landscape areas 11, 13, 08, and G.</p> <p>Te Aumiti/French Pass has been identified as an ONF within the Outer Sounds ONL due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONF extends into landscape area 08.</p> <p>D'Urville Island (Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga) is the largest island in the Sounds and the eighth largest island in New Zealand. Situated at the northern extremity of the Sounds, it is separated from the mainland by Te Aumiti/French Pass. The submerged ridgeline under Te Aumiti/French Pass, a Geopreservation Inventory Site, causes unusually swift tidal currents that are highly legible and fascinating to watch.</p> <p>Other Geopreservation Sites identified on the Island include a cluster of</p>

	<p>argillite source sites. These have important archaeological values due to their potential to provide information about the extractive techniques used to obtain the stone material and to better understand New Zealand prehistory and cultural change. The location of argillite quarries appears in at least one legend that tells the story of the flight of Poutini (the taniwha of the god Ngahue) from Whatini. Each place of refuge identified in the story relates to a stone resource location including Tahanga, Mayor Island and D'Urville Island thereby serving as a form of oral map of source sites (NZHPT report on Oparapara (Samson Bay) Argillite Quarries, 2008).</p> <p>Considerable archaeological evidence and documentation remains to tell of the Island's rich Māori and European history, including connections with two early European explorers, D'Urville and Cook.</p> <p>Although much of the Island was cleared by early European settlers, approximately a third of it remains in native bush today. Much of it is managed as conservation land and has significant ecological values, enjoyed by the Island's few residents and its visitors, who are drawn to its remote and highly natural setting.</p> <p>South of D'Urville Island, the outer, rugged and exposed coastline facing Tasman Bay retains many prominent and distinctive coastal headlands and ridgelines extending from Okuri Point southwards to Askews Hill. Whilst some of this land is cleared or planted in exotic forestry, there are intact indigenous forests on the more elevated slopes of Askews Hills, Bobs Peak and Okuri Peak. A rare, nationally important altitudinal sequence from ridgetop to seafloor exists at Big Bay.</p> <p>The seascape in this area is inextricably linked to the land, creating dramatic open vistas and high levels of transient values.</p> <p>Modifications include buildings, access roads, power lines, jetties, forestry and vegetation clearance, and lighthouse within Middle Bank Reef, Te Aumiti/French Pass. Moorings are scattered along the bays within the coastal area. Te Aumiti/French Pass Settlement is excluded.</p>
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13 – CROISILLES	
Regional Landscape: Outer Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: 13 – Croisilles	
Method of identification: <u>Visual Catchment</u>	
<p>Character Description: <u>This landscape area includes the waters associated with Croisilles Harbour, Squally Cove and Okiwi Bay. Croisilles Harbour is the western-most entry point into the Marlborough Sounds, between Cape Soucis (Raetihi) to the west and the small islands off Askews Hill to the east. The harbour is broadly indented, with smaller embayment's, including Whangarae Bay, Whakitenqa Bay and Wairangi Bay separated by well-defined headlands such as Symonds Hill, Goat Hill and Clockpoint Hill. The landscape is contained by the steep vegetated slopes of Croisilles Hill, North Castor Peak and Editor Hill to the south and south-west, Matapehe and Mt McLaren to the east and Bobs Peak and Askews Hill to the north. In a number of locations, indigenous vegetation extends from the ridge to the sea, notably around Bush Hill, Whangarae Bay and its associated estuary and Croisilles Hill to the south. Commercial Forestry is evident especially on the southern coastline of Squally Cove on the flanks of Mt McLaren. The Croisilles Road provides road access to the small settlement of Okiwi Bay and further north towards Te Aumiti/French Pass. Aquaculture is evident in Squally Cove.</u></p>	
<p>Naturalness: <u>The south-western parts of this landscape area retain very high levels of naturalness, typically around Cape Soucis and Whangarae Bay, as well as the more elevated slopes in the eastern and northern parts of this landscape. At lower elevations around Squally Cove, a greater level of modification is apparent on the land and within the marine environment, with the exception of Symonds Hill that largely retains its naturalness. Overall, this landscape area retains a moderately-high level of naturalness, sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</u></p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: <u>Rocky islands and reefs including Motuanauru and Otuhaereroa at the mouth of Croisilles Harbour, indigenous vegetated slopes in south-western part of landscape, Whangarae Bay and estuary, Geopreservation Inventory Sites along the northern coast, and Pakiaka Point boulder bank and lagoon.</u></p>	
	<u>Landscape Values</u>
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopreservation site: Matarau Point beach ridges. - Geopreservation site: Pakiaka Point boulder bank and lagoon. - Geopreservation site: Whangarae Bay estuary and sand spits. - Nationally significant ecological values on Croisilles Islands (Motuanauru, Moukirikiri and Otuhaereroa Islands). - Nationally significant ecological values of the cusplate forelands at Matarau Point. - Nationally significant ecological values of island communities, with distinct and rare biotic assemblages. - The marine environment and islands of Croisilles Harbour and part of the northern coastline hold outstanding levels of natural character. The remaining coastal waters of the northern bays (Taipare Bay and Papawai Bay) and Askews Hill hold very high levels of natural character. - Nationally significant ecological values in Whangarae Bay associated with the relatively unmodified estuarine habitat. - The Whangarae Estuary is the only spit-formed estuary in the Marlborough Sounds. - Whangarae Bay, Cape Soucis/Raetihi and the elevated parts of Croisilles Hill, Elliot Peak, Editor Hill and Matapehe hold outstanding levels of natural character due to their upland intact vegetation assemblages. The remaining area (except Symonds Hill which holds high natural character) retains very high levels of natural character.
Sensory /Perceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prominent/distinctive coastal ridgelines to Askews Hill.

Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive sequence of rugged, exposed bays and open waters along northern coastline. - High levels of naturalness due to limited modification. - Cape Soucis/Raetihi and Askells Hill, including the water and cluster of islands, notably Motuanauru and Otuhaereroa, form the impressive entrance to Croisilles Harbour. - Impressive sequence of rugged, exposed bays from Clock Point Hill west. - Impressive enclosing headlands of Symonds Hill and Goat Hill to Okiwi Bay. - Visually dramatic headland of Cape Soucis/Raetihi demarcates south-western boundary between Marlborough and Nelson.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numerous Maori archaeological sites, notably around the islands. - Sheltered bay notable for holiday and recreational pursuits.
Evaluation Overview	<p>Based on the above values, the majority of this landscape is considered to hold outstanding landscape values, principally around the mouth of Croisilles Harbour including the islands of Motuanauru, Motukirikiri and Otuhaereroa, Whangarae Inlet and the upper elevations of the ridge that defines this landscape to the south. The collective features of this landscape are considered an ONL due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONL extends into landscape areas 12 and H.</p> <p>Croisilles Harbour opens into Tasman Bay and is the westernmost part of the mainland Sounds. The area's key values relate to the number of Geopreservation Sites and ecologically significant areas, which are expressive of the coastal location and are also valued for the important habitat they provide.</p> <p>The southern shores of Croisilles Harbour retain a number of identifiable features. The exposed, prominent rugged headland of Cape Soucis/Raetihi forms Marlborough's south-western extent whilst the impressive enclosing headlands of Clock Point Hill, Goat Hill and Symonds Hill enclose Whangarae Bay and estuary and Okiwi Bay.</p> <p>Whilst some of the land within the northern part of this landscape area is cleared or planted in exotic forestry, there are intact indigenous forests on the more elevated slopes of Askews Hill.</p> <p>The Geopreservation Sites include the Matarau Point beach ridges and the Pakiaka Point boulder bank and lagoon, both at the base of Askews Hill at the eastern entrance of Croisilles Harbour. The Pakiaka Point boulder bank and lagoon shelters largely intact herbfield and salt marsh communities, extensive sand/mud flat habitats and sinuous tidal channels.</p> <p>The cusped forelands at Matarau Point have been identified as having ecological values of national significance. Also identified as nationally significant are, the Croisilles Islands for a range of ecological values. Motuanauru Island and Otuhaereroa Island have distinct and rare biotic assemblages, which are highly productive. The waters surrounding the islands exhibit high levels of naturalness due to limited modification to the waterbody. The Islands create a highly natural, bush-clad visual entrance to Croisilles Harbour and are unmodified.</p> <p>The forested ridges of the northern Rai River catchment form a mountainous fringe to this area, extending southwards from Whangarae estuary and Okiwi Bay to North Castor Peak at the end of the Bryant Range and Elliott Peak at the end of the Bull Range. Intact upland vegetation is evident on the slopes above Okiwi Bay, and a finger of this extends to the coast near Taiwhati Point.</p>

	<p>Despite a history of land clearance and farming around its margins, Whangarae estuary is an excellent example, in the context of Marlborough of a relatively unmodified estuary. The only spit-formed estuary in the Marlborough Sounds, Whangarae estuary is a habitat for several regionally rare birds including banded rail and fern bird. Outside of the estuary, the Croisilles Harbour marine environment supports a unique shallow sand community notable for the presence of the New Zealand lancelet (the southern-most population of this patchily distributed species).</p> <p>Modifications in this ONL include tracks, power lines, cleared vegetation and pasture, commercial forestry, buildings and limited moorings, and aquaculture.</p>
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<u>INNER SOUNDS LANDSCAPES</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<p>Character Description: <i>It is often the inner Sounds with their bush-clad hills enclosing tranquil bays that are represented in popular images of the Marlborough Sounds. These inner reaches tend to have a more intricate coastline with small beaches, tidal estuaries and a sheltered, enclosed environment.</i></p> <p><i>While much of the inner Sounds is characterised by steep hill slopes, it also contains some of the flattest land in the Marlborough Sounds, particularly in the river valleys at the heads of the large Sounds. The river deltas form tidal wetlands in these areas. In contrast, the upper south-west facing slopes of the Mt Stokes massif are sufficiently high that alpine plants can be found there.</i></p> <p><i>The land of the inner Sounds is partially covered in indigenous forest remnants, generally occupying the upper slopes. The lower slopes and shoreline contain a more diverse range of vegetation types including regenerating forests and shrublands, exotic grassland, and commercial afforested areas.</i></p> <p><i>A large proportion of the land in the inner Sounds is managed by the Department of Conservation. Particularly extensive areas of DOC land include much of Tennyson Inlet, Mt Stokes and the north arm of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. Maud Island is an important island sanctuary that straddles the inner and outer Sounds.</i></p> <p><i>The inner Sounds are generally the focus of most intensive tourism and recreational activities and the location of the majority of the housing. While Havelock and Picton are the main settlements, smaller bach settlements occur in many of the bays and inlets in these areas. Aquaculture is a notable characteristic of some areas in the inner Sounds.</i></p>	
<p>District Scale Landscape Areas: There are a number of smaller 'nested' landscapes within the broader Inner Sounds Landscape and these are described over the following pages and include: <u>A- Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui; B- Grove Arm; C- Kenepuru Sound; D- Havelock; E- Nydia; F- Beatrix/Crail; G- Tawhitinui and H- Tennyson.</u></p>	
<p>Naturalness: <u>This broad landscape area retains large amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, notably in its upper elevations, above the indented coves and bays. Certain areas including Tennyson and Nydia retain much higher levels of naturalness than other more modified parts. Much of the waters within Pelorus Sounds/Te Hoiere are occupied by aquaculture, in contrast to the waters that are largely free of aquaculture within Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. Overall, the Inner Sounds retains high levels of naturalness and there are many areas that are sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</u></p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: <u>Series of reaches and inlets defined by steep, often vegetated slopes, vegetated peaks and ridges, tranquil bays and coves, greater level of development, sheltered waters.</u></p>	
	<u>Landscape Values associated with the Inner Sounds</u>
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly indented bays, many of which are vegetated. - Greater level of indigenous vegetation present than in Outer Sounds. - Tennyson Inlet supports some of the largest tracts of lowland coastal forests in Marlborough. - The majority of Tennyson Inlet and northern Nydia Bay hold outstanding levels of natural character due to the exceptional tract of unmodified indigenous forest from ridgetops to seafloor. - Maud Island is internationally significant, as a predator-free island sanctuary, harbouring nationally threatened species of invertebrates, birdlife and the entire population of the Maud Island frog. - High estuarine values throughout the complex estuarine delta system at the head of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere (Kaituna/Pelorus and Mahakipawa), which supports extensive saltmarsh and invertebrate

	communities.
Sensory Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tranquil and sheltered coves and bays. - High experiential values due to unmodified vegetation cover. - Much of the ridges and peaks in this landscape are undeveloped and covered with predominantly indigenous vegetation and provide visually attractive natural patterns, and a sense of enclosure.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular area for recreational activities and habitation. The popular Queen Charlotte Track extends through this area as a well-known walking/mountain biking track. - Travellers enjoy views from the Cook Strait ferries, which pass through Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui to, and from, Picton. - High amounts of DOC land, notably along ridges and along northern parts of this landscape area. - High recreational values.
Evaluation Overview	<p>Based on the above values, parts of the Inner Sounds Landscape (as mapped) have been identified as an ONL/ ONF due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values.</p> <p>Refer to the different nested landscape areas for details of mapped ONL/ONFs.</p>

<u>A – INNER QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND/TŌTARANUI</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: A – Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u>	
<u>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</u>	
<p><u>Character Description:</u> <i>Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui is the easternmost of the main Sounds and the part that New Zealanders are generally most familiar with. For many inter-Island ferry travellers, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui may be their only experience of the Marlborough Sounds. The highly indented northern bays of Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui support a large number of residences, which are typically located close to the coastal edge and are accessed by boat. Extensive tracts of indigenous vegetation cover the more elevated slopes to the ridge. Along the ridge, the Queen Charlotte Track offers recreationalists opportunities to explore this area. Within the southern part of this landscape area are Picton and Waikawa, which together represent the largest settlement in the Marlborough Sounds. The settlement includes a terminal port at Picton for both passenger and freight ferries which introduces an industrial character to Picton Harbour and Shakespeare Bay. The Waikawa Marina is a relatively large marina where many recreational boats keep their vessels. Beyond this, the land rises to form the northerly facing slopes of the Mt Robertson Range, which are predominantly clothed in indigenous vegetation. Aquaculture is not characteristic of the landscape of Inner Queen Charlotte Sounds/Tōtaranui.</i></p>	
<p><u>Naturalness:</u> This part of the Inner Sounds sustains the greatest levels of modification in the broader Sounds context, where roads, power lines, buildings, pasture, commercial forestry and foreshore infrastructure are present. However, there are large amounts of indigenous vegetative cover, notably in the upper elevations above the indented northern bays and associated with the westerly facing steep vegetated slopes above Picton and Waikawa. Overall, these more elevated and unmodified parts of this landscape retain the highest levels of landscape naturalness and are sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.</p>	
<p><u>Features of this landscape include:</u> Slender peninsulas defining indented northern established bays, steep vegetated slopes above developments on northern bays steep vegetated western slopes of Mt Robertson above Picton and Waikawa, Kaipupu and Allports Island and calm, sheltered waters</p>	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allports Island, Kaipakirikiri Bay and southern flanks of Onahau Bay are of localised ecological value. - Predator-free island of Allports Island. - Forested headland of Kaipupu Point managed as a “mainland island” with high natural character values. - Regionally important tracts of primary forest in Kumutoto Bay and impressive forest sequences on southern flanks of Onahau Bay. - Allports Island, Kaipakirikiri Bay and southern flanks of Onahau Bay retain very high levels of natural character and the remaining areas hold high natural character values. - Elevated parts of Mt Robertson that are within the coastal environment hold very high levels of natural character, and lower parts hold high levels of natural character.
Sensory/Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive views into Kenepuru Sound and wider Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui from Queen Charlotte Track. - Intriguing regular indentation of bays between Houhou Point and Snake Point. - Land cover remains predominantly native bush and regenerating scrub, providing an attractive contrast to and setting for the towns and baches, especially on the Northern Lands and parts of Mt Robertson. - High experiential values in Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, especially in relation to Kaipupu Point and Mabel Island where they are visible

	from Picton.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular area for recreational activities and habitation. The popular Queen Charlotte Track extends through this area as a well-known walking/mountain biking track. - Travellers enjoy views from the Cook Strait ferries, which pass through Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui to, and from, Picton. - Evidence of early Māori settlement and activities around the Northern Lands coastline. - The bush-covered islands of Allports and Mabel assist boaties as navigational landmarks. - The northern facing slopes of Mt Robertson are popular destinations for camping and recreational activities (including walking the Mt Robertson Summit Route).
Evaluation Overview	<p>Based on the above values, the northern lands of Inner Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui have been identified as ONFs due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values.</p> <p>This ONF extends into landscape area 05, and B.</p> <p>In addition, the upper slopes of the flanks of the Mt Robertson Range have been identified as an ONF due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONF extends into landscape area 01.</p> <p>The regular indentation of bays that make up the northern lands in the sound are highly memorable, providing an attractive contrast to, and setting for, the towns and baches of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. Large proportions of the bays, headlands and ridges on the northern side of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui are in DOC ownership. Within these areas, the impressive forested peak of Mt Bolton, the lower southern slopes of Mt Stokes, and the bays and headlands of the mainland between Onahau Bay and the Bay of Many Coves are of ecological value. Of particular value is the predator-free island of Allports Island, north-east of Picton. Large areas of the waters in Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui are of international or national scientific ecological significance.</p> <p>The Māori name for Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui is Totaranui, for the totara trees that grew there. Totaranui was an important trade route for early Māori, with evidence of their settlements and activities throughout the area. A large number of people also use the Queen Charlotte Track, which follows the ridge that divides Kenepuru Sound from Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui, providing panoramic viewing into both areas.</p> <p>The Mt Robertson ONF forms part of a broader ONF that extends into adjacent landscape areas and is noted for its indigenous forest cover which is contained predominantly within a scenic reserve. The impressive north-facing slopes provide an important backdrop to Picton and Waikawa. Tracks enable people to enjoy this area.</p> <p>Modifications within the Northern Lands include cleared vegetation, tracks, powerlines, forestry, buildings, jetties, and moorings. Modifications on Mt Robertson include tracks, small bridges and occasional huts.</p>

<u>B- GROVE ARM</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: B – Grove Arm</u>	
<u>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</u>	
<u>Character Description:</u> <i>This landscape area is defined by the vegetated hills and slopes of Mt Cullen and Mt Duncan to the south and by vegetated hill of Onahau and the slender northern peninsula containing the Queen Charlotte Track to the north. The eastern part of this landscape area contains Grove Arm, the western-most part of Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui. Two deep bays, Onahau Bay and Lochmara Bay extend at right angles to the waters of Grove Arm, where numerous houses, tracks, jetties and wharves are located. The Queen Charlotte Track extends from the small settlement of Anakiwa, through the southern flanks of the forested Onahau and onto the delicate vegetated ridge above both Onahau and Lochmara Bays. To the south-west is a large flat pastoral area, containing the small settlement of Linkwater, with exotic forestry covering much of the surrounding lower and mid slopes of Mt Cullen and Mt Duncan. Queen Charlotte Drive connects this small settlement to Picton in the east and skirts the sinuous southern coastline of Grove Arm. Numerous houses are located within the bush along this road. Boating activity is frequent. Whilst there are frequent jetties and moorings along the coastal edge, especially in the more populated bays, aquaculture is not part of the character of this nested landscape.</i>	
<u>Naturalness:</u> Due to much of the indigenous bush cover on the elevated land in this landscape area being predominantly unmodified, this landscape area retains areas with a high level of naturalness, sufficient to be considered outstanding.	
<u>Features of this landscape include:</u> Grove Arm, the southern flanks of Onahau, Onahau Bay and Lochmara Bay, vegetated upper peninsula separating Onahau Bay from Lochmara Bay, northerly facing slopes of Mt Cullen and Mt Duncan, the flat pastoral land associated with Linkwater, the defining peninsula of Wedge Point.	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elevated ranges associated with Mt Cullen and Mt Duncan are largely covered in indigenous beech and broadleaf forest and are unencumbered by development. - Southern flanks of Onahau Bay are of localised ecological value. - Southern flanks of Onahau (down to Umungata and Bottle Bays) retain very high levels of natural character due to the forest sequences from ridge to shore.
Sensory/Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much of the southern and northern ridges in this landscape area are undeveloped and covered with predominantly indigenous vegetation and provide visually attractive natural patterns, and a sense of enclosure. - Along the northern shores, land cover remains predominantly native bush and regenerating scrub, providing an attractive contrast and setting for the more settled development around the lower slopes of Onahau Bay and Lochmara Bay.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mount Richmond Forest Park provides a semi-remote forest experience currently characterised by unmodified landscape. - The area is managed by DOC. - The popular Queen Charlotte Track extends through this area as a well-known walking/mountain biking track.
<u>Evaluation Overview</u>	Based on the above values, the upper slopes of Mt Duncan/ Mt Cullen, the southerly flanks of Onahau and the vegetated peninsula between Onahau and Lochmara Bays have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONF extends into landscape areas A, C and D

	<p>and south into those associated with the Richmond Ranges.</p> <p>The indigenous forest in conservation estate, which covers the elevated ridges, assists in framing the adjacent valleys as well as providing a strong and continuous natural framework connecting a number of valleys. Modifications within these ONFs include back country huts, masts, overhead transmission line, part of the Queen Charlotte Track, a disused mine (near Mt Cullen) and trig stations.</p>
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<u>C– KENEPURU SOUND</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: C – Kenepuru Sound</u>	
<u>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</u>	
<u>Character Description:</u> <i>This landscape area is centred on Kenepuru Sound, a small yet highly indented waterway associated with Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. The area is framed by steep vegetated slopes associated with the ridges and peaks of Mt McMahon to the north, which extend from the larger vegetated landmass of Mt Stokes further southwards. To the south, the landscape is defined by the steep and vegetated, but less elevated slopes of the narrow isthmus connecting the Mt Stokes landmass to the mainland. Development is concentrated along much of the lower slopes, with the settlement of Portage on the southern shore being the largest in this landscape. This southern area is connected by the sinuous Kenepuru Road, which connects Linkwater/ Picton to Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore. At Kenepuru Head, areas of pastoral land are evident on the lower, gentler slopes. To the north, Kenepuru Road extends along the much of the entire shoreline, connecting the numerous northern bays. Within the water, aquaculture is present along the western shores and north-eastern shores, with jetties, wharves and moorings evident in between. Interesting and pronounced peninsulas extend into the Sound, many of which are covered with indigenous or regenerating vegetation.</i>	
<u>Naturalness:</u> Due to much of the indigenous bush cover on the elevated land in this landscape area being predominantly unmodified, this landscape area retains a reasonably high level of naturalness.	
<u>Features of this landscape include:</u> The waters of Kenepuru Sound, the upper vegetated peaks and ridges of the northern part of this landscape area (Mt McMahon to Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere), the vegetated peninsulas of Putanui Point, Weka Point and Kaiaho Point), the indented bays, the southern steep sided vegetated hills containing the Queen Charlotte Track.	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of Mt McMahon which is associated with the broader landmass of Mt Stokes. - The indigenous vegetation cover is internationally significant as it supports areas of alpine to coast vegetation sequences. - The natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat. - Bobs Knob Scenic Reserve – nationally significant for plant and animal diversity. - All of the elevated indigenous vegetation extending along the peaks and ridges to the north of this landscape area retain very high levels of natural character, including headlands at Gold Reef Bay and Weka Point. Putanui Point and elevated lands around the southern shores of Kenepuru Sound, including Kaiaho Point retain high levels of natural character.
Sensory/Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mountain top and ridges (from Bobs Knob to Mt McMahon) define and frame the associated northern bays of Kenepuru Sound and exhibit very high remote and experiential values. - Impressive forested peak and ridges of Mt McMahon which extend from Mt Stokes further northwards - Several interesting peninsula landforms, including Hopai Bay, Kaiaho Point and the indented peninsula around St. Omer, Gold Bay Reef and Weka Point. - Impressive views into Kenepuru Sound from Queen Charlotte Track. - Putanui Point, with its regenerating lands vegetation cover, is prominent.

<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOC reserve extends along the ridges of much of this area. - Popular area for recreational activities and habitation. The popular Queen Charlotte Track extends along the southern ridge of this landscape area and is a well-known walking/mountain biking track.
<p><u>Evaluation</u>Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the forested ridges around Kenepuru Sound (extending from the northern ridge to the west, including Bobs Knob to Mt McMahon and the southern ridge encompassing the Queen Charlotte walking track and Putanui Point) have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONFs extend into landscape areas E and F as well as into landscape area 05.</p> <p>Situated on the landform separating Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere from Kenepuru Sound, the upland forested ridges of this area are largely under DOC management. Upland vegetation communities, including those of the Bobs Knob Scenic Reserve, are nationally significant for plant and animal diversity. A large area of indigenous vegetation extends in places from Bobs Knob to the water's edge and, at the northern side of Kenepuru Sound, at St Omer Bay, Gold Reef Bay, Weka Point and Mills Bay. Distinctive peninsula landforms at Hopai Bay and Kaiaho Point are interesting and highly memorable.</p> <p>The elevated southern flanks of Kenepuru Sound are also noted for their high associational values, due to the popular Queen Charlotte track extending along this ridge.</p> <p>Modifications in this ONF include a road to Waitaria Bay (Manaroa Road), tracks (including Queen Charlotte Track), limited vegetation clearance, powerlines, buildings, jetties, moorings and the partial inclusion of a limited number of marine farms.</p>

<u>D- HAVELOCK</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: D – Havelock</u>	
<u>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</u>	
<u>Character Description:</u> <i>This landscape area contains the Pelorus River mouth and estuary and the coastal waters at the head of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. The area is contained by the vegetated hills associated with Kaiuma, Goat Knob and Mt Rutland to the north, and the more modified flanks of the southern hills. These form the southern backdrop to the settlement of Havelock and its associated port and marina. The coastal waters of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere are defined by prominent vegetated headlands and slopes, such as Mt Cawte in the south and Kaiuma in the north, which, by virtue of their shape, creates smaller stretches of waters, including Mahakipawa Arm to the south and the smaller Kaiuma Bay to the north. Development is concentrated along the lower slopes of much of the land adjacent to Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere, including Havelock close to the mouth of the Pelorus River. SH6 passes through Havelock, with smaller roads, including Queen Charlotte Sound Drive extending along the southern coastline of Mahakipawa Arm. Forestry is present in Kaiuma Bay and above Kenepuru Road on the slopes of Mt Oliver and Mt Bolton. Havelock includes a busy industrial port and marina, frequented by forestry and aquaculture vessels, barges and recreational boaties. Aquaculture farms are not part of the coastal character of this nested landscape, becoming more prevalent in the adjoining landscape to the north.</i>	
<u>Naturalness:</u> <i>Due to much of the indigenous bush cover on the elevated land in this landscape area being predominantly unmodified, and the high degree of intactness of the Pelorus estuary, these areas are sufficiently natural for the landscape to be considered outstanding.</i>	
<u>Features of this landscape include:</u> <i>Pelorus estuary and associated river deltas, vegetated steep slopes of adjacent ridges and peaks, enclosed and sheltered waters, settlement of Havelock, coastal development defined to shore-level.</i>	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
<u>Biophysical Values</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pockets of nationally significant broad leaf/beech forest. - Attractive areas where native bush remains dominant, particularly where it extends from hilltops to water's edge and where forestry and other signs of development are less evident, such as Kaiuma Saddle and Mt Cawte. - Geopreservation site: Pelorus and Kaituna river deltas. - High estuarine values throughout the complex estuarine delta system at the head of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere (Kaituna/Pelorus and Mahakipawa), which supports extensive saltmarsh and invertebrate communities. - Important fresh water wetland communities adjoining estuarine areas. - Havelock estuary (or Pelorus River estuary) holds outstanding levels of natural character due to its distinctive intact remnant alluvial communities. - Kaiuma Saddle and associated ridges and the southern flanks of Mt Cawte hold very high levels of natural character. - Putanui Point and elevated lands around Havelock retain high levels of natural character.
<u>Sensory/Perceptual Values</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interesting coastal interface of tidal flats formed by river deltas at Havelock. - Scenic setting of township amongst native bush at water's edge, with boat activity. - Memorable intertidal delta and network of waterways. - The Havelock (Pelorus River estuary) is the largest estuarine area in the Marlborough Sounds. It retains many of its natural qualities. - Putanui Point, with its regenerating lands vegetation cover, is

	<p>prominent.</p>
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cluster of early Māori and European archaeological sites in and around Kaiuma Bay. - The Nydia (walking) Track connects Tennyson Inlet with Kaiuma Bay, north of Havelock through mainly forested slopes. - Noted boating area around Havelock with access to waters of western Marlborough Sounds.
<p><u>Evaluation</u>Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, Havelock estuary, Mt Cawte, Northern Hills and Putanui Point have been identified as ONF's due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONFs extend into landscape areas B, C and E as well those associated with the Richmond Ranges to the south.</p> <p>The sheltered waters, their tidal influence, and the bustling boating activity around Havelock marina contribute to the aesthetic, shared and recognised, heritage and ecological values of the area. The two river deltas that drain into the Sounds are particularly highly valued as geological features, however they also have high legibility, aesthetic and transient values as the rise and fall of the tide dramatically changes their appearance and that of the wider valley.</p> <p>A Geopreservation Site is present at the Pelorus and Kaituna river deltas, where a complex estuarine delta system also supports important freshwater wetland communities including extensive saltmarsh and invertebrate communities. There are areas of significant broadleaf/beech forest on the upland slopes and an altitudinal sequence from ridge to water's edge are present at Mt Cawte and Kaiuma Saddle.</p> <p>Modifications include roads and tracks, powerlines, limited moorings, dredging of the estuary and evident increased presence of boat traffic.</p>

E- NYDIA	
Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: E – Nydia	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This landscape area predominantly comprises the mid-sections of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere, which include Hikapu Reach, Nydia Bay and numerous smaller embayments, including Maori Bay, Fairy Bay, Yncyca Bay and North West Bay. This landscape area is clearly defined by the steep and enclosing vegetated hills of Mt Stanley and Devils Staircase in the north, unnamed peaks to the east and Kaiuma Saddle and Opouri Peak to the south and west. The indigenous vegetated northern slopes of Nydia Bay from ridgetop to seafloor are strongly associated with Tennyson Inlet to the immediate north. These slopes retain very high degrees of naturalness with low levels of modification. A mosaic of landuse is evident within the eastern part of this nested landscape, with forestry more prevalent on the slopes of the eastern bays. Access is achieved predominantly by boat. Development is located predominantly on the lower slopes at the head of the embayments, such as at Nydia Bay and Nikau Bay; however some buildings are also evident within the vegetated lower slopes along certain coastlines, such as Yncyca Bay and North West Bay. Aquaculture is located throughout this landscape area, however is typically prevalent along the eastern coastlines, and southern coastline of Nydia Bay. Three farms are evident in Fairy Bay.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: The northern shores of this landscape, along with elevated areas of upland forest retain very high levels of naturalness, sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding. There is a greater level of development apparent on the lower slopes and shoreline to the east.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Sequence of sheltered, enclosed and tranquil bays and coves, many of which are unmodified, vegetated slopes, notably to northern parts.</p>	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high degree of coastal natural character along the majority of the northern coast of Nydia Bay/ Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. - Nationally significant vegetation flanking the northern side of Nydia Bay. - Nydia Bay support some of the largest tracts of lowland coastal forests in Marlborough. Nationally important altitudinal sequences of primary forest from ridgetop to sea floor. - The majority of northern Nydia Bay hold outstanding levels of natural character due to the exceptional tract of unmodified indigenous forest from ridgetops to seafloor. - Extensive upland forest, notably at the ridges and peaks within the eastern part of this landscape. - Much of the forested ridges contain very high levels of natural character due principally to the indigenous, unmodified vegetation. - Very High terrestrial natural character at Yncyca Bay.
Sensory -Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetated northern backdrop ridge from Kaiuma Saddle to the Devil's Staircase. - Parts of the northern shores of Nydia Bay retain highly attractive deep, enclosed and sheltered bays with bush extending to the shoreline. - Integrity of bush throughout northern Nydia is exceptional, especially due to the lack of development and coherency of landscape/seascape catchment. - Nydia Bay has a largely unmodified section of coast from the head of Nydia Bay to Jacobs Bay. - High experiential values due to unmodified vegetation cover.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive slender peninsula of Tawero Point.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High amounts of DOC land, notably along ridges and along northern parts of this landscape area. - The Nydia Track connects Tennyson Inlet with Kaiuma Bay, north of Havelock through mainly forested slopes.
<p><u>Evaluation</u>Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the Northern Nydia Bay, Kaiuma Saddle ridges and eastern upper ridges above Nikau and Yncyca Bays have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONFs extend into landscape areas C, D, F, G and H as well as into the landscape to the south, associated with the Richmond Ranges.</p> <p>The northern coastline of Nydia Bay/ Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere is relatively intricate with numerous large, deeply indented inlets and prominent headlands. Today, the area's upland forest communities and estuaries are still largely intact. Original forests are featured on lower altitude hillslopes and toe slopes, and coastal forests are largely intact in from Nydia Bay to Fairy Bay and extending beyond the ridge to the north into Tennyson Inlet (Landscape area H). The area features a vegetated southern backdrop from Devils Staircase in the north to Kaiuma Saddle in the south.</p> <p>The northern waters and hills of Nydia Bay/ Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere provides a coherent natural landscape/seascape interface. The areas intertidal/ subtidal areas, its broadleaf/beech forest and altitudinal sequences of primary forest from ridgetop to sea floor is considered a nationally significant broad leaf/beech forest and bird habitat.</p> <p>The northern waters and hills of Nydia Bay/ Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere provide an attractive series of enclosed bays with bush to shoreline. Much of this identified land is managed by DOC and retains high experiential values due to its unmodified vegetation cover. The area is accessed by land via the Nydia Track which connects Tennyson Inlet with Nydia Bay.</p> <p>Modifications within these ONFs include tracks (the Nydia Track), a small number of buildings (in Nydia Bay, Penguin Bay and Fairy Bay), moorings and jetties. Fairy Bay contains a small number of mussel farms.</p>

F– BEATRIX/ CRAIL	
Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds	
District Landscape: F – Beatrix/ Crail	
Method of identification: Visual Catchment	
<p>Character Description: <i>This landscape area encompasses the sheltered and indented embayments of Beatrix Bay, Crail Bay and Clova Bay. The steep and vegetated slopes of Mt Stokes frame the eastern part of this landscape, whilst the vegetated peninsulas provide enclosure to the west. Aquaculture is evident along much of the shoreline with land development more prevalent along the lower slopes within the eastern and southern parts of this landscape. The western extent of this nested landscape marks the gateway from Pelorus into Tawhitiui Reach. To the north, a very narrow low isthmus separates Beatrix Bay from Forsyth Bay. Land development is typically a mosaic of activities, including pastoral grazing, commercial forestry, roads, powerlines and houses. A number of slender peninsulas extend from the east into the coastal waters assisting to partly define embayments and include Te Puraka Point (defining broadly the southern extents of Beatrix Bay) and the peninsulas associated with Hopai Bay (defining the northern parts of Crail Bay). Large tracts of indigenous vegetation are present within this landscape area, however mostly related to more elevated areas such as the slopes of Mt Stokes. Indigenous vegetation is also apparent in western parts of Beatrix Bay where it extends from the ridge to the coastline.</i></p>	
<p>Naturalness: The eastern elevated slopes and parts of the western peninsulas that enclose this landscape area retain very high levels of naturalness, despite the modification that is apparent, and are sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding. The waters, due to the high level of aquaculture activity, retain lower levels of naturalness, however, higher levels of naturalness are noted within the centre of bays, away from aquaculture.</p>	
<p>Features of this landscape include: Steep vegetated slopes of Mt Stokes, enclosing vegetated peninsulas to the west, slender peninsulas (Te Puraka Point and at Hopai Bay), aquaculture present along much of the shoreline.</p>	
Landscape Values	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt Stokes is the highest peak and one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, reaching 1,203m asl - The slopes of Mt Stokes rise steeply, immediately from sea level. - Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of Mt Stokes and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Marlborough Sounds. - The indigenous vegetation cover is internationally significant as it supports areas of alpine to coast vegetation sequences. - The natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat. - Mt Stokes and its associated connecting peaks and ridges hold outstanding levels of natural character due to regenerating bush and low modification. Remaining areas retain high and very high levels of natural character. - Bobs Knob Scenic Reserve – nationally significant for plant and animal diversity (near Crail Bay). - Nationally threatened <i>Powelliphanta hochstetteri</i> obscura (NZ native giant snail) on western ridge of Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. - Extensive upland forest, notably at the ridges and peaks. - Much of the forested ridges contain very high levels of natural character due principally to the indigenous, unmodified vegetation.
Sensory/ Perceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive forested peak and ridges of Mt Stokes rising above Clova

<p>Values</p>	<p>Bay and Mt Kiwi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area is particularly memorable where the level of modification is least. - The mountain top and ridges define and frame the associated bays and exhibit very high remote and experiential values. - Ridge dividing Kenepuru and Pelorus Sounds/Te Hoiere provides a vegetated backdrop to both waterbodies providing high levels of naturalness. - Sheltered embayments. - Interesting slender peninsula landform at Hopai Bay and Te Puraka Point. - Slender vegetated peninsula of Whakamawahi Point encloses Beatrix Bay to the west.
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOC reserve extends along the ridges of much of this area.
<p>Evaluation Overview</p>	<p>Based on the above values, the forested slopes and ridges associated with Mt Stokes and around Crail Bay, and the distinctive landforms of Te Puraka Point, Whakamawahi Point, and Hopai Bay peninsula have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONFs extend into landscape areas C, E and G and 05 and 07.</p> <p>Mt Stokes is one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, with upland ridge crests and summits reaching 1,203m asl. A number of watercourses that extend from this central massif have long, high gradients in which the water quality is amongst the highest in the Sounds.</p> <p>Original forest covers much of the area, which is also home to the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Sounds. Alpine to coast vegetation sequences descend from the summit in several locations, including at Beatrix Bay at Te Puraka Point. There are also numerous areas of regenerating native bush within lower parts of Beatrix Bay. Natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat types, especially enhanced by subalpine communities. This is part of the larger Mt Stokes area managed by the Department of Conservation and is identified as having internationally significant ecological values.</p> <p>Extending from the peaks and ridges of Mt Stokes, the upland forested landform separating Crail and Clova Bays from Kenepuru Sound, is under DOC management. Upland vegetation communities, including those of the Bobs Knob Scenic Reserve at the south-eastern head of Crail Bay, are nationally significant for plant and animal diversity. A large area of indigenous vegetation extends in places from Bobs Knob to the water's edge and into adjacent Kenepuru Sound landscape to the south.</p> <p>The distinctive peninsula landforms at Hopai Bay, Whakamawahi Point and Te Puraka Point are interesting and highly memorable.</p> <p>Modifications include tracks and the partial inclusion of a limited number of marine farms (at Te Puraka Point).</p>

<u>G- TAWHITINUI</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: G – Tawhitinui</u>	
<u>Method of identification:</u> Visual Catchment	
<u>Character Description:</u> <i>This landscape area encompasses the broad waters of Tawhitinui Reach and the numerous smaller embayments of Kauauroa Bay and Tawhitinui Bay to the east and the frequent small bays and inlets associated with Fitzroy Bay and Hallam Cove to the west. Maud Island is located centrally, partly defining the northern part of this landscape from the waters of Waitata Reach. The eastern part of this landscape is defined by the slender peninsulas of Tawero Point and Whakamawahi Point. This landscape area retains a more open character than other Inner Sounds landscapes due to the broader waters of the Reach (up to 3.5km from Cregoe Point to Picnic Bay) and the generally lower elevated land that contains this area. Much of this area is actively regenerating and retains advanced stands of indigenous bush, including Kaurauoa Bay, Tawhitinui Bay and much of Fitzroy Bay. The southern part of this landscape retains an indented coastline and is typically cleared land for pastoral grazing, although patches of native bush are apparent. Aquaculture is present along much of the shoreline, with notable exceptions being around Maud Island, Savill Bay and parts of Garne Bay, Hallam Cove, Kauauroa and Tawhitinui Bays.</i>	
<u>Naturalness:</u> Despite the modification apparent, largely in the form of cleared grazing land to the south, this nested landscape retains large areas with a high level of naturalness, sufficiently natural to be considered outstanding.	
<u>Features of this landscape include:</u> Maud Island, slender peninsulas of Tawero Point, Whakamawahi Point and Harter Point on Maud Island, open broad waters of Tawhitinui Reach, more intimate vegetated enclosed bays of Fitzroy Bay and Kauauroa Bay and Tawhitinui Bay.	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
<u>Biophysical Values</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt Shewell is nationally significant for <i>Powelliphanta hochstetteri</i> obscura (New Zealand giant snail) and diverse plant species. - Maud Island is internationally significant, as a predator-free island sanctuary, harbouring nationally threatened species of invertebrates, birdlife and the entire population of the Maud Island frog. - Fitzroy Bay - nationally significant beech forest/lowland/coastal broad leaf and internationally significant waters. - Largely intact podocarp-broadleaf forest in Kauauroa Bay (eastern Tawhitinui Reach). - Maud Island largely cloaked in regenerating shrubland and forest. - Remnant indigenous forest on the elevated slopes of Mt Shewell and Mt Drew. - Maud Island is a visually striking, unique landform and holds outstanding natural character. - <u>The open, and unmodified Apuau Channel that physically separates the mainland from Maud Island retains very high levels of naturalness</u> - Fitzroy Bay, Mt Shewell and parts of Kauauroa Bay hold very high levels of natural character due to the indigenous bush cover. The remaining areas hold high levels of natural character.
<u>Sensory/Perceptual Values</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impressive peak and forested ridge of Mt Shewell as it appears from the central waters of Tawhitinui Reach. - Interesting distinct pyramidal form of Maud Island. - Low levels of modification, <u>especially regarding seascapes.</u> - Road to Admiralty Bay/ <u>Te Aumiti</u>/French Pass passes through the bush above Fitzroy Bay – contributing to the scenic journey.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent, intimate vegetated bays with sheltered waters, notably Fitzroy Bay/ Savill Bay/ Garne Bay/ Waiona Bay and Kauauroa Bay. - <u>Area typified by slender peninsulas (notably Tawero and Whakamawahi Points) and broad bays.</u> - <u>Very high levels of perceived naturalness of the seascape of Apuau Channel.</u>
<p>Associative Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic gun emplacement on Maud Island. - Peninsulas of Tawero Point and Whakamawahi Point act as gateway features to central Pelorus Sound/<u>Te Hoiere</u>.
<p><u>Evaluation Overview</u></p>	<p>Based on the above values, Maud Island, Mt Shewell, Fitzroy Bay and Eastern Tawhitinui Reach (including Kauauroa Bay and the peninsulas of Tawero Point and Whakamawahi Point), have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. These ONFs extend into landscape areas E, F and H as well as 09, 10 and 12.</p> <p>The impressive peak of Mt Shewell, the sheltered waters of Apuau Channel and Kauauroa Bay and the intimate coves and inlets of this coastline are highly legible landscape features.</p> <p>Remnant indigenous forests occur on the more elevated slopes in the area, including Mt Shewell, the slopes above Fitzroy Bay, parts of Kauauroa Bay and the western slopes of Waiona Bay. Mt Shewell Scenic Reserve features nationally significant, diverse plant species.</p> <p>Maud Island is an important island sanctuary containing nationally threatened species. The island landform provides a distinctive pyramidal skyline linking to the slender neck of Harter Point. Most of the Island is cloaked in regenerating shrubland and forest.</p> <p>Māori settlement and use of the resources in this part of the outer Sounds is evident in the intense clusters of archaeological remains.</p> <p>Modifications include vegetation clearance, forestry and tracks on Maud Island, buildings, jetties, tracks, and limited moorings adjacent to marine farms around Tawhitinui Reach.</p>

<u>H- TENNYSON</u>	
<u>Regional Landscape: Inner Marlborough Sounds</u>	
<u>District Landscape: H – Tennyson</u>	
<u>Method of identification: Visual Catchment</u>	
<u>Character Description:</u> <i>This landscape area is focussed on the enclosed waters of Tennyson Inlet. The Inlet comprises numerous smaller bays and islands and represents the only Inner Sounds catchment where the majority of the landscape is unmodified and indigenous bush is evident from shore to peak. Steep vegetated slopes and ridges define this landscape area, with Mt Stanley to the east, Lookout Peak and Editor Hill to the south and Matapehe and Mt McLaren to the west. The vegetated islands of Tarakaipa, Awaiti and Tawhitinui and headland of Camel Point, broadly define the northern waters. Forestry is limited to the head of Tennyson Inlet and Elaine Bay. Small areas of settlement are apparent at Penzance Bay, Duncan Bay and Elaine Bay. Tennyson Inlet Road provides access via Opouri Saddle while Elaine Bay is accessed via the Croisilles – French Pass Road. Modification is concentrated at these small settlements and particularly around Elaine Bay to the north-west. Aquaculture is limited immediately south of Camel Point.</i>	
<u>Naturalness:</u> This landscape retains very high levels of naturalness, sufficient to be considered outstanding. This is largely due to its low level of development, and where modification is apparent, it tends to be concentrated and localised.	
<u>Features of this landscape include:</u> Steep vegetated slopes, tranquil and sheltered waters, Tarakaipa, Awaiti and Tawhitinui islands, indented smaller embayments, the small settlements of Penzance Bay, Duncan Bay and Elaine Bay.	
<u>Landscape Values</u>	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationally significant intertidal and subtidal areas which support important wetlands habitat. - Nationally significant broad leaf/beech forest and bird habitat. - Very high degree of coastal natural character along the majority of Tennyson Inlet. - Nationally threatened plants on Tennyson Inlet islands. - Tennyson Inlet supports some of the largest tracts of lowland coastal forests in Marlborough. Nationally important altitudinal sequences of primary forest from ridgetop to sea floor. - The majority of Tennyson Inlet and northern Nydia Bay hold outstanding levels of natural character due to the exceptional tract of unmodified indigenous forest from ridgetops to seafloor.
Sensory-Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetated southern backdrop ridge from Nydia Saddle to Mt McLaren. - Tennyson Inlet is an attractive deep, enclosed bay with bush to shoreline and frequent, intimate bays with sheltered waters. - Integrity of bush throughout Tennyson catchment – very low levels of development and coherency of landscape/seascape catchment. - Scenic road journey over Opouri Saddle into Tennyson Inlet. - High experiential values due to unmodified vegetation cover.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost entire Tennyson catchment is DOC land. - The Nydia Track connects Tennyson Inlet with Kaiuma Bay, north of Havelock through mainly forested slopes.
<u>Evaluation Overview</u>	Based on the above values, Tennyson Inlet has been identified as an ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory landscape values. This ONL extends south and eastwards into landscape area E and north and westwards into landscape area 13. This ONL also extends to the south into the Richmond Range.

	<p>The coastline is moderately dissected with numerous large, deeply indented inlets between large and prominent headlands.</p> <p>Today, the area's upland forest communities and estuaries are still largely intact. Original forests are featured on lower altitude hillslopes and toe slopes, and coastal forests are largely intact. The area features a vegetated southern backdrop from Mt McLaren in the west to Nydia Saddle in the east.</p> <p>The inlet's intertidal/ subtidal areas, its broadleaf/beech forest and altitudinal sequences of primary forest from ridgetop to sea floor are considered a nationally significant broad leaf/beech forest and bird habitat. Nationally threatened plants are also present on Tennyson Inlet island's and the intertidal and subtidal areas of wetland habitat at Tennyson Inlet are also considered nationally significant.</p> <p>Tennyson Inlet is an attractive deep, enclosed bay with bush to shoreline and frequent, intimate bays with sheltered waters and provides a coherent natural landscape/seascape interface.</p> <p>Almost the entire Tennyson Inlet catchment is DOC land and has high experiential values due to unmodified vegetation cover. The area is accessed by land via the scenic road journey over Opouri Saddle into Tennyson Inlet or via the Nydia Track which connects Tennyson Inlet with Nydia Bay.</p> <p>Modifications include vegetation clearance and pasture, roads, buildings, power lines, moorings and jetties. Duncan Bay, Penzance Bay, and Elaine Bay settlements are excluded. The Nydia Track connects Nydia Bay to Tennyson Inlet via the Nydia Saddle.</p>
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South Marlborough Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes

19. Mt. Duncan/Mt. Rutland/Mt. Cullen	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopreservation site: Okiwa Bay Pelorus Schist. - The hilly ranges are largely covered in indigenous beech and broadleaf forest. - Unencumbered by development.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visually important elevated backdrop of indigenous and regenerating vegetation to the Rai, lower Pelorus and Kaituna River valleys. - These, undeveloped and vegetated ridges in northern parts of the valleys provide visually attractive natural patterns, noticeably the Mt. Duncan ridge.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mount Richmond Forest Park provides a semi-remote forest experience currently characterised by unmodified landscape. - The area is managed by DOC.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, Mt. Duncan/Mt. Rutland/Mt. Cullen have been identified as ONFs due to their exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory/perceptual landscape values. The indigenous forest in conservation estate, which covers the elevated ridges, assists in framing the adjacent valleys as well as providing a strong and continuous natural framework connecting a number of valleys.</p> <p>Modifications include: occasional walking tracks; back country huts; masts and overhead transmission line to Okiwi Bay; part of Ronga/Croisilles Road (by Ronga Saddle); a disused mine (near Mt. Cullen); and trig stations.</p>

20. The Wairau Lagoons	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wairau Boulder Bank/Te Pokohiwi, lagoon and delta are geopreservation sites identified as nationally significant landforms. - Highly natural wetland, being a large coastal lagoon-estuarine system and unique estuarine ecosystem, protected as a DOC Reserve. - The lagoons are of national importance for wading birds. - Wairau Bar dry shrublands.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aesthetically interesting and broadly unmodified landforms of the estuarine landscape and boulder bank. - Expansive open sea views out to Cloudy Bay/Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay and White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti. - Ebb and flow of weather-protected coastal waters.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Māori/early polynesians archaeological sites, including middens, campsites and moa remains on the boulder bank and around the Wairau Lagoons. New Zealand's oldest archaeological site. - One of the first landing points in New Zealand by early Polynesians, some 700 years ago. - Cultural importance of the Wairau Lagoon and Wairau Boulder Bank/Boulder Bank/Te Pokohiwi acknowledged by the Crown in iwi Treaty of Waitangi settlement. - Wairau Lagoons Walkway. - Impressive SS Waverley shipwreck.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, The Wairau Lagoons has been identified as an ONF due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory/perceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The coastal area and river mouth, which includes the Wairau Boulder Bank/Te Pokohiwi</p>

20. The Wairau Lagoons	
	<p>and lagoon, contributes important biophysical values to the Wairau River valley landscape. The Wairau Boulder BankBoulder Bank/Te Pokohiwi and lagoons are nationally significant as intact geological landforms, and provide nationally significant habitats for native, vulnerable and rare waterfowl and birds. The lagoon features extensive glasswort herbfields alongside rushes, sedges, estuarine herbs and grasses. The lagoon and boulder bank afford expansive sea views out to Cloudy BayTe Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay and the backdrop of White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti.</p> <p>The Wairau Lagoons are significant culturally to tangata whenua and are exceptional generally for the archaeological remains that have been identified there. A number of Māori/early Polynesian archaeological sites, including middens, campsites, and moa remains, are located on the boulder bank and around the Wairau Lagoons; the oldest archaeological site in New Zealand. There is evidence to suggest that the boulder bank was one of the first landing points on New Zealand by early Polynesians some 700 years ago. The Crown, through iwi settlements, has declared the Wairau Lagoons and Wairau Bar as areas of cultural importance.</p> <p>Modifications include: Wairau Lagoons Walkway track; small footbridges over watercourses; the southern extent of the Wairau Bar Road; a house close to the tip of the Wairau Bar; and the shipwreck of the SS <i>Waverley</i>. This ONF excludes the oxidation ponds, the small collection of buildings at the terminus of the Wairau Bar Road and modified farmland south of the road, as well as modified land south of the lagoons, close to the southern hills.</p>

21. Te Parinui o Whiti/White Bluffs	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High legibility of the predominantly grass-covered hills and exposed coastal bluffs. - Geopreservation site: White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti. - Dry coastal forest and treeland vegetation within gully systems. - Significance as the largest sea-cliffs in Marlborough.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visually dramatic and striking geological form, resultant of various tectonic, erosional and climatic forces at work.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Ngāi Tahu conservation covenant is overlaid on White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti have been identified as an ONF due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensoryperceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The visually dramatic White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti are a striking feature, a landform that is regionally significant for its geomorphological values, and has the largest tract of native forest vegetation in the area. White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti mark an important territorial boundary, with Ngāi Tahu claiming rights on the east coast of the South Island up to White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti. A Ngāi Tahu conservation covenant is overlaid on the bluffs.</p> <p>There are limited or no modifications. Modified pasture land on top of the bluffs is excluded from the ONF.</p>

22. The Limestone Coastline	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geomorphology of limestone coastline includes several coastal geopreservation sites: Needles Point Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, Flaxbourne River folds and thrusts, and the Chancet Rocks. - Broad and deeply incised mudstone shore platforms and offshore reefs characterise the marine environment around Cape Campbell. - Colonies of New Zealand fur seals at Chancet Rocks and the Needles. - Coastal platforms and ecological values of importance, with Marlborough endemic flora common, rocky areas (including the Marlborough rock daisy) and gullies. - All of these features are interlinked by beaches, cliffs and back dunes and hill country, which share the same geology and erosional and tectonic forces, culminating in an extremely impressive and legible coastline that clearly expresses its formative processes.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unencumbered, predominantly pastoral land retains a high level of visual coherence. - Highly expressive coastline from the slender Cape Campbell to Waima/Ure River. - Complex geology creates spectacular landforms and features that are particularly scenic along the coastline.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of Māori archaeological sites are associated with this area, including two ancient pa sites on the coast, as well as a number of ovens and middens. - Possible European associations relating to the limeworks at Chancet. - High recreational values, particularly at Marfells Beach and Ward Beach.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, The Limestone Coastline has been identified as an ONL due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory <u>perceptual</u> landscape values.</p> <p>The Limestone Coastline provides the greatest visual drama in the south Marlborough landscape. The spectacular rocky outcrops of the Needles and Chancet Rocks along the Limestone Coastline south of Cape Campbell are extremely memorable and display very high levels of naturalness. The State Highway 1 coastal road from the Waima Bridge to the southern point of the District contains high scenic values.</p> <p>The coastline of this ONL is largely unmodified and very exposed. The area has remote values and access is limited to a few locations, including Ward Beach and a small number of points south of the Waima River. Walks along the sandy shoreline to the impressive limestone outcrops of the Needles and Chancet Rocks are backed by steep terrain where views towards the open ocean are gained. Views from Cape Campbell lighthouse are spectacular, where panoramic vistas of the sweeping curve of Clifford Bay and the southern shores of the North Island are evident. Other than farm-related activity on the land, this coastline is unmodified, with no aquaculture or jetties/ wharves. The area, once visited, is extremely memorable.</p> <p>Prominent reef areas in the north (including Cape Campbell), give way to extensive sand/gravel shores in the south and large offshore <i>Macrocystis</i> (kelp) beds are also present off this coastline. The coastal cliffs and escarpments have small low indigenous forest remnants and unusual, highly distinctive herbfields with nationally threatened species. The dunes and coastal flats also contain nationally threatened species. The Canterbury Gully dunefield, located just south of Cape Campbell, contains nationally threatened ecosystem types and plant species. The coastal scarps and flats have nationally significant ecosystems, including dunes and salt turfs, and good sequences of native coastal vegetation. Several areas are set aside for conservation of natural values through QEII National Trust covenants.</p> <p>Modifications include: pastoral land, occasional fences, farm tracks, a gravel road leading to the lighthouse, a lighthouse and collection of small buildings (including a small overhead powerline), an airstrip, a small quarry, and the Ward beach buildings and road end. This area also includes the eastern extent of Marfells Beach Road.</p>

23. Bryant Range, Upper Pelorus River Area, Richmond Range Conservation Estate and Red Hills Ridge	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High geological legibility. - Geopreservation sites include: Lake Chalice debris dam; Wellington Gold Mine, Top Valley; Pelorus Bridge river gorge; Onamalutu Valley metachert; Dun Mountain and Alfred Stream earthflow (regionally important geological feature). - The ecological values are of national significance. - A band of ultramafic rock extends through Red Hills area, which leads to stunted, sparsely distributed plants that are quite unique to the area. - Mount Richmond Forest Park contains relatively unmodified native vegetation including alpine herbfields, beech forest and ultramafic zone vegetation. - The small Onamalutu Scenic Reserve and its unique remnant of virgin podocarp forest provide an example of the forests that once covered the alluvial plains of the Wairau and surrounding valleys. - The Pelorus Bridge Scenic Reserve is one of the last stands of river-flat forest in Marlborough. - Mount Richmond Forest Park provides habitat for native bird species, including Blue duck, New Zealand falcon and South Island kaka. - Lake Chalice, located in the Forest Park, is unusual in that its only fish are the native koaro.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high levels of natural character, due to unmodified landscape in the upper Pelorus River catchment. - Visually interesting rusty tinge in Red Hills and Dun Mountain, which is discernible from the Wairau Valley and Nelson, and is extremely memorable. - The skyline of the Richmond Range forms a key feature in the Marlborough landscape, especially as the northern backdrop of the Wairau Valley. - Mt Richmond and Johnston Peak are the highest peaks, and highly visible. Mt Fishtail is a distinctive peak. - Very high scenic quality of Lake Chalice, one of the few natural lakes in this area.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remains of old gold mines in valleys of the Richmond Range and Wairau River north bank. Some interest by early European prospectors in minerals around Dun Mountain. - Archaeological sites in the area indicate use of the argillite resource. - A number of tramping tracks in DOC-managed Mount Richmond Forest Park, including tracks to Mt Richmond and Lake Chalice. The park provides a semi-remote, forest wilderness experience.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, Bryant Range, Upper Pelorus River Area and Richmond Range Conservation Estate and Red Hills Ridge have been identified collectively as an ONL due to the exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory perceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The hills, valleys, ridges and mountains of the Bryant, upper Pelorus area and Richmond Range include the highest and most recognisable peaks of north Marlborough. The ONL covers peaks, ridgetops and remote conservation land, extending from the peaks backing Pelorus Sound Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere to the upper, narrow valley of the Wairau River at the Red Hills Ridge.</p> <p>Much of this large area lies within conservation estate and remains predominantly in indigenous forest. It contains high ecological and biological values and is of scientific interest due to the underlying geology of the mineral belt.</p> <p>Being under DOC management, this area also incorporates a high level of scenic and recreational value, providing public access to many semi-wilderness recreational opportunities, such as in and adjacent to the Pelorus River. These ranges also form a visual backdrop north-west of Blenheim and the Wairau River Plains, the steep, bush-covered upper</p>

23. Bryant Range, Upper Pelorus River Area, Richmond Range Conservation Estate and Red Hills Ridge

	<p>slopes and impressive skyline appreciated from a number of well-travelled roads.</p> <p>Cultural heritage values relate to the Māori archaeological sites identified in the area (particularly along the Wairau side of the ONL) and the legible fabric that remains from the history of gold mining, and, to a lesser extent, timber milling and farming that occurred in the area.</p> <p>Modifications include: numerous backcountry tracks and huts; overhead power line over Maungatapu Saddle; and a small section of Mount Richmond Road. Onamalutu Reserve area contains a track and interpretation boards. The ONL excludes forestry areas, tracks and modified lower valley slopes.</p>
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24. The Chalk Range

Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Particularly interesting geology with limestone outcrops, including geopreservation sites in Isolated Creek and Sawcut Gorge. - Highly legible limestone features and outcrops along Waima River and Chalk Range. - Landscape clearly expresses its formative processes, via tectonic forces and fluvial and glacial activity. - Endemic Marlborough plants on limestone scarps.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prominent limestone ridge of the Chalk Range is visually impressive and memorable. - Towering cliffs and enormous boulders add visual drama to the landscape. - Spectacular chasm of 150 metre-deep Sawcut Gorge, in places only 2 metres wide, is visually dramatic.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sawcut Gorge area valued for its unique DOC-managed recreation opportunities.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, The Chalk Range has been identified as an ONF due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory perceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The limestone country within the northern Kekerengu Valley is exceptional, displaying towering cliffs of considerable height, overhanging vegetation and the spectacular Sawcut Gorge.</p> <p>Modifications include: farm tracks, walking tracks, backcountry huts, pasture, sparsely-located farm related buildings and structures (i.e. stockyard), fencing, and a mast on Ben More.</p>

25. The Inland Kaikoura Range

Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The high, exposed and jagged ridge of the Inland Kaikoura Range is extremely legible. - Geopreservation sites include Tapuae-o-Uenuku zirconium aegirine; Hodder River weathering features; Lake McRae fault trace and landslides (Clarence Valley); and Lake McRae debris and dam. - A diverse range of indigenous fauna, especially insects and lizards. - A number of nationally threatened plant species are present.
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25. The Inland Kaikoura Range	
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rugged form, grand scale and sheer vertical prominence make the entire range a visually spectacular and dramatic landscape. - Range forms backdrop to the eastern side of the District from within the Awatere Valley. - Visually impressive peaks of Mount Tapuae-o-Uenuku, Mount Alarm and Mitre Peak.
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tapuae-o-Uenuku is the highest peak in Marlborough (and highest mountain in New Zealand outside of the Southern Alps). It is highly recognised as an icon by many trampers and climbers. - The Inland Kaikoura Range is imbued with spiritual and traditional values. Tapuae-o-Uenuku is acknowledged in Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act for cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, The Inland Kaikoura Range has been identified as an ONF due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory/perceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The mountains of the Inland Kaikoura Range gain the highest elevation within Marlborough, with Tapuae-o-Uenuku at 2,885 metres asl. being the highest mountain in the District. This mountainous range comprises a series of glaciated valleys, rugged mountain tops and major high country river valleys. The Inland Kaikoura Range denotes a visually impressive backdrop in views from the Awatere Valley. The Inland Kaikoura Ranges are imbued with spiritual and traditional values. Tapuae-o-Uenuku is significant to local iwi and was named as the 'watcher' by James Cook. The area is also highly regarded by mountain climbers and trampers and is one of the first places on Earth to see in the new day.</p> <p>Modifications include: farm tracks, walking tracks, backcountry huts, pasture, sparsely-located farm related buildings and structures (i.e. stockyard), fencing, and trig stations.</p>

26. The Main Divide and Leatham Conservation Area	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geomorphological legibility of tectonic movement. - Constriction of Wairau River by Hell's Gate. - Geopreservation sites include Upper Wairau landslide, Turkeys Nest Basin solifluction slope, Waterfall Stream and Cow Stream moraines, Barber Stream rock glacier/landslide. - Highly legible and impressive straight glacial-carved U-shaped valley of main divide. - Overwhelmingly indigenous beech forest covers the sides of the upper Wairau River valley. - Wairau River and tributaries provide braided riverbed habitats, important for several native bird species.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual dominance of the large braided river, primarily in the upper valley. - Surrounding steep slopes and skyline ridges are key features on the journey up the valley. - Contrast of snowy peaks and dark indigenous vegetation on the mountain sides is highly memorable. - Openness and magnificent large-scale alpine character of elevated mountain peaks leads to high degree of visual coherence. - Highly natural appearance of upper Wairau River valley with human modification limited to the transmission line and road. - Very high levels of natural character in Leatham and Branch Rivers.

26. The Main Divide and Leatham Conservation Area	
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of landscape within conservation areas. Leatham Conservation Areas and Rainbow Valley popular for skiing, fishing, four wheel driving, mountaineering and tramping. - Remote recreational opportunities. - Passes in the upper Wairau River valley were part of overland routes used by Māori.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, The Main Divide and Leatham Conservation Area has been identified as an ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory/perceptual landscape values.</p> <p>The upper Wairau River valley primarily derives its landscape value from the steep, beech-clad mountain slopes and tussock-clad tops of the main divide that enclose it. This visually distinctive valley provides access to a variety of wilderness recreation experiences. The Leatham Conservation Area in the remote ridges and valleys above the true right bank of the river is popular with experienced hunters and trampers who take advantage of DOC routes such as the Leatham to Molesworth Route. The Leatham and Branch Rivers have very high natural character and the Leatham Conservation Area is also popular for fishing and four wheel driving. The Main Divide area of this ONFL features the headwaters of the Rainbow and Wairau Rivers and includes the Turk, Stafford and Mangerton Ridges and the Raglan Range. The area is largely experienced from the Wairau-Hanmer Springs Hydro Road, which extends from Hanmer Springs into the upper Wairau River valley. The Wairau River valley was also used by Māori to access overland routes through the mountains, including the saddles of the Branch, Leatham and Waihopai to the upper Awatere and Acheron/Saxton catchments of the Clarence River.</p> <p>Modifications within Leatham Conservation Area include: tracks, backcountry huts, occasional small quarries, some exotic vegetation, and trig stations. Modifications within the Main Divide include: Wairau–Hanmer Springs Hydro Road, HDVC transmission line (and exclusion zone), Rainbow ski field road, backcountry tracks and huts, RNZAF training camp, buildings, stockyards, small areas of pasture, trig stations and masts, and areas of exotic vegetation around the river. The ONL excludes the Rainbow ski field.</p>

27. Molesworth Station and Upper Clarence	
Biophysical Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High geomorphological legibility with geopreservation sites, including Saxton River faulted terraces, Isolated Flat, Tarndale-Sedgemere fault trace (Awatere Fault) and Tarndale flats. - Altitude ranges from 549 metres asl to over 2,100 metres asl. - Molesworth area is of national ecological significance, with over 70 threatened species within the conservation area. - Molesworth supports one of New Zealand's most diverse lizard faunas. - Wetlands around Lake Sedgemere support a variety of native flora.
Perceptual Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Molesworth Station is one of Marlborough's and Canterbury's iconic high country landscapes. - Molesworth Station and Upper Clarence retain high legibility through its remoteness and unencumbered land use. - Molesworth Station and Upper Clarence retain high levels of naturalness. - The ONL holds memorable and visually dramatic landscape elements, such as rugged mountain tops, valleys, scree slopes, unmodified rivers, tarns and cultural features. - The entire mountainous area is subject to extreme weather conditions, with hot, dry summers and harsh winters.

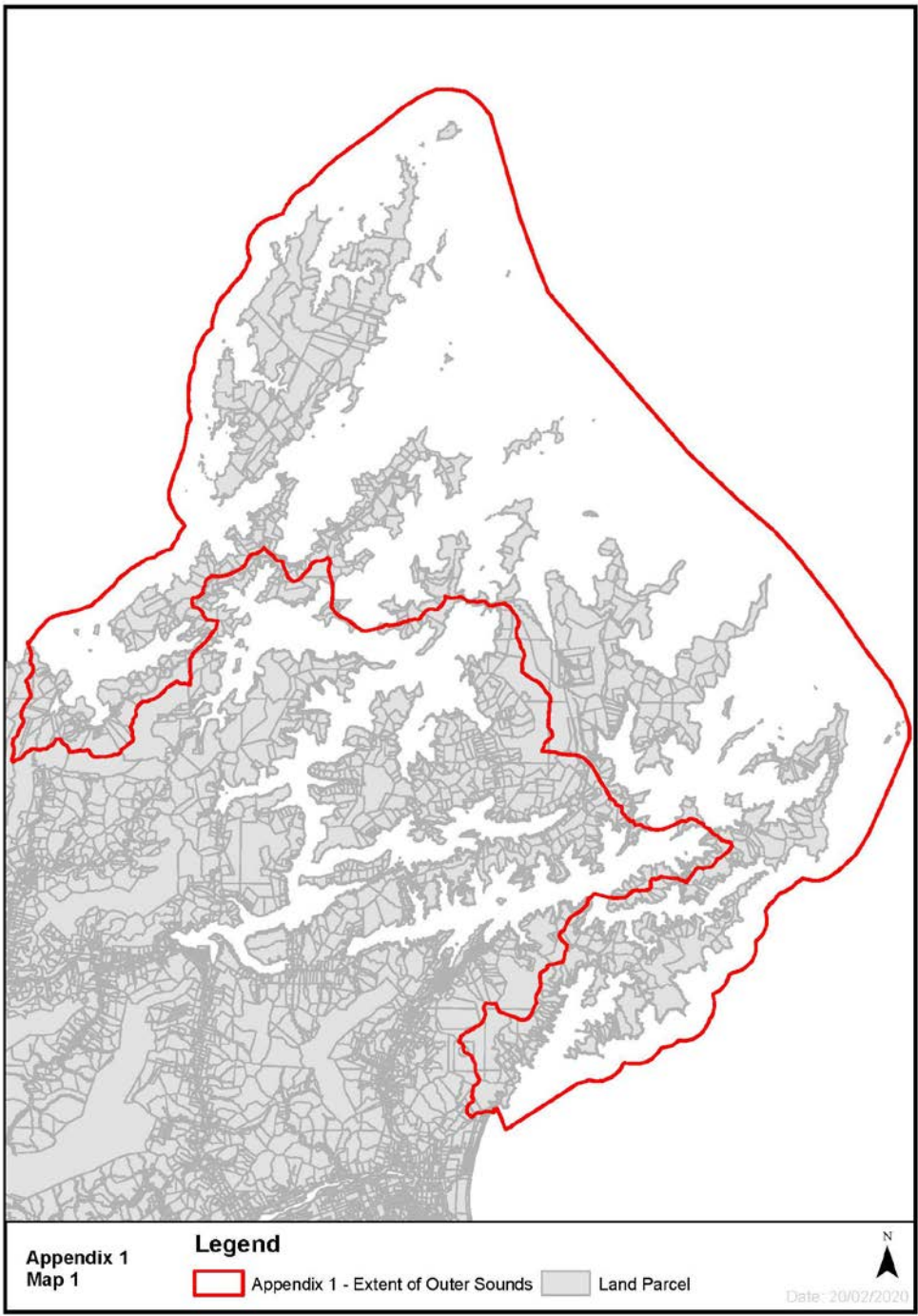
27. Molesworth Station and Upper Clarence	
Associative Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Molesworth Station is a New Zealand icon and destination for heritage tours. - Remote recreational opportunities, including horse trekking, cycling, rafting, fishing, hunting and camping. - The Molesworth area has both rich Māori and European heritage values. - At 180,787 hectares, Molesworth is home to New Zealand's biggest farm, supporting the country's biggest herd of beef cattle. - An early inland route via the upper Wairau was used by Māori travelling south through Molesworth. The Clarence River valley was used by Māori travelling from the river mouth to Waiau.
Overview Evaluation	<p>Based on the above values, Molesworth Station and Upper Clarence have been identified as an ONL due to its exceptional biophysical and associative landscape values and very high sensory <u>perceptual</u> landscape values.</p> <p>This area is almost entirely contained within conservation estate, containing many remote and scenic mountain ranges including the Boddington, Rachel and Inkerman Ranges and the Bullen Hills. The ONL area includes the upper reaches of many Canterbury and Marlborough rivers. There are numerous tarns and lakes. Notable rivers include the Clarence, Wairau and Awatere. Molesworth Station is a remote area surrounded by snow-capped peaks, stunning river valleys, extensive tussock lands and pasture. It is a working farm, but, nevertheless contains high levels of ecological interest. The Molesworth Station is highly significant for the presence of endemic and rare species of flora and fauna, with over 70 threatened species present. The wetlands around Lake Sedgemere are of notable value and the Molesworth area in general supports one of New Zealand's most diverse lizard faunas.</p> <p>The station, which occupies the southern portions of the District, is one of Marlborough and Canterbury's iconic high country landscapes. Molesworth contains memorable and dramatic landscape elements, including, rugged mountain tops, valleys, scree slopes, unmodified rivers and cultural features. The entire mountainous area is subject to extremes of weather, with hot summers and harsh winters, typical of continental climates. Although not as numerous as in other parts of the District, the heritage values within this area are highly evident, especially at Molesworth and Tarndale Stations. Access to the area is from the Wairau-Hanmer Springs Hydro Road, which extends from Hanmer Springs into the upper Wairau and the Awatere valleys. The Molesworth area was a link within the network of Ngai Tahu trails developed throughout the South Island for mahinga kai purposes. The journeys, sites and stories relating to the trails are recorded in Ngai Tahu traditions and are of high significance.</p> <p>Modifications include: farm tracks; walking tracks and backcountry huts; Awatere Valley Road and Wairau-Hanmer Springs Road; buildings; stockyards; HDVC transmission line (and exclusion zone); occasional small quarries; some exotic vegetation around rivers; pasture; trig stations and masts.</p>

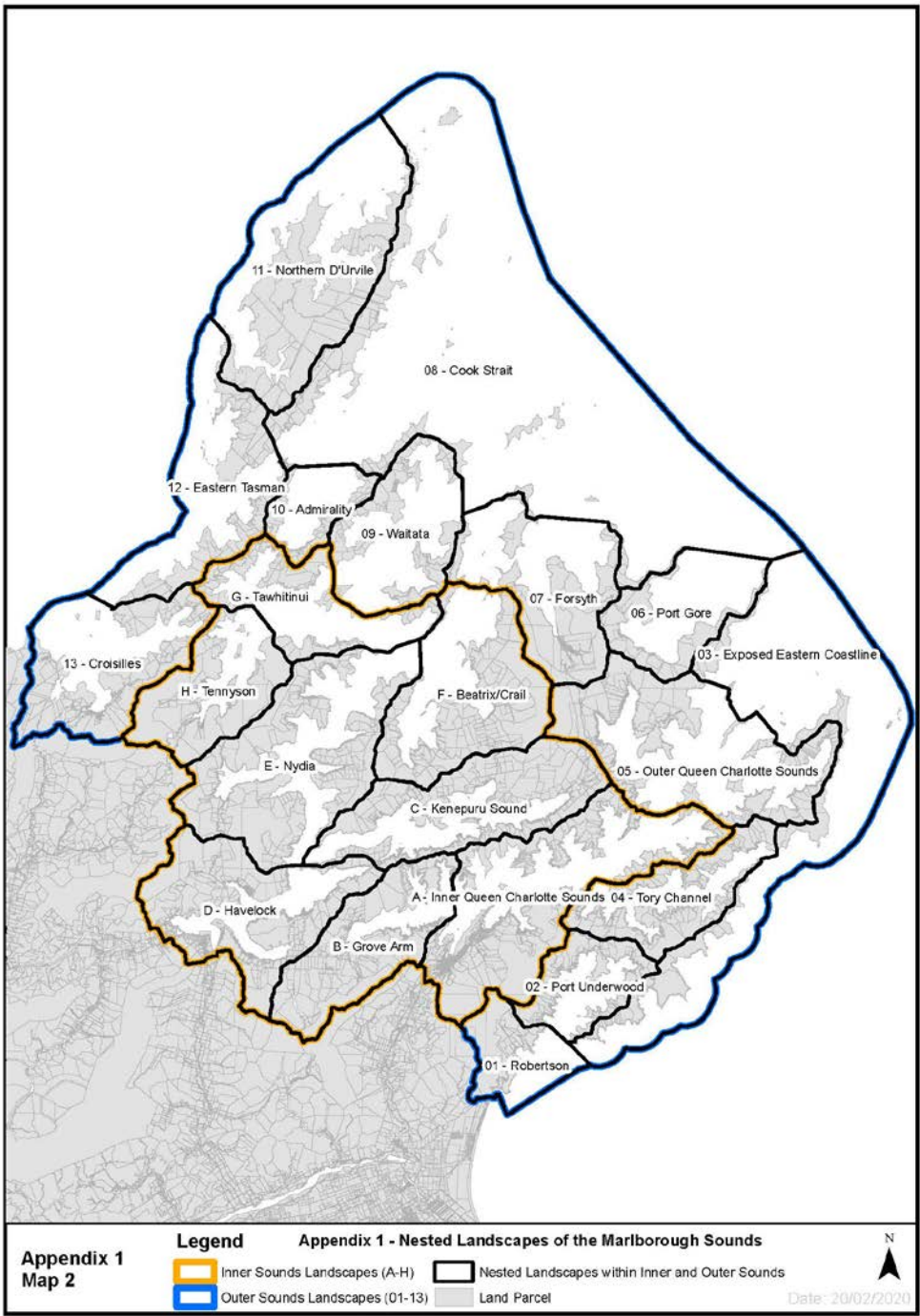
Areas with high amenity landscape values

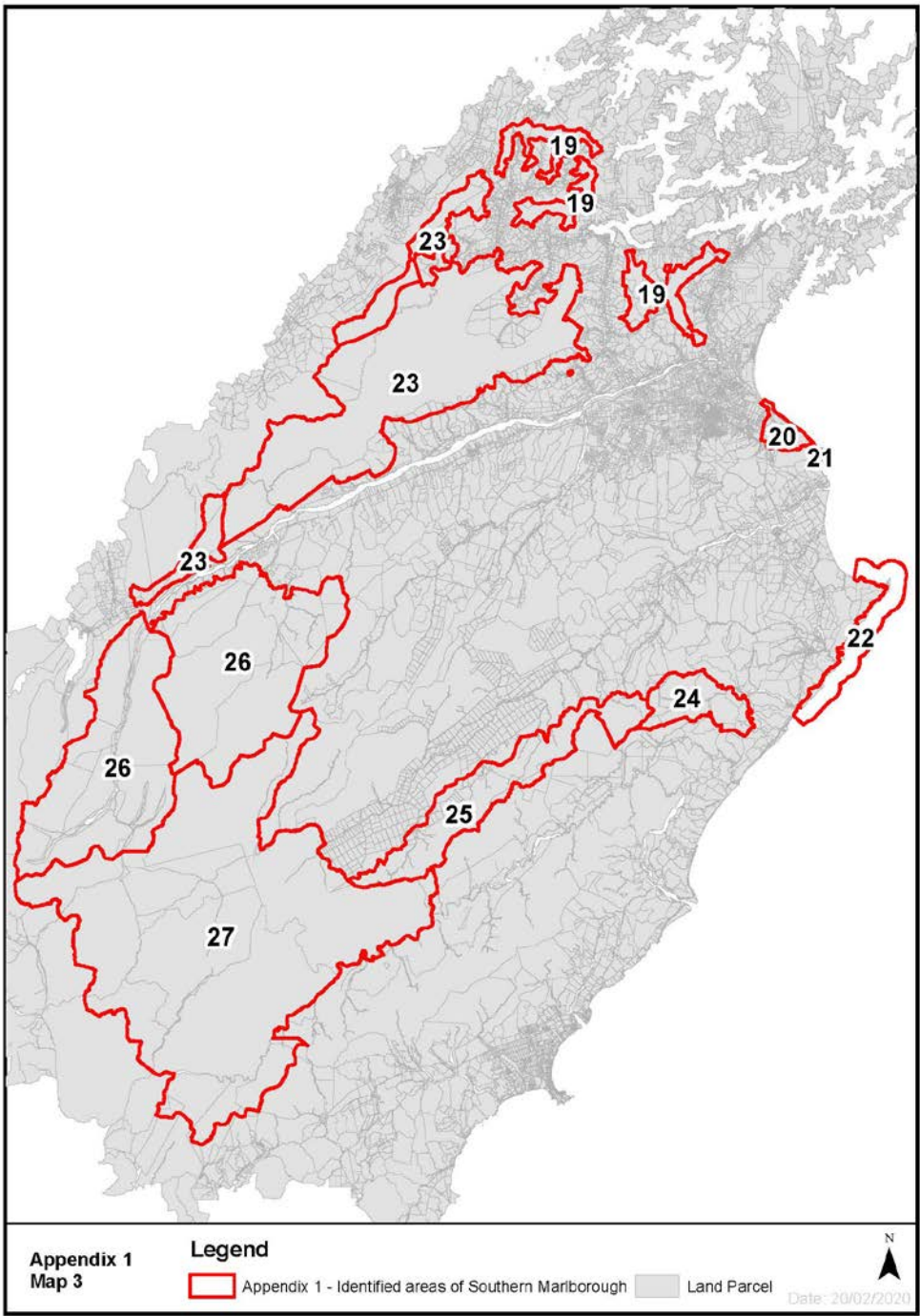
A. Marlborough Sounds <u>High Amenity Coastal</u> Landscape	
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinctive, fractured pattern of the Marlborough Sounds coastline. - Slender peninsulas and range of islands provide distinctive landscape containing very high aesthetic values. - Combination of rocky coastlines, vegetated and grassy ridges and small coves, bays and inlets portrays an overwhelming sense of naturalness.

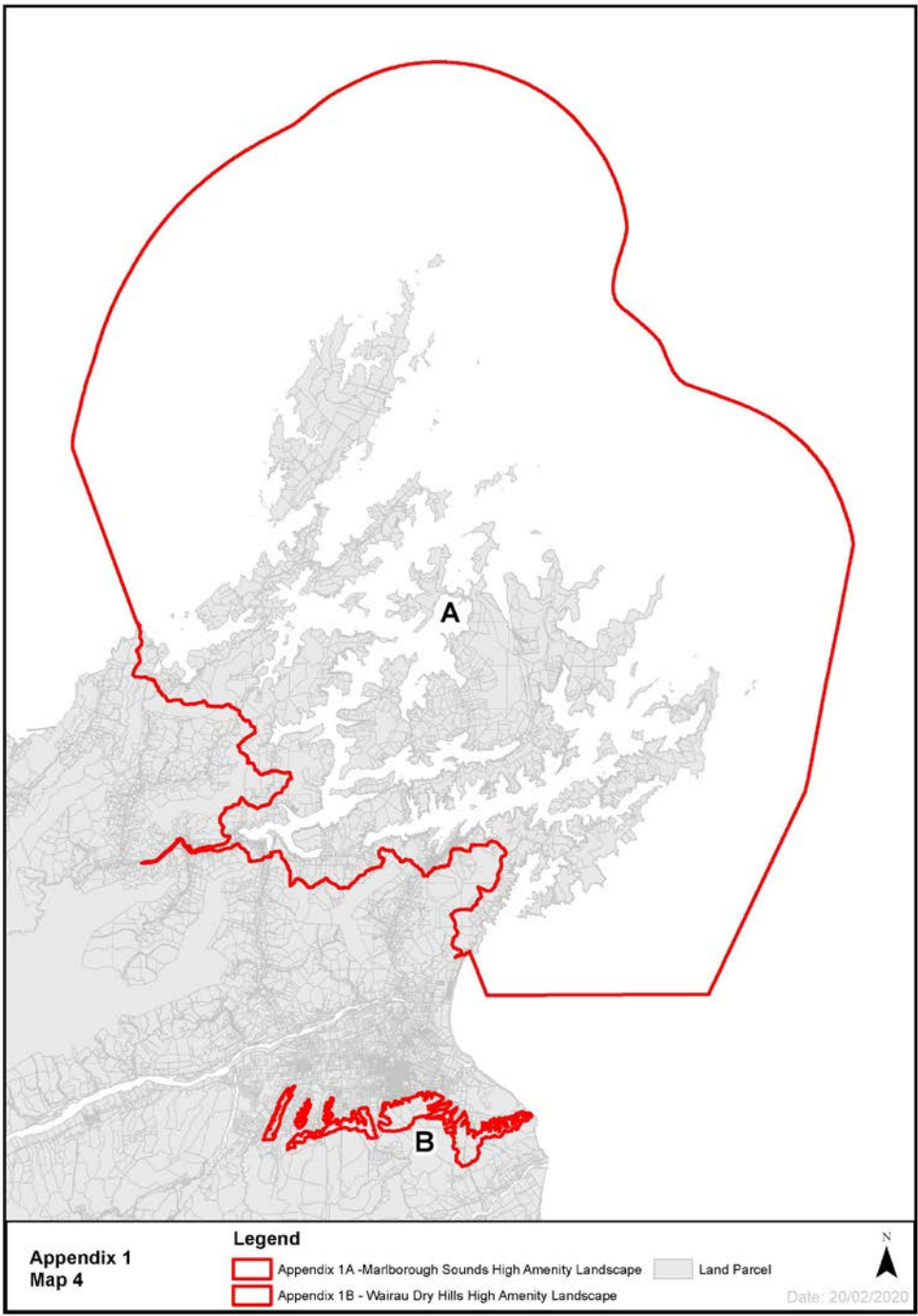
A. Marlborough Sounds <u>High Amenity Coastal</u> Landscape	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area is imbued with cultural and historic values. It is extremely memorable. - Outer Sounds are more rugged and exposed to the varying climatic conditions in the Cook Strait. - Inner Sounds more sheltered and visually defined by forest-clad ridges and mountain tops which promote the intimacy experienced from within the waters. - Many of the smaller bays in Inner Sounds show little evidence of human intervention, and the level of visual intactness remains high. - Small settlements, generally nestled closely at the head of a bay, retain a high level of aesthetic coherence, contained by the steep, often vegetated sides of the enclosing ridge. - High levels of naturalness, recreational values and visual coherence.
Overview Evaluation	<p>The network of headlands, bays, inlets and islands of this distinctive coastline contain very high aesthetic and associative values. The rich cultural history of the Marlborough Sounds, including its high levels of naturalness and recreational values combine to create a highly memorable coastal landscape. Within this Coastal landscape there are ONLs and ONFs.</p>

B. Wairau Dry Hills High <u>Amenity</u> Landscape	
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soft, undulating hills act as an important backdrop to Blenheim and contrast with the varied land use practices across the Wairau Plains. - Southern Hills provide topographical relief to the flat plains. - The Hills provide a high level of visual coherence due to their prominent and mostly unencumbered nature from buildings and noticeably 'clean' ridges and spurs. - Dry hills around Dashwood Pass and Redwood Pass are particularly scenic. - Golden, homogenous undulating form is an iconic feature of Marlborough. - The openness of the hills provides recreational and transient values, offering panoramic views of the Wairau Valley. - Wither Hills Farm Park is a popular recreation area and Redwood Pass is popular for mountain biking.
Overview Evaluation	<p>The key values of this area are <u>sensoryperceptual</u> values related to the visual coherence of the hills in terms of their homogenous undulating form and colour, and the way in which they provide a visual contrast to the rows of vines that stretch across the plains.</p> <p>They have become so evocative of south Marlborough. This is due in part to their presence as the visual backdrop to the population centre of Blenheim and because so many people pass through these hills on State Highway 1.</p>









Appendix 2

The notified Appendix has been restructured as a result of the Hearings Panel's decision. The Appendix that follows replaces the notified Appendix 2.

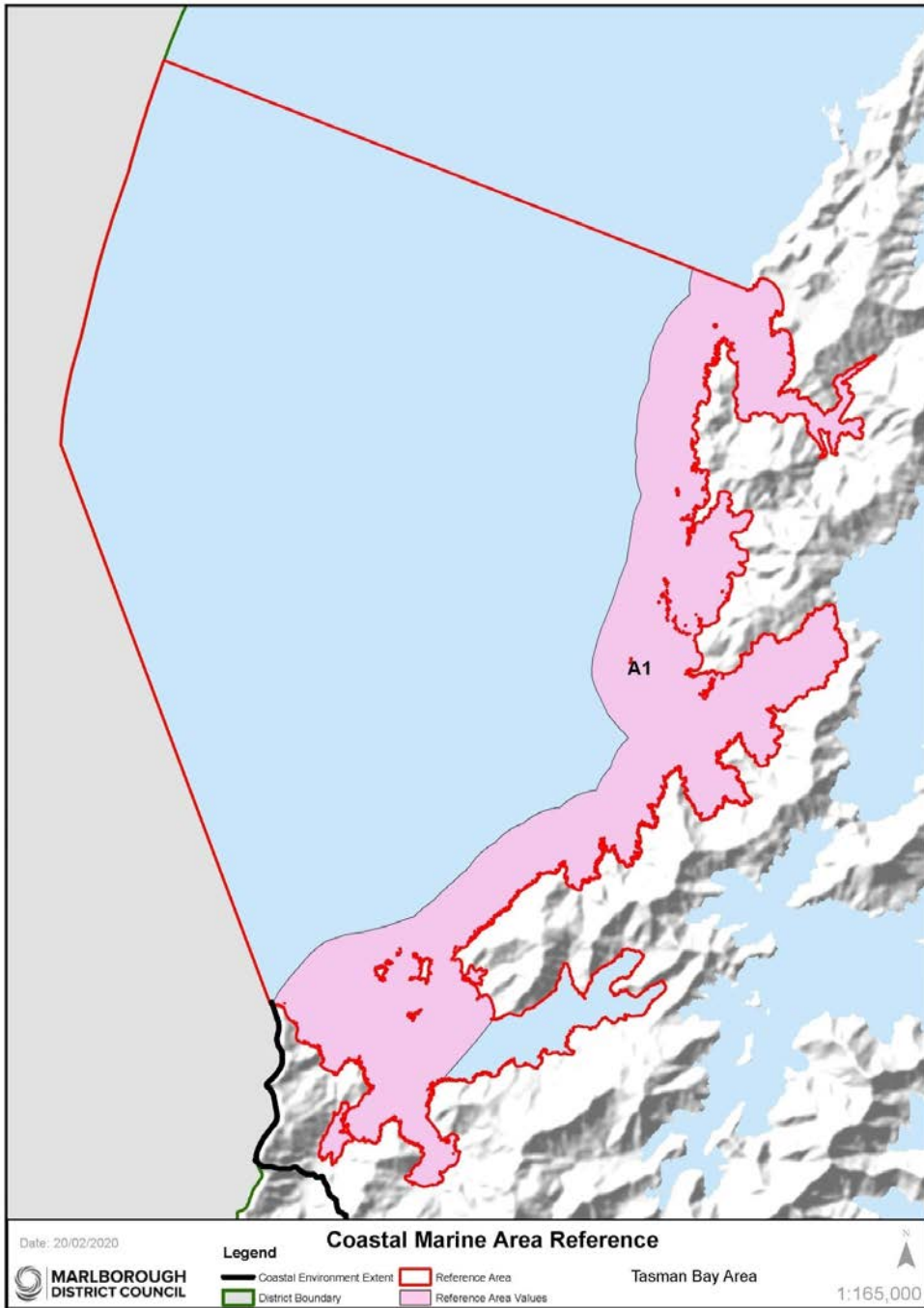
Although the notified text of the Appendix has been retained, it is packaged and presented in a different way. Please note that these structural changes are not shown as a tracked change. However, any change to the notified text is shown as a tracked change.

Values contributing to high, very high, very high and outstanding coastal natural character

Comment [1]: Topic 5

Coastal Marine Areas – Marlborough Sounds

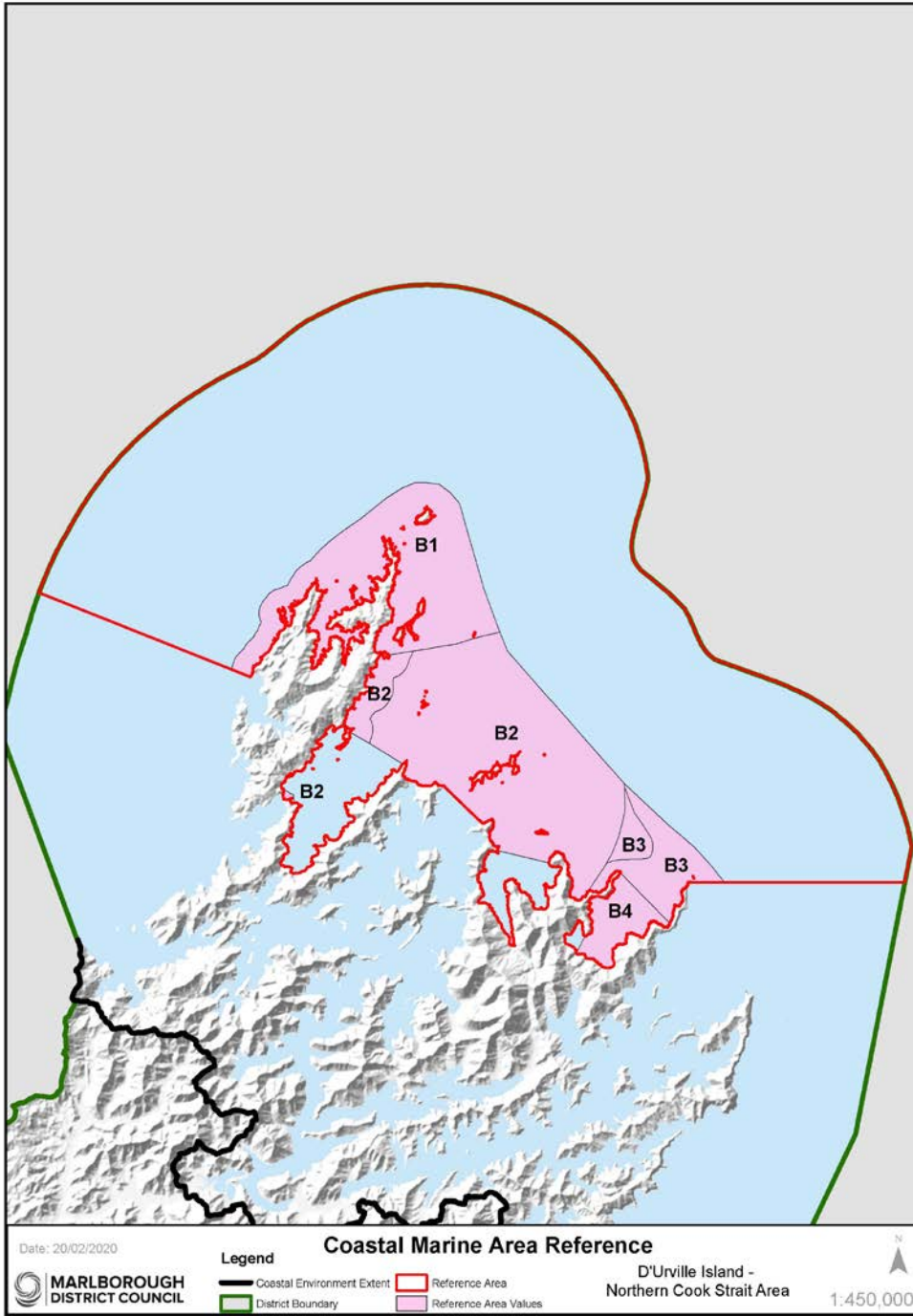
Coastal Marine Area A: Tasman Bay and south-western D’Urville Island



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Values <u>Characteristics</u> ¹	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
A1	Outer Croisilles Harbour – south western D'Urville Island	<p>Largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment ranging from semi-sheltered to very sheltered shores. <u>Very High levels of natural character throughout this area.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Whangarae Estuary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Subtidal sand flat and boulder bank habitats/ communities at the mouth of Croisilles Harbour. High flow habitats associated with Current Basin and <u>Te Aumiti</u>/French Pass. – Greville Harbour/<u>Wharariki</u> and associated communities. – D'Urville Island Scenic Reserve. – Offshore islands (Croisilles Harbour and rocky outcrops (e.g. Paddock Rocks). – Adjoins Coastal Marine Area B. <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC1, ONC2 and ONC6, and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Excludes Squally Cove, which has numerous marine farms.</p> <p>Includes a small number of marine farms in two small bays in Current Basin.</p> <p>Certain offshore areas in Tasman Bay are commercially trawled</p>

¹ High natural character ~~attributes~~ characteristics will exist in all areas, but some areas will also contain very high natural character ~~attributes~~ characteristics as described in this column.

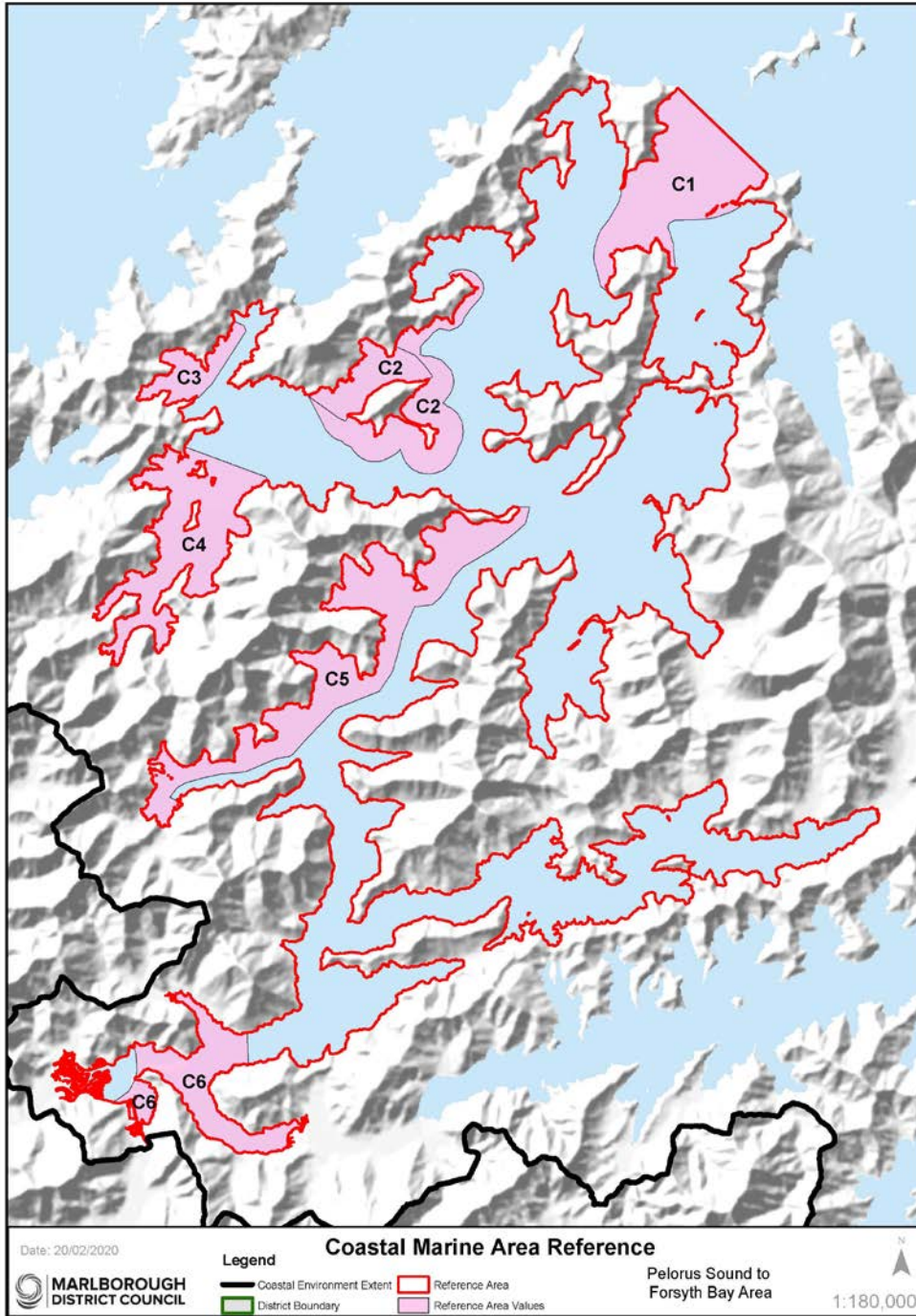
Coastal Marine Area B: D'Urville Island – Northern Cook Strait



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
B1	Western D'Urville Island – Rangitoto Islands	<p>Largely unmodified and highly diverse near-shore coastal marine environment ranging from very exposed to very sheltered shores. Very High levels of natural character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diverse rocky reef communities. – High current habitats including areas dominated by bryozoan corals. – Port Hardy and associated sheltered Sounds communities. – D'Urville Island Scenic Reserve. – Several offshore islands and rock stacks including Stephen's Island, the Rangitoto Islands and Jag Rocks. – Adjoins Coastal Marine Area A. <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC1 and ONC3 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>One small marine farm in Port Hardy, which expires in 2024.</p> <p>Certain offshore areas in Tasman Bay and Cook Strait are commercially trawled.</p>
B2	Eastern D'Urville Island – Waitui Bay	<p>Near-shore areas, including around the Trio Islands, Chetwode Islands and Titi Island, retain high natural characteristics values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Variable exposure. – Numerous ecologically significant marine sites. – D'Urville Island Scenic Reserve; Chetwode Island Nature Reserve; Titi Island Nature Reserve. – High flow habitats associated with Current Basin and Te Aumiti/French Pass retain very high levels of natural character. <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC3 and ONC4 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Offshore banks between the island groups are commercially trawled, in places relatively intensively.</p> <p>Some commercial scallop dredging in Waitui Bay and northwest of Nukuwaiata Island.</p>
B3	Cape Lambert – Cape Jackson	<p>Largely unmodified section of coast with exposed rocky bluffs, headlands and reefs. Very High levels of natural character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cape Lambert Scenic Reserve. – Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G at Cape Jackson. <p>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC9 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Some commercial trawling offshore.</p> <p>Offshore areas in Waitui Bay are commercially dredged for scallops.</p>

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
B4	Inner Te Anamāhanga /Port Gore	<p>Relatively sheltered and largely unmodified intertidal and near-shore marine environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cape Lambert Scenic Reserve. - Eastern and southern shores backed by regenerating scrub/forest. - Some ecologically significant marine sites. <p>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC9 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Melville Cove excluded.</p> <p>Marine farms in Pig Bay expired with 8165 and 8166 refused reconsenting and 8167 being processed.</p>

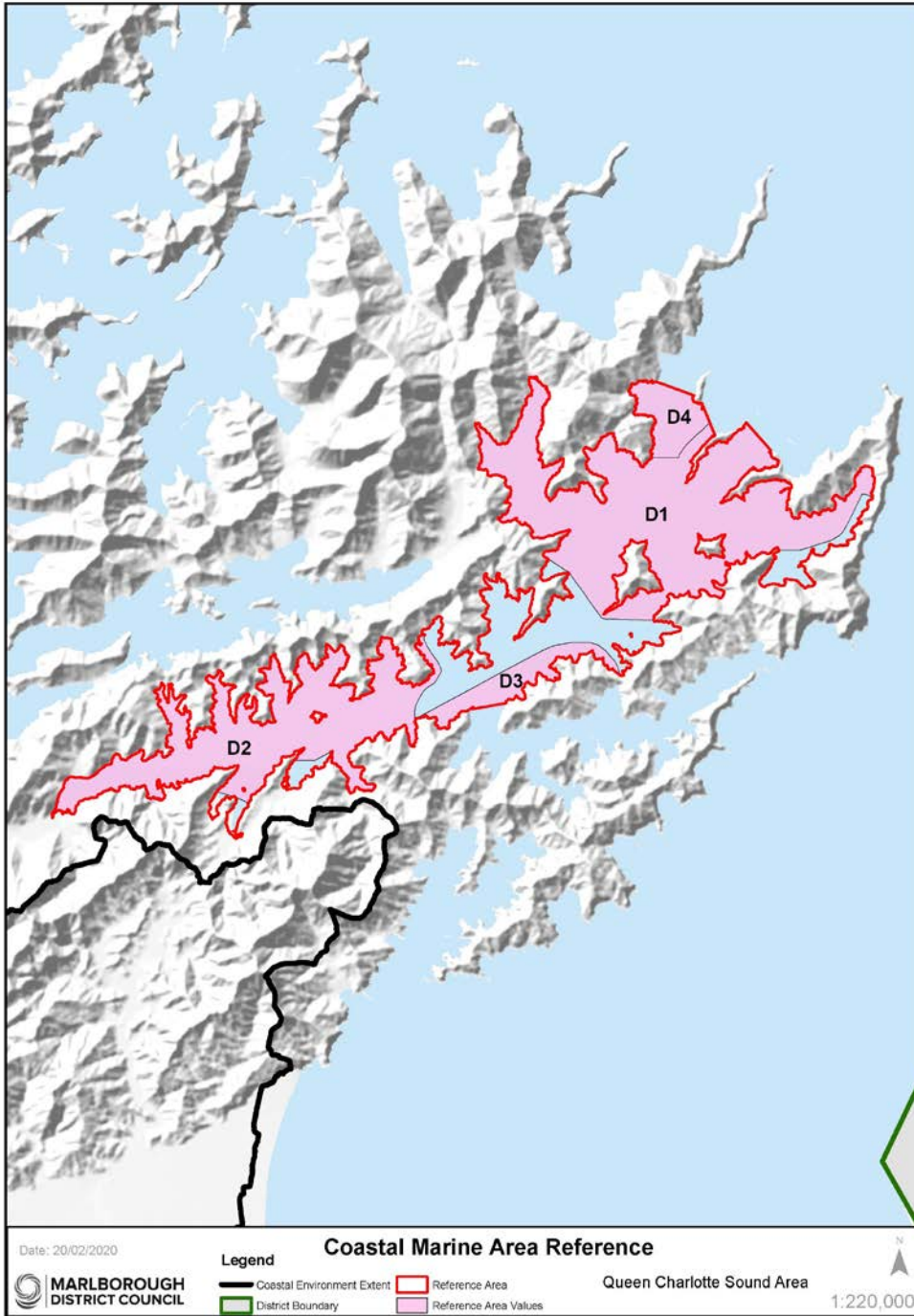
Coastal Marine Area C: ~~Pelorus Sound~~ Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
C1	Pelorus Heads	<p>Largely unmodified section of coast extending into the entrance of Pelorus Sound Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere to Kaitira and Te Akaroa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High current communities flanking the main channels. - Includes the offshore main channel entering Pelorus Sound Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere. - Duffers Reef including its associated king shag nesting sites. - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area B. 	Some marine farming north of Te Akaroa.
C2	Maud Island to Yellow Cliffs, including Apuau Channel	<p>Near-shore areas and much of Apuau Channel, including Waiona Bay, retain high natural values characteristics.</p> <p>Sheltered indented coastline with multiple aspects.</p> <p><u>Apuau Channel, with its deep channel habitats and moderate currents, separates Maud Island from the mainland.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tom Shand Scientific Reserve (Maud Island) and Deep Bay Scenic Reserve on the opposite mainland. separated by Apuau Channel. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC7 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Commercial scallop dredging in Tawhitinui Reach and Waitata Reach, <u>but mostly absent between Maud Island and the mainland.</u></p> <p>Three marine farms <u>near Treble Tree approved refused</u> for the culture of sponges and seaweeds with limited effect on seabed values characteristics</p>
C3	Fitzroy Bay and western Hallam Cove	<p>Near-shore and offshore waters mostly unmodified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Backed by Garne and Savill Bay Scenic Reserve. - Elephant fish spawning grounds close to shore. 	Two mussel-spat marine farms.
C4	Tennyson Inlet	<p>The largest marine area in Marlborough surrounded by protected native forest, <u>holding very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largely unmodified, very sheltered inner-Sounds marine environment. - Low natural diversity. - Convoluted shoreline with three small offshore islands. - Three small estuaries. - Several scenic reserves. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC8 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	Moorings and a small port area are located in Elaine Bay. A number of moorings are also present in Penzance Bay.

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
C5	Nydia Bay – Tawero Point	<p>Largely unmodified section of coast extending over many kilometres from the head of Nydia Bay along the western side of Pelorus Sound<u>Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere</u> to Tawero Point <u>holding very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several small bays. - Mostly sheltered but exposed to a wide range of tidal flow conditions including high flow communities. - Large sections of this coast are backed by scenic reserves. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC8 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Two small areas of mussel farms (Fairy Bay and west of Tawero Point).</p> <p><u>A number of moorings, jetties, boatsheds and private residences located within Fairy Bay and North West Bay.</u></p>
C6	Pelorus/Kaituna Estuary – Mahakipawa Arm – Kaiuma Bay	<p>The largest estuarine area in the Marlborough Sounds. Natural processes within the estuary are largely intact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive saltmarsh beds, intertidal mud flats and other estuarine communities. - Diverse avifauna. - Despite modifications around parts of its perimeter, this large estuarine complex retains many of its natural qualities. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC13 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Excludes Port Havelock.</p> <p>Water quality modified by discharges, port activities and river inputs.</p> <p>Partly modified margins due to the port, an oyster farm, roading and agriculture.</p>

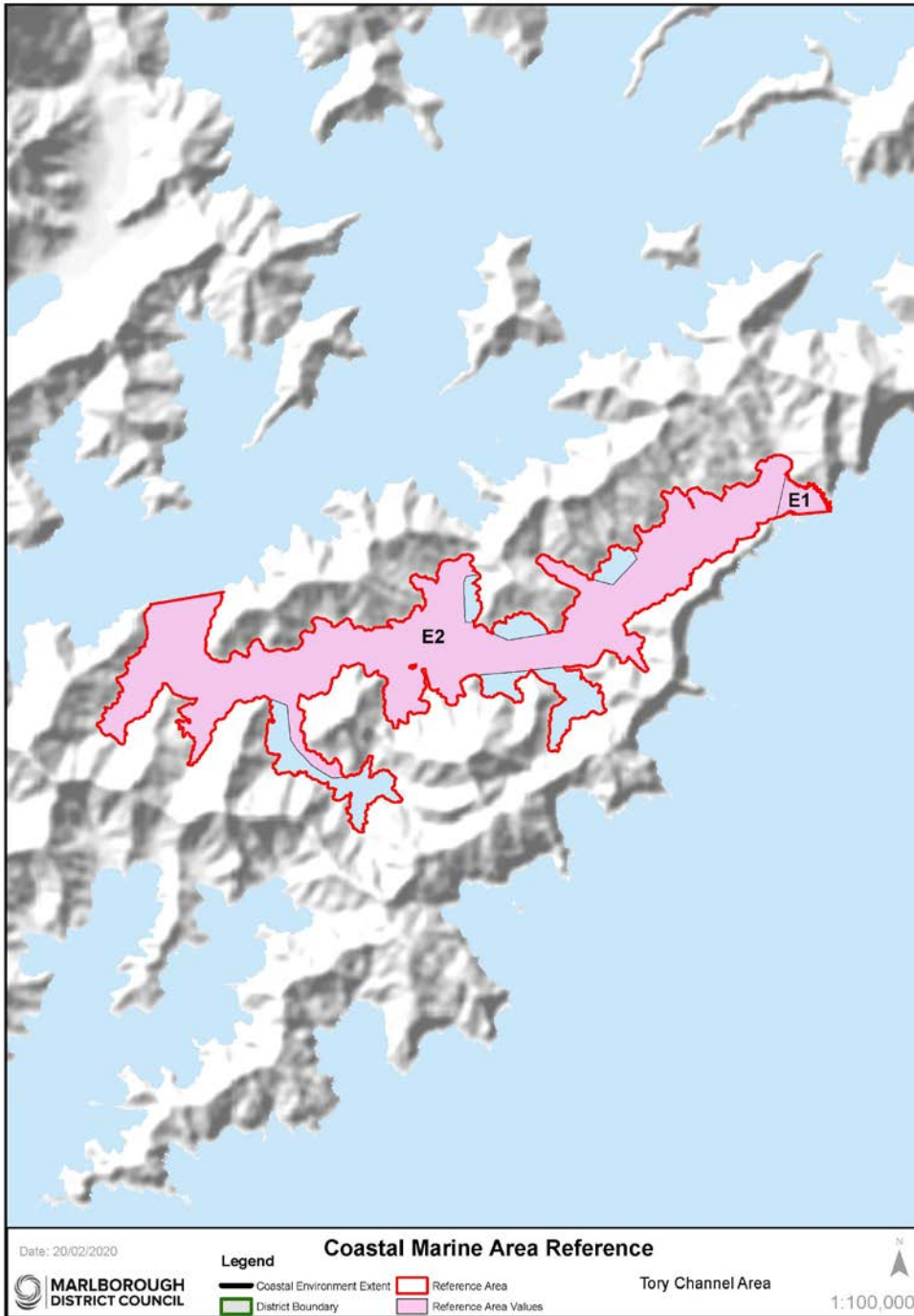
Coastal Marine Area D: Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and <u>noted modifications</u>
D1	Outer Queen Charlotte /Tōtaranui Sound	<p>Largely unmodified and mostly sheltered near-shore and offshore marine environment with complex topography, multiple aspects and complex hydrology, leading to a wide variety of environmental conditions. Naturally low sedimentation levels. <u>The area retains very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve. - Blumine and <u>Matapara</u>/Pickersgill Islands. Fast flow habitats through Patten and Pickersgill passages. - Several ecologically significant marine sites, including the entire northern flank of East Bay. - A large proportion of the terrestrial environment is protected land (several scenic reserves). - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G. <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC10 and ONC11 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Excludes an area around Motuara Island and offshore from Ship's Cove, which is commercially dredged for scallops.</p> <p>Excludes Otanerau Bay and the eastern sector of East Bay, which have a relatively high concentration of marine farms.</p>
D2	Inner Queen Charlotte /Tōtaranui Sound	<p>Largely unmodified near-shore and offshore marine environment, <u>retaining very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <p>Very sheltered with a highly indented coastline made up of numerous inlets and bays.</p> <p>Relatively low sedimentation levels due to the absence of any major rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grove Arm supports the largest estuarine wetland in Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui. - A large proportion of the surrounding terrestrial environment, mainly along the northern shores and in Grove Arm, is protected land. - Several scenic reserves. - Several ecologically significant marine sites. 	<p>Privately owned jetties and moorings are common through various parts of this region, but these are considered to have only small localised effects ecologically.</p>
D3	Tory Channel/ <u>Kura Te Au</u> entrance to Umuwheke Bay	<p>Largely unmodified intertidal and near-shore marine environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate-strong current communities near the entrance to Tory Channel /<u>Kura Te Au</u> grading to more typical inner Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> communities 	<p>Commercial scallop dredging occurs in places offshore.</p>

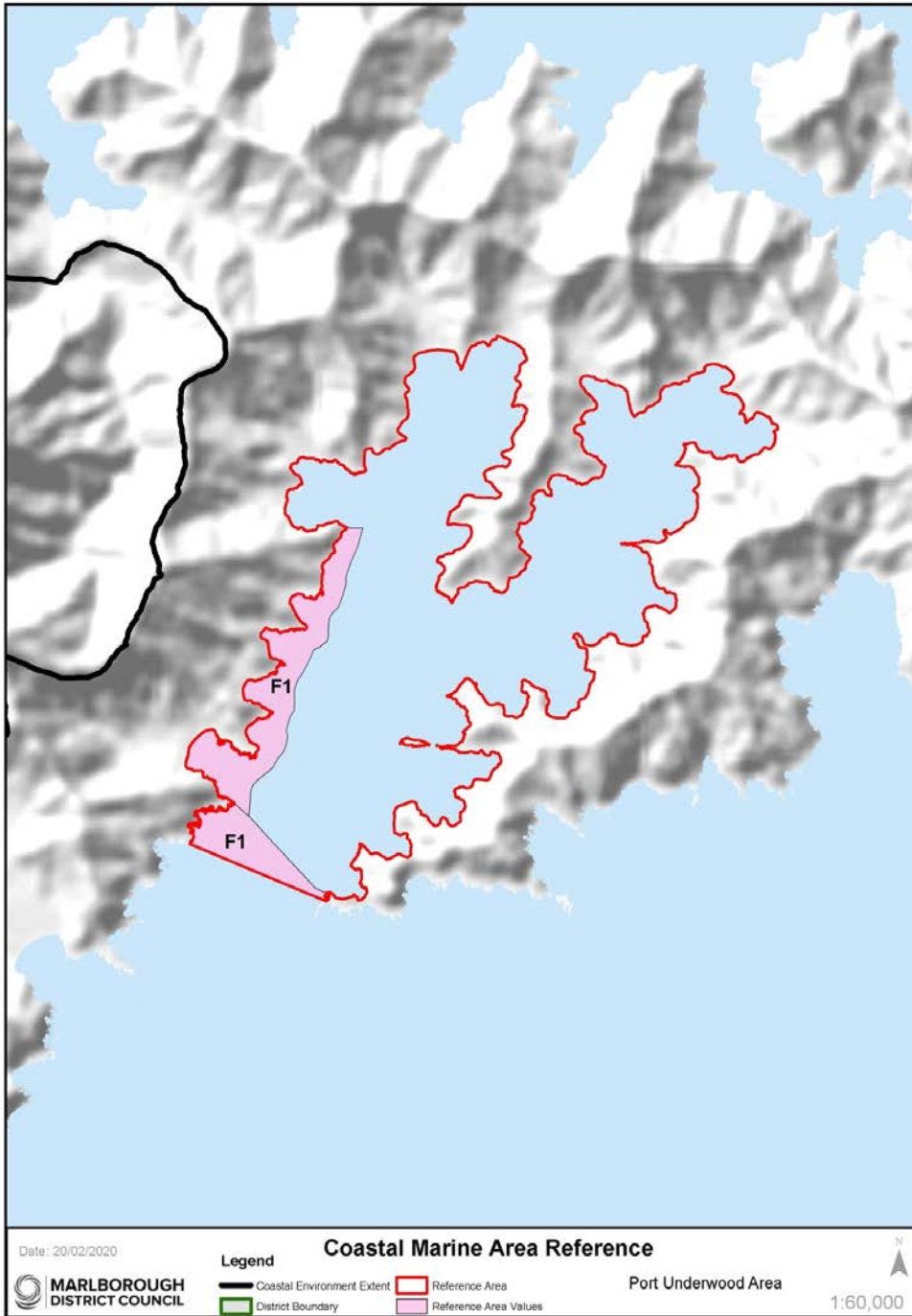
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
		<p>with distance away from Tory Channel/Kura Te Au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Backed by regenerating scrub/forest and scenic reserve in places. 	
D4	Meretoto /Ship Cove – Motuara Island	<p>Largely unmodified intertidal and near-shore marine environment backed by significant naturally forested hill slopes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motuara Island. - Bordered by Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve. - Small areas of <i>Macrocystis</i> kelp near Motuara Island. - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G. <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC10 and ONC11 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	Offshore areas are modified by commercial scallop dredging between Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve and the mainland at Meretoto /Ship Cove.

Coastal Marine Area E: Tory Channel/[Kura Te Au](#)



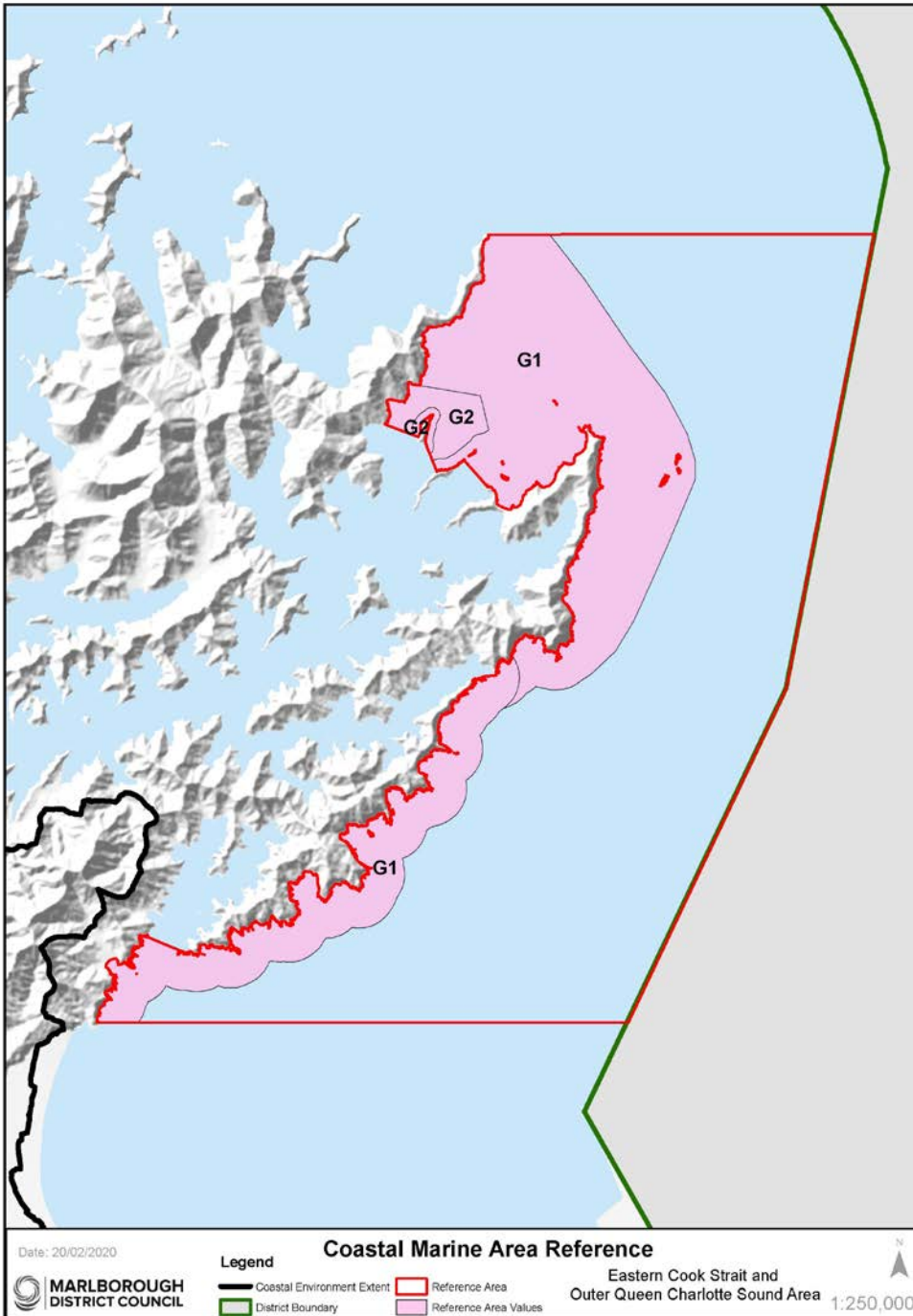
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
E1	Eastern entrance to Tory Channel/ <u>Kura Te Au</u>	<p>Largely unmodified high current communities where Tory Channel/<u>Kura Te Au</u> meets the outer Cook Strait coast, <u>holding very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly protected from wave action except near the heads. - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC5 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Extension of the Outer Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> – Eastern Cook Strait – Rarangi sub area (Coastal Marine Area G).</p>
E2	Tory Channel/ <u>Kura Te Au</u> (excluding centrally located marine farming areas)	<p>Narrow deep channel dominated by strong tidal flows, sheltered wave climate and proximity to Cook Strait.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shallow side bays. - Numerous ecologically significant marine sites distinguished by high current communities. - Unique natural character area as a whole. - <u>Backed by regenerating scrub/forest and scenic reserve in some places.</u> - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G. 	<p>The main marine farming areas in Tory Channel/<u>Kura Te Au</u> and <u>much of Onapua Bay backed by plantation forestry</u> are excluded.</p> <p>Ferry wash continues to have an effect but is limited to exposed intertidal shores.</p> <p>Undaria is widespread in shallow waters but is not considered to affect wider trophic/community structure and function significantly.</p> <p>Strong currents minimise sedimentation impacts along the main channel.</p>

Coastal Marine Area F: [Te Whanganui/Port Underwood](#)



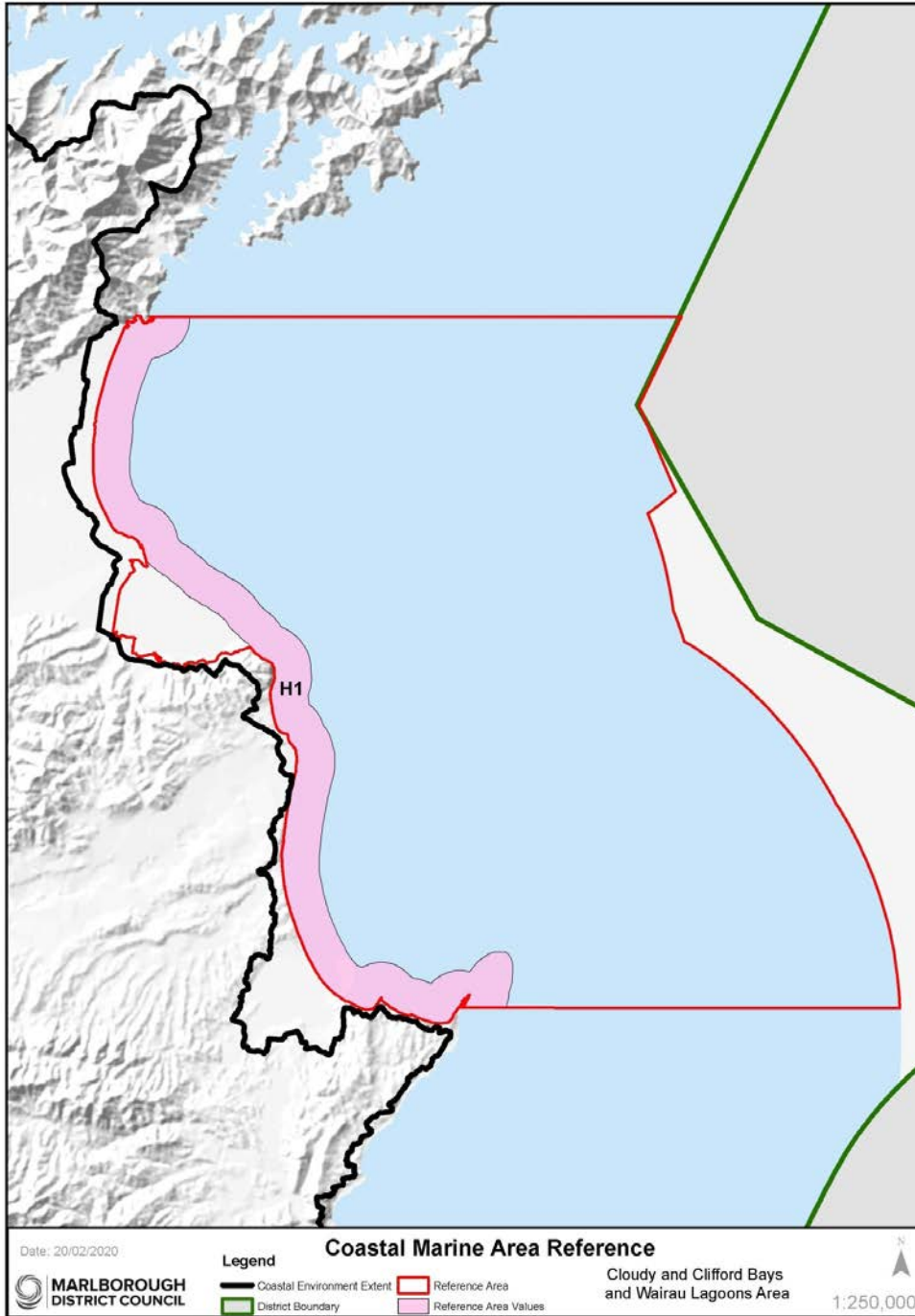
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
F1	Ocean Bay to Willawa Point	<p><u>Largely undeveloped semi-exposed rocky coast.</u></p> <p><u>Influenced by southerly swells and periods of relatively high sedimentation, especially when the Wairau River floods.</u></p> <p><u>Reef communities, including a range of macroalgae, fringe the shoreline.</u></p> <p><u>This area is one of the least modified areas of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood. Aquaculture is absent.</u></p> <p><u>The adjacent terrestrial environment retains a mosaic of land use activities, ranging from forestry and pasture to areas of regenerating scrub and bush. Much of the coastal fringe seawards of the Te Whanganui/Port Underwood Road is regenerating scrub.</u></p> <p><u>This section of coast is continuous with a similar but more exposed rocky coast from Ocean Bay to Rarangi.</u></p> <p><u>Adjoins Coastal Marine Area G.</u></p>	<p><u>Trawling offshore through parts of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood.</u></p> <p><u>Despite episodic high levels of sedimentation, moderate-strong wave action will mitigate adverse effects close to shore through resuspension and dispersal of sediments.</u></p>

Coastal Marine Area G: Eastern Cook Strait and Outer Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui



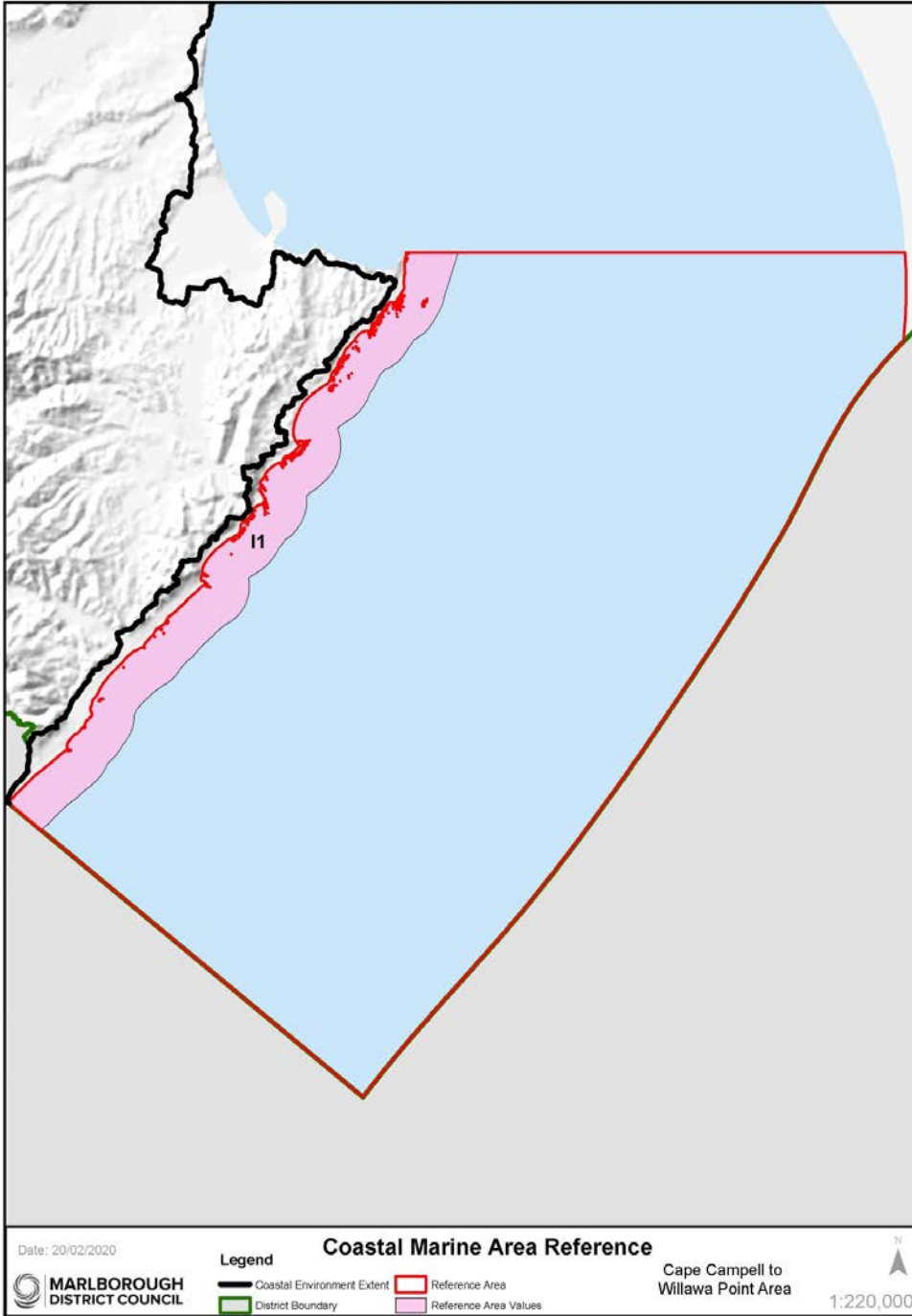
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and <u>noted modifications</u>
G1	Outer Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> – eastern Cook Strait – Rarangi	<p>Largely unmodified coastal marine environment extending over many tens of kilometres <u>all retaining very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-exposed to very exposed and subjected in places to strong tidal currents. - Diverse and productive reef communities with high macroalgae diversity. - Large whale (notably humpback whale) migration route. - Several ecologically significant marine sites. - Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenic reserves in the outer Queen Charlotte and along the outer coast of Arapaoa <u>Arapawa</u> Island. - Includes the Brothers Islands and the rugged outer coast bordering Cook Strait. <p>Adjoins Coastal Marine Areas B, D, E, F and H.</p> <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC5, ONC9 and ONC11, and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Excludes an area around Motuara Island and offshore from Ship's Cove, which is commercially dredged for scallops.</p> <p>Certain offshore areas in Cook Strait are commercially trawled.</p>
G2	<u>Meretoto</u> /Ship Cove – Motuara Island	<p>Largely unmodified intertidal and near-shore marine environment backed by significant naturally forested hill slopes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motuara Island. - Bordered by Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve. - Small areas of <i>Macrocystis</i> kelp near Motuara Island. - A significant horse mussel bed and reef community at the northern end of Motuara Island. - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area D. <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC11 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Offshore areas are modified by commercial scallop dredging between Long Island – Kokomohua Marine Reserve and the mainland at <u>Meretoto</u>/Ship Cove.</p>

Coastal Marine Area H: [Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay](#) & Clifford Bays



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
H1	Cloudy and Clifford Bays and (including Wairau Lagoons and Lake Grassmere/ Kapara Te Hau).	<p>Largely unmodified and mostly exposed east coast South Island coastal environment extending over tens of kilometres from Rarangi to Cape Campbell. Very High levels of natural character.</p> <p>Extensive sand/gravel shores.</p> <p>Cape Campbell reef systems and patchy offshore Macrocystis beds.</p> <p>Adjoins Coastal Marine Areas G and I.</p> <p>High-Remote values attributes.</p> <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC14 and ONC15 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Certain offshore areas are are commercially trawled; those grounds closer to shore are expected to be reasonably resilient to the effects of trawling.</p> <p>Effects of the Blenheim sewage discharge on the outer coast are considered minor.</p> <p>A large marine farm approved granted south of the Awatere River mouth, which will alter seabed values at the site once it becomes operational, is excluded.</p>
H2	Wairau Lagoons	<p>Large tidal lagoons and extensive salt marsh beds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse avifauna. - An ecologically significant marine site. - Despite modifications, this large estuarine complex retains many of its natural qualities. – <p>High remote values attributes.</p> <p>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC14 and accompanying Maps for further information</p>	<p>The estuary has been modified through historic stop-banking and alterations to river flows.</p> <p>The Blenheim sewage outfall discharges into the mouth of the Wairau River on the outgoing tide.</p>

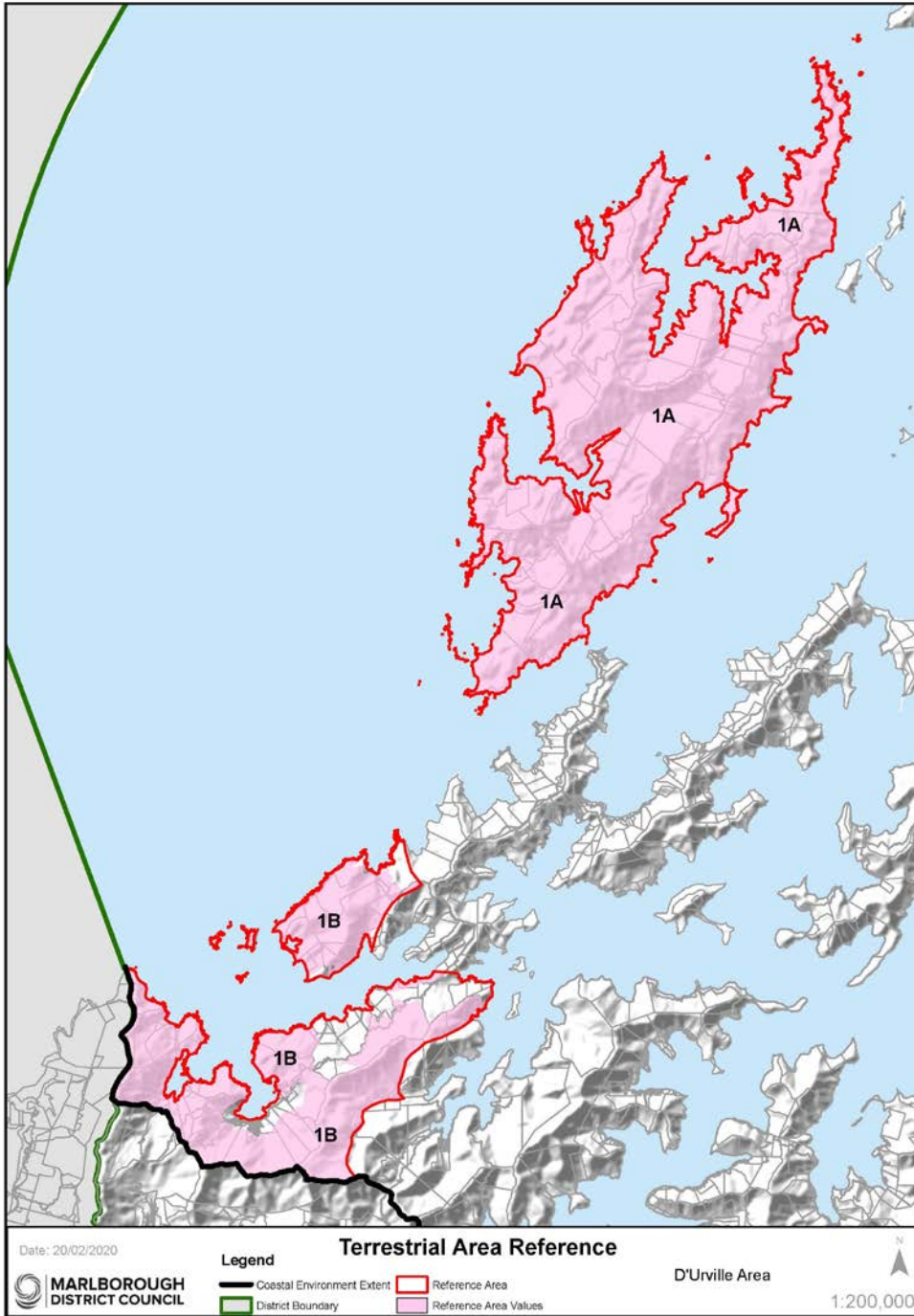
Coastal Marine Area I: Cape Campbell to Willawa Point



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and <u>noted modifications</u>
I1	Cape Campbell to Willawa Point	<p>Largely unmodified and very exposed east coast South Island coastal environment extending south from Cape Campbell.</p> <p><u>Very High levels of natural character.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prominent reef areas in the north (including Cape Campbell) giving way to extensive sand/gravel shores in the south. - Large offshore Macrocystis beds. - Adjoins Coastal Marine Area H at Cape Campbell. - High remote values <u>attributes</u>. <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC15 and ONC16 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Certain offshore areas are commercially trawled; inshore areas are expected to be reasonably resilient to the effects of trawling.</p>

Terrestrial Areas – Marlborough Sounds

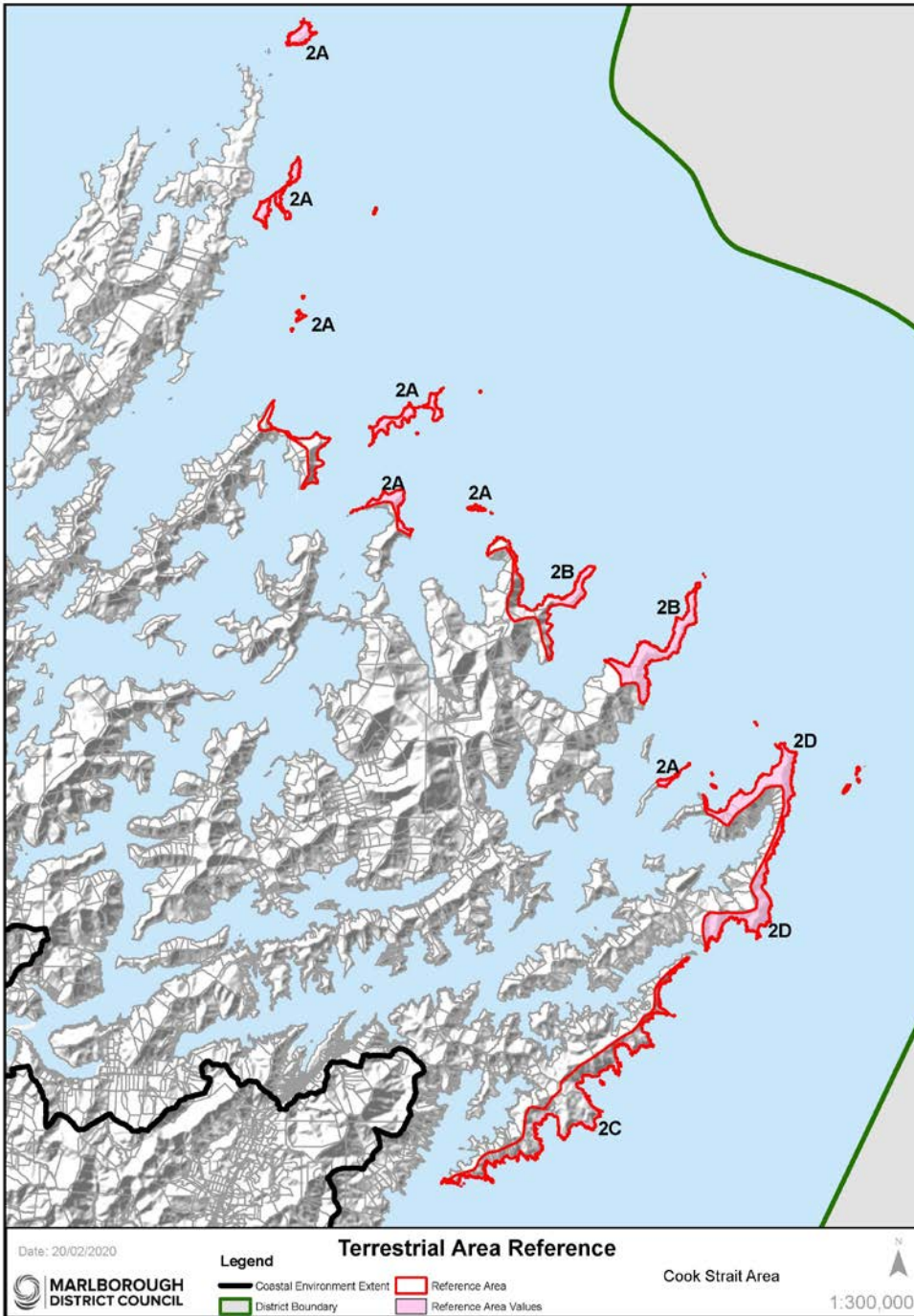
Coastal Terrestrial Area 1: D'Urville



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
1A	D'Urville Island	<p>This area is characterised by a unique combination of ultramafic dominated basement rock types. The sheltered coastal lagoons are regionally rare.</p> <p>Upland vegetation is largely intact holding very high biotic values characteristics.</p> <p>Nationally important geological and landform features including Greville Harbour/Wharariki boulder spit; and serpentinitic breccias along parts of western coast. It contains regionally important landforms including: the Greville Harbour/Wharariki barrier dune system, and associated lagoon and swamp; Te Aumiti/French Pass partly submerged ridgeline and reef; and the D'Urville Island limestone outcrops.</p> <p>Island communities here are nationally important with distinctive biota, communities and habitats. Some communities, especially tussocklands, rocklands, shrublands and stunted forests are endemic to the ultramafic "mineral belt" and nationally important, with the coastal ultramafic communities, being unique in New Zealand. Also present are dune, spit, beach, lagoon, freshwater wetland, estuarine and alluvial communities, which are all very distinctive and rare in the Sounds. Overall, natural biodiversity of communities and species is exceptional, holding very high biotic and abiotic values characteristics.</p> <p>D'Urville Island is a refuge for nationally threatened fauna and flora. It is one of the largest areas that is free of possums and feral goats in New Zealand.</p> <p>The entire island holds very high levels of natural character, apart from three areas which rate as high natural character. These three areas are associated with the northern peninsula (north of Massacre Bay and Deserter Bay), the slopes close to Catherine Cove, and parts of the southern island (including Mitikarukaru, Owkata and Ohana) where tracks, regenerating scrub, groups of buildings, grazing and commercial forestry lots reduce natural character to high.</p> <p>D'Urville Island and its smaller islands hold extremely very high experiential values attributes, partially due to its semi-remoteness and dark, night-time skies, but equally due to its perceived lack of modification.</p>	<p>Areas of pasture, regenerating scrub, tracks, groups of buildings and commercial forestry lots included within 'High' rating. These three areas are associated with the northern peninsula (north of Massacre Bay and Deserter Bay), the slopes close to Catherine Cove, and parts of the southern island (including Mitikarukaru, Owkata and Ohana).</p>

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
		<p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC1, ONC2 and ONC3 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	
1B	<p>Croisilles Harbour Area (including the slopes from Cape Soucis eastwards to Elliott Peak/Editor Hill, Matapehe and Mt McLaren and the northern headland and slopes around Askews Hill). This area also includes the islands of Motuanauru, Otuhaereroa and Moukirikiri.</p>	<p>This area is characterised by a unique combination of ultramafic dominated basement rock types. The sheltered coastal lagoons are regionally rare.</p> <p>Upland vegetation is largely intact holding very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics, extending from Cape Soucis to Mt. McLaren and around Askews Hill.</p> <p>Nationally important geological and landform features including Matarau Point beach ridge gravel foreland.</p> <p>Regionally important landforms including: Pakiaka Point barrier island and lagoon; Taipare and Whangarae limestone outcrops.</p> <p>Island communities here are nationally important with distinctive biota, communities and habitats. Some mainland communities, especially tussocklands, rocklands, shrublands and stunted forests are endemic to the ultramafic “mineral belt” and nationally important, with the coastal ultramafic communities, being unique in New Zealand. Also present are dune, spit, beach, lagoon, freshwater wetland, estuarine and alluvial communities, which are all very distinctive and rare in the Sounds. Overall, natural biodiversity of communities and species is exceptional holding very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</p> <p>The entire mapped area holds very high levels of natural character, apart from three broad areas which rate as holding high levels of natural character. These includes the north-eastern and south-eastern lower slopes of Askews Hill (around Tunnel Bay and Oyster Bay), small sections of mid and upper slopes of Mt. McLaren (Oparapara – Samson Bay and McLaren Bay) and Symonds Hill where tracks, regenerating scrub and commercial forestry lots reduce natural character to high.</p> <p>High experiential values attributes throughout these areas due to lack of modification.</p> <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC6 and ONC8 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Areas of regenerating scrub, tracks and commercial forestry lots included within 'High' rating. These three areas are associated with the north-eastern and south-eastern lower slopes of Askews Hill (around Tunnel Bay and Oyster Bay), small sections of mid and upper slopes of Mt. McLaren (Oparapara – Samson Bay and McLaren Bay) and Symonds Hill.</p>

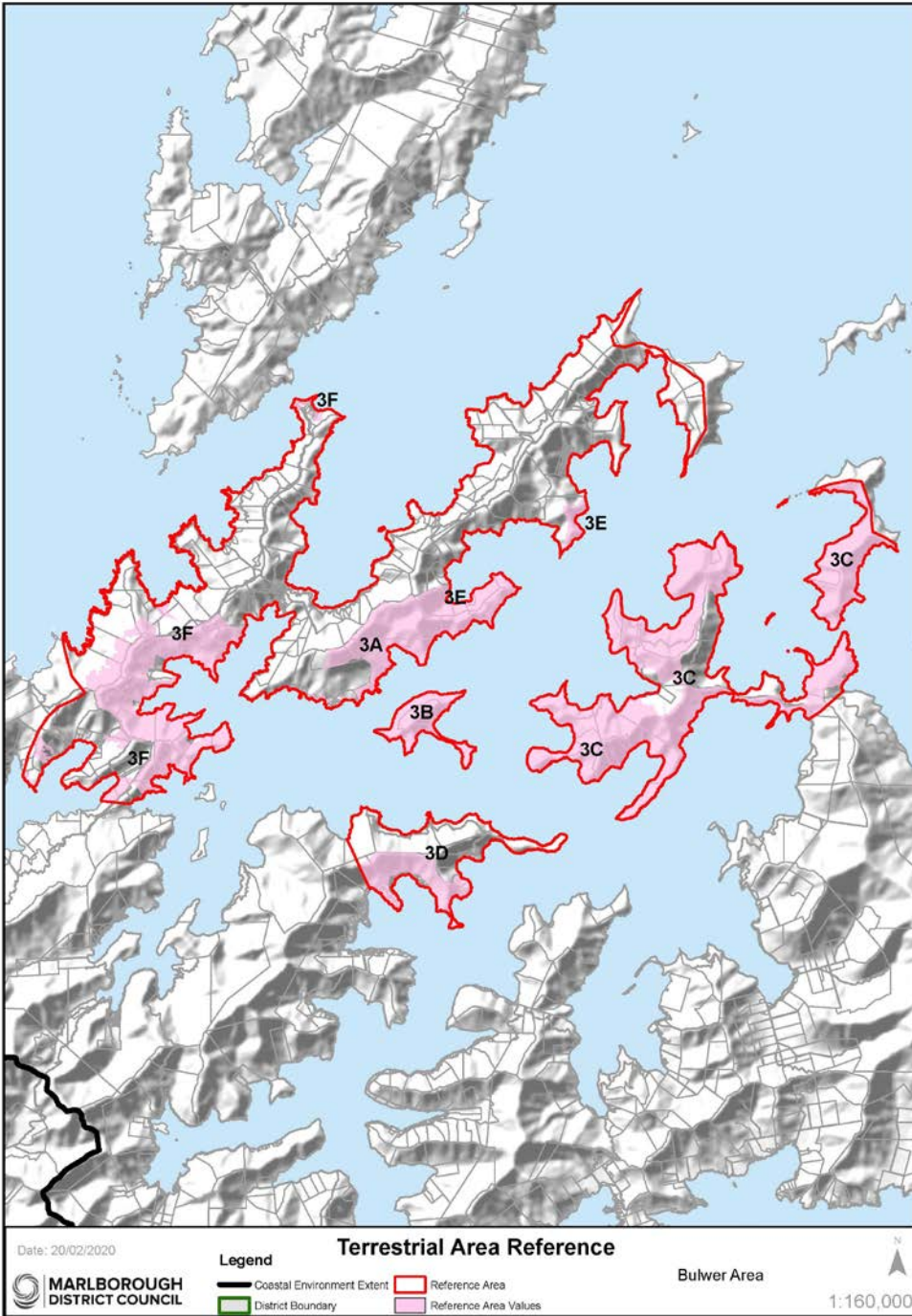
Coastal Terrestrial Area 2: Cook Strait



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comr and noted modificati
2A	<p>Islands of Cook Strait (including Stephens Island; Rangitoto Islands; Nga Kiore (Jag Rocks); Trio Islands (Kuru Pongi); Chetwode Islands; Forsyth Island; Sentinel Rock; Titi Island; White Rocks; Long Island; Kokomohua Islands; The Twins; Motungarara Island; The Brothers)</p>	<p>Island communities are nationally important, with distinct and rare biotic assemblages, which are vulnerable to disturbance and loss and difficult to recover. These are vital habitats for threatened species due to their lack of introduced predators <u>and holds very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</u></p> <p>Shrublands, herbfields and tussockland communities are nationally important habitats as they are highly distinctive and endemic to Cook Strait.</p> <p>The Area also supports a nationally high concentration of rare, relictual and endemic fauna, which is vulnerable to predation and/or collection.</p> <p>The islands and outer peninsulas hold very high experiential values—attributes due to the remote, rugged and expansive seascape vistas. The weathered sea-cliffs and hardy vegetation tilted from the wind are characteristic of their exposed maritime position.</p> <p>Remoteness values— amplified through natural darkness of the night sky.</p> <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC3, ONC4, ONC 11 and ONC5 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p><u>A lighthouse is located on The Brothers northernmost island. A lighthouse, a small cluster of buildings and a track are located on the northern part of Stephens Island.</u></p>
2B	<p>Cape Lambert and Cape Jackson</p>	<p>Exceptional biodiversity at Cape Lambert. Threatened plants, remnant forest and regenerating native vegetation at Cape Jackson <u>with both Capes holding very high levels of abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</u></p> <p><u>Shrublands, herbfields and tussockland communities are nationally important habitats as they are highly distinctive and endemic to Cook Strait.</u></p> <p><u>The islands and outer peninsulas hold very high experiential values—attributes due to the remote, rugged and expansive seascape vistas. The weathered sea-cliffs and hardy vegetation tilted from the wind are characteristic of their exposed maritime position.</u></p> <p><u>Remoteness values— amplified through natural darkness of the night sky.</u></p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay</u></p>	<p><u>A lighthouse is located off Cape Jackson. A small track (an extension to the Queen Charlotte Track) extends along the Cape Jackson peninsula. A small group of buildings and a powerline are located within Anakakata Bay.</u></p>

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comr and noted modificati
		<p>applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC9 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	
2C	<p>Western Cook Strait, Te Whanganui/Port Underwood to Tory Channel/Kura Te Au cliffs (Robertson Point to West Head)</p>	<p>Intricate bluff system between Robertson Point (Te Whanganui/Port Underwood) and Tory Channel/Kura Te Au hold very high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Regionally important geological features including the Oraumoa/Fighting Bay schist sea cliffs.</p> <p>The weathered sea-cliffs and hardy vegetation tilted from the wind are characteristic of their exposed maritime position and hold very high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Remoteness values—amplified through natural darkness of the night sky.</p>	<p>Much of the upper slopes beyond the bluffs are commercial forestry.</p>
2D	<p>Western Cook Strait, Arapawa Arapaoa Island (East Head to Cape Koamaru and onto Cooper Point)</p>	<p>Towering cliffs and native vegetation sequences of the Cook Strait narrows. Exceptional natural biodiversity holding very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</p> <p>The eastern flanks of Arapawa Arapaoa Island support some of the best remaining examples of Cook Strait mixed broadleaved forests and are nationally important, especially as possum-free environments holding very high biotic and abiotic values characteristics.</p> <p>High levels of natural character are located where there are greater levels of modification to the biotic aspects of natural character, notably at East Head and the slopes from Cape Koamaru to Cooper Point.</p> <p>The weathered sea-cliffs and hardy vegetation tilted from the wind are characteristic of their exposed maritime position.</p> <p>Remoteness values—amplified through natural darkness of the night sky.</p> <p>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC5 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	<p>Areas of pasture close to East Head and regenerating slopes from Cape Koamaru to Cooper Point are included within the high natural character rating.</p>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 3: Bulwer

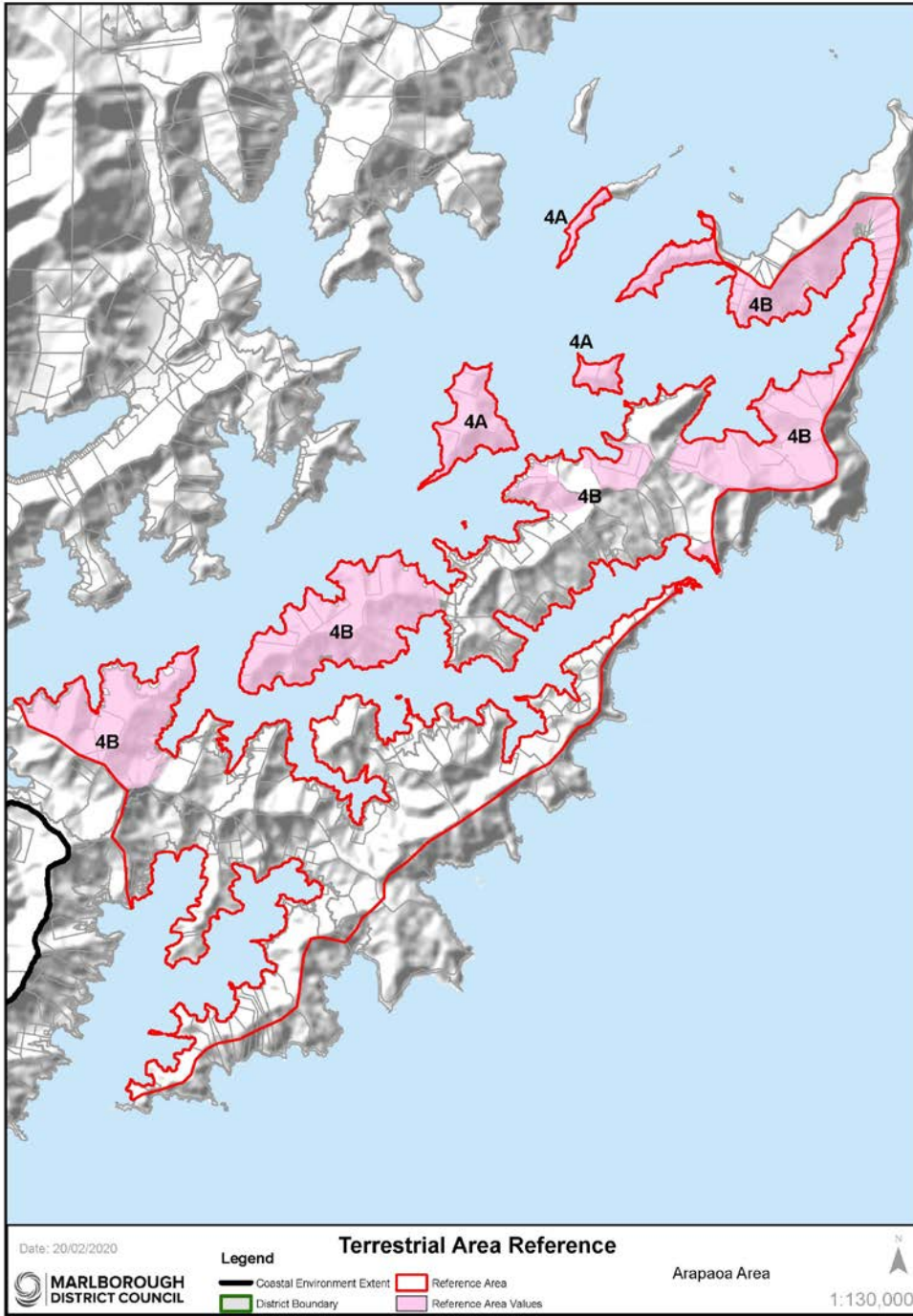


Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
3A	Land to west of Waitata Reach <u>Eastern facing slopes extending from Reef Point Treble Tree to Bucklands Bay</u>	<p>Whilst some land has been cleared for pasture, there are limited structures on the land, especially around northern Port Ligar and land west of Waitata Reach.</p> <p><u>Advancing regenerating headlands and embayments holding very high biotic and abiotic values characteristics extending from ridge to foreshore throughout much of this area</u> with noticeable lack of modification.</p> <p>Of the remaining Much of the indigenous forest <u>holding very high natural character values characteristics</u> within the Area, much appears on more elevated slopes, <u>such as on</u> (Mt. Shewell, Mt. Drew, Bobo Peak, Okuri Peak), however a but with substantial tracts <u>appears</u> at lower coastal altitudes at, especially east and south aspects (Apuau Channel, Fitzroy Bay).</p> <p>Very High perceived naturalness. values</p> <p><u>Advancing regeneration of vegetation on lower slopes east of Picnic Bay and east of Woodlands.</u></p>	<p>Many bays contain houses, jetties and wharves</p> <p><u>Modifications within this area include:</u> Occasional area of wilding pines present, Tui Nature Lodge structures and small amount of tracking. No foreshore structures <u>apart two from mussel farms at Treble Tree and two mooring buoys (one at Woodlands Bay and one at Bucklands Bay)</u></p>
3B	Maud Island	<p>Maud Island is distinctive, rare and nationally important due to its predator-free status and nationally threatened fauna.</p> <p><u>Advanced areas of revegetation throughout the island.</u></p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC7 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p><u>Small areas of pasture and forestry, a jetty, cluster of small buildings, a gun emplacement and tracks.</u></p>
3C	Eastern Waitata Reach (Pohuenui), <u>western and southern slopes of isthmus of northern Beatrix Bay</u> and land south of Allen Strait	<p>Relatively low levels of modification and extensive areas of regenerating bush <u>in amongst areas of grazing</u>, especially on Forsyth Island.</p> <p>Largely-intact podocarp-broadleaved forest at Kauauroa Bay <u>holding very high natural character values characteristics.</u></p> <p><u>Very High natural character values characteristics associated with Bird Island and Duffers Reach rock stacks due to undisturbed presence of habitats.</u></p> <p><u>High perceived naturalness.</u></p> <p>values</p>	<p>Also contains low intensity grazed pastoral land <u>and associated tracks and post and wire fencing.</u></p> <p><u>Includes tracks and powerlines along northern Beatrix Bay and at Allen Strait and Southern Forsyth Island.</u></p>
3D	North West Bay	<p>Indigenous forested peninsula at Stafford Point <u>with advanced regenerating vegetation on the upper steep and mid slopes of Miro Bay holds very high natural character</u></p>	<p>Modification to the immediate north</p> <p><u>Modification to lower slopes of</u> te</p>

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
		values characteristics . <u>High perceived naturalness values characteristics due to lack of structures and regenerating vegetation evident around mid and upper slopes of Miro Bay, within northern North West Bay.</u>	Miro Bay and Wilson Bay include: numerous jetties, boatsheds, private residences, powerlines and tracks
3E	Land to west of Waitata Reach White Horse Rock, Hamilton Cove, Yellow Cliffs	Whilst some land has been cleared for pasture, there are limited structures on the land, especially around northern Port Ligar and land west of Waitata Reach, <u>including White Horse Rock, Yellow Cliffs and Hamilton Cove.</u> <u>Advancing regenerating headlands and embayments extending from ridge to foreshore around Hamilton Cove and White Horse Rock.</u> <u>Very high abiotic and biotic natural character values-characteristics at Yellow Cliffs due to lack of modification.</u> Of the remaining indigenous forests within the Area, much appears on more elevated slopes (Mt. Showell, Mt. Drew, Bobs Peak, Okuri Peak), but with substantial tracts at lower coastal altitudes, especially east and south aspects (Apuau Channel, Fitzroy Bay). <u>Very High perceived naturalness values experienced throughout.</u>	Many bays contain houses, jetties and wharves <u>Modifications within Waihinau Bay and Waitata Bay limit extent of mapping to those identified. Modifications within these mapped areas are restricted to several jetties, a small number of private residences, powerlines and tracks. Where aquaculture is present, this has limited the extent of mapping to the terrestrial area only.</u>
3F	Land to west of Waitata Reach Fitzroy Bay Area, Te Aumiti/French Pass, Okuri Bay, and land at the head of Squally Cove	Whilst some land has been cleared for pasture, there are limited structures on <u>within the mapped area</u> , land, especially around northern Port Ligar and land west of Waitata Reach. <u>Advancing regenerating headlands, slopes and embayments extending from ridge to foreshore and holding very high levels of natural character, noticeably from Bobs Peak and Okuri Peak with substantial tracts at lower coastal altitudes around northern Hallam Cove, Garne Bay, Savill Bay, northern Elaine Bay and southern Okuri Bay.</u> <u>Smaller 'pockets' of coastal vegetation retaining high levels of natural character are also present around the Te Aumiti/French Pass settlement, parts of the western slopes of Wairangi Bay and the eastern slopes of Whakakitenga Bay.</u> Of the remaining indigenous forests within the Area, much appears on more elevated slopes (Mt. Showell, Mt. Drew, Bobs Peak, Okuri	Many bays contain houses, jetties and wharves <u>Modifications within these mapped areas are restricted to one jetty in Savill Bay, several private residences in Canoe Bay, Garne Bay, small tracks extending from the Te Aumiti/French Pass Rd into Canoe Bay, Savill Bay and Garne Bay. Agriculture and forestry have restricted mapping to parts of Hallam Cove and Savill Bay. Aquaculture has limited the</u>

Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
		<p>Peak), but with substantial tracts at lower coastal altitudes, especially east and south aspects (Apuau Channel, Fitzroy Bay).</p> <p>Very High perceived naturalness values <u>around the slopes extending from ridge to shore at northern Hallam Cove, Garne Bay, Savill Bay, northern Elaine Bay and southern Okuri Bay.</u></p>	<p><u>extent of mapping in Hallam Cove, Canoe Bay and around Camel Point to Elaine Bay</u></p>

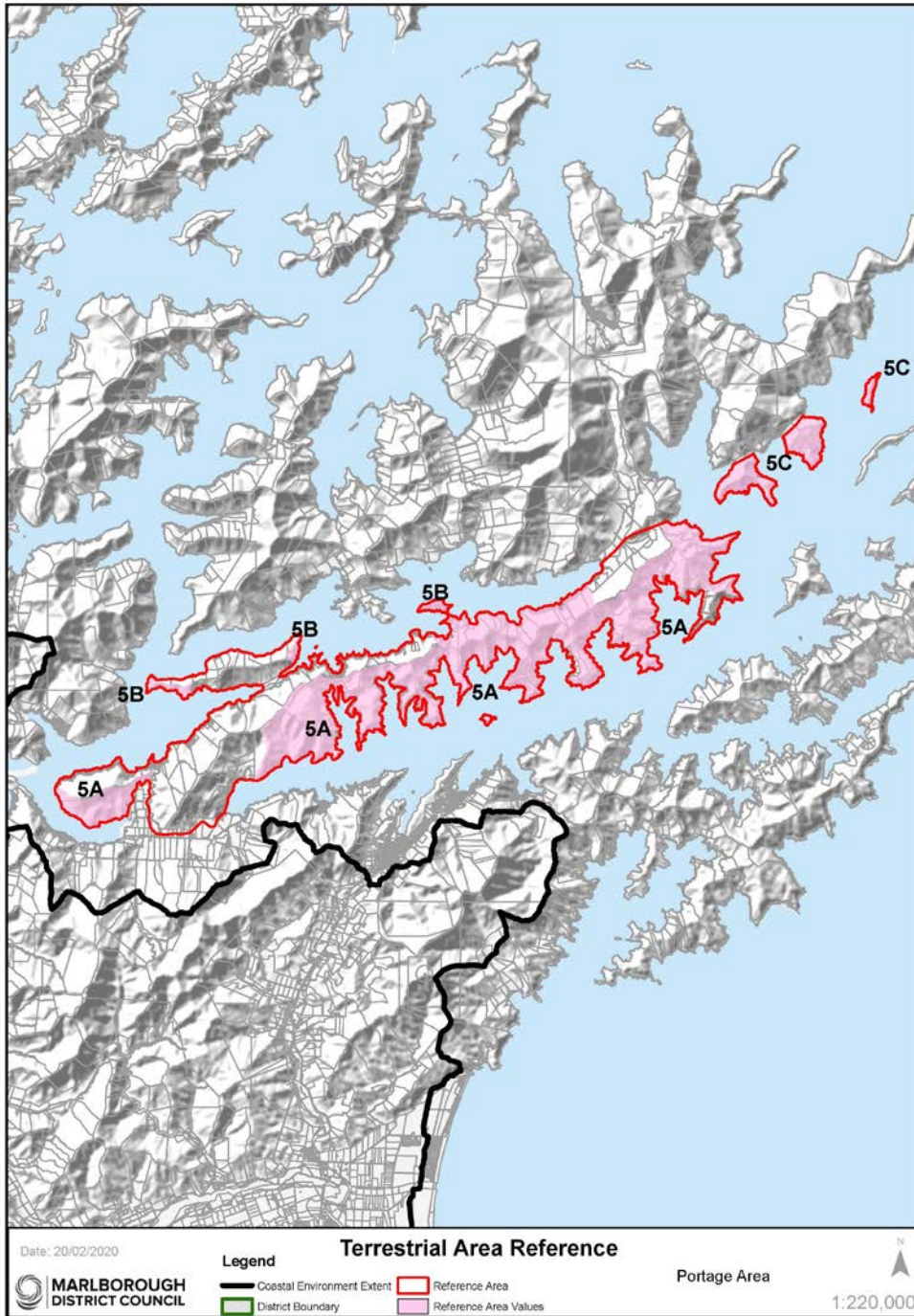
Coastal Terrestrial Area 4: ~~Arapawa~~ Arapaoa



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
4A	Blumine, Matapara /Pickersgill and Long Islands	<p>The Long Island gravel cusped foreland is considered a regionally important landform feature.</p> <p>Island refuges support communities with an absence of major introduced mammals and are regionally and nationally important. These islands are also important for their uninterrupted natural sequences from ridge top to sea floor, and relatively intact coastal communities. All islands hold very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</p> <p>Very high perceived naturalness values associated with each island.</p> <p>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC11 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	
4B	Remaining areas of Arapawa Arapaoa, including Cooper Point/ Clark Point peninsulas, slopes within East Bay (Clark Point to Onauku and Otanerau Bays), slopes above Wharehunga Bay, northern slopes of Te Ipapakere Bay, the entire Kaitapeha peninsula and the headland and slopes associated with Kahikatea.	<p>Regenerating slopes and peninsulas of Cooper Point and Clark Point as well as the northern bays of East Bay (Clark Point to Ruapara Bay) holding high abiotic and biotic values characteristics due to lack of modification.</p> <p>Extensive areas of regenerating bush, holding very high levels of natural character around the west facing slopes of Onauku Bay and north facing slopes of Otanerau Bay, in East Bay.</p> <p>Extensive area of indigenous forest at Wharehunga Bay and on the upper slopes of Kahikatea extending towards Curious Cove. Both areas hold very high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Regenerating slopes above Te Ipapakere Bay holding high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Regenerating scrub associated with the Kaitapeha peninsula and mid and lower slopes of Kahikatea, holding high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Experiential values attributes are high along parts of Queen Charlotte /Tōtaranui Sound, the Kaitapeha peninsula, parts of northern Arapawa Arapaoa Island, including East Bay and western parts of Tory Channel/Kura Te Au due to the numerous indented bays holding limited</p>	<p>Two structures in Ngakuta Bay. Numerous buildings, two jetties and areas of cleared land at Umukuri and Ruapara Bays.</p> <p>Jetty within Wharehunga Bay.</p> <p>Some small foreshore structures in Te Ipapakere Bay.</p> <p>Tracks, powerline, jetties and buildings associated with Kaitapeha peninsula and the lower slopes and bays of Kahikatea.</p> <p>Occasional house and pastoral land included within rating.</p>

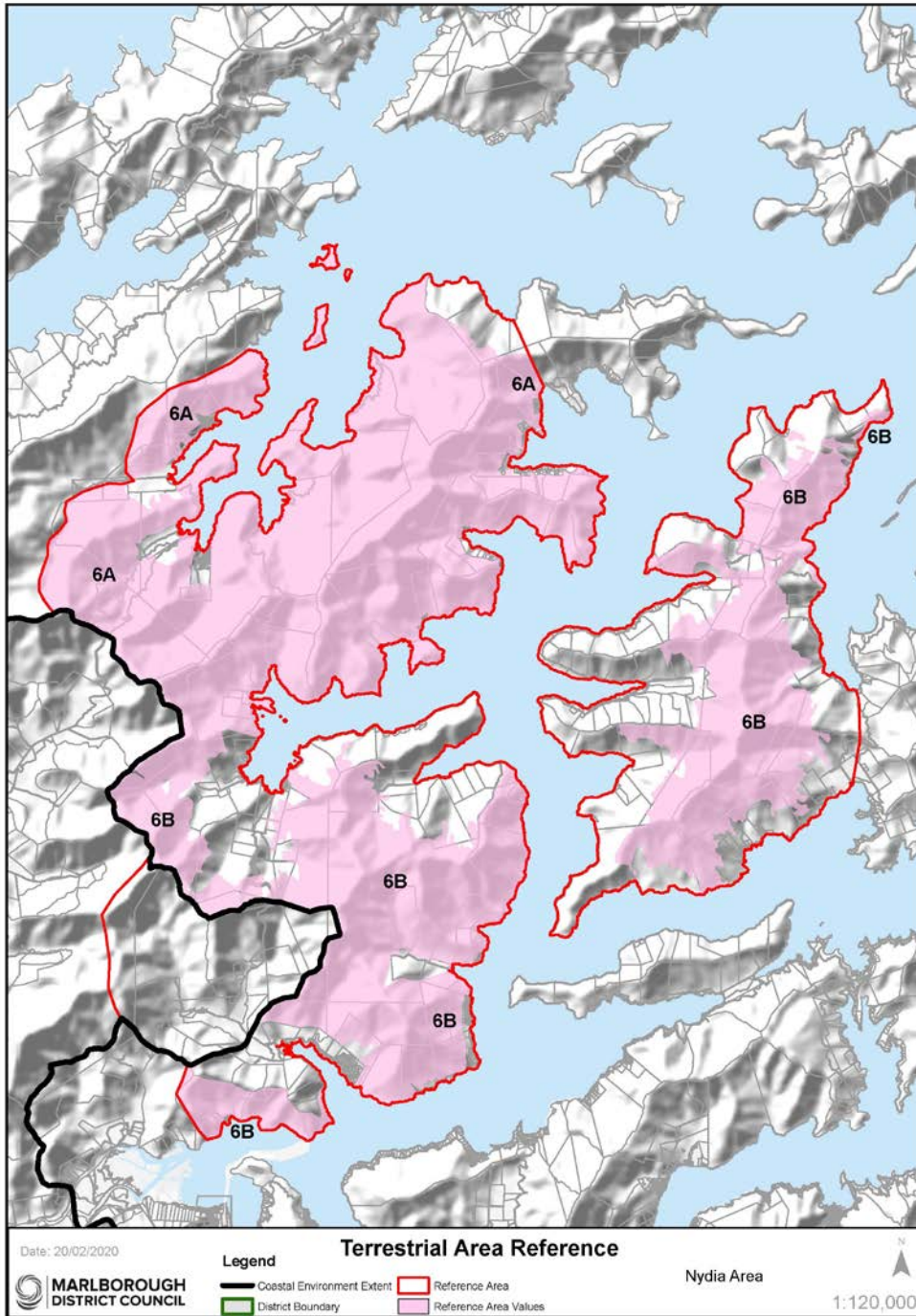
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
		modification. An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC5 and accompanying Maps for further information.	

Coastal Terrestrial Area 5: Portage



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
5A	<u>Southern faces of Mt. Cawte and Onahau and slopes surrounding the following bays: Onahau Bay; Lochmara Bay; Torea Bay (Torea Moua); Kaipikiriki Bay; Kumutoto Bay; Blackwood Bay (or Tahuahua Bay); Ruakaka Bay and Bay of Many Coves (Miritu Bay – excluding Snake Point peninsula). Also includes Allports Island.</u> Southern Queen Charlotte Sound	<p>Tracts of primary coastal forest <u>from ridge to foreshore</u> (e.g., Kumutoto Bay and south slopes of Mt. Cawte and Onahau) found in this area are regionally important and hold very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</p> <p>Most of the remainder of <u>the upper and mid slopes</u> land is clad in regenerating native forests, <u>with limited modification</u> holding <u>high levels of natural character</u>.</p> <p>South-facing biotic communities are generally more intact (greater cover, less vulnerable to past and ongoing disturbance) than north-facing communities.</p> <p>Areas of high experiential values <u>attributes</u> along both <u>the intended bays of northern Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> and Kenepuru Sound</p>	<p>Areas of residential land <u>and clusters of other foreshore structures</u> (jetties, wharves etc) adjacent to shoreline excluded from rating.</p>
5B	<u>Kenepuru Sound, including parts of the Putanui Point peninsula and Kaiaho Point peninsula</u>	<p><u>Regenerating slopes of Putanui Point peninsula, around Schnapper Point and on the Kaiaho Point peninsula hold high levels of natural character due to lack of modification.</u></p> <p><u>Areas of high experiential</u> values <u>attributes.</u></p>	<p><u>Small tracks evident at Putanui Point peninsula and south of Schnapper Point.</u></p> <p><u>Several buildings located along the lower slopes of Kaiaho Point.</u></p>
5C	Northern Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui Eastern Tawa Bay, Marine Head to Scott Point, Resolution Bay, southern Meretoto/Ship Cove and Motuara Island</u>	<p>There is good primary forest at the eastern end of the Coastal Terrestrial Area. Remaining areas of coastal forest are well-represented on headlands in Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui.</p> <p>Motuara Island is nationally important as an island refuge for “marooning” nationally threatened species.</p> <p>Primary podocarp-broadleaf forest between <u>Meretoto/Ship Cove</u> and Resolution Bay is distinctive and regionally outstanding, displaying intact natural sequences from ridge top to sea floor.</p> <p>Very high experiential values <u>attributes</u> around Resolution Bay.</p> <p><u>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC10 and ONC11 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p><u>Occasional building and jetty located on southern foreshore of Resolution Bay.</u></p> <p><u>Jetty and track on Motuana Island.</u></p> <p>Refer to Coastal Terrestrial Area 8: Stokes for more on northern Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui.</p>

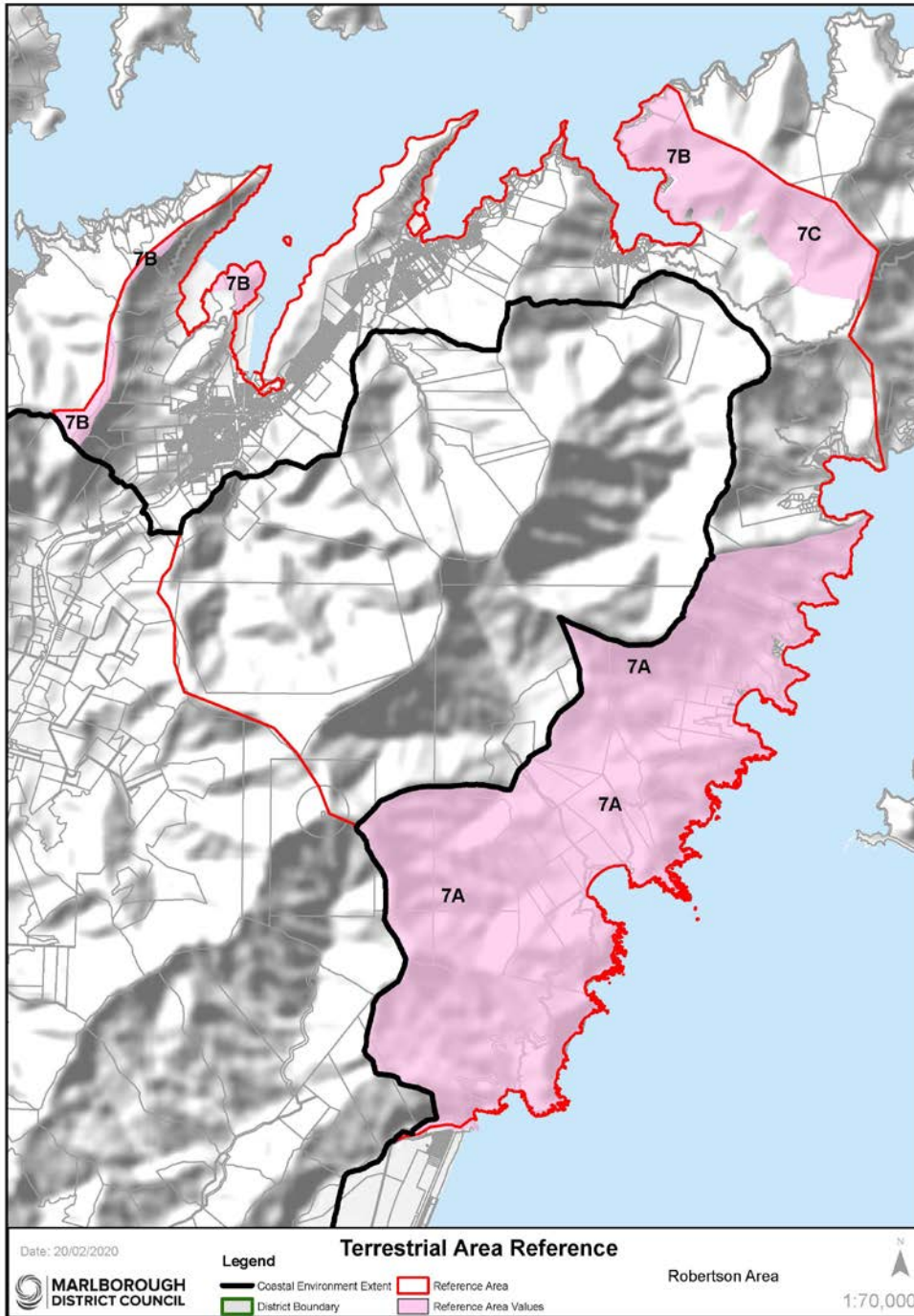
Coastal Terrestrial Area 6: Nydia



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
6A	<p>Tennyson Inlet and <u>northern slopes of Nydia Bay area (to Opouri Saddle), including Tarakaipa Island, Tawhitinui Island and surrounding small islands and rocks;</u></p>	<p>Original forests on lower altitude hillslopes and toeslopes, and coastal forests are largely intact in Tennyson Inlet, and Nydia Bay to Fairy Bay <u>all holding very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</u></p> <p>Small areas of alluvial forests and beach communities are still intact in Tennyson Inlet and Nydia Bay and contribute significantly to the biodiversity <u>and very high levels of natural character of to</u> the area.</p> <p>Tennyson Inlet and Nydia Bay supports some of the largest tracts of lowland and coastal forests in Marlborough. These are largely intact altitudinal sequences of primary forest, extending from ridgetops to seafloor and are therefore nationally important.</p> <p>There are nationally threatened plants on the Tennyson Inlet islands.</p> <p>Tennyson Inlet and parts of Nydia Bay retain extremely <u>very</u> high experiential values <u>attributes</u>, due mainly to its unmodified indigenous vegetation cover that extends from the shore line to the ridges and peaks that contain the inlet.</p> <p><u>Some areas of high natural character are located within the very high levels of natural character. Those areas of high natural character are due to concentrations modifications associated with roads, tracks, buildings, powerlines, plantation forestry and grazed land. These are restricted to the western and northern slopes of Tuna Bay and Penzance Bay and the mid and upper slopes of North West Bay.</u></p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC8 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>Some modification around Tuna Bay, Penzance Bay and North West Bay restricts these areas to High Natural Character.</p> <p><u>Modification to Fairy Bay is limited and restricted to several jetties and a small number of houses. Modifications to North West Bay include: numerous jetties, boatsheds, private residences, powerlines and tracks.</u></p> <p><u>Greater levels of modification at Tuna Bay, Harvey Bay and Duncan Bay are not included within the mapping.</u></p>
6B	<p>Southern and eastern parts</p> <p><u>Opouri Saddle southwards to Kaiuma Point and Hikapu Reach; and the land associated with eastern Pelorus Sound/Pelorus Sound/Te</u></p>	<p><u>Continuation of the upland coastal forests from northern Nydia Bay from Opouri Saddle to Kaiuma Bay holding very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</u></p> <p>Extensive upland forest <u>holding very high levels of natural character from</u> the shores of northern Yncyca Bay to the upper slopes of the ridges and peaks extending south. although</p> <p><u>Some regenerating of indigenous vegetation to lower slopes around Kaiuma Bay and Hikapu Reach.</u></p>	<p>More modified parts of the lower slopes and foreshore excluded from mapping. <u>Those areas included within the high natural character areas include Kaiuma Bay Road, power lines, tracks, occasional buildings and occasional foreshore structures</u></p>

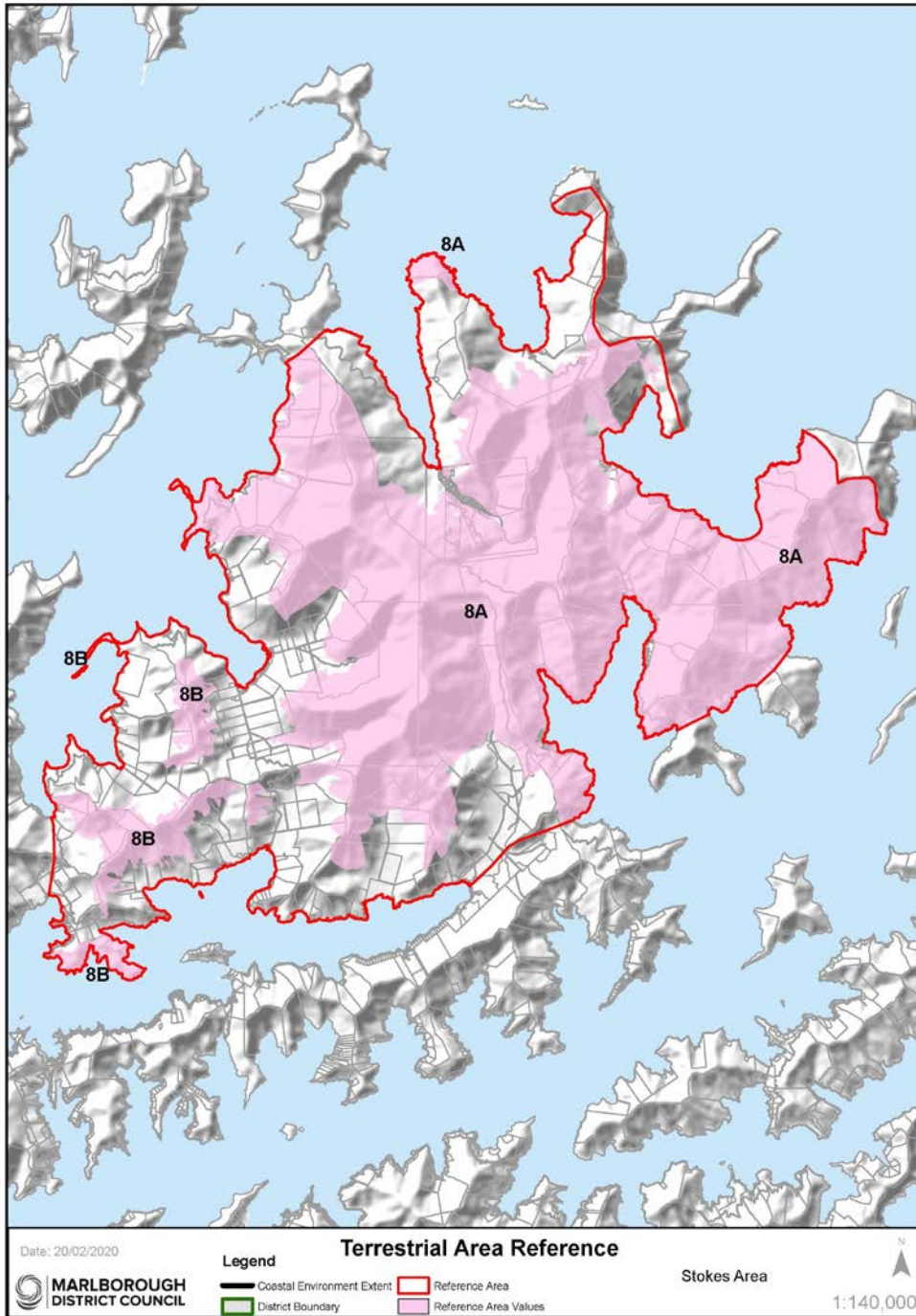
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
	Hoire (extending from Marys Bay to the slopes above Double Bay)	High experiential values attributes .	(i.e. jetties) .

Coastal Terrestrial Area 7: Robertson



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
7A	<u>Lower slopes of Te Whanganui/Port Underwood area, from Rarangi/ Pukatea/ Whites Bay to Willawa Point.</u>	<u>Regenerating slopes holding high abiotic and biotic values</u> characteristics. Numerous indented bays in Te Whanganui/Port Underwood from Rarangi/ Pukatea/Whites Bay to Willawa Point/Oyster Bay hold high experiential values.	Most modification occurs closest to the shoreline.
7B	Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui areas, including east facing upper slopes of Te Tara-o-Te-Marama (Mt. Freeth); Kaipupu Point and northern slopes of Whatamango Bay.</u>	<u>Regenerating slopes and headlands holding high levels of natural character.</u> Forested headland of Kaipupu Point, now managed as a "mainland island" <u>High experiential values</u> attributes.	<u>Foreshore structure on Kaipupu Point, a power line, and a small group of buildings near Tuna Point on the northern flanks of Whatamango Bay.</u>
7C	Upper <u>east-facing slopes</u> parts of Tokomaru/Mt Robertson and <u>south-facing slopes of Kahikatea</u>	Upland indigenous forest tracts provide vital habitat for nationally threatened species <u>and retain very high levels of natural character.</u> Very high perceived naturalness.	<u>Includes the Tokomaru/Mt. Robertson tracks.</u> Some exotic forestry occupies the lowlands <u>(and are excluded from the very high mapping).</u>

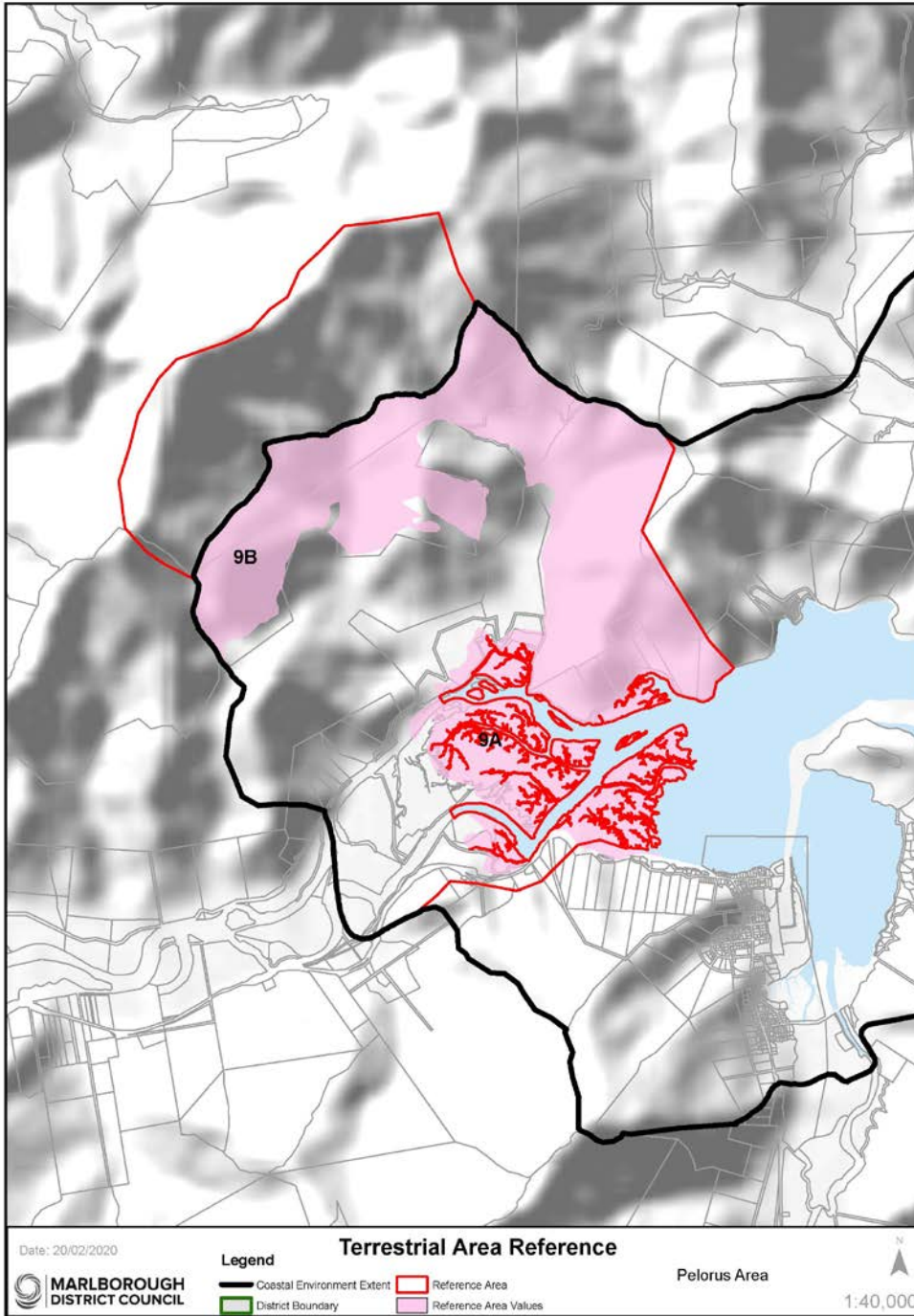
Coastal Terrestrial Area 8: Stokes



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key <u>Characteristics</u> <u>Values</u>	Additional Comments and noted modifications
8A	Mt. Stokes massif, extending from Port Gore in the north, to Endeavour Inlet in the east, to the slopes above Ohauparuru Bay (Kenepuru Sound) in the south and the slopes above Clova Bay and Beatrix Bay in the west.	<p>Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of the Stokes massif and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Sounds. It is the largest and highest forest tract in the Marlborough Sounds, and includes largely-intact shore-to-tops sequences. The area also straddles the inner and outer Sounds, where extreme weather can also play an important aspect in the Area's experiential <u>values</u> <u>attributes</u>.</p> <p>Unique sub-alpine rockland vegetation [i.e. <i>Celmisia macmahonii</i> var. <i>macmahonii</i> only occurs here, on bluffs].</p> <p>More settled areas of the lower slopes of inner Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore retain high levels of natural character due to regenerating bush and limited modification.</p> <p>The mid and lower slopes of Mt. Kiwi (eastern Beatrix Bay from Waimaru Bay to north-eastern Beatrix Bay) retain higher levels of modification (tracks, powerlines, pockets of grazing and regenerating bush) and hold high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Regenerating bush on headland of Tawaroa Point holds high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Western slopes of outer Endeavour Inlet hold high levels of natural character due to regenerating bush and presence of power lines, some jetties, and occasional buildings.</p> <p>Limited modification and indigenous forest cover along the Queen Charlotte shores of northern and eastern Endeavour Inlet and to Meretoto/Ship Cove.</p> <p>Outstanding Natural Character overlays apply to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC9, ONC10 and ONC12 and accompanying Maps for further information.</p>	Parts of Titirangi Road and Anakoha Road connecting Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore and Guards Bay/Anakoha Bay are included within the rating due to their limited visual and physical presence
8B	Southern extents, including upper slopes between Clova Bay and Crail Bay, the ridge and upper slopes above Mills, Goulter and Waitaria Bays (Kenepuru Sound) and	<p>Original forest covers most of the upper <u>and mid</u> slopes around Bob's Knob and connecting ridgelines and the lowlands around headland south of St. Omer Bay, Golf Reef Bay and Weka Point in Kenepuru Sound. These areas retain very high levels of natural character.</p> <p>Very high experiential natural character values <u>attributes</u>.</p>	<p>Some buildings, a track and power lines on the peninsula south of St. Omer Bay.</p> <p>Commercial forestry and more modified lower slopes limit the extent of very high natural character mapping to the upper slopes between Clova Bay and Crail Bay and the ridge and upper slopes above Mills.</p>

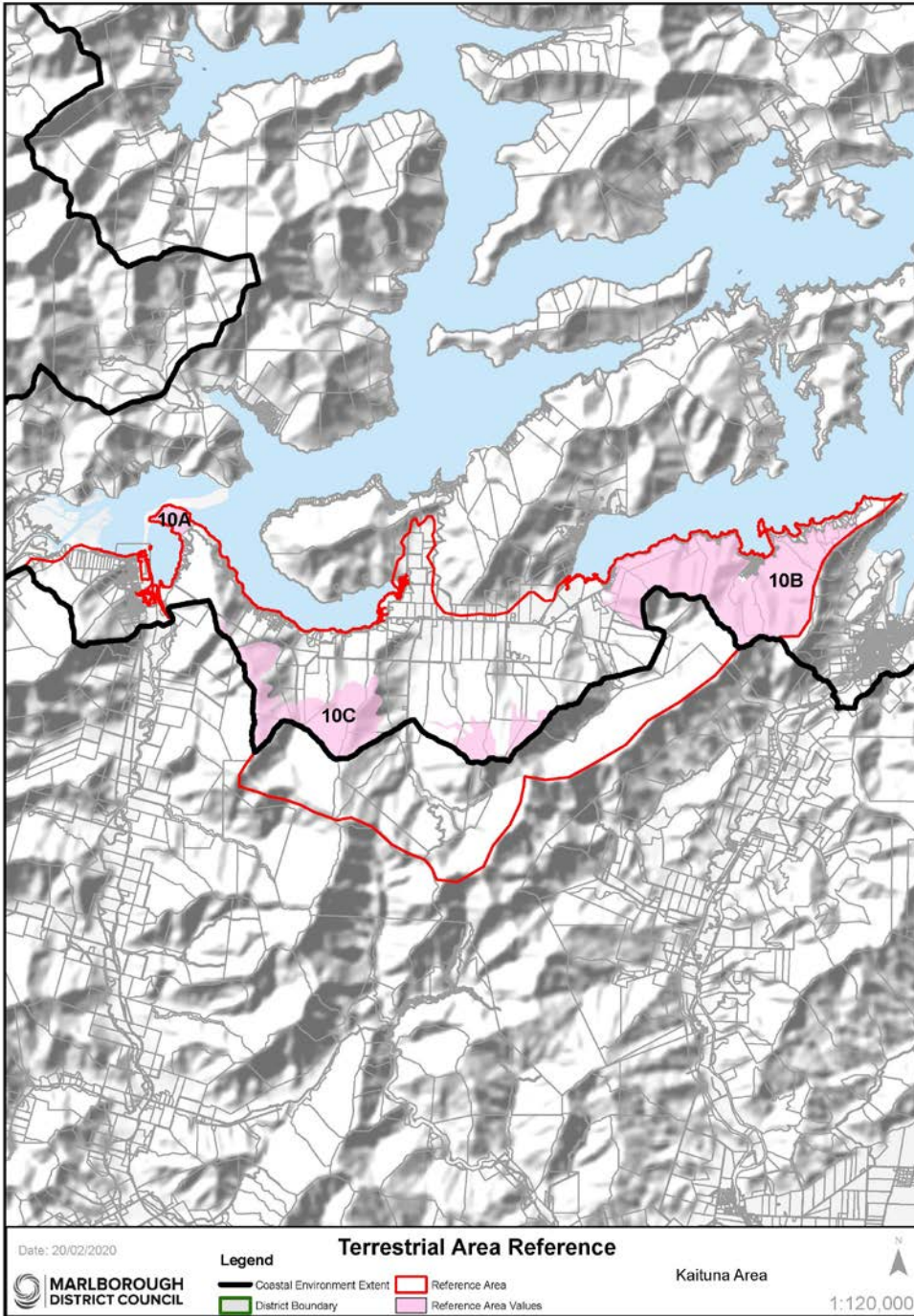
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
	<u>the peninsulas of between St. Omer Bay and Mills Bay.</u>		<u>Goulter and Waitaria Bays (Kenepuru Sound).</u>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 9: Pelorus/Te Hoiere



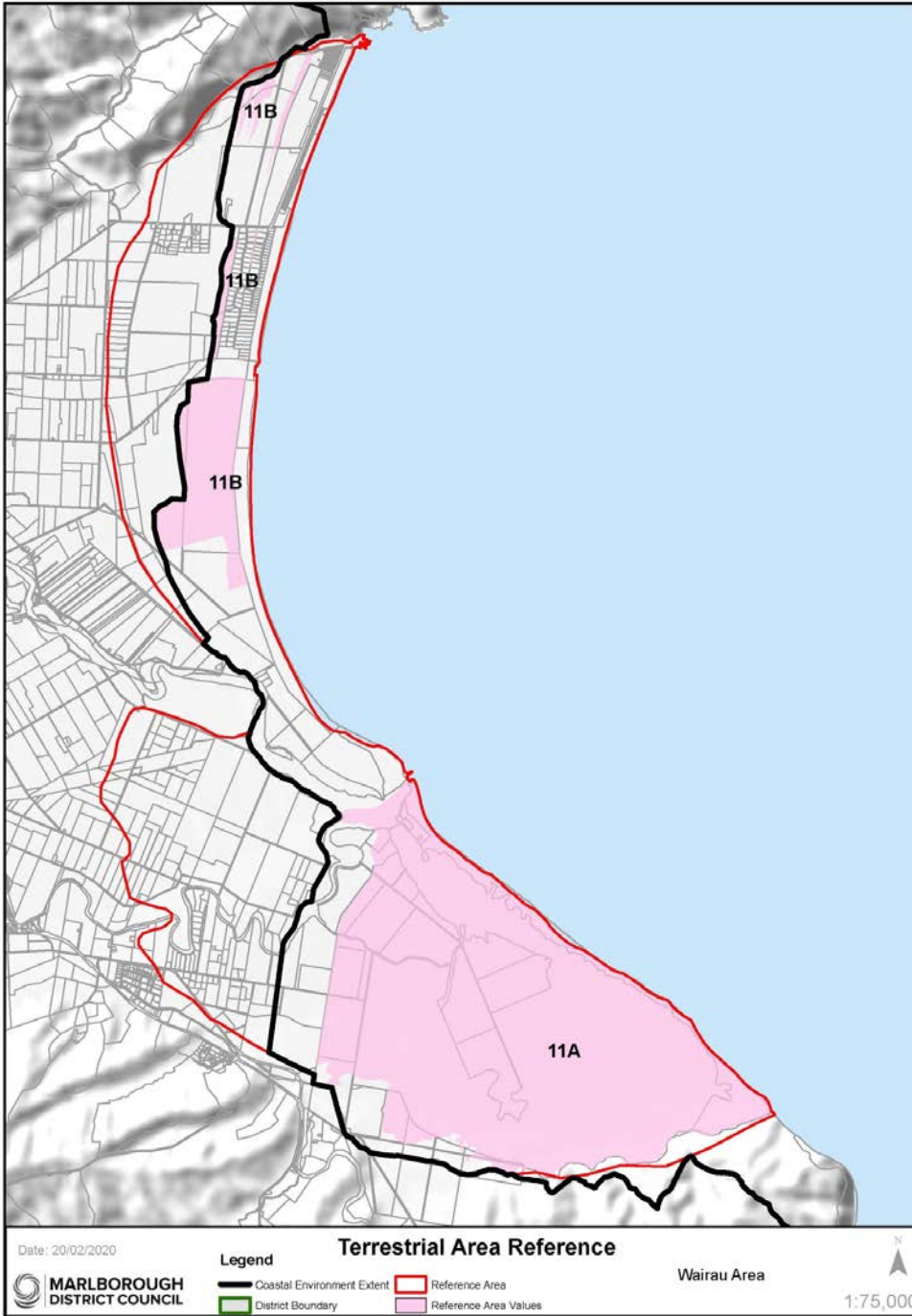
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
9A	Pelorus/Kaituna Estuary	<p>Distinctive remnant alluvial communities, although now reduced to scattered treelands, are regionally important and include fertile podocarp and mixed broadleaf treeland, and semi-deciduous kowhai-ribbonwood-lacebark treelands <u>hold very high abiotic and biotic values characteristics.</u></p> <p>Estuarine and adjoining freshwater wetland communities are extensive, very distinctive, regionally outstanding, and provide important habitats.</p> <p>The estuarine system also has biotic patterns and sequences, dynamics and processes that are largely intact.</p> <p>The intertidal river delta, with its network of small waterways holds very high perceived naturalness values.</p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC13 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p><u>Extent delimited by the more modified paddocks to the west and by alignment of SH6. Small pocket of estuary included between SH6 and Forestry Road.</u></p>
9B	Upper vegetated slopes	<p>The forested <u>mid and upper</u> slopes of Mt. Rutland assist in framing this intimate part of the Sounds, <u>holding high levels of natural character.</u></p> <p>Biotic patterns and sequences, dynamics and process functioning are largely intact at higher altitudes on the hillslopes.</p>	<p>Lower slopes retain commercial forestry. Area delineated by vegetation cover.</p>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 10: Kaituna



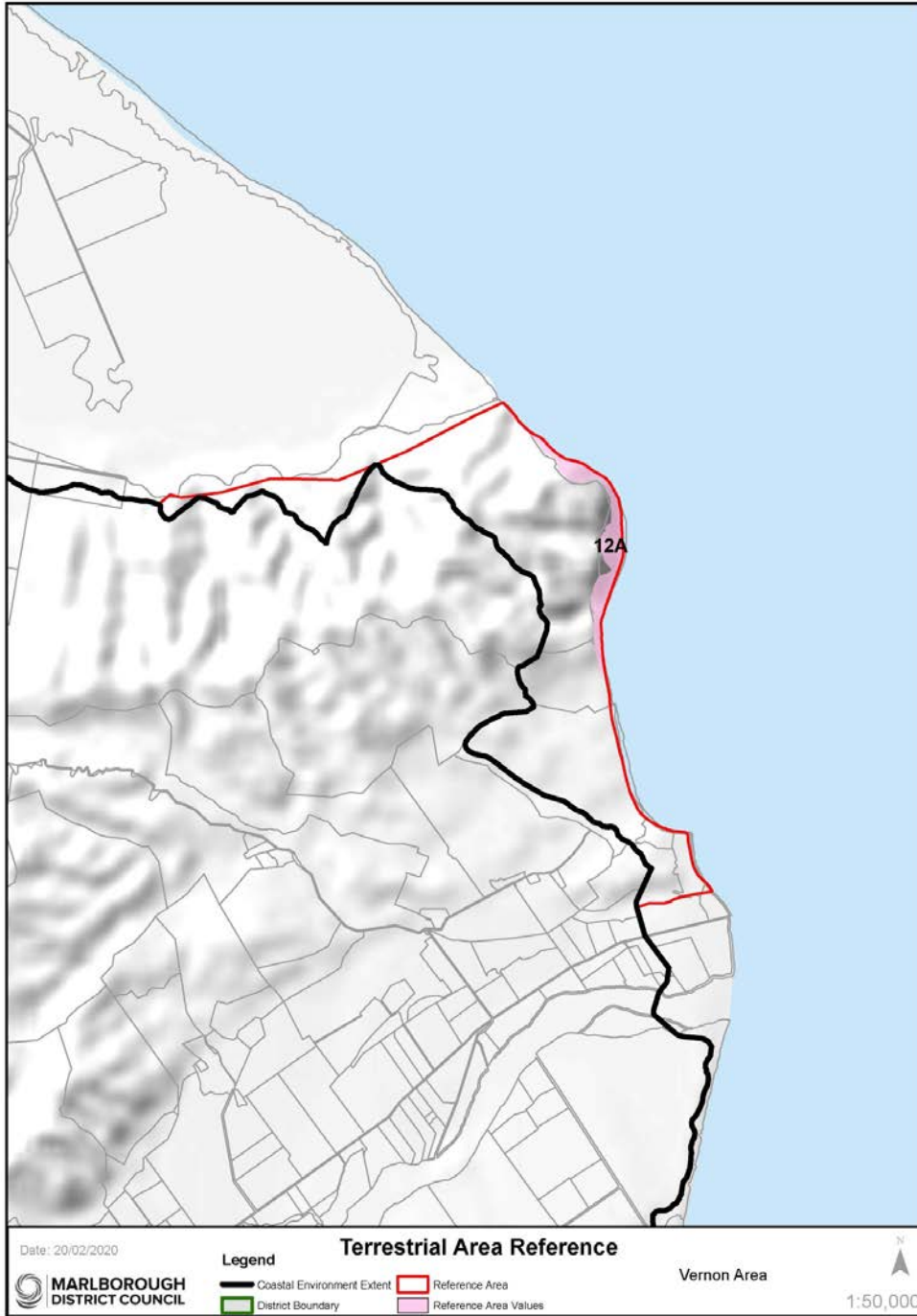
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
10A	Cullen Point <u>headland</u>	Cullen Point is a noted vegetated headland, <u>holding high levels of natural character</u> where views are obtained towards Havelock. High levels of perceived naturalness from the walking track on Cullen Point .	<u>Navigational aids and track around the lower slopes of the Cullen Point headland.</u>
10B	South of Grove Arm	Biotic patterns and sequences <u>on the southern slopes of Grove Arm are strong and hold high levels of natural character.</u> <u>Ridge of Te Tara-o-Te-Marama (Mt. Freeth) holds very high levels of natural character due to mature indigenous bush cover.</u> High levels of perceived naturalness from Queen Charlotte Drive.	Many houses and <u>other modification</u> reduce naturalness near <u>character</u> close to the shore.
10C	Elevated parts of Mt Duncan, <u>Mt. Cullen and Wheadon Creek catchment</u>	Upland indigenous forest tracts provide vital habitat for nationally threatened species, <u>holding very high levels of natural character.</u> Very high perceived naturalness.	Pasture, <u>commercial</u> forestry and scrub dominate lower slopes <u>delimiting the mapped extent.</u>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 11: Wairau



Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
11A	Wairau Lagoons and boulder bank	<p>The river mouth lagoon–estuary, bird's foot delta, and fringing wetlands and islands are some of the country's best examples and provide extensive wildlife habitat.</p> <p>The whole wetland ecosystem is of national importance for wading birds (including migratory species), waterfowl and other wetland birds and is equally outstanding for freshwater and estuarine fauna.</p> <p><u>Te Pokohiwi</u>/Boulder Bank/Wairau Bar is a nationally important landform.</p> <p>Open and expansive nature of the lagoons retains high levels of perceived naturalness.</p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC14 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	<p>The estuary has been modified through historical stop-banking and alterations to river flows.</p> <p>The Blenheim sewage outfall discharges into the mouth of the Wairau River on the outgoing tide.</p>
11B	Rarangi-Wairau Bar beach ridge system	<p>Nationally important landform: a sequence of beach ridges and swales created by tectonic uplift events.</p> <p>Remnant native vegetation: forest, treeland, dry shrubland and wetland.</p> <p><u>Recognised as a significant wetland in the Marlborough District.</u></p>	<p>Areas of housing and land use modifications have eroded the legibility of some of these ridge systems.</p>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 12: Vernon/[Waikārapī](#)



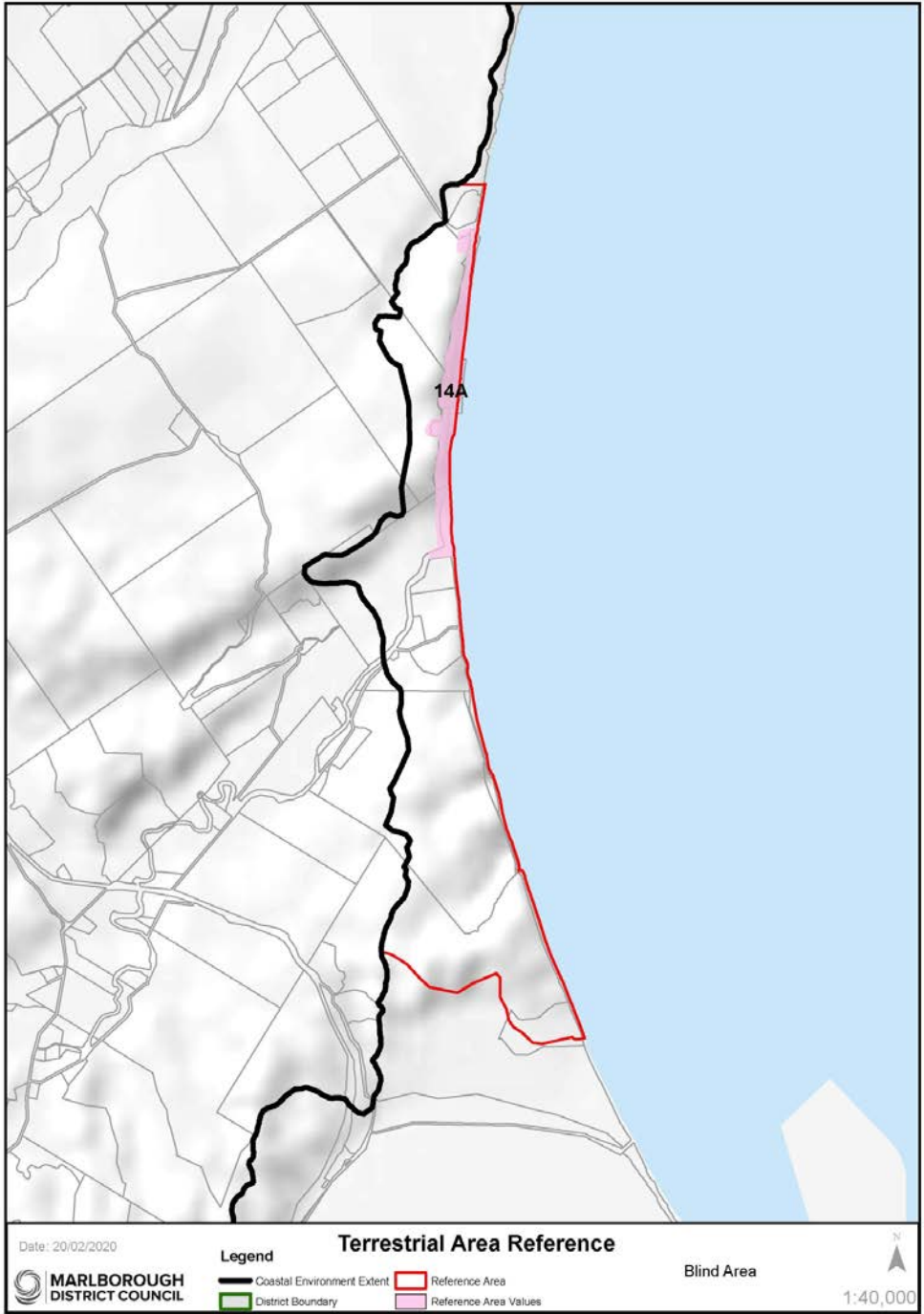
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Values Characteristics	Additional Comments and noted modifications
12A	White Bluffs Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti	<p>The dissected hill country terminates in the regionally significant White Bluff sea cliff overlooking Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay.</p> <p>With the constant erosion on these cliffs, vegetation is scarce, but it proliferates within the slot gorges where reclusive forests of ngaio, mahoe, mapou, akiraho, akeake, kohuhu, five-finger and lancewood are found.</p> <p>The White Bluffs Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti form a visually strategic and striking point along the Marlborough coast, acting as the headland that divides Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay to the north from Clifford Bay to the south. Based on this they are extremely memorable.</p>	Area delimited by cliff faces only.

Coastal Terrestrial Area 13: Awatere



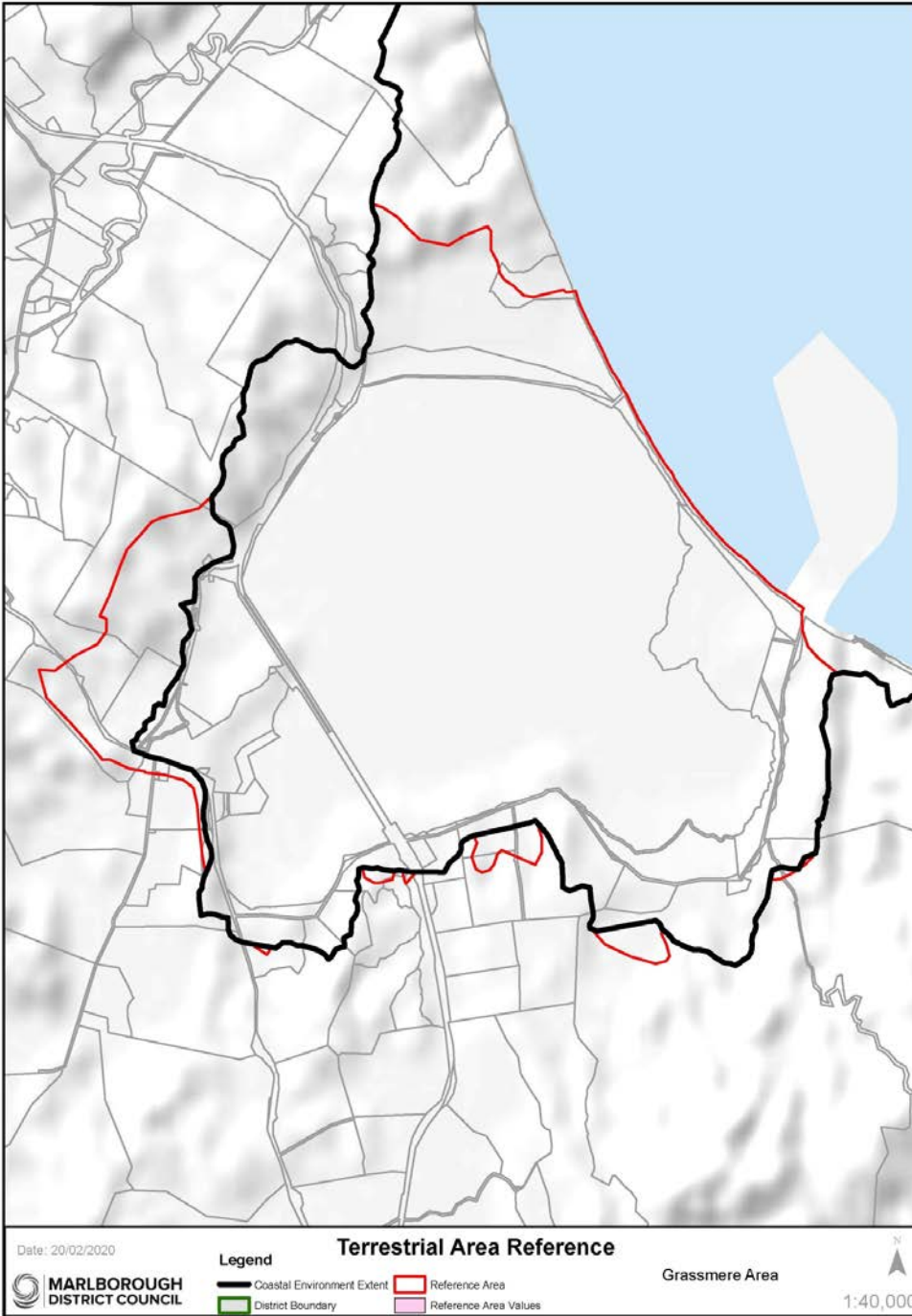
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and noted modifications
13A	Awatere River Mouth	<p>Incised gullies to river mouth containing ngaio, mahoe and harakeke forest.</p> <p>Lower part of river important habitat for freshwater fish (bullies, galaxids, eels and torrentfish).</p>	Contained by river cliffs.

Coastal Terrestrial Area 14: Blind



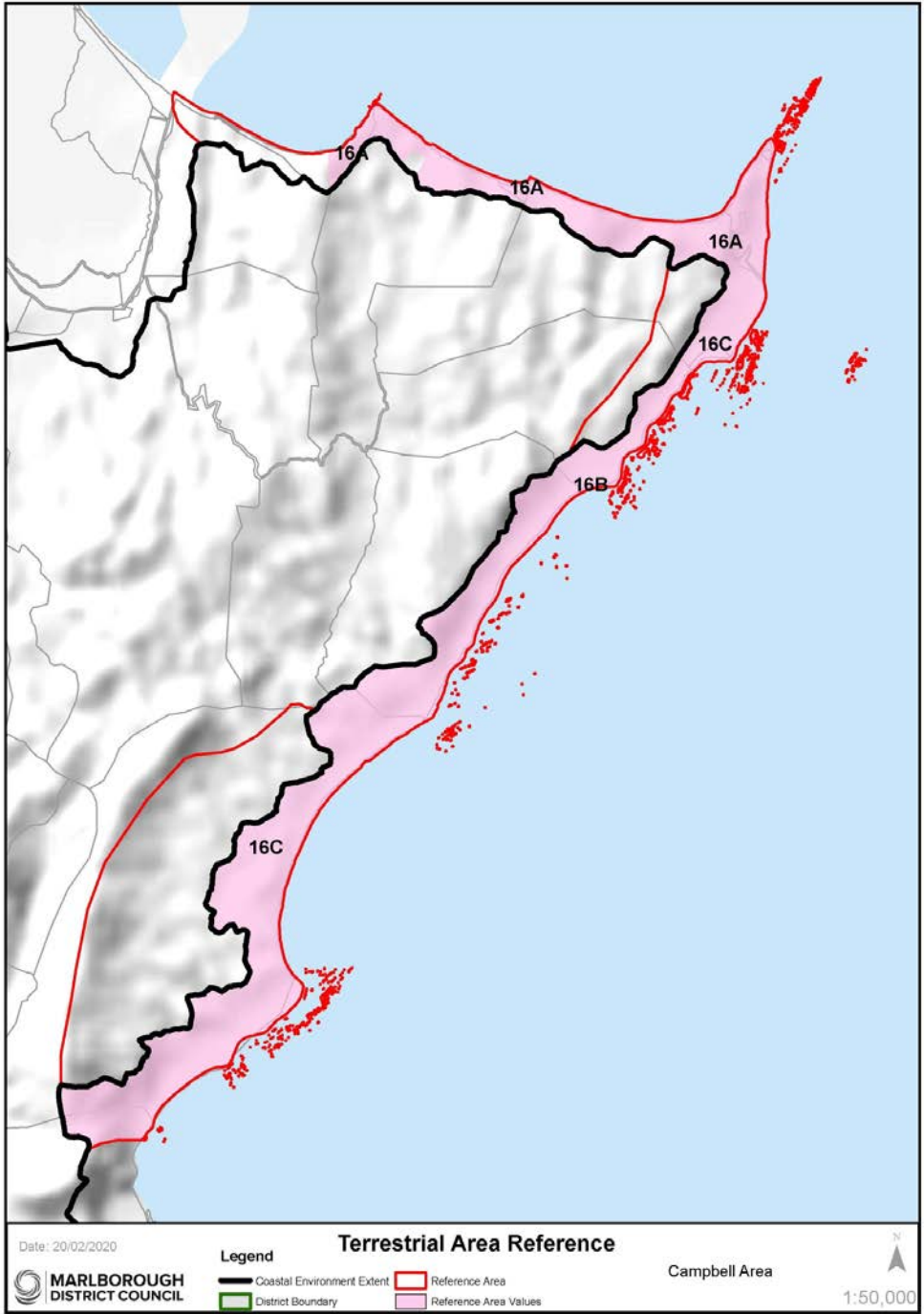
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments and <u>noted modifications</u>
14A	Blind (Otuwhero) River Mouth and coastal cliffs	<p>The most significant valley floor meandering floodplain-low terrace sequence occupies the Blind (Otuwhero) River valley, terminating in a small river mouth back swamp lagoon developed behind and inland of a coastal sand dune-active beach complex.</p> <p>Remnant coastal escarpment forest support nationally threatened species [coastal treebroom].</p> <p>The lower Blind River and lagoon habitat support banded dotterel, black shag, scaup and other waterfowl.</p>	

Coastal Terrestrial Area 15: Grassmere/[Kapara Te Hau](#)



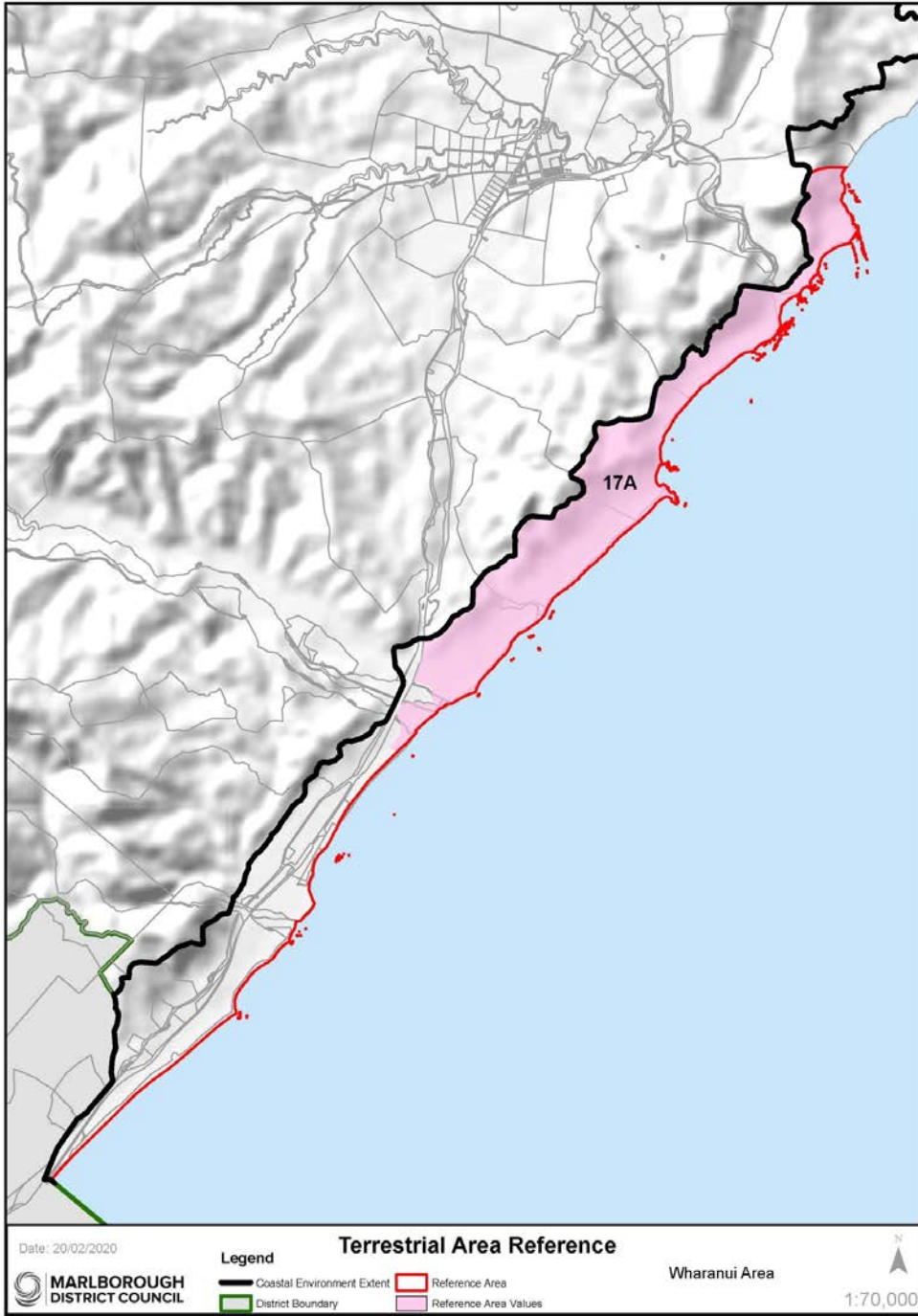
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and</u> <u>noted modifications</u>
There are no specific areas within Coastal Terrestrial Area 15 with Outstanding, High or Very High Coastal Natural Character Characteristics Values .			

Coastal Terrestrial Area 16: Campbell



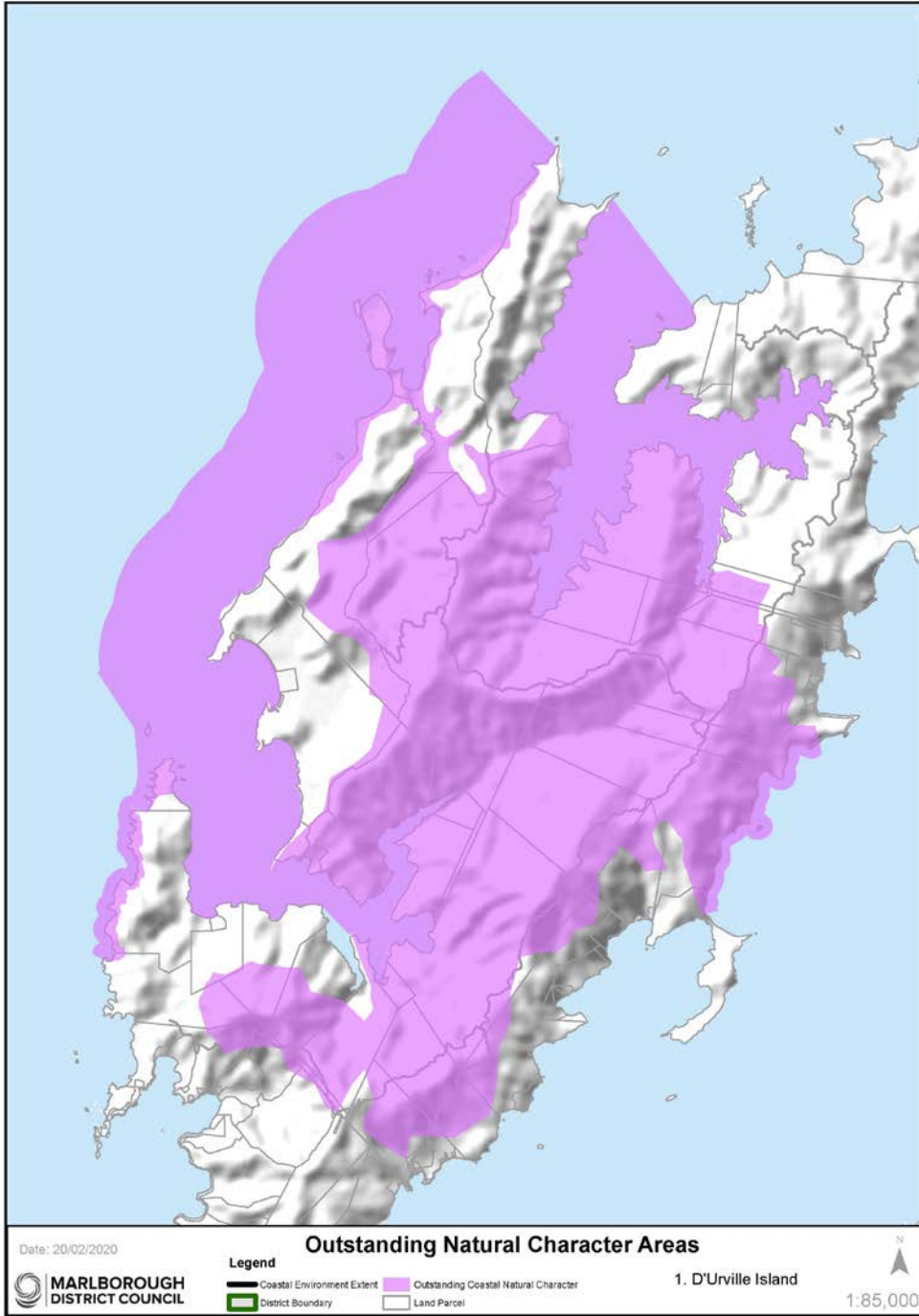
Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
16A	Coast west of Cape Campbell	<p>The coastal cliffs and escarpments <u>from Mussel Point to Cape Campbell</u> have small low indigenous forest remnants and unusual, highly distinctive herbfields with nationally threatened species <u>and retain very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <p>The dunes and coastal flats also contain nationally threatened species <u>and retains very high levels of natural character.</u></p> <p><u>The upper slopes, which are grazed, retain high levels of natural character.</u></p> <p>Views from Cape Campbell lighthouse are spectacular, where panoramic vistas of the sweeping curve of Clifford Bay and the southern shores of the North Island are evident.</p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC15 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	
16B	Canterbury Gully mouth	Canterbury Gully dunefield contains nationally threatened ecosystem types and plant <u>species and retains very high levels of natural character.</u>	<u>Does not include Lighthouse Road.</u>
16C	Southern Coast, <u>south of Cape Campbell</u>	<p>Modification is limited to light grazing and the occasional track, fence and small building.</p> <p>The coastal scarps and flats have nationally significant ecosystems, including dunes and salt turfs, and good sequences of native coastal vegetation. Several areas are set aside for conservation of natural characteristics values.</p>	<u>Occasional farm track evident.</u>

Coastal Terrestrial Area 17: Wharanui

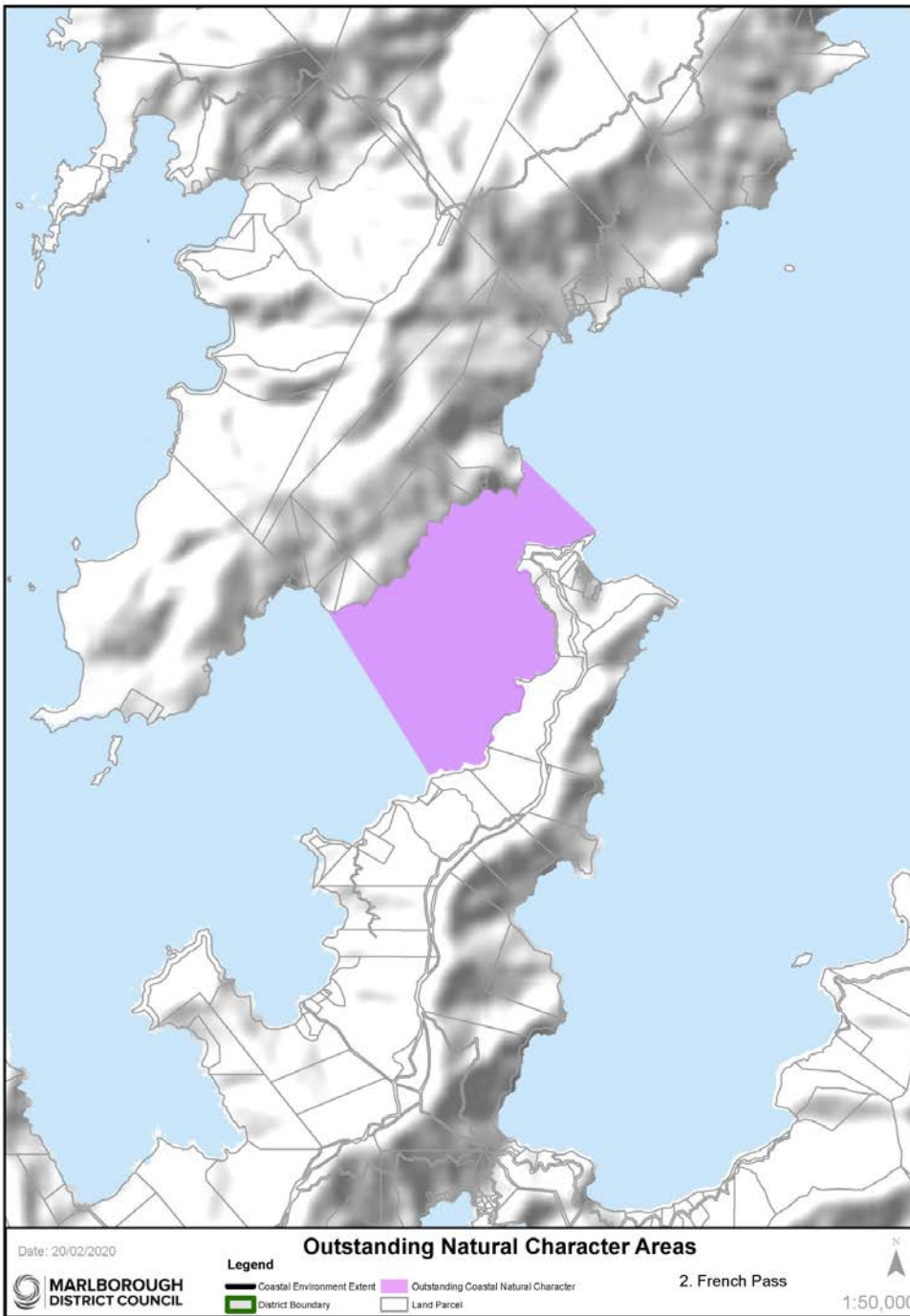


Map Reference	Sub Area	Key Characteristics Values	Additional Comments <u>and noted modifications</u>
17A	Chancet Rocks to Waima/ Ure River Mouth	<p>The coastal zone contains localised endemic plants, nationally threatened plants and naturally rare ecosystems (calcareous bluffs, stacks and screes; dunes, gravel beaches, small wetlands and marine mammal haulouts). There are two NZ fur seal colonies (Chancet Rocks and Needles Point). There is also a ventifact field.</p> <p>The coastline from the Chancet Rocks to the Waima River holds high experiential values attributes. The dramatic coast-sculpted limestone features of Weld Cone, the numerous coastal stacks as well as the wave cut platforms and reefs of Chancet Rock and the Needles are prominent features displaying limited modification, despite the agricultural land use.</p> <p><u>An Outstanding Natural Character overlay applies to this sub-area. Refer to Table ONC16 and accompanying Maps for further information.</u></p>	Light grazing dominates the land use.

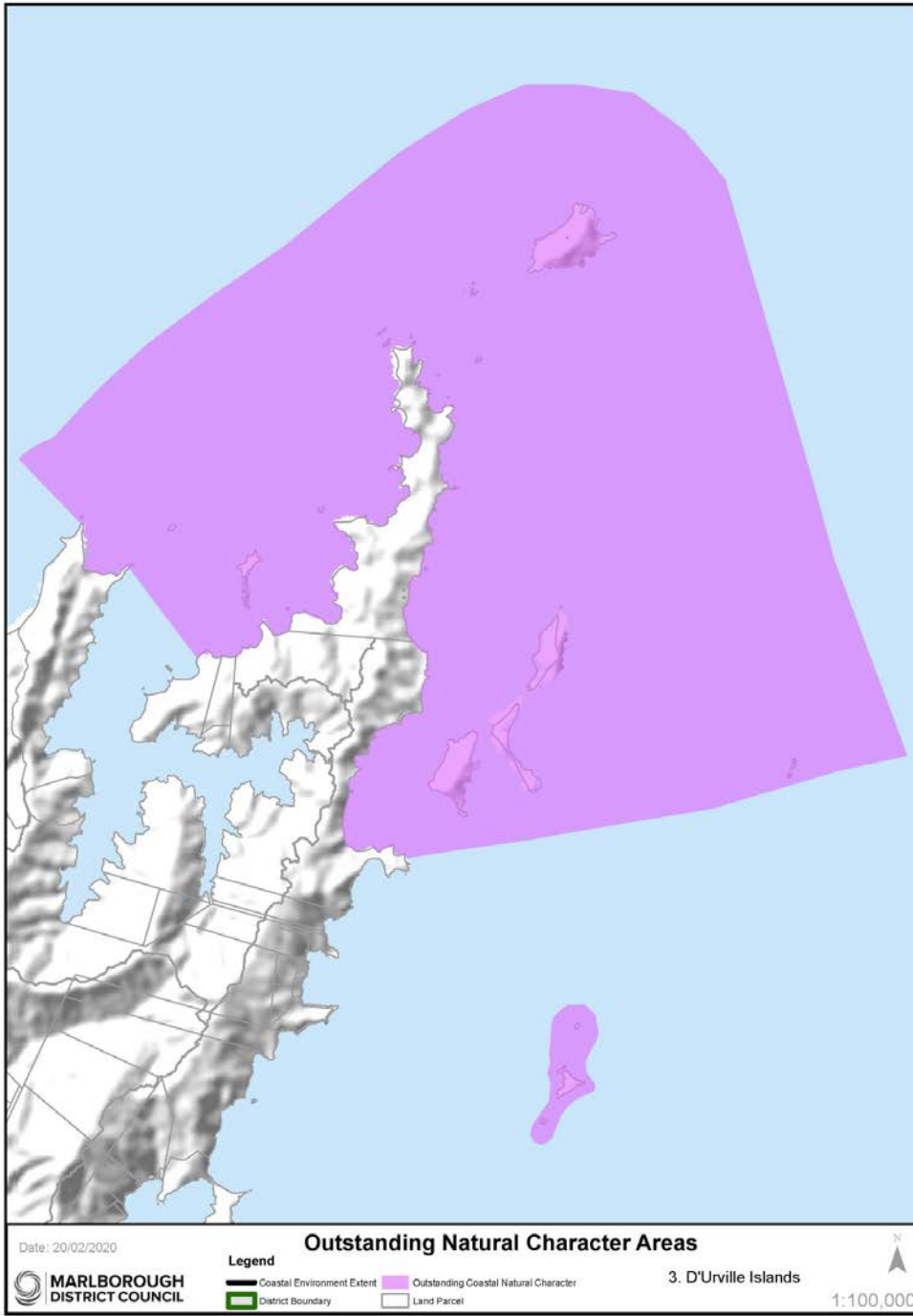
Outstanding Natural Character Areas



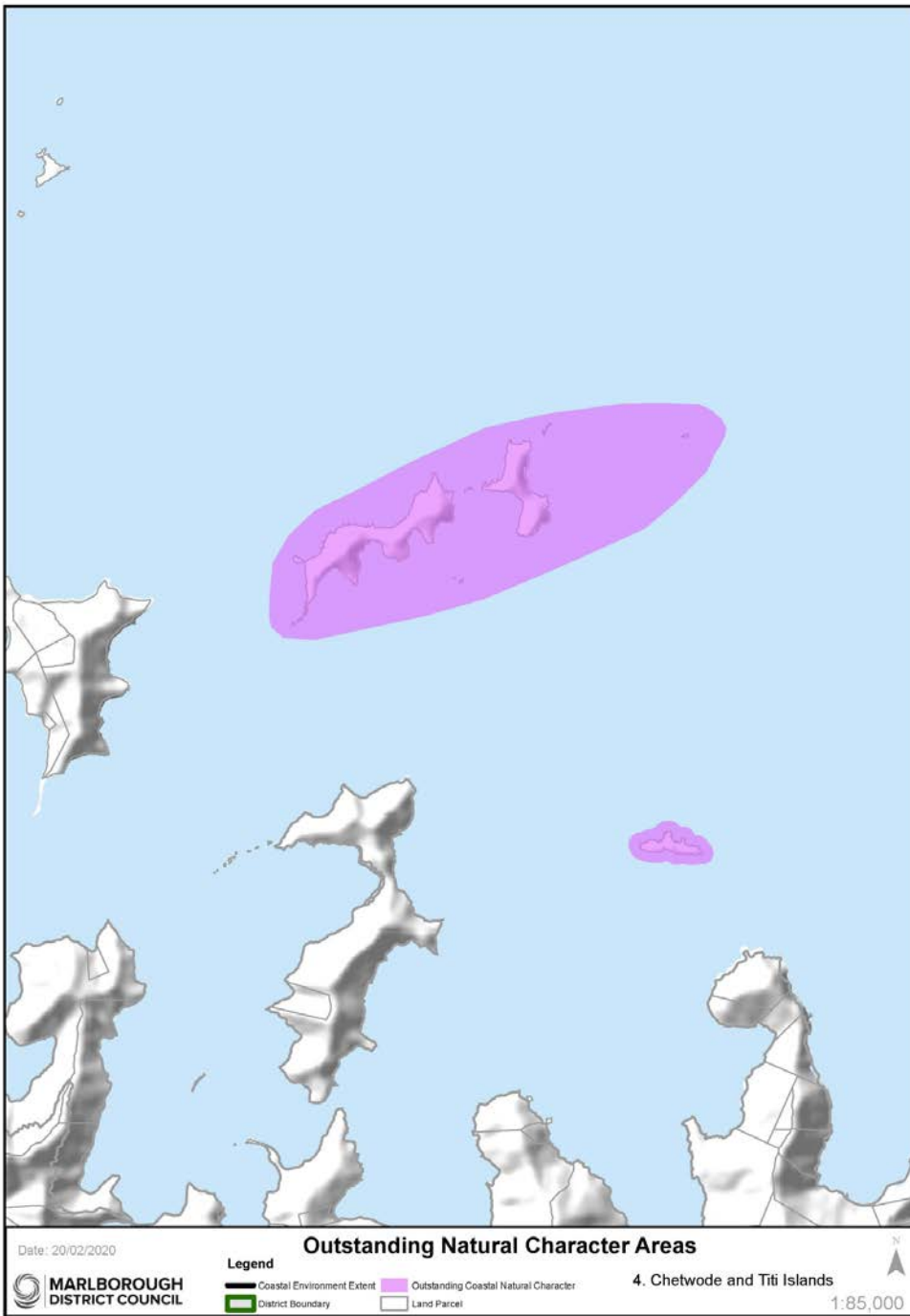
ONC 1: D'Urville Island <i>(refer to map on opposite page)</i>	
<i>The vegetated elevated slopes of central D'Urville Island illustrate one of the most extensive and exceptional tracts of lowland forest in the district, coupled with a largely unmodified marine environment.</i>	
Abiotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nationally important geological features including Greville Harbour/Wharariki boulder spit and serpentinitic breccias along parts of western coast. – The island has a unique mineral belt geology including many heavily mineralised ultramafic areas. – Complex and varied marine environment with a range of aspects and exposures.
Biotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indigenous vegetation on the upland parts of D'Urville Island is largely intact and includes possum-free tracts of kohekohe, titoki and southern rata. Island communities here are nationally important. – Nationally important, unique ultramafic vegetation is extensive and includes species that are endemic to the island due to their adaptation to the high levels of trace elements found in the soil. – Other communities include dune, spit, beach, lagoon, freshwater wetland, estuarine and alluvial communities, which are all very distinctive and rare in the Sounds. – Waters of inner Greville Harbour/Wharariki and southern Port Hardy are flanked by extensive tracts of indigenous forest. – D'Urville Island contains one of the more extensive tracts of lowland forest remaining in Marlborough. – Largely unmodified and highly diverse near-shore coastal marine environment ranging from exposed to very sheltered shores. – Abundant populations of native freshwater fish. – Healthy stands of sea sedge at the head of Greville Harbour/Wharariki.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimal land and marine development with a highly natural coastline. – D'Urville Island holds extremely high experiential valuesattributes, partially due to its semi-remoteness, but equally due to its perceived lack of modification.



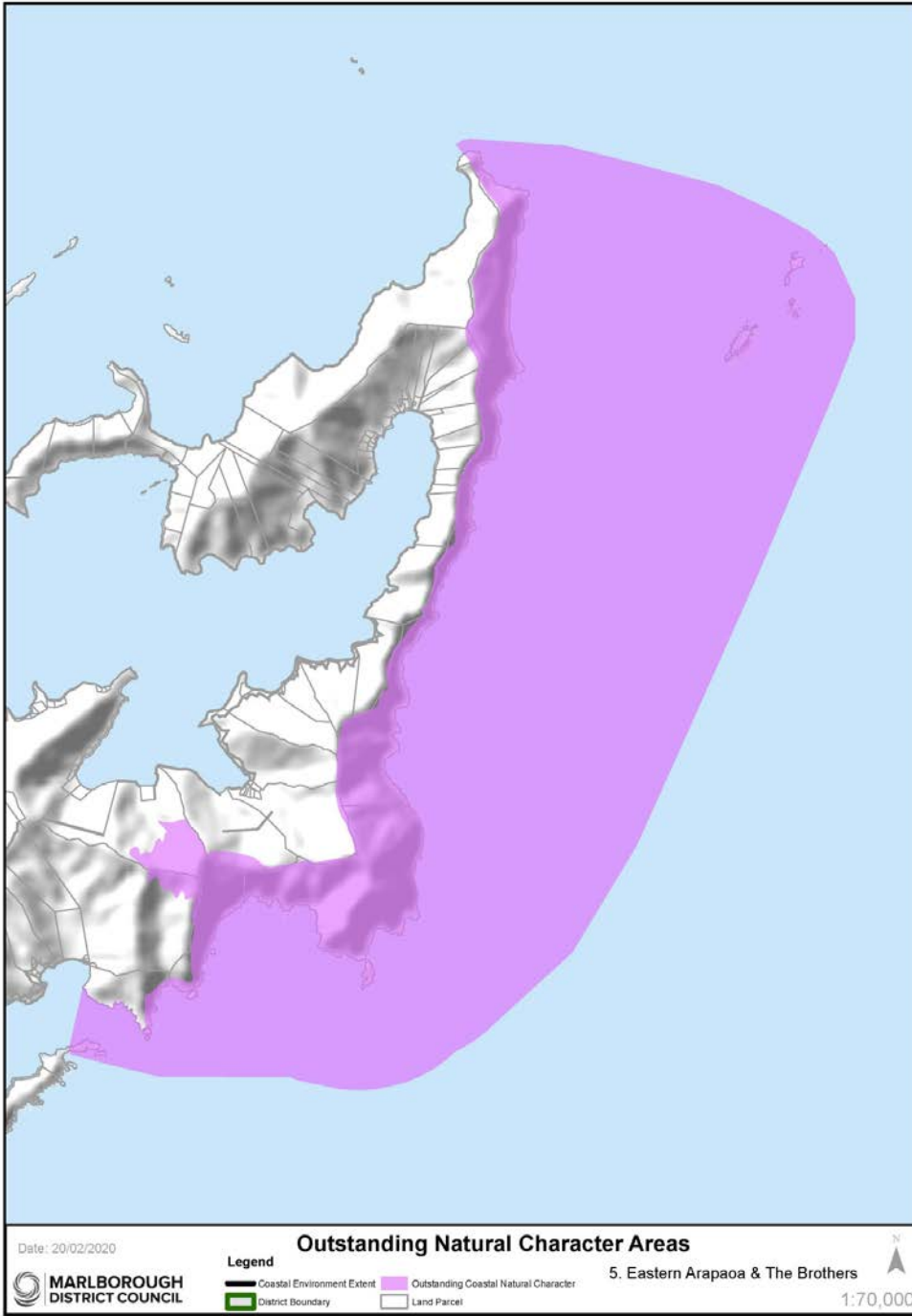
ONC 2: Te Aumiti/French Pass (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Very strong currents occur in the vicinity of Te Aumiti/French Pass creating strong eddies and undercurrents which is nationally significant.</i>	
Abiotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very strong currents occur in the vicinity of Te Aumiti/French Pass. - Dangerous eddies and undercurrents. - Strong tidal mixing. - Submerged ridge at Te Aumiti/French Pass.
Biotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment; very sheltered shores. - High flow habitats and communities associated with Current Basin and Te Aumiti/French Pass.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visually dramatic current movement. Submerged ridge forming a distinctive reef across the narrows of Te Aumiti/French Pass.



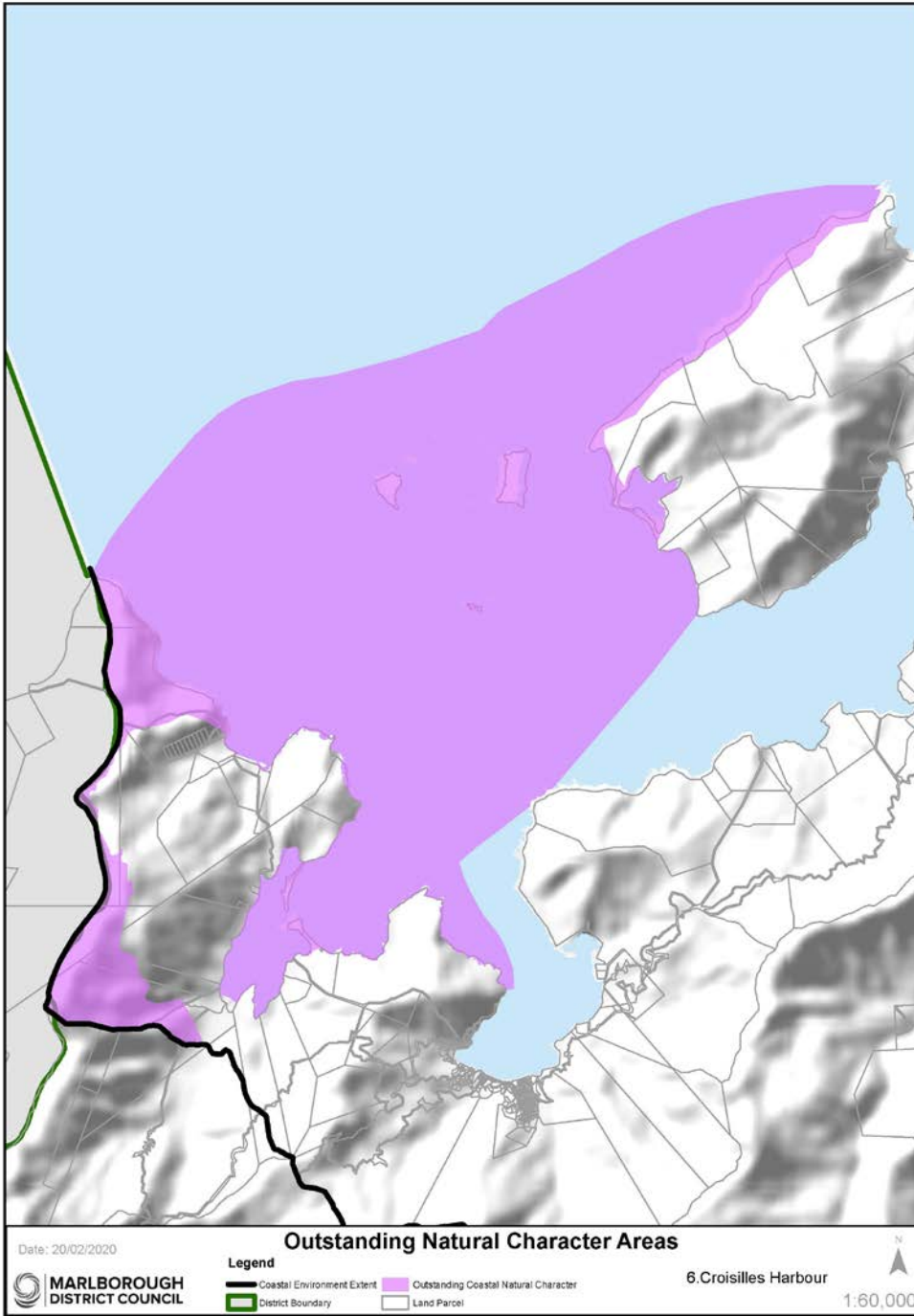
ONC 3: D'Urville Islands (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Spectacular set of exposed and rugged islands with many that harbour unique species and support no or very low levels of modification.</i>	
Abiotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly exposed islands and headlands, which display steep and exposed rocky sea cliffs and windswept coastlines. - Strong currents sweep around the top of D'Urville Island and through Stephens Passage. - The islands are above water remnants of ancient ridges and spurs directly associated with the drowned valley system which formed the Marlborough Sounds. - Outer Islands are largely made up of sedimentary strata and schist.
Biotic Values Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolated Islands contain unique species including tuatara and king shag. - Very low levels of modification to all islands which contain endemic shrublands, herbfields and tussockland communities. - Largely unmodified and highly diverse near-shore coastal marine environment ranging from very exposed to very sheltered shores. - Complex rock reef and high current habitats distinguish the marine area. - Extensive bryozoan coral beds, notably between Rangitoto Islands and D'Urville Island. - Trio and Stephens Islands are predator free. - Spectacular coastal cliffs on Rangitoto and Stephens Islands.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceptional characteristics that are clearly linked with the area's exposure to the sea, and its rugged and exposed appearance. - Limited or no levels of modification.



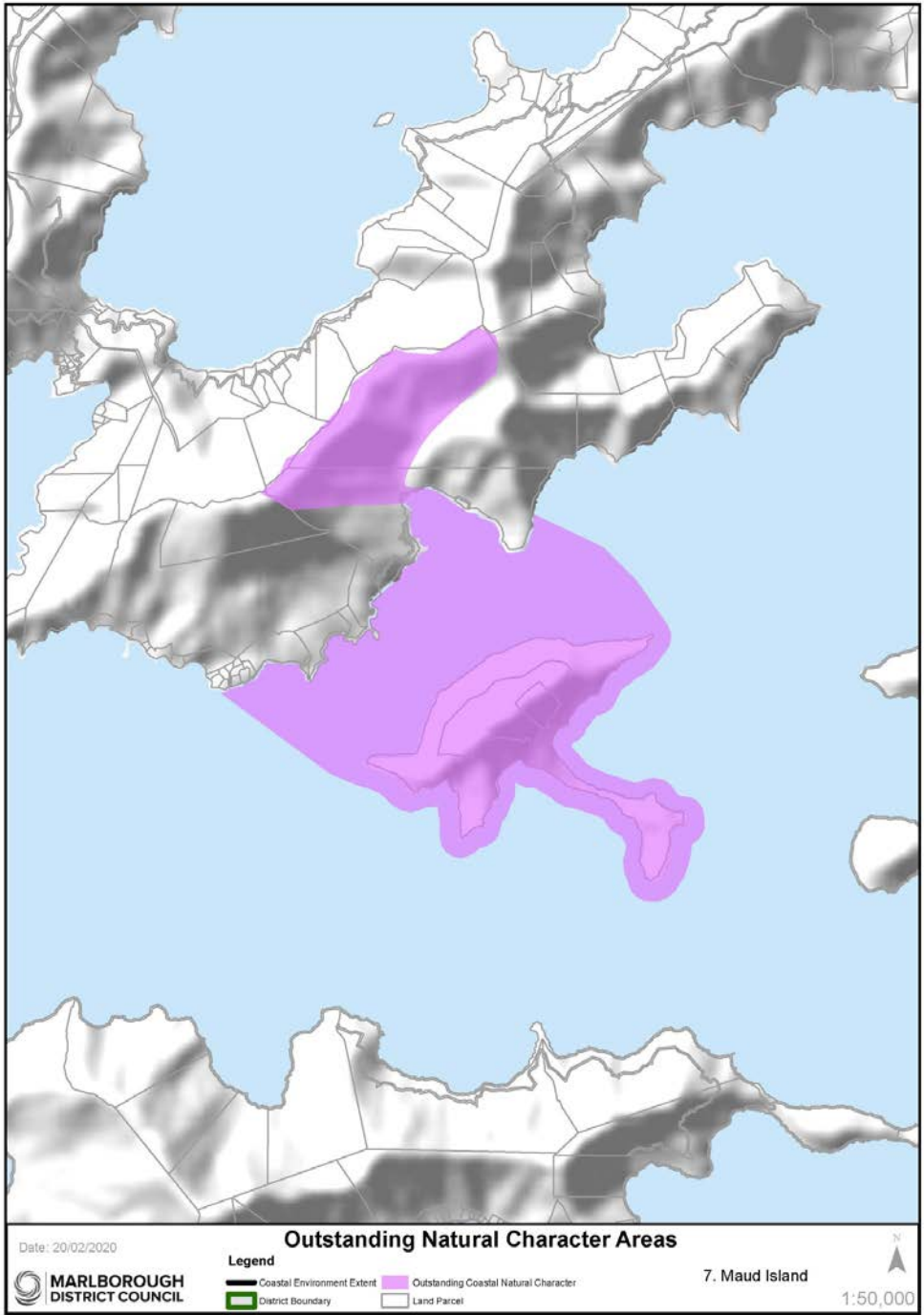
ONC 4: Chetwode and Titi Islands (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Exposed predator free islands harbouring no or very low levels of modification. The Chetwodes are the most ecologically significant islands in the Marlborough Sounds.</i>	
Abiotic Values <u>Characteristics</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Chetwode and Titi Islands are generally characterised by steep rock scarps and exposed cliffs. - Many spectacular rock stacks are present at the southern end of the Chetwode Islands.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Titi and Chetwode Islands are predator free. - Very low levels of modification to all islands, which contain endemic shrublands, herbfields and tussockland communities. Steep rock scarps contain tough native shrubs and species endemic to the region such as the Cook Strait Kowhai. - The Chetwodes are the most ecologically significant islands in the Marlborough Sounds harbouring the yellow crowned parakeet, mohua, robin, kaka and rare indigenous vegetation and plant species. - Near-shore areas retain high marine natural values<u>characteristics</u>, including high current habitats supporting bryozoan corals, sponges, hydroids, ascidians, horse mussels and associated species (e.g. fish).
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Characteristics clearly linked with the area's exposure to the sea, rugged and exposed in appearance.



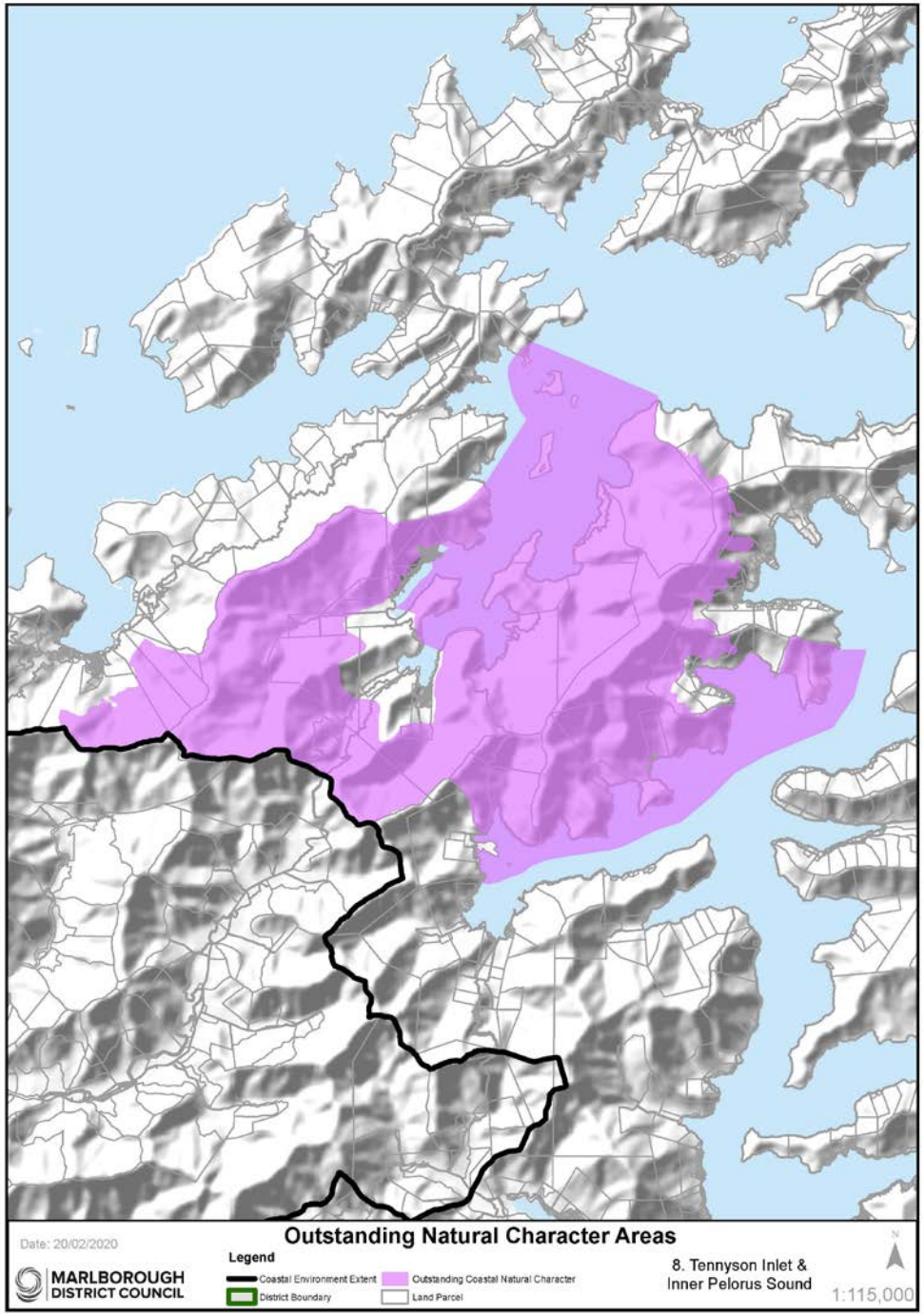
ONC 5: Eastern Arapawa Island and The Brothers (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>The visually dramatic, highly legible steep coastal cliffs support some of the best remaining Cook Strait mixed broadleaved forests with The Brothers holding some of the strongest tidal currents in the Region.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dynamic features and processes are largely driven by southerly winds and swells which impact upon the exposed eastern shores, creating a very high energy coastline. - Strong tidal currents are a feature especially around The Brothers Islands, near Tory Channel/<u>Kura Te Au</u> and off major headlands.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The eastern flanks of Arapaoa<u>Arapawa</u> Island support some of the best remaining examples of Cook Strait mixed broad-leaved forests and are nationally important, especially as possum-free environments. - The Brothers Islands harbour nationally important reptiles (tuatara, duvaucels gecko). - South Brothers Island is one of the most pristine seabird islands in New Zealand. - Largely unmodified exposed rocky coastal marine environment extending over many tens of kilometres. - Diverse and productive reef communities with high macroalgae diversity.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dramatic coastal processes are highly legible along the length of these steep coastal cliffs and rocky reefs, with minimal modification. - The Brothers Islands are a clearly legible group of islands representing some of the most exposed islands in the Region. - The eastern entrance to Tory Channel/<u>Kura Te Au</u> is the gateway to the Marlborough Sounds for passengers on the Cook Strait ferries.



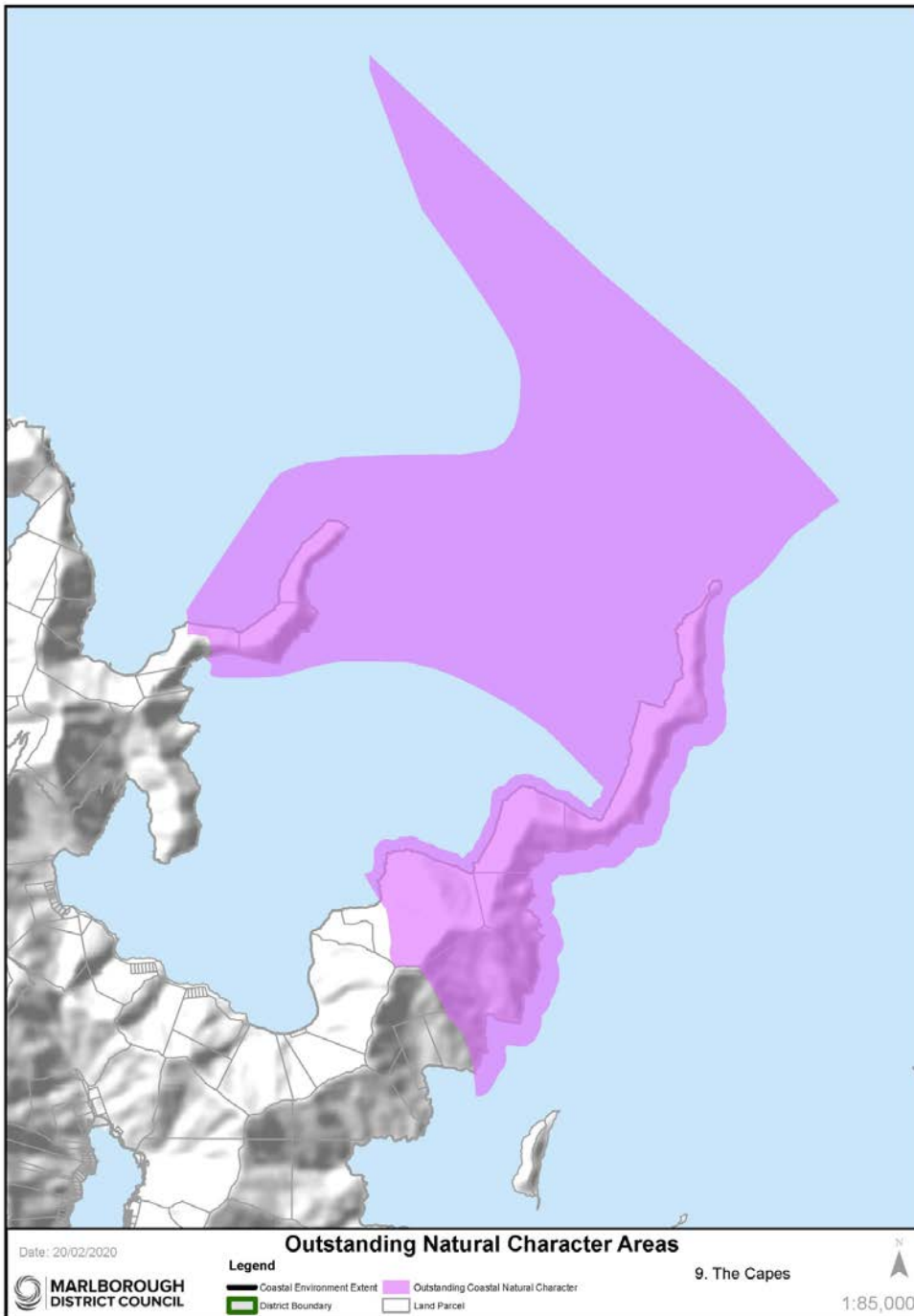
ONC 6: Croisilles Harbour <i>(refer to map on opposite page)</i>	
<i>The high levels of naturalness of this marine environment coupled with the exceptional Whangarae Estuary are outstanding in this regional context.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Whangarae Estuary is the only spit-formed estuary in the Marlborough Sounds. – Pakiaka Point barrier island and lagoon are regionally significant features. – Exposed, prominent rugged headland of Cape Soucis forms the regions western extent. – Islands to north of harbour.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Croisilles Harbour marine environment supports a unique shallow sand community notable for the presence of the New Zealand lancelet (the southernmost population of this patchily distributed species). – Largely unmodified near-shore coastal marine environment ranging from semi sheltered to very sheltered shores. – Whangarae Estuary is an excellent example of a relatively unmodified estuary in Marlborough. – Subtidal sand flat and boulder bank habitats/communities at the mouth of Croisilles Harbour. – Island communities here are nationally important (Motuanauru Island and Otuhaereroa Island). They are distinct and rare biotic assemblages, which are highly productive. – Upland altitudinal forest tracks.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High levels of naturalness due to limited modification to the waterbody. – Islands to north of harbour and Cape Soucis headland create a visual entrance and are unmodified.



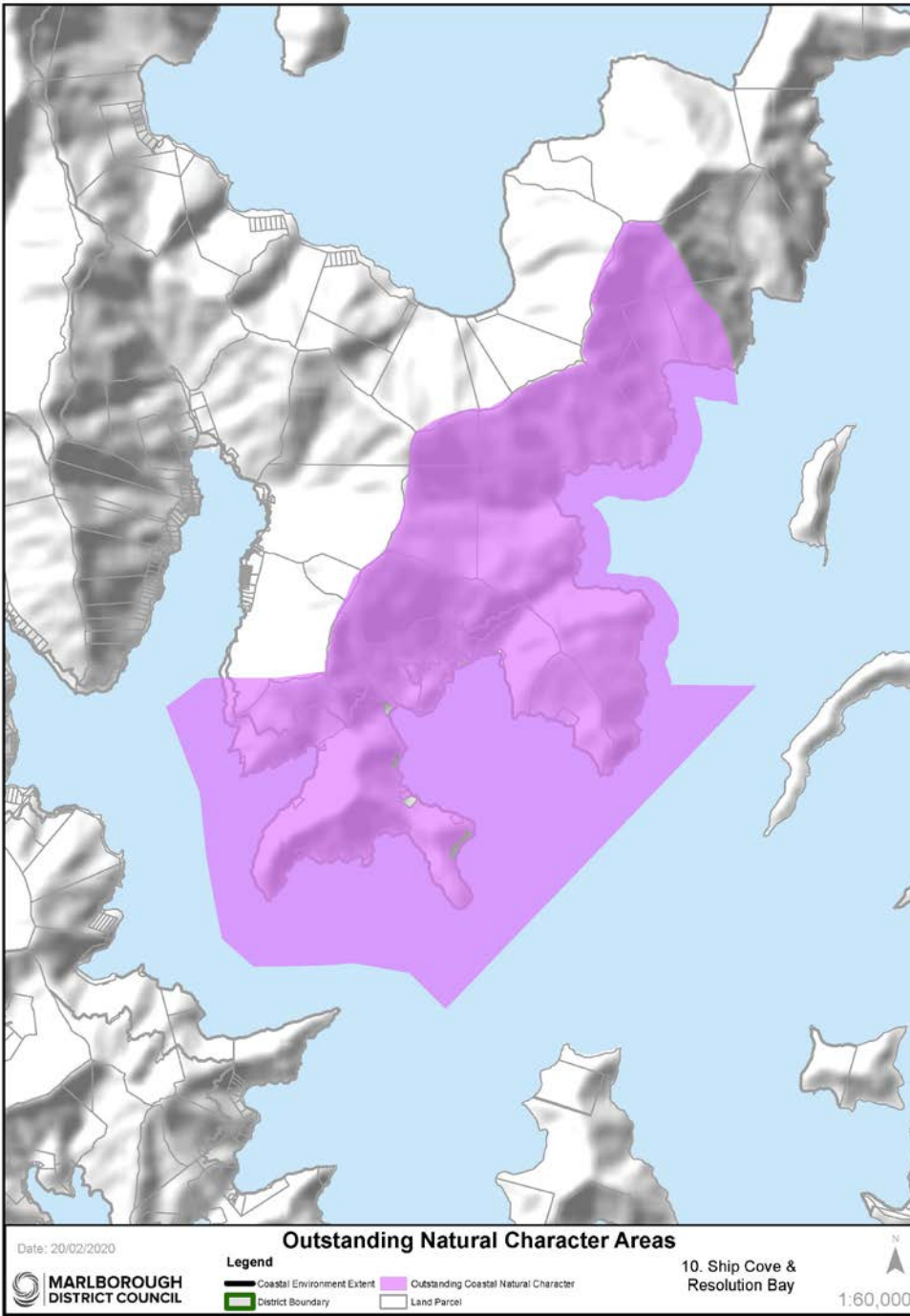
ONC 7: Maud Island (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>A visually striking internationally significant, predator free island sanctuary.</i>	
Abiotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Island landform of steep to moderately steep coastal hills with inlets and bays retains a high maritime influence. - The Island forms a distinct pyramidal form with a slender landform connecting Maud Island to Harter Point. - <u>Sheltered indented coastline with multiple aspects because of Maud Island</u> - <u>Apuau Channel, with its deep channel habitats and moderate currents separates Maud Island from the mainland.</u>
Biotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internationally significant, predator free Island sanctuary. - Harbours nationally threatened species of invertebrates, birdlife and the entire population of the Maud Island Frog. - Home Bay contains 15 hectares of remnant bush including kohekohe, tawa, nikau, pukatea and mahoe. - Most of the Island is cloaked in regenerating shrubland and forest. - Several species of plants uncommon in Marlborough Sounds occur on Maud Island including the large-leaved milk tree, Sonchus kirkii and renga renga lily. - Sheltered coastline with multiple aspects. - Near-shore marine areas <u>and much of Apuau Channel</u> retain high natural valuescharacteristics.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinct island landform, pyramidal skyline and slender neck of Harter Point is very evident. - Vegetation predominates views of the island which straddles the inner and outer Marlborough Sounds. - <u>Apuau Channel provides a sense of enclosure, but with expanding vistas northwards to Waitata Reach and southwards to Tawhitinui Reach.</u>



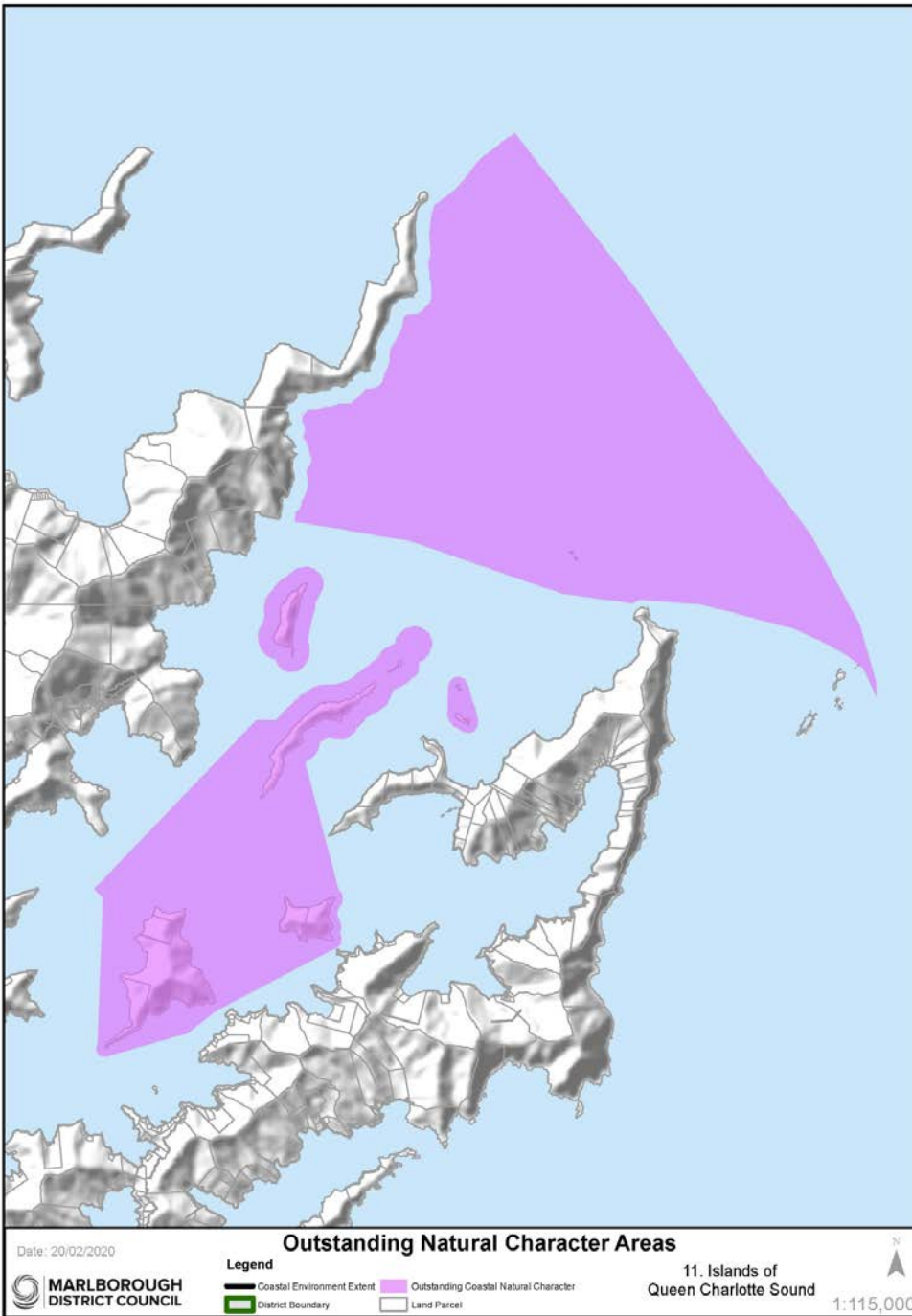
ONC 8: Tennyson Inlet and Inner Pelorus Sound Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>This exceptional tract of inland indigenous forest, displaying a sequence of vegetation types from mountain top to shore is rare nationally.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coastline is moderately dissected with numerous large, deeply indented inlets and smaller bays. - Very sheltered with limited wave fetch. - Three islands are strategically located at the entrance of Tennyson Inlet.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much of the area is backed by native forest clad hillslopes. - Intact coastal forest extends to the water's edge, some of the largest tracts of lowland forest in Marlborough. - Largely intact and nationally significant altitudinal sequences of primary forest, extending from ridgetops to seafloor. - Vegetation comprises coastal podocarp/broadleaved forest at lower altitudes and mature beech forest that stretches to the summits of the hills. These sequences extend north into Tennyson Inlet and south into Nydia Bay. - Some plant communities are possum free. - Tennyson Inlet is the largest marine area in Marlborough surrounded by protected native forest. Much of the coast extending from the head of Nydia Bay along the western side of Pelorus Sound Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere to Jacobs Bay is also clad in native bush. - Marine habitats and communities are mostly unmodified and retain high natural values characteristics.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area retains an overwhelming sense of naturalness, from shore to ridge. - Access is limited to this area by one road: Tennyson Inlet Road. - The Nydia Track connects Tennyson Inlet and Nydia Bay with Kaiuma Bay, north of Havelock through mainly forested slopes. - The area includes rare examples of sheltered inland inlets with limited modification to the water and the shores.



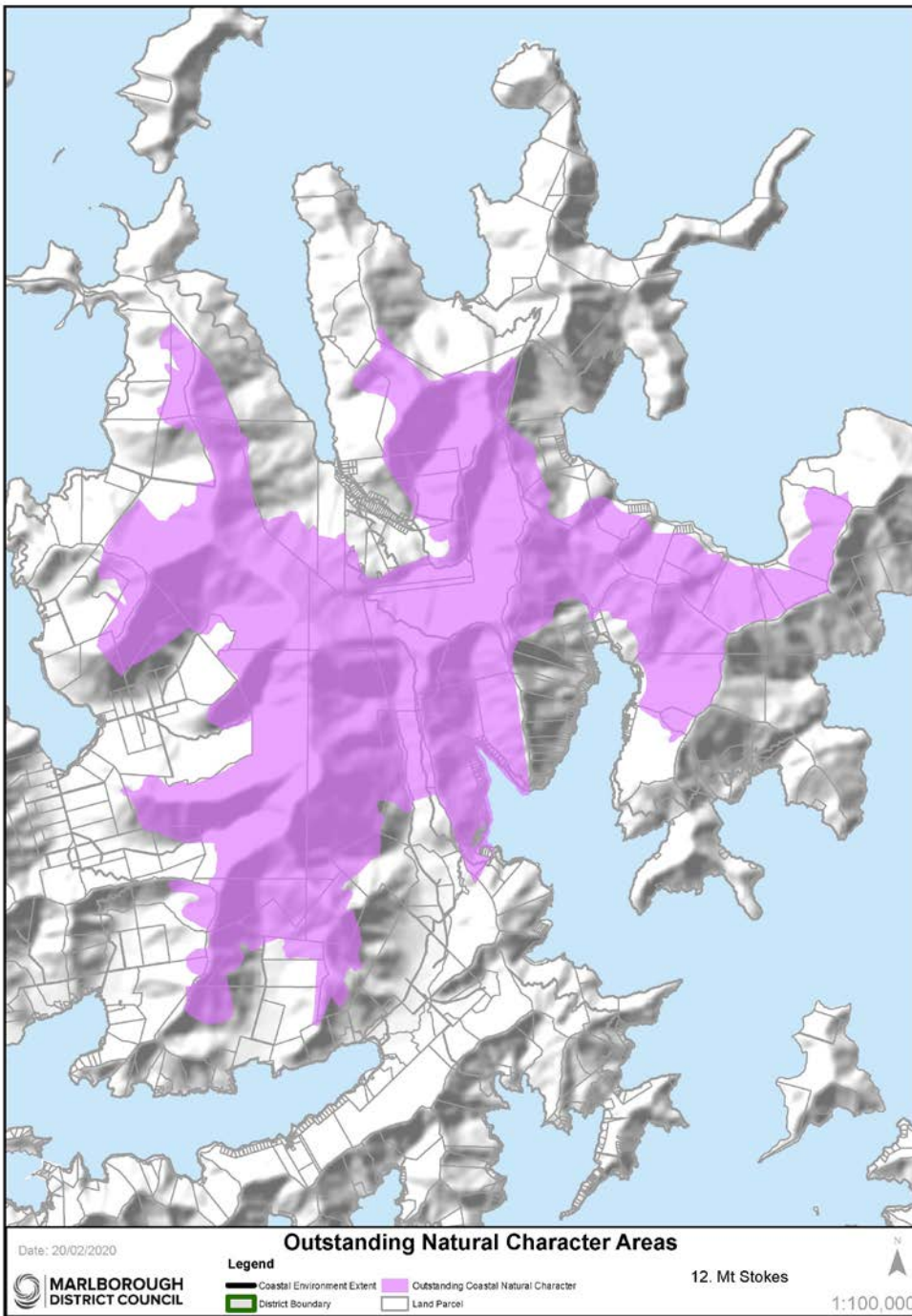
ONC 9: The Capes (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Dramatic examples of a sunken landscape with stretches of nationally significant broadleaved forest and exceptional visual qualities.</i>	
Abiotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cape Jackson is a superb example of a drowned ridge crest. - Cliffs and very steep slopes flank the sea and are being continually eroded by high energy waves. - Strong tidal currents off headlands. - Reefs fringe the shore and extend into deeper water, especially off the headlands.
Biotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brutal exposure to the elements has shaped unique Cook Strait vegetation on the headlands of Capes Lambert and Jackson. - Largely unmodified section of coast with exposed rocky bluffs and headlands and reef communities extending into deep water. - Cape Lambert Scenic Reserve. - High current communities in the vicinity of The Capes.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Capes and the waters they enclose are remote and retain a wild and exposed nature due to their narrow and rugged form. - They act as the outer 'arms' of Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore, where rocky outcrops and partially submerged platforms extend into the sea and offer opportunities for fishing. - Cape Jackson forms the western entrance to Queen Charlotte SoundQueen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui where biotic patterns extend from Mt. Stokes and Mt. Furneaux further inland.



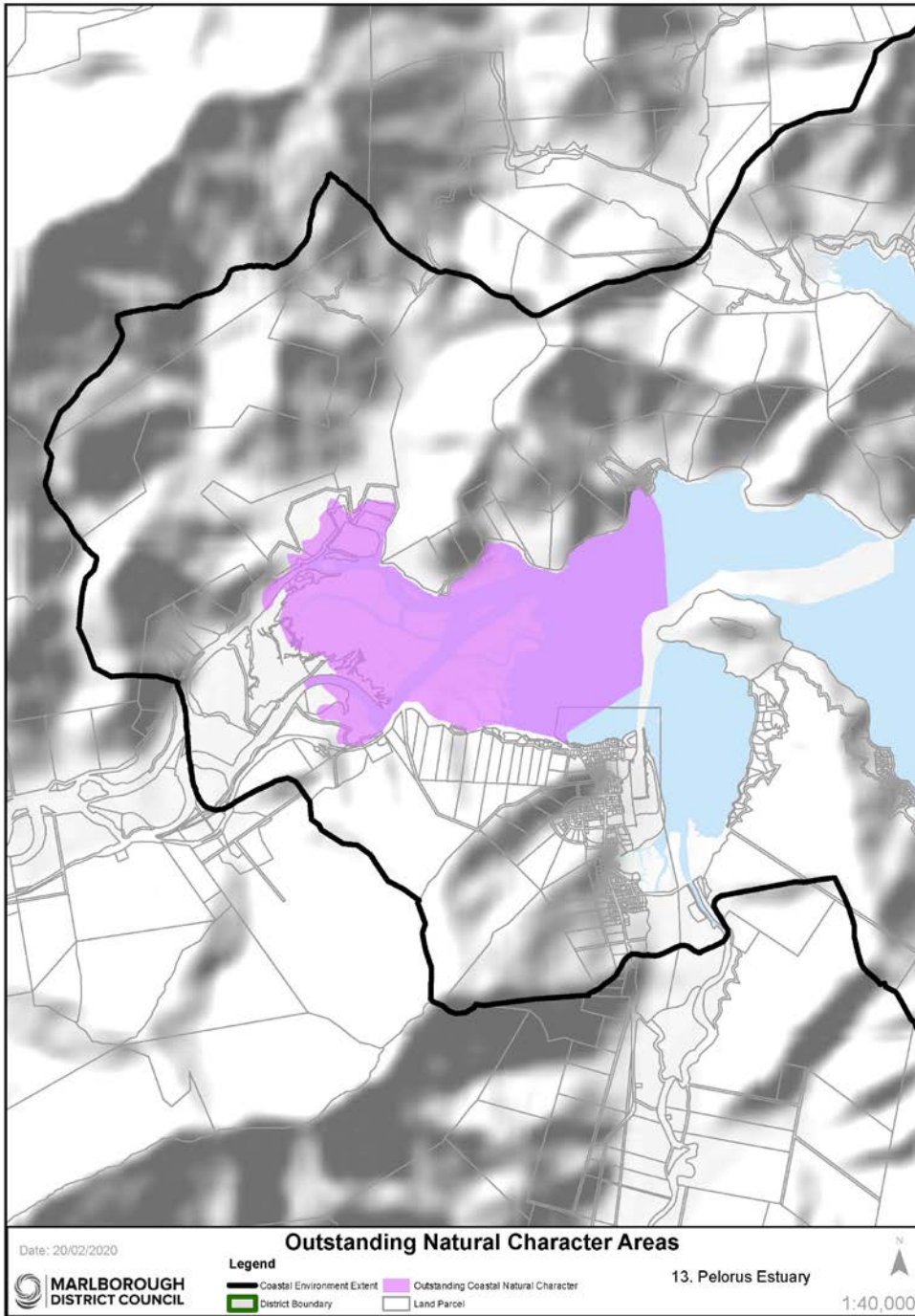
ONC 10: Meretoto/Ship Cove and Resolution Bay (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>This stretch of primary coastal and lowland indigenous bush is exceptional in its intactness.</i>	
Abiotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very steep sided faces clothed in indigenous vegetation. - Highly indented coastline comprising several sheltered small bays.
Biotic Characteristics Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt Furneaux features nationally significant podocarp/broadleaved forest. Forest between Meretoto/Ship Cove and Resolution Bay is distinctive and regionally outstanding, displaying intact natural sequences from sea to ridge top. - Largely unmodified sheltered near-shore and in places offshore marine environment backed by bush clad hills.
Experiential Values Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This mostly sheltered coastline with its clear waters and forested backdrop is particularly memorable. - Meretoto/Ship Cove is generally the start of the Queen Charlotte Track. - The area retains a reasonably high level of remoteness, due to its location between the inner and outer Sounds.



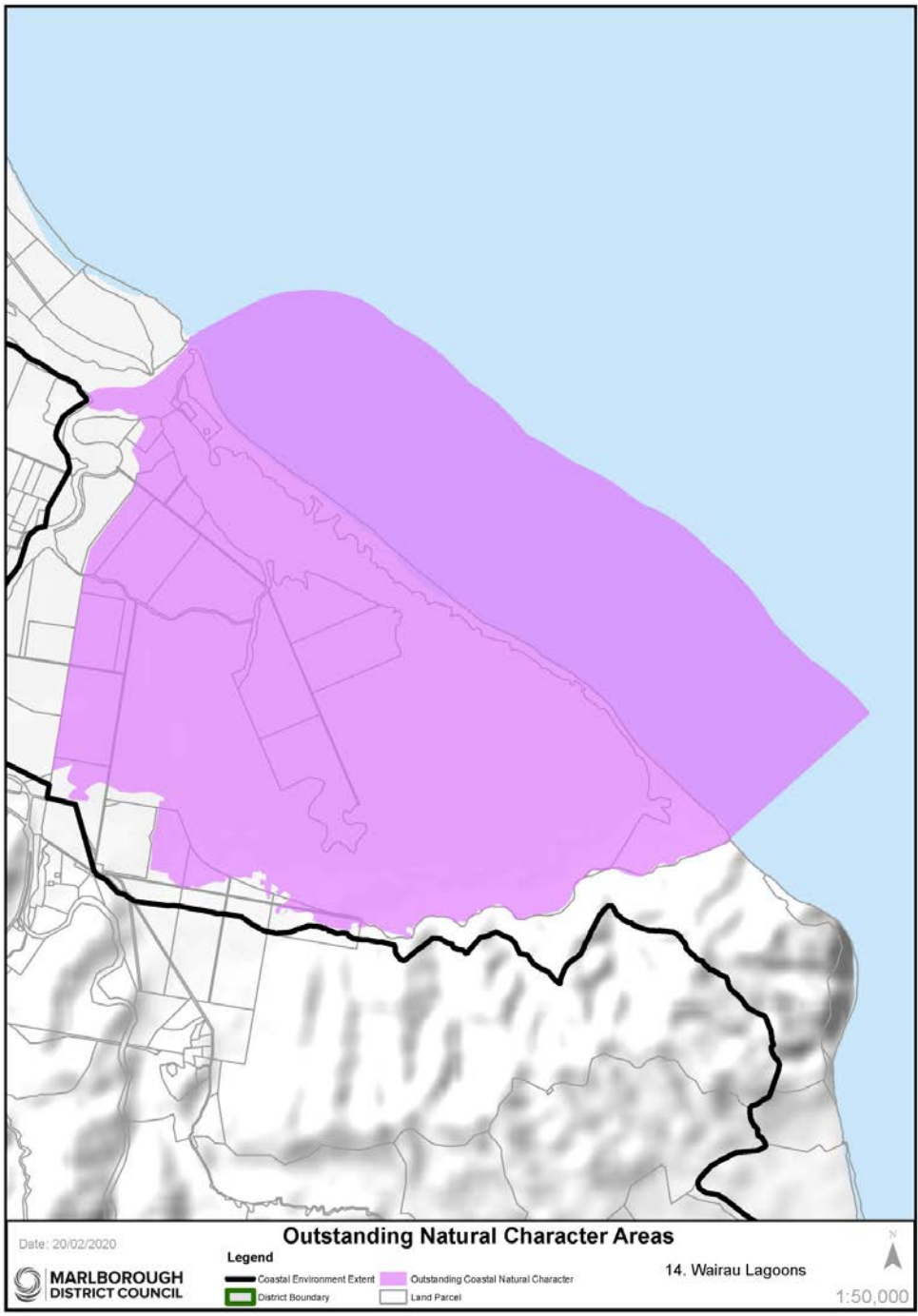
ONC 11: Islands of Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> and White Rocks (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>These islands at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound <u>Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui</u> are exceptional in their strategic positions harbouring many endangered bird species.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine submergence has created Blumine, <u>Matapara</u>/Pickersgill, Long, The Twins, Motungarara and Motuara Islands, which are separated from the mainland and the larger Arapaoa <u>Arapawa</u> Island by narrow passages. - Long Island cusped foreland is a regionally important geological feature. - The islands have an exposed, steep and rocky character to the north and more sheltered southern tips. - White Rocks are a good example of a very small, exposed, sparsely-soiled rock stack system.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Islands within this outstanding natural character area are predator free. - Long Island harbours the endangered little spotted kiwi. - <u>Matapara</u>/Pickersgill Island is regionally significant for its flora and fauna. - Motuara Island features regenerating bush and many species of native bird endangered on mainland New Zealand. - Blumine Island is home to the world's most endangered Kiwi, the rowi and other endangered New Zealand birds. Features regenerating bush. - A marine reserve of national significance surrounds Long Island and Kokomohua Island. - Largely unmodified near-shore and in places off-shore marine environment. - Unmodified White Rocks holds a unique ecosystem with limited flora and is a breeding colony for the nationally endangered king shag.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The steep and often rugged bush clad slopes are highly natural. - This network of islands and rocks combine to create a memorable experience for visitors to the outer Queen Charlotte Sound <u>/Tōtaranui</u>.



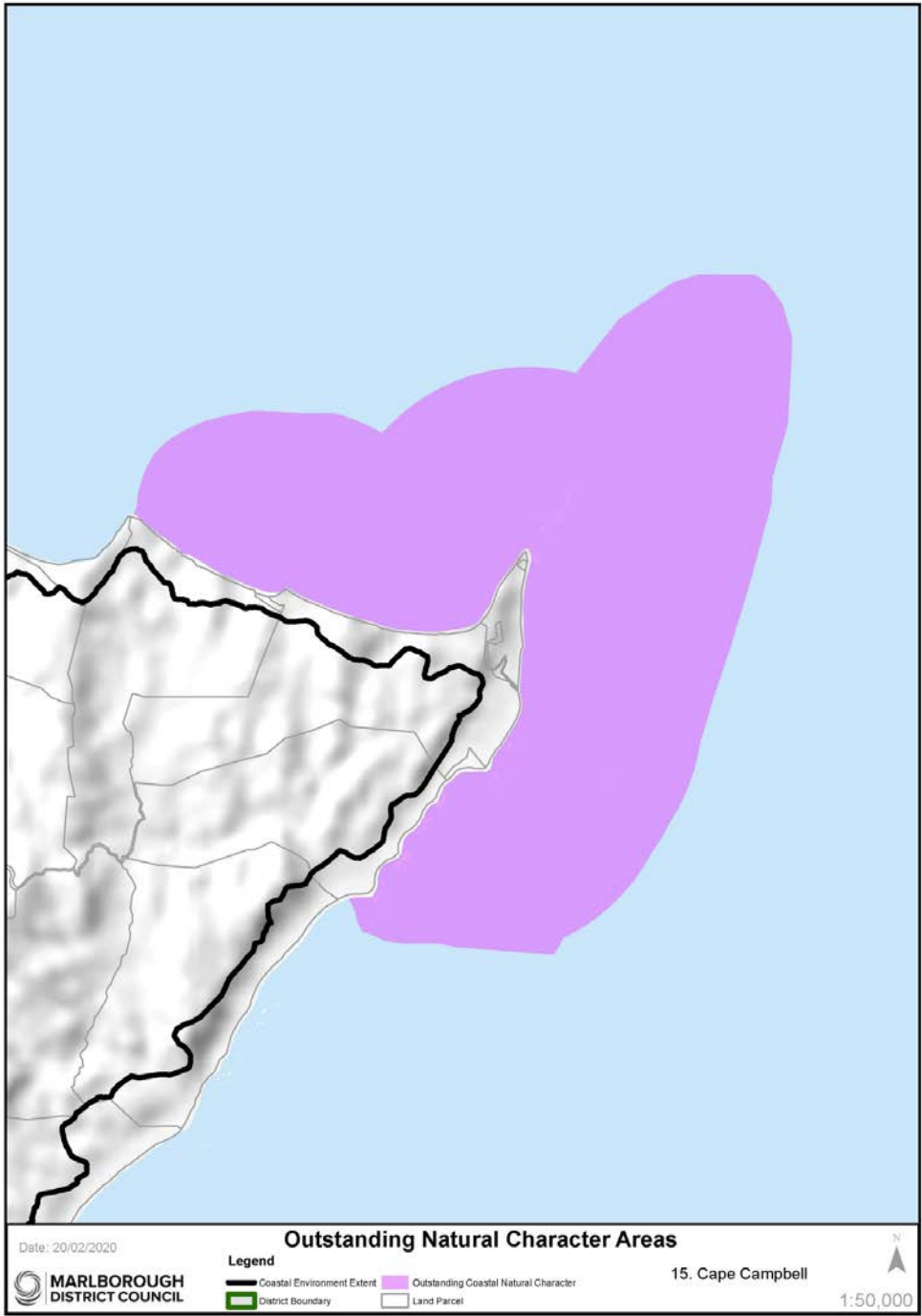
ONC 12: Mt Stokes (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>The green corridor of bush that connects Mt Stokes to the sea at Endeavour Inlet, is part of the larger Mt Stokes area managed by Department of Conservation and is identified as having internationally significant ecological values characteristics.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mt. Stokes is one of the most dominant landforms in the Marlborough Sounds, with its upland ridge crests and summits reaching 1,203m above sea level. - A number of watercourses extend from this central massif, and have long, high gradients with the water quality being amongst the highest in the Sounds.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original forest covers most of the upper slopes of Stokes massif and its summit supports the only occurrence of subalpine vegetation in the Sounds. - Natural biodiversity is high due to the range of altitude, landform and habitat types; especially enhanced by subalpine communities.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area straddles the inner and outer Sounds, where extreme weather can also play an important aspect in the areas experiential values attributes. - The mountain top and associated ridges define and frame the associated bays and due to their lack of modification, retain very high remote and experiential values attributes.



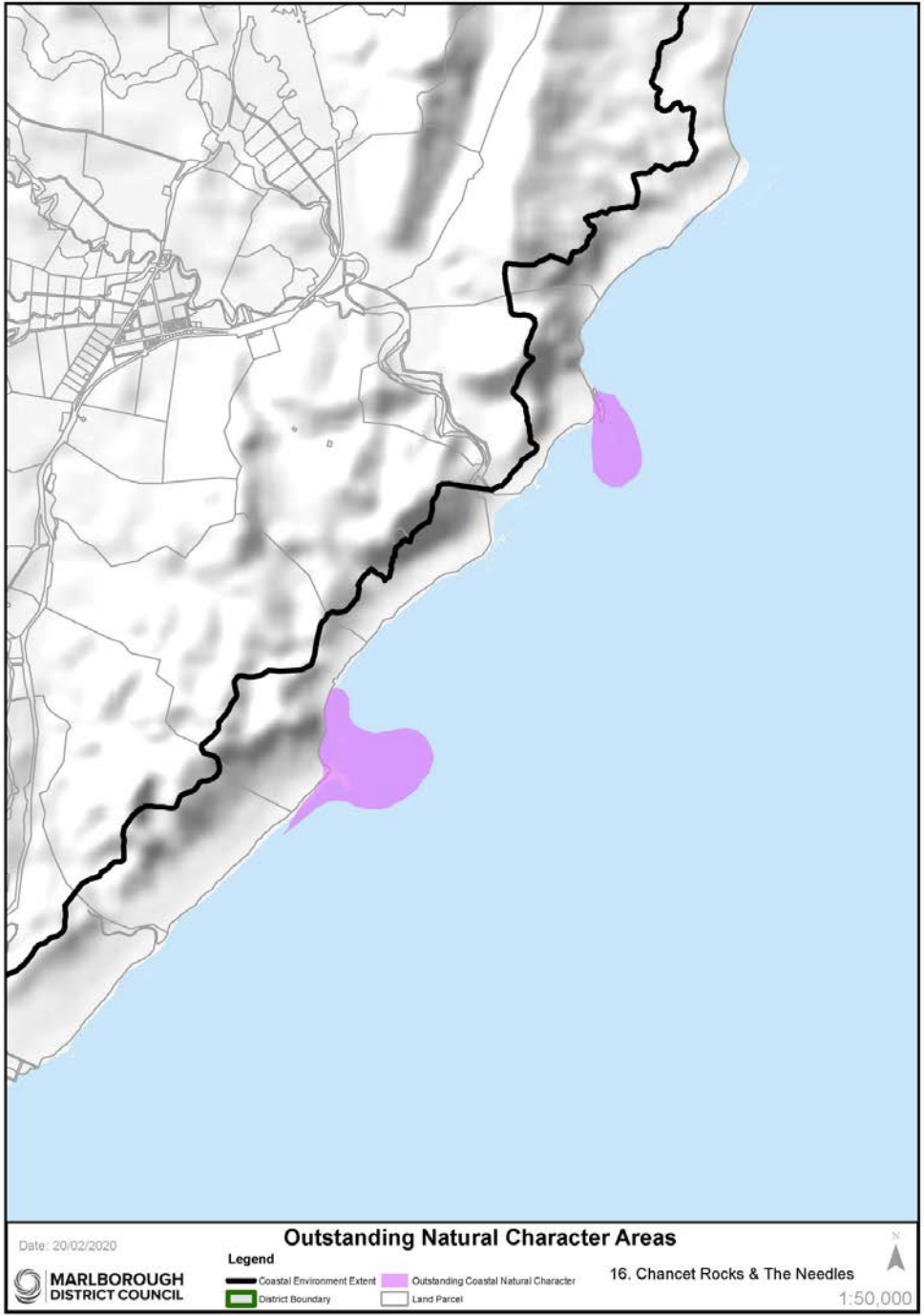
ONC 13: Pelorus Estuary (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>The mouth of the Pelorus River holds distinctive remnant alluvial communities that are impressive in their extent and lack of modification.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive and uniform intertidal flats at the mouth of the Te Hoiere/Pelorus River. - Largely intact estuarine hydrological processes.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biotic patterns and sequences, dynamics and process functioning are largely intact. - Distinctive remnant alluvial communities are largely intact in the estuary and also for the upper hillslopes, although now reduced to scattered treelands, and include fertile podocarp and mixed broadleaved treeland, and semi-deciduous kowhai ribbonwood-lacebark treelands. - Estuarine and adjoining freshwater wetland communities are extensive, very distinctive, regionally outstanding, and provide important habitats.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intertidal river delta, with its network of small waterways and extensive saltmarsh beds is extremely memorable. - Despite modifications around parts of its perimeter, this large estuary holds high levels of perceived naturalness.



ONC 14: Wairau Lagoons (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>The Wairau Lagoons represent an exceptional system of interlinked channels and lagoons harbouring a diverse avifauna community.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Wairau Lagoons estuary is a distinctive feature of this coastline – a 2,300ha system of interlinked channels, broad shallow lagoons, small islands and expansive intertidal flats, forming a unique and nationally significant coastal lagoon-estuarine system. – The Wairau Lagoons and Bar have been identified as nationally significant intact landforms. – Geopreservation site includes: Wairau boulder barrier; lagoon; and delta.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Extensive glasswort herbfields are a distinctive feature. Other species such as rushes, sedges, estuarine herbs and grasses feature around the fringes. – Nationally significant for wading birds (including migratory species), waterfowl and other wetland birds with almost 90 recorded species – the majority being native and more than a quarter endangered, vulnerable or rare.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aesthetically interesting and broadly unmodified landforms of the estuarine landscape and boulder bank. – Expansive sea views out to Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay, backdropped by the White Bluffs/Te Parinui o Whiti, which are visually impressive.

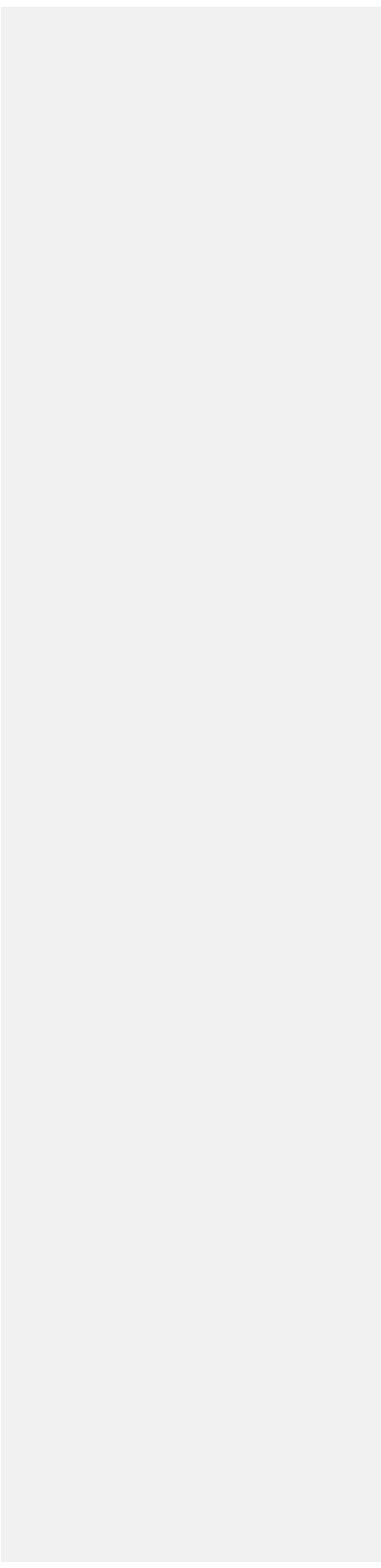


ONC 15: Cape Campbell (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Impressive Cape retaining a number of offshore reefs, platforms and rocks that harbour a variety of species.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area is influenced by the cold Southland Current, and is frequently exposed to high energy swells and storms from the south and east. - Broad and deeply incised shore platforms and offshore reefs characterise the marine environment in the vicinity of Cape Campbell. - Mussel Point forms another prominent reef structure marking the western boundary of this area. - High limestone cliffs extend between Mussel Point and Cape Campbell.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reefs support moderate numbers and diversity of plants and animals with the greatest diversity located subtidally within channels, pools and partially sheltered areas of the reefs. - Large offshore beds of giant kelp (<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>). - Largely unmodified coastal marine environment.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to this remote and rugged coastline is limited. - The coast is largely unmodified with no aquaculture or jetties/wharves. The area, once visited, is extremely memorable.



ONC 16: Chancet Rocks and The Needles (refer to map on opposite page)	
<i>Impressive coastal erosional features of The Needles and Chancet Rocks hold outstanding abiotic, and biotic characteristics and experiential values-attributes due to their location on this high energy coastline.</i>	
Abiotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area is influenced by the cold Southland Current, and is frequently exposed to high energy swells and storms from the south and east. Inshore coastal waters are cloudy due to sedimentation from the Flaxbourne, <u>Waiau-toa/Clarence</u> and Waima (Ure) Rivers and erosion of the soft cretaceous rocks of this coast by wave action. - The limestone features and wave cut platforms of the Needles and Chancet Rocks are unique to this coastline and have been identified as individual geopreservation sites due to their unique geological makeup.
Biotic <u>Characteristics</u> Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are colonies of NZ fur seals at Chancet Rocks and The Needles. - Limestone reef communities.
Experiential Values <u>Attributes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wave cut platforms and reefs of Chancet Rock and the Needles are prominent features displaying limited modification. - This coast is characterised by rocky reefs and stacks interspersed with sand or gravel beaches. Access is limited to only a few locations.

Comment [2]: Topic 4



Appendix 3

Ecological Significance Criteria for terrestrial, wetland, freshwater and ~~coastal~~ marine environments

Comment [1]: Topic 6

The following provides explanations or guidelines for the application of ecological significance criteria in the assessment of sites.

The scale at which significance is to be determined depends on the type of environment:

Rankings within each criterion are: **H** = High; **M** = Medium; **L** = Low. They collectively contribute to an overall ranking, indicating the degree of significance. For a site to be considered significant, one of the first four criteria (representativeness, rarity, diversity and pattern or distinctiveness) must rank **M** or **H**.

The ecological criteria are to be applied by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists in their field of expertise.

Comment [2]: Topic 6

Identification Criteria

Comment [3]: Topic 6

Representativeness

- ~~1.~~ Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is representative, typical or characteristic of the natural diversity of the relevant ecological district. This can include degraded examples where they are some of the best remaining examples of their type, or represent all that remains of indigenous biodiversity in some areas.
- ~~2.~~ Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is a relatively large example of its type within the relevant ecological district.
- ~~3.~~ Additionally for the coastal marine area the site is significant if it contains biological features (habitat, species, community) that represent a good example within the biogeographic area.

H: The site contains one of the best examples of the characteristic ecosystem types in the region or ecological district or biogeographic area for sites within the coastal marine area.

M: The site contains one of the better examples, but not the best, of the characteristic ecosystem types in the region or ecological district or biogeographic area for sites within the coastal marine area.

L: The site contains an example, but not one of the better or best, of the characteristic ecosystem types in the region or ecological district or biogeographic area for sites within the coastal marine area.

Rarity

- ~~4.~~ Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent in Marlborough, ~~or relevant land environment,~~ ecological district, biogeographic area or freshwater environment.

Comment [4]: Topic 6

- ~~5.~~—Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that supports an indigenous species that is threatened, at risk, or uncommon, nationally or within the relevant ecological district or biogeographic area for sites within the coastal marine area.
- ~~6.~~—The site contains indigenous vegetation or an indigenous species that is endemic to Marlborough or that are at distributional limits within Marlborough.

H: The site contains nationally threatened or rare flora, fauna or communities; or the site contains several examples of regionally or locally threatened or rare flora, fauna or communities.

M: The site contains one or a few regionally or locally (but not nationally) threatened or rare flora, fauna or communities.

L: The site is not known to contain flora, fauna or communities that are threatened or rare in the ecological district or biogeographic area, regionally or nationally.

Diversity and pattern

- ~~7.~~—Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that contains a high diversity of indigenous ecosystem or habitat types, indigenous taxa, or has changes in species composition reflecting the existence of diverse natural features or ecological gradients.

H: The site contains an unusually high diversity of species and ecosystem types.

M: The site contains a moderate diversity of species and ecosystem types.

L: The site contains a relatively low diversity of species and ecosystem types.

Distinctiveness

- ~~8.~~—Indigenous vegetation or an association of indigenous species that is distinctive, of restricted occurrence, occurs within an originally rare ecosystem, or has developed as a result of an unusual environmental factor or combinations of factors.

H: The site contains any ecological feature that is unique nationally, in the region or in the ecological district or biogeographic area; or it contains several such features that are outstanding regionally or in the ecological district or biogeographic area.

Comment [5]: Topic 6

M: The site contains ecological features that are notable or unusual but not outstanding or unique nationally, in the region or in the ecological district or biogeographic area.

L: The site contains no ecological features that are outstanding or unique nationally, in the region or in the ecological district or biogeographic area; i.e. the ecological features are typical rather than distinctive or special.

Comment [6]: Topic 6

Management Criteria

Size and shape

- ~~9.~~—The site is significant if it is moderate to large in size and is physically ~~compact or~~ cohesive.

H: The site is large in size for the region or ecological district or biogeographic area and is ~~compact in shape~~ cohesive.

M: The site is moderate in size for the region or ecological district or biogeographic area and is cohesive ~~compact in shape~~; or the site is relatively large but not very ~~compact or~~ cohesive.

L: The site is small in size for the region or ecological district or biogeographic area, or the site is moderate in size but not at all ~~compact or~~ cohesive.

Comment [7]: Topic 6

Connectivity/ecological context

- ~~10.4~~ Vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides or contributes to an important ecological linkage or network, or provides an important buffering function.
- ~~14.~~ A wetland which plays an important hydrological, biological or ecological role in the natural functioning of a river or coastal system.
- ~~12.~~ Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides important habitat (including refuges from predation, or key habitat for feeding, breeding, or resting) for indigenous species, either seasonally or permanently.

H: The site is close or well connected to a large natural area or several other natural areas.

M: The site is in the vicinity of other natural areas but only partially connected to them or at an appreciable distance.

L: The site is very isolated from other natural areas.

Sustainability

- ~~13.~~ The site is significant if it is ecologically resilient, i.e. its natural ecological integrity and processes (functioning) are largely self-sustaining.

H: The site can maintain its ecological integrity and processes with minimal human assistance.

M: The site requires some but not much human assistance to maintain its ecological integrity and processes.

L: The site requires much human assistance to maintain its ecological integrity and processes.

Adjacent catchment modification in respect of significant sites within the coastal marine area

- ~~14.~~ Catchments that drain large tracts of land can lead to high sediment loading into adjacent marine areas. A site in the coastal marine area is significant if the adjacent catchment is >400 ha and clad in relatively mature native vegetative cover resulting in a long term stable environment with markedly reduced sediment and contaminant run-off compared to developed or modified catchments.

H: The site is dominated by an adjacent land catchment area with stable and relatively mature native vegetation (>400ha) that is legally protected.

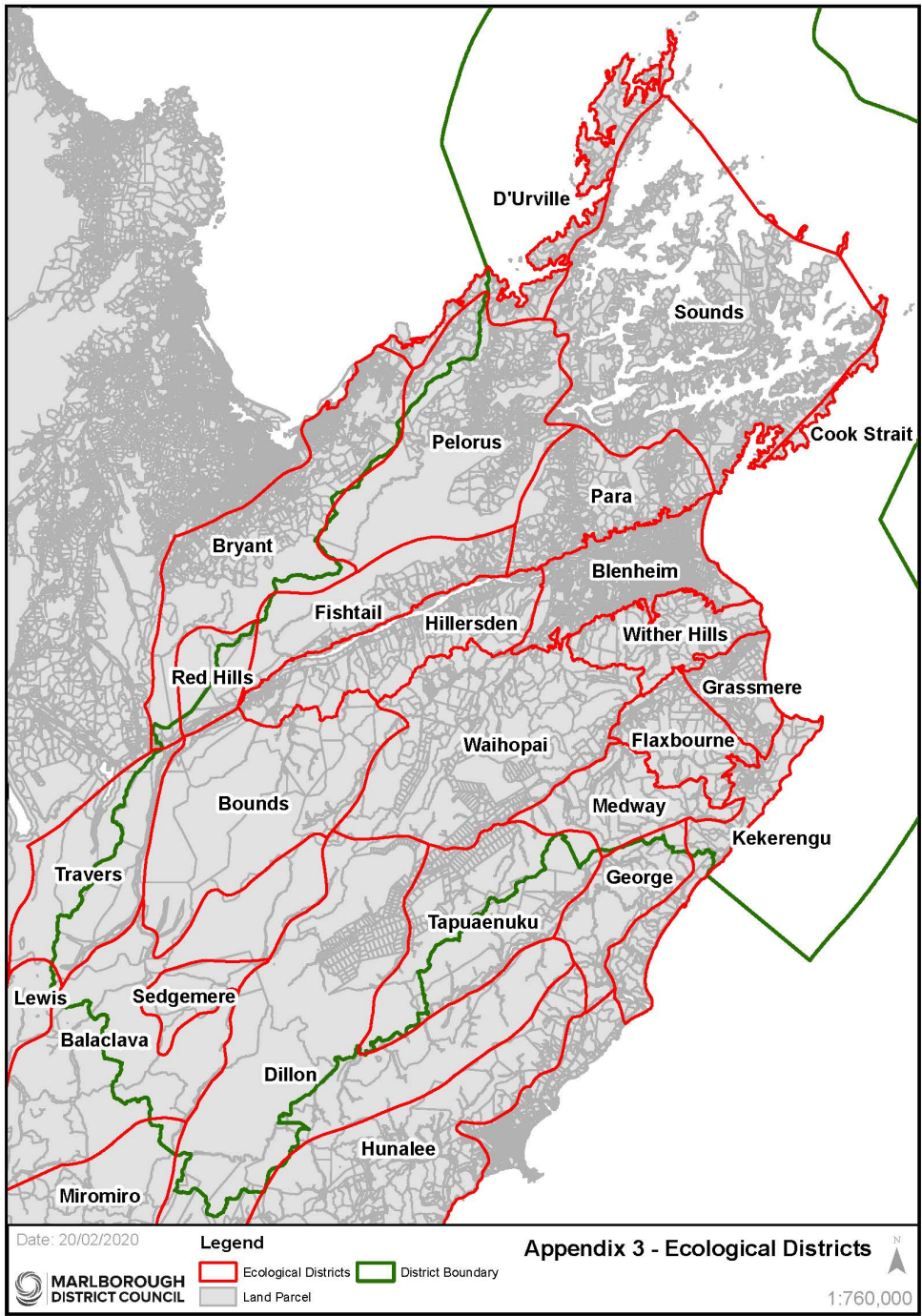
M: The site is dominated by an adjacent land catchment area with stable and relatively mature native vegetation (>400ha) with partial or no legal protection.

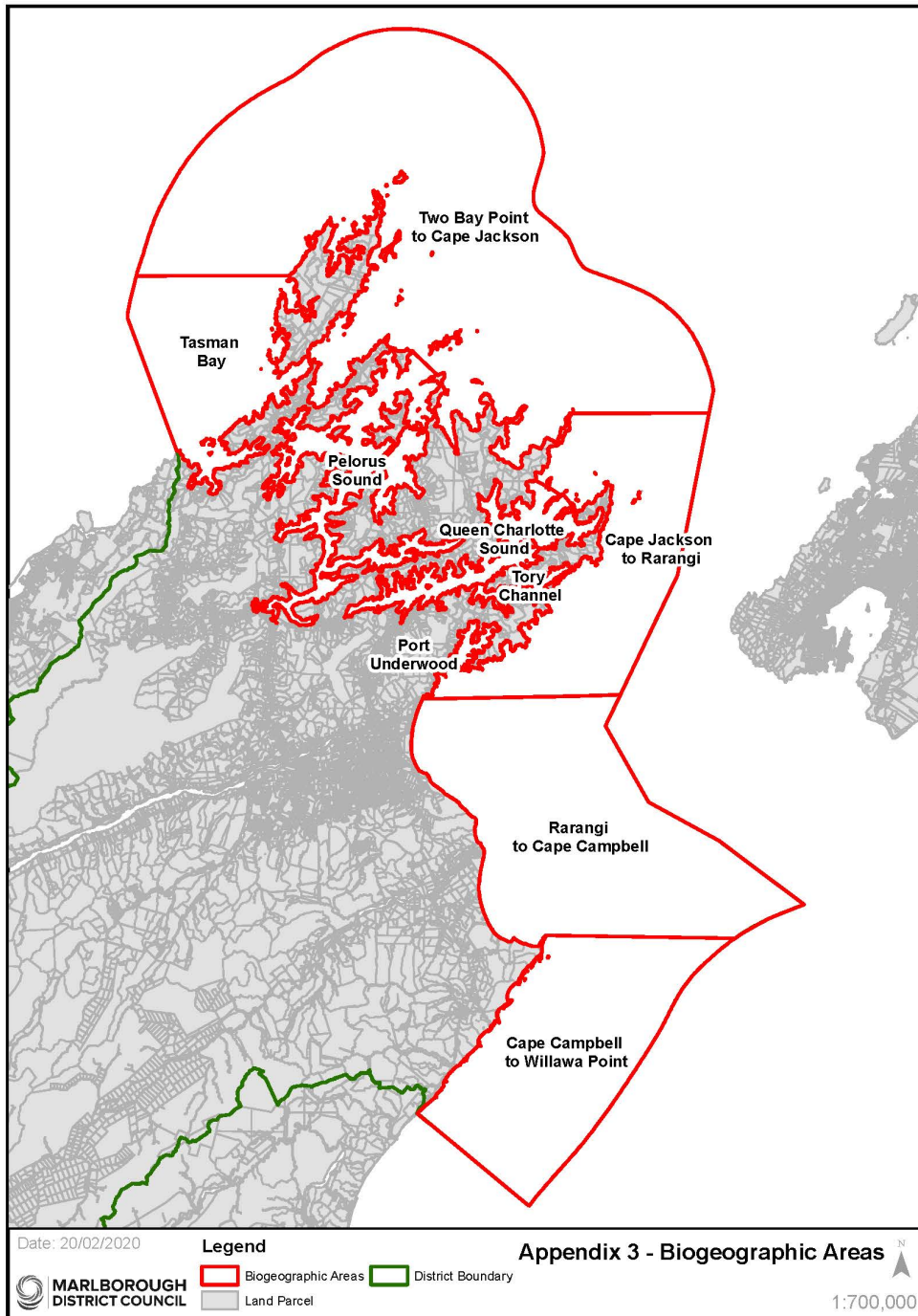
L: The site is surrounded by an adjacent land catchment area (>400ha) that is farmed, highly modified or has limited relatively mature vegetative cover.

Glossary

Ecological District: An Ecological District is defined as a local part of New Zealand where the topographical, geological, climatic, soils and biological features produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities (see map).

Biogeographic Area: A geographical area of similar ecology and habitats where the community structure and grouping of species is distinct (see map).





Appendix 4

Criteria for Determining Significant Adverse Effects on Natural Character

Comment [1]: Topic 5

The criteria below assists in determining whether a subdivision, use or development proposal will have significant adverse effects [for the purposes of implementing policies 6.2.2](#). The criteria shall be applied by the decision maker on resource consents or plan changes.

1. Character and degree of modification, damage, loss or destruction;
2. Duration and frequency of effect (for example long-term or recurring effects);
3. Magnitude or scale of effect (for example number of sites affected, spatial distribution, landscape context);
4. Irreversibility of effect (for example loss of unique or rare features, limited opportunity for remediation, the costs and technical feasibility of remediation or mitigation);
5. Resilience ~~of heritage value or place~~ to change (for example ability of feature to assimilate change, vulnerability of feature to external effects).

Comment [2]: Topic 5

Appendix 5

Water Resource Unit Values & Water Quality Classification Standards

Abbreviations

A	aesthetic	AE	aquatic ecosystem	C	cultural
CR	contact recreation	F	fisheries	FS	fish spawning
NS	natural state	SG	shellfish gathering	WS	water supply

Schedule 1 – Water Resource Unit Values

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
1	Acheron (includes Fish lake in the Wairau River catchment)	<p>Fish habitat Alpine Galaxias, dwarf galaxias, koaro, northern flathead galaxias, longfin eel, shortfin eel, tarndale bully and upland bully habitat. Only known habitat for tarndale bully. Brown trout/salmon spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Wetland species, black-fronted terns, southern crested grebe, and banded dotterel. Paradise shelduck moulting site. Braided river birds.</p> <p>Aquatic Macrophytes Intact indigenous aquatic macrophytes community.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting, fishing, canoeing, rafting and passive recreation.</p> <p>Public Access Large areas of catchment administered by Department of Conservation (DOC) but subject to lease constraints.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p> <p>Significant Wetlands Tarndale Lakes - nationally significant wetlands complex.</p>	AE, FS, F, A

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
2	Cullens/Linkwater Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, shortjaw kokopu, red fin bully, common bully, īnanga, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Coastal wetlands.</p>	AE, FS
3	Anakoha	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, shortjaw kokopu, dwarf galaxias, īnanga, giant kokopu, koaro, longfin eel and redfin bully habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Coastal wetland.</p>	AE, FS
4	Are Are	<p>Fish Habitat Black flounder, common bully, īnanga, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin bully, upland bully and shortfin eel habitat. High species diversity. Juvenile trout habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat High numbers of kōura.</p>	AE, FS
5	Avon	<p>Fish Habitat Northern flathead galaxias, koaro, longfin eel and upland bully habitat. Landlocked koaro in Lake Alexander. Trout and eels absent from Lake Alexander. Brown trout spawning in rivers and streams.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Subterranean amphipods habitat in Lake Alexander outlet. Kōura Habitat in rives and streams.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Pink and weeping broom in riparian margins. Indigenous vegetation in upper catchment and surrounding Lake Alexander.</p> <p>Recreation Walking access to Lake Alexander.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS, A (the A classification only applies to the Tummel River upstream of 1655960E 5381760N and Lake Alexander)

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
6	Awatere - Lower	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, upland bully, giant bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Īnanga spawning in coastal lagoon. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel and black-fronted terns. Braided river birds. Paradise shelduck moulting on Lake Jasper.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Wetland vegetation surrounding Lake Jasper.</p> <p>Recreation Fishing and whitebaiting.</p>	AE, FS, F
7	Awatere - Upper	<p>Fish Habitat Northern flathead galaxias, koaro, upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black-fronted tern.</p> <p>Recreation Molesworth Recreational Reserve. Upland game hunting.</p> <p>Public Access Large areas of catchment administered by DOC but subject to lease constraints. Access track to the Hodder huts and Mt Tapuaenuku via private land and Hodder River.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Largest population of northern pink broom in Marlborough – Riparian Margins Grey River.</p>	AE, FS
8	Bartletts	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, longfin eel, shortfin eel and upland bully habitat. Dwarf galaxias spawning. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Indigenous vegetation in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming and fishing.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
9	Black Birch	<p>Fish Habitat Torrentfish, northern flathead galaxias, upland bully redfin bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura Habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Large proportion of riparian vegetation is indigenous.</p> <p>Public Access Access to DOC administered land via stream bed only.</p> <p>Water supply catchment Seddon municipal.</p>	AE, FS, WS
10	Blenheim Springs	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, giant kokopu, lamprey, common bully, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat. Subterranean aquatic macroinvertebrates habitat in spring outlets.</p> <p>Aquatic Macrophytes Largest population of the indigenous <i>Potamogeton cheesemanni</i> on the Wairau Plain.</p> <p>Recreation Pollard park, duck feeding, children playing and picnicking.</p> <p>Aesthetic Water clarity.</p>	AE, FS, A
11	Blind River	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, common bully, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel are present.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Coastal lagoon habitat for banded dotterel, black shag. New Zealand scaup and other waterfowl.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Shield shrimp habitat in ephemeral pools. Kōura Habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Red rock daisy and other threatened species in upper gorges.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting.</p>	AE, FS

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
12	Boundary Creek Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, īnanga, bluegill bully, common bully, upland bully, black flounder, longfin and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat <i>Teucrium parvifolium</i> and <i>Urtica linearifolia</i> habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black-fronted tern feeding habitat.</p>	AE, FS
13	Branch (including Lake Argyle)	<p>Fish Habitat Alpine galaxias, dwarf galaxias, koaro, northern flathead galaxias, upland bully, longfin and shortfin eel habitat. Brown and rainbow trout habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black-fronted tern feeding habitat. Shag and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Highly valued trout fishery. Back country experience. Waterskiing, fishing and model boating.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high (Leatham River and Branch River upstream of weir).</p> <p>Hydro Electric Generation</p>	AE, FS, F
	Lake Argyle only	<p>Recreation Highly valued trout fishery. Waterskiing and model boating</p>	CR, F
14	Centre Valley Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Common bully, upland bully, longfin eel, and shortfin eel habitat.</p>	AE, FS

Comment [1]: Topic 13

Comment [2]: Topic 13

Comment [3]: Topic 13

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
15	Waiau-toa/Clarence	<p>Fish habitat Northern flathead galaxias, dwarf galaxias, koaro and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout/salmon spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Wetland species, black-fronted terns and southern crested grebe. Paradise shelduck moulting site. Braided river birds.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Freshwater mussels.</p> <p>Aquatic Macrophytes Intact indigenous aquatic macrophytes community.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting, fishing, canoeing, rafting, jet boating and passive recreation.</p> <p>Public Access Large areas of catchment administered by DOC but subject to lease constraints.</p> <p>Significant Wetlands Lake McRae - nationally important scientific feature.</p>	AE, FS, F, A
16	Coastal Wairau Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Īnanga spawning habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Bittern and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat <i>Urtica linearifolia</i> habitat. Significant indigenous wetland vegetation in Rarangi dune system.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting, whitebaiting.</p>	AE, FS
17	Doctors	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p>	AE, FS
18	East Coast Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Common Bully and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Coastal wetlands habitat for New Zealand scaup and marsh crake.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Willow free coastal wetland communities. Remnant indigenous species along streams.</p>	AE, FS

Comment [4]: Topic 4

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
19	Fairhall	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, upland bully and shortfin eel habitat.</p>	AE, FS
20	Flaxbourne	<p>Fish Habitat Black flounder, common bully, bluegill bully, upland bully, giant bully, Īnanga, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Lake Elterwater habitat for pied stilts, dabchick, shags, paradise shelduck, grey teal and waterfowl. Paradise duck moulting area.</p> <p>Recreation Whitebaiting, gamebird hunting.</p> <p>Water supply catchment Private community supplies.</p>	AE, FS, WS
21	Gibsons	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout present.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Fault associated wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting.</p>	AE, FS
22	Goulter	<p>Fish Habitat Koaro and upland bully habitat. Landlocked population of koaro in Lake Chalice scientifically important. Brown trout spawning in Goulter River.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Regionally significant brown trout fishery and tramping.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high.</p>	AE, FS, F, NS, A
23	Graham	<p>Fish Habitat Shortkaw kokopu, banded kokopu, Īnanga, common bully, bluegill bully, redfin bully, dwarf galaxias, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
24	Grovetown	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, giant kokopu, common bully, upland bully, black flounder, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout present.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Grey duck, Australasian shoveler, New Zealand scaup, paradise shelduck, black swan, shag, kotuku, pukeko, white-faced heron and spotless crane habitat. Paradise shelduck and black swan moulting area.</p> <p>Aquatic Macrophytes The uncommon native submerged macrophyte <i>Potamogeton orchreatus</i> is present.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Indigenous vegetation restoration project around Grovetown Lagoon. <i>Urtica linearifolia</i> habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Food gathering, waterfowl hunting, canoeing.</p>	AE, FS
25	Kaituna	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Wildfowl habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Wildfowl hunting, fishing.</p>	AE, FS, F
26	Kaiuma	<p>Fish Habitat Common bully, banded kokopu and longfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Swamp Maire in riparian margin.</p> <p>Recreation Waterfowl hunting.</p>	AE, FS
27	Kenepuru	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, Īnanga, bluegill bully, giant bully, redfin bully, common smelt and longfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Weka habitat in riparian margins.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Patches of indigenous riparian vegetation in lower reaches.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
28	Medway	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully, torrentfish, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Pink broom and other indigenous species present.</p> <p>Recreation Upland game hunting.</p>	AE, FS
29	Northbank Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, koaro, dwarf galaxias, common bully, redfin bully, upland bully, torrentfish, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p>	AE, FS
30	Ōhinemahuta (previously Onamalutu)	<p>Fish Habitat Giant kokopu, common bully, redfin bully, bluegill bully, upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, fishing and recreational reserve.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
31	Omaka	<p>Fish Habitat Upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Indigenous species in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Upland game and waterfowl hunting.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high (above Tyntesfield Road).</p>	AE, FS
32	Opouri	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully and longfin habitat. Brown and rainbow trout habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Lowland podocarp riparian margins. Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. <i>Leptinella nana</i> habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Fishing and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
33	Ōpaoa - Lower (previously Opawa)	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, giant bully, upland bully, black flounder, yelloweye mullet, grey mullet, longfin and shortfin eel habitat. Īnanga spawning habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Royal spoonbill, fernbird, kotuku, crake and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Indigenous coastal riparian margins. Riparian enhancement occurring in selected locations.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, canoe/kayaking, whitebaiting, fishing, gamebird hunting and boating.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
34	Ōpaoa – Upper (previously Opawa)	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, black flounder, upland bully, common bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Kotuku, bittern and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Canoe/kayaking, boating, whitebaiting, fishing, swimming and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
35	Patriarch	<p>Bird Habitat Black-fronted tern feeding habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat River terrace wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS
36	Pelorus / Te Hoiere - Lower	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, inanga, dwarf galaxias, bluegill bully, common bully, giant bully, redfin bully, upland bully, grey mullet, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown and rainbow trout habitat. Brown trout spawning in tributaries.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Banded rail, fernbird and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Lowland podocarp riparian margins. Estuarine and riverside wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, kayaking, fishing and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
37	Pelorus / Te Hoiere - Upper	<p>Fish Habitat Common bully, redfin bully, upland bully, smelt, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown and rainbow trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. <i>Scutellaria</i> habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, kayaking, tramping and fishing.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR, NS, A
38	Pine Valley	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully, redfin bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming and tramping.</p>	AE, FS, CR
39	Pukaka	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, dwarf galaxias, common bully, bluegill bully, redfin bully, upland bully, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Chaytor Reserve. Swamp maire in riparian. Riparian wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Tramping.</p>	AE, FS
40	Rai	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, bluegill bully, redfin bully, upland bully, torrentfish, lamprey, shortfin eel and longfin eel. Brown and rainbow trout spawning.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Lowland podocarp riparian margins. Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. <i>Leptinella nana</i> habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, fishing, rafting, kayaking and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
41	Ronga	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, koaro, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Fishing.</p>	AE, FS, F
42	Seventeen Valley Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Royal spoonbill, wading birds and waterfowl.</p> <p>Recreation Wither Hills Farm Park and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS
43	Spring Creek	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, giant kokopu, banded kokopu, black flounder, common bully, upland bully, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown and rainbow trout habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura, freshwater mussel and freshwater shrimp habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Shag and waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Aquatic Macrophytes <i>Potamogeton cheesemannii</i> in upper reaches of Spring Creek.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Planting of indigenous plants in the lower reaches.</p> <p>Recreation Kayaking, fishing, gamebird hunting.</p> <p>Aesthetic Water clarity.</p>	AE, FS, F, A

Comment [5]: Topic 13

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
44	Taylor River	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, koaro, common bully, upland bully, yelloweye mullet, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown and rainbow trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Taylor Dam habitat for Australian coot, Pukeko, New Zealand scaup, grey teal, kingfisher, marsh crake, Australasian shoveler, black swan, paradise shelduck and waterfowl.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper Branch River.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, walking, cycling, fishing, Taylor Dam, gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
45	Timms	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Tramping.</p>	AE, FS
46	Top Valley	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, upland bully, redfin bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Grey duck and waterfowl.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment. Top Valley Wildlife Management Reserve.</p> <p>Recreation Gamebird hunting and tramping.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
47	Tuamarina	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, banded kokopu, koaro, common bully, upland bully, redfin bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Pukeko, grey teal, kingfisher, Australasian shoveler, grey duck, Australasian bittern and waterfowl.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Koura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Riparian Habitat - Wetland vegetation. <i>Urtica linearifolia</i> habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS
48	Waihopai - Lower	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, common bully, upland bully, torrentfish, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black-fronted tern, banded dotterel and braided river bird habitat.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, canoeing/kayaking, gamebird hunting and fishing.</p> <p>Hydro Electric Generation</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
49	Waihopai - Upper	<p>Fish Habitat Northern flathead galaxias, koaro, dwarf galaxias, upland bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Small areas of intact indigenous vegetation. Weeping broom in riparian margins.</p> <p>Recreation Fishing and gamebird hunting.</p> <p>Hydro Electric Generation</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
50	Waikakaho	<p>Fish Habitat Inanga, black flounder, common bully, upland bully, lamprey, shortfin eel and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p>	AE, FS

Comment [6]: Topic 13

Comment [7]: Topic 13

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
51	Wairau - Upper	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, koaro, northern flathead galaxias, alpine galaxias, upland bully, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout, rainbow trout and salmon habitat. Brown trout and salmon spawning.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black fronted tern, fernbird, pied stilt, oyster catcher, banded dotterel, grey duck and paradise shelduck habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment and tributaries. Riparian wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Kayaking, tramping, nationally significant trout fishery, and gamebird hunting.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high (source to Bull Paddock Stream).</p>	AE, FS, F
52	Wairau Lagoon	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, yelloweye mullet, shortfin eel and longfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Terns, shags, banded dotterel, royal spoonbill, and migrant waders. Most diverse number of bird species in Marlborough. Nationally significant area.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Wetland ecosystems.</p> <p>Recreation Gamebird hunting. Kayaking, kite surfing, fishing, whitebaiting and walking.</p> <p>Cultural</p>	AE, FS, F, C
53	Wairau Plain Tributaries Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, black flounder, common bully, upland bully, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p>	AE, FS, F

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
54	Wairau River Bed	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, dwarf galaxias, black flounder, torrentfish, yelloweye mullet, giant bully, common bully, bluegill bully, upland bully, redfin bully, shortfin and longfin eel. Brown trout, rainbow trout and salmon habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Invertebrate Habitat Kōura and freshwater mussel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Black fronted tern, black-billed gull, pied stilt, oyster catcher, banded dotterel, paradise shelduck, royal spoonbill, kotuku and wildfowl habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Riverside wetlands.</p> <p>Recreation Kayaking, rafting, whitebaiting, rowing, swimming, jet boating, water skiing, fishing and gamebird hunting.</p>	AE, FS, F, CR
55	Wye	<p>Fish Habitat Dwarf galaxias, koaro, upland bully, shortfin eel and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS
56	Small Coastal Complex	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, giant kokopu, koaro, Īnanga, dwarf galaxias, common bully, bluegill bully, redfin bully, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p>	AE, FS
57	Small Sounds Streams	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, giant kokopu, koaro, Īnanga, shortjaw kokopu, dwarf galaxias, common bully, bluegill bully, redfin bully, giant bully, upland bully, torrentfish, common smelt, lamprey, longfin eel and shortfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Weka habitat in riparian margins.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Indigenous riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Recreation Children playing.</p>	AE, FS

No.	Water Resource Unit	Values	Water Quality Classifications
58	Waima	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, black flounder and longfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Bird Habitat Blue Duck habitat. Braided river birds. Coastal lagoon.</p> <p>Recreation Walking access to Sawcut Gorge. Gamebird hunting.</p> <p>Natural Character High.</p>	AE, FS, A
59	Waitohi	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, shortjaw kokopu, bluegill bully, redfin bully and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Walking</p> <p>Natural Character Very high.</p>	AE, FS, WS, C
60	Wakamarina	<p>Fish Habitat Īnanga, koaro, shortjaw kokopu, dwarf galaxias, common bully, redfin bully, upland bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish, lamprey, shortfin eel and longfin eel habitat. Brown trout spawning.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p> <p>Recreation Swimming, kayaking, fishing and gold mining.</p> <p>Natural Character Very high (upper catchment).</p>	AE, FS, CR
	Waikawa	<p>Fish Habitat Banded kokopu, koaro, bluegill bully, redfin bully, common bully, inanga, shortfin eel and longfin eel habitat.</p> <p>Riparian Habitat Intact indigenous forest in upper catchment.</p>	AE, FS, C

Comment [8]: Topic 13

Comment [9]: Topic 13

Other Water Resources	Values	Water Quality Classifications
All Coastal Water	Food gathering	SG
Benmorven Freshwater Management Unit*	<p>Water Supply Individual domestic supplies.</p>	WS

Other Water Resources	Values	Water Quality Classifications
Brancott Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Omaka Aquifer Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Omaka River Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Woodbourne residential supply. Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Rarangi Shallow Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Riverlands Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Riverlands municipal supply. Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Southern Springs Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Individual domestic supplies.	WS
Wairau Aquifer Freshwater Management Unit*	Water Supply Blenheim and Renwick municipal supplies. Individual domestic supplies.	WS

* As mapped on Freshwater Management Unit Map 1.

Schedule 2 – Water Quality Classification Standards

Standard/Parameter	Interpretation of Standard/Parameter	Classification																																								
Aquatic Life	<p>pH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pH range must be from 6.5 to 8.5. <p>Particulate Organic Material (POM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The daily average concentration of POM must not exceed 4mg/l. <p>Toxicants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not exceed the limits ($\mu\text{g/l}$ Hg^{4+}) in the following list: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Aluminium (pH>6.5)</td> <td>55.00</td> <td>Mercury (inorganic)</td> <td>0.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ammonia-N (at pH = 8.0, temperature = 20°C)</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>Nickel</td> <td>11.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic (As III)</td> <td>24.00</td> <td>Nitrate (NO₃N)</td> <td>2.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic (As V)</td> <td>13.00</td> <td>Selenium (Total)</td> <td>11.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boron</td> <td>370.00</td> <td>Silver</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cadmium</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>Zinc</td> <td>8.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chromium (CrVI)</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>Chlorine</td> <td>3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper</td> <td>1.40</td> <td>Cyanide</td> <td>7.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>3.40</td> <td>Hydrogen sulfide</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manganese</td> <td>1900.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Aluminium (pH>6.5)	55.00	Mercury (inorganic)	0.60	Ammonia-N (at pH = 8.0, temperature = 20°C)	0.05	Nickel	11.00	Arsenic (As III)	24.00	Nitrate (NO ₃ N)	2.40	Arsenic (As V)	13.00	Selenium (Total)	11.00	Boron	370.00	Silver	0.05	Cadmium	0.20	Zinc	8.00	Chromium (CrVI)	1.00	Chlorine	3.00	Copper	1.40	Cyanide	7.00	Lead	3.40	Hydrogen sulfide	1.00	Manganese	1900.00			AE, FS
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Manganese	1900.00																																									
Biological Growths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bacterial and/or fungal slime growths must not be visible to the naked eye as obvious plumose growths or mats. The daily average carbonaceous BOD₅ due to dissolved organic compounds (i.e. those passing a GF/C filter) must not exceed 2mg/l. Dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP) must be <0.015mg/l when rivers are at < median flow. Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) must be <0.444mg/l when rivers are at < median flow. 	AE, FS																																								
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The daily maximum temperature must be $\leq 24.19^\circ\text{C}$, subject to natural inputs. <u>Shall not exceed 25°C.</u> The natural temperature of the water must not be changed by more than 3°C. 	AE, FS, F																																								
Turbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbidity must be no greater than 5.6 Nephelometric Turbidity Units. 	AE, FS, CR																																								

Comment [10]: Clause 16 Minor Amendment

Comment [11]: Topic 13

Standard/Parameter	Interpretation of Standard/Parameter	Classification
Colour or visual clarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hue must not be changed by more than 10 points on the Munsell scale. - The natural colour or clarity must not be conspicuously changed due to sediment or sediment laden discharge originating from the site of a land disturbance operation. - The change in reflectance must be <50%. - Measurements are to be made immediately upstream of the discharge and below the discharge after reasonable mixing. 	AE, FS
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The daily minimum must be ≥0.75mg/l <u>7.5mg/l</u>. - <u>Saturation >80%</u>. 	AE, FS, F
Deposited Fine Sediment (DFS) – Stoney Bottom Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DFS cover must be <20%. 	AE, FS
Conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials must not be produced. 	AE, FS, F
Objectionable odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectionable odour must not be emitted. 	AE, FS, F
Suitability for consumption by farm animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water must not be rendered unsuitable for consumption by farm animals. 	AE, FS, F
Suitability of fish for human consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish must not be rendered unsuitable for human consumption by the presence of contaminants. 	F
Periphyton cover (filamentous algae >20mm long)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover must be <30% when river flow is < median. 	F, CR
Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) – Stoney Bottom Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be >400 <u>80</u> when river flow is < median <u>flow</u>. 	F
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1 November and 30 April of the following year mean <i>E. coli</i> levels must be <126/100mL when rivers are at < median flow. - At all other times mean <i>E. coli</i> levels must be <260/100mL when rivers are at < median flow. - Between 1 November and 30 April of the following year maximum <i>E. coli</i> levels must be <260/100mL when rivers are at < median flow. - Between 1 November and 30 April of the following year maximum <i>E. coli</i> levels must be <260/100mL when rivers are at < median flow. 	CR

Comment [12]: Topic 13

Comment [13]: Topic 13

Comment [14]: Topic 13

Standard/Parameter	Interpretation of Standard/Parameter	Classification																																				
Cyanobacteria (mat >3mm thick)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1 November and 30 April of the following year the seasonal maximum mat must be <20% when river flow is < median. - At all other times the must be <50% when river flow is < median. 	CR																																				
Suitability for human consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water must not be tainted or contaminated so as to make it unpalatable or unsuitable for human consumption after treatment. - Water treated by coagulation/filtration/ disinfection shall be able to comply with the Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008). 	WS																																				
Suitability for treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water must not be rendered unsuitable for treatment (equivalent to coagulation, filtration, and disinfection) by presence of contaminants. - The maximum turbidity limit, except that produced naturally under flood conditions, must not exceed 20 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) when rivers are at < median flow. 	WS																																				
pH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pH range must be from 6.0 to 9.0. 	WS																																				
Biological Growths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The daily average carbonaceous BOD₅ due to dissolved organic compounds (i.e. those passing a GF/C filter) must not exceed 2mg/l. - Phytoplankton chlorophyll-a must be <0.02mg/l when rivers are at < median flow. 	WS																																				
Toxicants	<p>Toxicants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must not exceed the limits (µg/l µg/l) in the following list: <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aluminium (pH>6.5)</td> <td>27.00</td> <td>Mercury (inorganic)</td> <td>0.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic (As III)</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>Nickel</td> <td>8.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic (As V)</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>Selenium (Total)</td> <td>5.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boron</td> <td>90.00</td> <td>Silver</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cadmium</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>Zinc</td> <td>2.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chromium (CrVI)</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>Chlorine</td> <td>0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>Cyanide</td> <td>4.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>Hydrogen sulfide</td> <td>0.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manganese</td> <td>1200.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aluminium (pH>6.5)	27.00	Mercury (inorganic)	0.06	Arsenic (As III)	1.00	Nickel	8.00	Arsenic (As V)	0.80	Selenium (Total)	5.00	Boron	90.00	Silver	0.02	Cadmium	0.06	Zinc	2.40	Chromium (CrVI)	0.01	Chlorine	0.40	Copper	1.00	Cyanide	4.00	Lead	1.00	Hydrogen sulfide	0.50	Manganese	1200.00			NS
Aluminium (pH>6.5)	27.00	Mercury (inorganic)	0.06																																			
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Copper	1.00	Cyanide	4.00																																			
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Manganese	1200.00																																					
Colour or visual clarity	<p>Measurements are to be made immediately upstream of the discharge and below the discharge after reasonable mixing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hue must not be changed by more than 5 points on the Munsell scale. - Turbidity must be no greater not change more than 1.5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units. 	A																																				
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The natural temperature of the water must not be changed by more than 3°C. 	SG																																				

Comment [15]: Clause 16 Minor Amendment

Comment [16]: Topic 13

Standard/Parameter	Interpretation of Standard/Parameter	Classification
Dissolved Oxygen	- Must exceed 80% of saturation or 6mg/l, whichever is greater.	SG
Suitability of fish for human consumption	- Must not be rendered unsuitable by the presence of contaminants. - Median faecal coliform content of samples taken over a shellfish gathering season must not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 14 per 100ml, and not more than 10% of samples must exceed an MPN of 43 per 100ml (or Colony Forming Units per 100ml).	SG

Appendix 6

Environmental Flows and Levels

Schedule 1 – Quantity Allocations for Water Takes

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per day</i>	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per year</i>
Acheron	n/a	Zero	n/a
Are Are	A	4,320	n/a
Awatere	Municipal Supply	8,000	n/a
	A	83,250	
	B	219,790	
	C	224,259,640	
Kauauroa Bay Significant Wetland W1026	n/a	Zero	n/a
Benmorven	A	n/a	209,000
	C	8,640	n/a
Boundary	A	7,344	n/a
Branch	n/a	Zero	n/a
Brancott	A	n/a	282,000
Chaytor Significant Wetlands W127, W128 and W129	n/a	Zero	n/a
Flaxbourne – Upper	A	195	n/a
	B	500	
	C1	Zero	
	C2	4,150	
	C3	86,400	
Flaxbourne – Central	A	495,275	n/a
	B	1,000	
	C1	5,850	
Flaxbourne – Lower	A	1,850,070	n/a
	B	30	
	C1	7,110	
Gibsons Creek (Waihopai intake to the Omaka River confluence)	n/a	Zero	n/a
Goulter River, Goulter Significant Wetland W35 and Lake Chalice	n/a	Zero	n/a

Comment [1]: Topic 4

Comment [2]: Topic 4

Comment [3]: Topic 4

Comment [4]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per day</i>	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per year</i>
Kaituna	Municipal Supply	2,000	n/a
	A	8,640	
	B	8,640	
Lake Alexander	n/a	Zero	n/a
Lake McRae	n/a	Zero	n/a
Lower Waihopai Excluding Gibsons Creek (Waihopai intake to the Omaka River confluence)	n/a	n/a	160,000
Needles/Tachalls – 1 October to 30 April of the following year	n/a	1,560	n/a
Needles/Tachalls – 1 May to 30 September in the same year	n/a	4,000	n/a
Omaka Aquifer	A	n/a	290,000
Omaka River	A	14,688	n/a
	B	3,456	
Omaka River – 1 May to 31 October of the same year (Excluding Sam's Creek)	C	8,640	n/a
Ōpaoa (above O'Dwyers Road Mills and Ford Road)	n/a	Zero	n/a
Ōpaoa (below O'Dwyers Road)(from Mills and Ford Road to the confluence of the Ōpaoa and Taylor Rivers)	n/a	25,000 1,000	n/a
<u>Ōpaoa (below the confluence of the Ōpaoa and Taylor Rivers</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Opouri	A	10,195	n/a
	B	17,280	
Para Significant Wetland W108	n/a	Zero	n/a
Pelorus (Lower) - <u>Te Hoiere</u> /Pelorus River and tributaries downstream of confluence with the Scott Creek (excluding Rai)	A	45,000	n/a
	B	45,000	
Pelorus (Upper) - <u>Te Hoiere</u> /Pelorus River upstream of confluence with the Scott Creek	n/a	Zero	n/a
Pipitea Significant Wetland W55	n/a	Zero	n/a
Possum Swamp Stream Significant Wetland W116	n/a	Zero	n/a
Rai (total including Opouri, Tunakino and Ronga FMUs)	A	29,635	n/a
	B	60,480	

Comment [5]: Topic 4

Comment [6]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per day</i>	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per year</i>
Rarangi Shallow	n/a	750	n/a
Riverlands Excluding Ōpaoa (below Taylor confluence) and Wairau Lagoons	n/a Municipal Supply n/a	n/a na	4,234,000 2,079,000 2,154,100
Ronga	A B	4,665 8,640	n/a
Roses Overflow (<u>below control weir</u>)	n/a	2,000	n/a
Sam's Creek – 1 May to 31 October of the same year	C	172,800	n/a
Southern Springs	n/a	n/a	6,673,800
Taylor Excluding Taylor River (below Burleigh Bridge)	A C	2,160 8,640	n/a n/a
Taylor River (below Burleigh Bridge)	n/a	Zero	n/a
Tunakino	A B	4,752 8,640	n/a
Tuamarina Excluding Para Significant Wetland W108	Municipal Supply A B1 B2	5,000 3,888 5,184 45,184 234	n/a
Waihopai (including Gibsons Creek above SVIS Wairau diversion channel confluence) Excluding Lake Alexander	A B C	34,560 97,632 244,271,920 000	n/a
Wairau Aquifer Excluding Gibsons Creek (Waihopai intake to the Omaka River confluence), Ōpaoa River (including Roses Overflow and Ōpaoa Loop), Wairau Lagoons and the Pipitea Significant Wetland W55 and Chaytor Significant Wetlands W127, W128 and W129.	n/a Municipal Supply n/a	n/a n/a	73,006,000 17,789,500 55,216,500
Wairau Lagoons	n/a	Zero	n/a
Wairau River downstream of the Hamilton River confluence Excluding Goulter River, Goulter Significant Wetland W35, Lake Chalice and Possum Swamp Stream Significant Wetland W116.	Municipal Supply A B C	480 650,000 650 216,000 1,728,000	n/a

Comment [7]: Topic 4

Comment [8]: Topic 4s

Comment [9]: Topic 4

Comment [10]: Topic 4

Comment [11]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per day</i>	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per year</i>
Wairau River upstream of the Hamilton River confluence and including the Hamilton River Including Tarndale Lakes and Upper Wairau Significant Wetland W580	n/a	Zero	n/a

* A FMU is identified either:

- (a) on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1 or 2; or
- (b) described in Schedule 1; or
- (c) identified on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1 or 2, and further described in Schedule 1; or
- (d) is not specifically defined.

1.1 An FMU that is also a Significant Wetland is identified in the zone maps.

1.2 The allocation limit for a FMU not listed in Schedule 1 is calculated as follows:

- (a) for a river with a mean flow of less than or equal to 5m³/s, the allocation limit is 30% of the mean annual 7 day low flow;
- (b) for a river with a mean flow greater than 5m³/s, the allocation limit is 50% of the mean annual 7 day low flow.

Schedule 2 – Quantity Allocations for Consumptive Diversions

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU)*	Class	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per day</i>	Allocation <i>Cubic metres per year</i>
Branch	n/a	2,635,200	n/a
Gibsons Creek Rewatering Diversion (MDC)	n/a	34,560	n/a
Wairau River Environmental Flow Diversion (MDC)	n/a	17,280	n/a

* A FMU is identified either:

- (a) on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1 or 2; or
- (b) described in Schedule 2; or
- (c) identified on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1 or 2, and further described in Schedule 2; or
- (d) is not specifically defined.

Schedule 3 – Minimum Flows and Levels for Water Takes

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Minimum Flow or Level (Management Purpose)	Monitoring Site or Method **	Management Flow or Level *** (Management Method)
Awatere	A	Minimum of 2.000m ³ /s at outlet to sea	Awapiri	Rationed below 2.300m ³ /s Fully restricted below 1.450m ³ /s
	B			Rationed below 5.600m ³ /s Fully restricted below 2.300m ³ /s
	C			Rationed below 9.500m ³ /s Fully restricted below 5.600m ³ /s
Are Are	A	Minimum of 0.080m ³ /s at Kaituna-Tuamarina Track Bridge	Kaituna-Tuamarina Track Bridge	Fully restricted below 0.080m ³ /s
Benmorven	A	Minimum level 20mamsl at P28w/2022	P28w/2022	Fully restricted below 20mamsl
	C		Taylor at Borough Weir	Fully restricted below 2.000m ³ /s
Boundary	A	Minimum of 0.180m ³ /s at Ormond	Ormond	Fully restricted below 0.180m ³ /s
Brancott	A	Minimum level 36.5m-amsl at P28w/1323	P28w/1323	Fully restricted below 36.5mamsl
Flaxbourne – Upper, Central and Lower	A	Minimum of 0.010m ³ /s at SH1 bridge	Corrie Downs	Fully restricted below 0.025m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 0.045m ³ /s
	C1			Fully restricted below 0.250m ³ /s
	C2			Fully restricted below 0.400m ³ /s
	C3			Fully restricted below 0.600m ³ /s
Kaituna	A	Minimum of 0.275m ³ /s at Readers Road Bridge	Readers Road Bridge	Fully restricted below 0.275m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 0.400m ³ /s
Needles Creek (including Tachalls)	n/a	Minimum level 22.8mamsl at Needles Creek	P29w/0169	Fully restricted when water level at or below 22.8mamsl
Omaka Aquifer	A	Minimum level 73mamsl at P28w/1873	P28w/1873	Fully restricted below 73mamsl
Omaka River	A	Minimum level 24.5mamsl at well 10231	Tyntesfield Gorge	Fully restricted below 0.067m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 0.400m ³ /s
	C			Fully restricted below 1.200m ³ /s
Ōpaoa (below O'Dwyers Road)(below the confluence of the Ōpaoa and Taylor Rivers)	An/a	Minimum of 1.500m ³ /s adjacent to Section 1 SO 417530	Hutcheson Street	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s

Comment [KP12]: Minor Amendment CI20A (RMA) M0108 1 February 2019

Comment [13]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Minimum Flow or Level (Management Purpose)	Monitoring Site or Method **	Management Flow or Level *** (Management Method)
Ōpaoa (below Mills and Ford Road to the confluence of the Ōpaoa and Taylor Rivers)	n/a	Minimum of 0.500m ³ /s at Ōpaoa River immediately above the confluence of the Ōpaoa and Taylor Rivers	Hutcheson Street	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
Opouri	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s in Rai River at Falls	Rai River at Falls	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 1.250m ³ /s
Pelorus including tributaries (excluding Rai)	A	Minimum of 3.75m ³ /s at Fishermans Flat	Totara Flat	Rationed below 3.150m ³ /s Fully restricted below 2.690m ³ /s
	B			Rationed below 3.600m ³ /s Fully restricted below 3.200m ³ /s
Riverlands	n/a	Minimum level 1.25mamsl at 10346	Well 10346	Fully restricted below 1.25mamsl
Ronga	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s in Rai River at Falls	Rai River at Falls	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 1.250m ³ /s
Rai (total including Opouri, Tunakino and Ronga)	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s in Rai River at Falls	Rai River at Falls	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 1.500m ³ /s
Rarangi Shallow Aquifer North	n/a	Minimum level 1.20mamsl at P28w/4331	P28w/4331	Fully restricted below 1.20mamsl
		Minimum level 0.25mamsl at P28w/4349	P28w/4349	Fully restricted below 0.25mamsl
Rarangi Shallow Aquifer South	n/a	Minimum level 1.20mamsl at P28w/4331	P28w/4331	Fully restricted below 1.20mamsl
		Minimum level 0.25mamsl at P28w/3668 and/or P28w/3711	P28w/3668 and/or P28w/3711	Fully restricted below 0.25mamsl
Roses Overflow	n/a	Minimum of 0.100m ³ /s at Wairau confluence	Hutcheson Street	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
Sam's Creek	C	Minimum level 24.5mamsl at well 10231	Tyntesfield Gorge	Fully restricted below 1.200m ³ /s
Southern Springs	n/a	Minimum of 0.010m ³ /s at Battys Road	Batty's Road Bridge	Fully restricted below 0.010m ³ /s mamsl
Spring Creek	n/a	Minimum of 2.6m ³ /s at Motor Camp	Motor Camp	Fully restricted below 2.600m ³ /s
Taylor River (below Doctors Creek confluence)	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s at Hutcheson Street	Hutcheson Street	Minimum of Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
	C	Minimum of 0.300m ³ /s at Borough Weir	Borough Weir	Fully restricted below 0.300m ³ /s

Comment [14]: Topic 4

Comment [15]: Topic 4

Comment [16]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Minimum Flow or Level (Management Purpose)	Monitoring Site or Method **	Management Flow or Level *** (Management Method)
Tuamarina	A	Minimum of 0.100m ³ /s at Para Road	Para Road Bridge	Fully restricted below 0.100m ³ /s
	B1			Fully restricted below 0.120m ³ /s
	B2			Fully restricted below 0.150m ³ /s
Tunakino	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s in Rai River at Falls	Rai River at Falls	Fully restricted below 1.000m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 1.250m ³ /s
Waihopai (including Gibsons Creek above Drop structure)	A	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s at SH63; and Minimum of 8.000m ³ /s at Barnetts Bank	Craiglochart	Rationed below 1.900m ³ /s Fully restricted below 1.500m ³ /s
			Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 8.000m ³ /s
	B	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s at SH63; and Minimum of 8.000m ³ /s at Barnetts Bank	Craiglochart	Rationed below 3.600m ³ /s Fully restricted below 1.900m ³ /s
			Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 8.000m ³ /s
	C	Minimum of 1.000m ³ /s at SH63; and Minimum of 8.000m ³ /s at Barnetts Bank	Craiglochart	Rationed below 7.800m ³ /s Fully restricted below 3.600m ³ /s
			Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 8.000m ³ /s
Wairau River (below The Narrows)	A	Minimum of 8.000m ³ /s at Barnetts Bank	Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 8.000m ³ /s
	B			Fully restricted below 15.000m ³ /s
	C			Fully restricted below 30.000m ³ /s
Wairau River (above The Narrows)	A	Minimum of 8.000m ³ /s at Barnetts Bank	Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 8.000m ³ /s
			Dip Flat	Fully restricted below 7.320m ³ /s
	B		Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 15.000m ³ /s
C	Barnetts Bank	Fully restricted below 30.000m ³ /s		
Wairau Aquifer Urban Springs	n/a	Minimum level 6.5mamsI at P28w/3954	P28w/3954	Fully restricted below 6.5mamsI
Wairau Aquifer Central Springs	n/a	Minimum level 6.1mamsI at P28w/4404	P28w/4404	Fully restricted below 6.1mamsI
Wairau Aquifer North Springs	n/a	Minimum level 11.8mamsI at P28w/3009	P28w/3009	Fully restricted below 11.8mamsI
Wairau Aquifer South Coastal	n/a	Minimum level 1.25mamsI at Well 10346	Well 10346	Fully restricted below 1.25mamsI

Comment [17]: Topic 4

Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) *	Class	Minimum Flow or Level (Management Purpose)	Monitoring Site or Method **	Management Flow or Level *** (Management Method)
Wairau Aquifer Central Coastal	n/a	Minimum level 1.25mamsl at P28w/1733	P28w/1733	Fully restricted below 1.25mamsl
Wairau Aquifer North Coastal	n/a	Minimum level 1.25mamsl at P28w/3667	P28w/3667	Fully restricted below 1.25mamsl

* A FMU is identified either:

- (a) on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4; or
- (b) described in Schedule 3; or
- (c) identified on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4, and further described in Schedule 3; or
- (d) is not specifically defined.

** Monitoring sites are mapped on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4.

*** Levels and elevations are expressed in metres above Mean Sea Level (mamsl) in terms of the Marlborough District Council Rivers and Drainage datum.

3.1 The minimum flow for a FMU not listed in Schedule 3 is calculated as follows:

- (a) for a river with a mean flow of less than or equal to 5m³/s, the minimum flow is 90% of the mean annual 7 day low flow.
- (b) for a river with a mean flow greater than 5m³/s, the minimum flow is 80% of the mean annual 7 day low flow.

Schedule 4 – Minimum Flows and Levels for Water Diversions

River	Minimum Flow or Level (Management Purpose)	Monitoring Site or Method *	Management Flow or Level ** (Management Method)
Branch	0.700m ³ /s at State Highway 63 Road Bridge	Branch at below Weir	Fully restricted below 1.200m ³ /s
Gibsons Creek (Waihopai intake to Wairau intake channel)	Minimum of 0.200m ³ /s at the Gibsons Creek Control Gate	Gibsons Creek Control Gate	Monitoring.

Comment [18]: Topic 4

* Monitoring sites are mapped on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4, or described in Schedule 4.

Schedule 5 – Conductivity Levels for Water Takes

FMU *	Conductivity Level Millisiemens per metre	Restriction **	Monitoring Site ***
Rarangi Shallow Aquifer South	Between 70-90mS/m > 90mS/m	Reduce actual take by 50% Reduce actual take by 100%	P29w/3668 and/or P29w/3711
Riverlands	Between 40-60mS/m > 60mS/m	Reduce actual take by 50% Reduce actual take by 100%	Well 10346
Wairau Aquifer Coastal South	Between 40-60mS/m > 60mS/m	Reduce actual take by 50% Reduce actual take by 100%	Well 10346
Wairau Aquifer Coastal Central	Between 40-60mS/m > 60mS/m	Reduce actual take by 50% Reduce actual take by 100%	MDC Monitoring well P29w/1733
Wairau Aquifer Coastal North	Between 70-90mS/m > 90mS/m	Reduce actual take by 50% Reduce actual take by 100%	MDC Monitoring well P29w/3667

* A FMU is identified on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4.

** The reduction in actual take is based on the average daily take over the preceding seven days.

*** Monitoring sites are mapped on Freshwater Management Unit Maps 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Appendix 7

Scheme Plan and other subdivision requirements

Any application for subdivision consent must be accompanied by a Scheme Plan that contains the information set out in this Appendix.

Size

All plans should be on standard metric sheets.

Format

The Scheme Plan must be capable of being photocopied or printed in black and white, except for supplementary plans utilising aerial photography.

Scale

Every plan should be drawn at a scale to clearly illustrate the proposal. A minimum scale of 1:500 is preferred for urban subdivision proposals.

It is preferred that all Scheme Plans be orientated to north and show a north point and a NZTM (at centroid of largest parcel being created).

Information

The following particulars must be shown on the Scheme Plan:

1. Legal description.
2. Computer Freehold Register reference (noted 'Limited' where applicable).
3. Local authority districts and their boundaries where applicable.
4. The scale of the Scheme Plan and any other relevant diagrams.
5. Registered owner's name.
6. The area of each allotment (inclusive and exclusive of access) and the total area of all of the allotments combined.
7. Name of surveyor or registered survey firm.
8. Any covenants affecting the land.
9. Unique reference or identification number used by the applicant.
10. Zone boundaries, designations, roads and service lanes and the proposed status of all land to be vested.

11. A locality diagram to assist in identifying any rural property, and in other cases, where additional locational cues are necessary.
12. In the case of any subdivision which requires an amalgamation condition to be included in its approval, this must be shown on the Scheme Plan along with an indication which provision in Section 220(1)(b) of the RMA will apply to those circumstances. Full legal descriptions must be provided.

Site details to be provided

The following site details must be shown on, or with, the Scheme Plan:

1. The position of all proposed new boundaries.
2. Every allotment must be given a lot number and must show its area in metric units.
3. New roads should be shown as 'road to vest'. Proposals to have roads to be dedicated and transferred must be supported by sound reasons. New road names are not to be shown on any Scheme Plan unless it is a natural extension of a road already named or approval for the name has already been provided.
4. Service lanes and accessways must be shown simply as 'service lane to vest' or (pedestrian) 'accessway to vest' as the case may be. The nominal width of all roads, service lanes and accessways must be shown.
5. A status comment on the position of any existing and proposed road formation in relation to boundaries must be provided.
6. The proposed purpose of every new reserve to vest must be shown on the Scheme Plan, being one of the categories specified in Sections 17 to 23 of the Reserves Act 1977. In the case of a Government Purpose Reserve or Local Purpose Reserve, the specific purpose must be shown, e.g.; 'Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve'. All land below Mean High Water Springs and the beds of rivers and lakes required to vest in the Crown must be clearly identified.
7. Where known, easements existing or easements to be created must be shown on the Scheme Plan with the purpose nominated. Document numbers must be provided.
8. Adequate contour or height information to illustrate the existence on each allotment of a suitable building site (if required), drainage, waste disposal and access and to enable the gradients proposed for roads, rights of way and accessways to be assessed. For two or three allotment subdivisions, the Council may accept spot levels in terms of a recognised local datum.
9. Landscape works proposed on road reserves, [other land to vest as reserve, and esplanade strips](#).
10. The proposed location and type of power and telephone services.
11. Details of any Limited Access Road.

Comment [1]: Topic 17

Other relevant site details

The following details must be included on, or with, the Scheme Plan, where applicable:

1. Contours or spot heights, where possible in terms of a recognised local datum; if that is not practicable, then an assumed datum should be used.

2. The location of existing buildings or structures.
3. An activity description of existing buildings.
4. Vegetation covering the land, particularly any significant vegetation or notable trees.
5. The position of MHWS, and any rivers, lakes or wetlands.
6. Natural drainage and stormwater features, including flowpaths.
7. Existing drains, piped or open.
8. Areas subject to flooding or inundation, including by the sea.
9. Unstable areas, including geological fault lines.
10. Where necessary, a suitable building site.
11. Details of sewage disposal (including the position of any existing treatment unit or land application area).
12. Details of stormwater management, including any treatment.
13. Details of quantity and quality of the water supply.
14. Details of electricity/telecommunications reticulation.
15. Details of proposed access location (including distance from adjacent and opposite accesses and intersections) and design (including width, gradient, formation).
16. Areas, buildings, objects, sites or natural features of significant value identified in the Marlborough Environment Plan.
17. Any other physical feature of the land which is or may be relevant to the subdivision or approval conditions.
18. Any known site of spiritual or cultural significance to Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi.
19. Building platform shape factors and other circles required by Rule 24.3.1.2.
20. Existing Building Line Restrictions with document number.
21. Any site contamination from site inspections, owner's knowledge or from Council records.
22. Engineering drawings detailing the following earthworks proposals:
 - (a) Original and final contours;
 - (b) Areas of cut and fill;
 - (c) Subsoil drainage;
 - (d) Sediment control.
23. Details of the location of any high voltage transmission lines (110kV or greater).

Topographical Detail for Urban Subdivisions

Generally topographical detail need only be shown on that part of the land where new building sites (including access to the sites), and allotment boundaries are proposed or the degree of subdivision is intense (approaching minimum allotment sizes). It does not need to be shown over large allotments which are balance areas, unless it is necessary to be shown as the basis for possible future extensions to the subdivision or unless in specific cases the Council requests it.

Topographical Detail for Rural Subdivisions

The topographical detail shown on a rural Scheme Plan does not need to be as detailed as that required for an urban subdivision. Sufficient data of the same nature as that set out in "Other relevant site details" should be shown for the indicative building site and any proposed access. Topographical detail may also be relevant to the task of identifying proposed boundaries on the ground or establishing any necessary conditions of approval.

Aerial photographs, where available, may be used to supplement topographical data, provided they are of sufficient scale and clarity to be readily interpreted and must have the boundaries of the proposed subdivision clearly indicated thereon.

The circumstances of each case will determine the extent and the detail of topographical information which should be shown but the Council may ask for more information where it is necessary to assist the processing of any application.

Additional information

The following additional information must be supplied with the Scheme Plan:

1. Copies of Computer Register(s) no older than one month from the date of application.
2. Copies of all consent notices and any other relevant interests registered.
3. Where relevant, details of jointly owned access allotments and details of the proposed shared ownership.

Suitable Building Site

All applications to subdivide land are required to demonstrate that subdivision and subsequent activities are not likely to accelerate, worsen, or result in material damage to that land, other land or structure, by erosion, falling debris, subsidence, slippage or inundation from any source.

Where proposed allotments might reasonably be expected to accommodate a future dwelling or dwellings, and any land is likely to be subject to material damage by erosion, falling debris, subsidence, slippage or inundation, the application must demonstrate that each allotment has within it a suitable building site. Each such suitable building site must be shown on the Scheme Plan and the application must be supported by an appropriate professional report as follows:

Where land instability is likely, the application must be supported by a geotechnical report prepared by a suitably qualified Chartered Professional Engineer for the purpose of supplying opinions as to the stability of land. The Council provides the format for the preparation of such reports.

Where inundation is likely, the application must be supported by a catchment analysis prepared by a Chartered Professional Engineer experienced in flood hydraulics to demonstrate that each allotment has a flood-free building platform. For the purposes of the catchment analysis, a 1 in 50 year return period must be used.

Information on servicing

Water Supply

The developer must make provision for the supply of water adequate for reasonably expected domestic, stock, commercial or industrial consumption.

All urban subdivisions are required to be connected to the reticulated water supply system where connection is available. The provision of reticulated water supply is addressed by Rules 24.1.1 to 24.1.3.

Where the allotments are proposed to be supplied through other means, the developer must provide details of proposed water supply to serve all allotments, including balance land. Both the quantity and quality of the supply should be addressed. The provision of water supply in rural areas is also addressed by Rule 24.1.14.

Sewerage

The developer must provide means for the satisfactory disposal of sewage wastes from all allotments and from all buildings where such wastes are to be generated.

Unless unreasonable in the circumstances, the sewerage system must be designed to serve the expected load for any further subdivision or development from the upstream catchment area.

All urban subdivisions are required to be connected to the reticulated services where they exist. The provision of reticulated sewerage is addressed by Rules 24.1.1 to 24.1.3.

Where the allotments are proposed to be serviced by on-site methods, the allotments are to be subject to investigation to confirm that on-site management is the best practicable option, and that sewage will be effectively treated and contained on-site. The investigation may require an on-site assessment of the site conditions and constraints, particularly soil properties [and the suitability of existing systems proposed to be retained](#). The results of any on-site assessment must be documented in a Site and Soil Evaluation Report prepared by a professional who has established credentials with the Council.

Any subdivision of land in the Coastal Living Zone or any subdivision of land below controlled activity allotment sizes in the Coastal Environment Zone must involve an on-site assessment of the site conditions and constraints, [including an assessment of existing systems to be retained on allotments being reduced in size](#).

The sizing of the land application area [for allotments without an existing dwelling](#) must be based on the loading from at least a four bedroom dwelling (occupied full time).

Comment [2]: Topic 17

Parts of the proposed allotment appropriate to be used as land application areas should be shown on the Scheme Plan.

Stormwater Drainage

The developer must provide a satisfactory system for the collection, treatment and disposal of stormwater from all allotments, roads, accessways and private roads. The system must provide for the collection and control of all stormwater within the land being subdivided together with the potential drainage for the catchment upstream of the subdivision.

All urban subdivisions are required to be connected to the reticulated services where they exist. The provision of reticulated stormwater is addressed by Rules 24.1.1 to 24.1.3.

Where the allotments are proposed to be serviced by either new stormwater infrastructure or through on-site methods, the developer must demonstrate that the method of management will effectively service the proposed subdivision.

Information on Site Management

A Site Management Strategy must be provided with the Scheme Plan in any of the following circumstances:

1. Where a road is to be formed.
2. Where a right of way is to be formed or upgraded that serves other properties or serves more properties than provided for by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan.
3. Where trenching associated with the installation of services will involve dewatering.
4. Where extensive excavation/filling is to occur as part of the development of the subdivision.

The Site Management Strategy must address the following matters, in order:

1. A commentary on the proposed construction management infrastructure and how and by whom the project's impact will be effectively supervised and controlled to manage and monitor potential detrimental effect.
2. A detailed commentary on proposed site works.
3. A time line programme showing key target dates and highlighting the occurrence of activities with particular potential threat to the environment.
4. Methods for managing nuisance effects of construction including construction noise, the generation of dust and the deposition of mud or construction materials on roads.
5. Methods for managing the potential for stormwater to become contaminated during construction of the subdivision (including where the subdivision construction is staged).
6. Where necessary, methods for managing the potential adverse effects of dewatering.
7. A time table for periodic review of progress and changes to the anticipated outcome to ascertain whether there is a need for consequent changes to the supervision/monitoring regime.
8. Detail on the scale of water supply, discharge and waste disposal needs (solid and liquid) for the construction of the subdivision.
9. Identification of site access points and projected frequency of use.

The size and scope of the Site Management Strategy will directly reflect the size of the project and its potential impact.

Appendix 8

Discharge to Air

Schedule 1 – Emission Requirements Small-scale Solid Fuel Burning Appliances.

Small-scale solid fuel burning appliances must:

- (a) Emit no more than 1.5 grams of total suspended particulate per kilogram of fuel burned, calculated by averaging the total suspended particulate emissions for high, medium and low burn rates, when tested in accordance with AS/NZS4012:1999 and AS/NZS4013:1999 or the functional equivalent for non-batch fed appliances. Where the nominated test fuel is wood then the test must be carried out using softwood in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 4014.2:1999; and
- (b) Have a thermal efficiency, for space heating only, as described in AS/NZS 4013:1999, of 65% or greater; and
- (c) Not be modified in any way so as to alter the specifications of the heating device from those tested and stated in a) and b); and
- (d) Be maintained in good operational order and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (so long as those do not mandate operation that would lead to output that does not comply with a) or b), and be operated with the door shut in the case of enclosed appliances; and
- (e) Be capable of being operated on a high, medium and low burn rate.

Schedule 2 – Stack Requirements Small-scale Solid Fuel Burning Appliances

The discharge into air from any device installed after 9 June 2016 must be to the atmosphere via an emission stack which in all cases extends vertically not less than 4.6m above the floor protector under the appliance, and:

- (a) where the stack is within 3m horizontally, or closer, to the highest point of the roof of the building, the stack must protrude at least 600mm above the high point of the roof; or
- (b) where the stack is further than 3m horizontally from the highest point of the roof of the building, the stack must protrude at least 1000mm above the point of roof penetration; and
- (c) the stack must be sufficiently high so that no building (including the building into which the appliance is being installed), substantial structure or any land, lies in or above a horizontal plane with a radius of 3m drawn around the top of the stack; and
- (d) the discharge must be directed vertically into air (although cowls or weather protectors are permitted).

Schedule 3 – Stack Requirements: Small-scale Fuel Burning Appliances (Gas, Oil and Other Liquid Fuels)

The discharge into air from any device installed after 9 June 2016 (including any pellet burner that complies with AQ2A (AQR.26)) must be via an emission stack to the outside atmosphere such that the discharge point at the end of the stack is above the roof of the building, and:

- (a) be at least 500mm from the nearest part of the roof; and
- (b) in the case of a trafficable roof designed for personal or public use, be at least 2m above roof level and 500mm above any surrounding parapet; and
- (c) in the case of a chimney, be at least 200mm above the top of the chimney, be at least 1m horizontally from a neighbouring structure, or if less than 1m from that structure, at least 500mm above it; and
- (d) be at least 1.5m for any opening into a buildings; and
- (e) be at least 200mm from another stack.

Schedule 4 – Stack Requirements: Stationary Internal Combustion Appliances

The discharge into air from any stationary internal combustion appliance must, after the date of notification of this plan, be via an emission stack where:

- (a) the discharge point is at least 3m above ground level; or
- (b) the discharge point is 2.5m higher than the apex of any building, tree, slope or other structure within a radius of 2.5 times the stack height (whichever discharge point a) or b) is the higher; and
- (c) the exhaust gases are directed vertically into air and the exhaust gases are not impeded by any obstruction that would lower the velocity of the exhaust gases.

Schedule 5 – Chimney Height Schedules for External Combustion

Table 1: Chimney Height Schedules for Diesel, Coal, Wood and Pellet Boilers

Diesel		
PM ₁₀ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
1	40kW	6.0
3	100kW	7.0
6	200kW	7.0
9	300kW	7.0
12	400kW	7.0
15	500kW	7.0
30	1MW	8.0
45	2MW	8.0
90	3MW	9.0
121	4MW	9.0
151	5MW	9.0
181	6MW	10.0
211	7MW	10.0
241	8MW	10.0
271	9MW	10.0
302	10MW	10.0
Coal		
PM ₁₀ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
14	40kW	8.0
36	100kW	10.5
72	200kW	13.0
107	300kW	14.5
175	1MW	20.0
Wood		
PM ₁₀ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
20	40kW	10.0
51	100kW	>12.0*
100	200kW	>12.0
152	300kW	>12.0
203	400kW	>12.0
253	500kW	>12.0

Pellet (Conversions)		
PM₁₀ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
8	40kW	7.0
20	100kW	9.5
40	200kW	10.5
60	300kW	11.5
80	400kW	12.0
100	500kW	13.0
152	700kW	14.0
253	1MW	16.0
Pellet (Custom)		
PM₁₀ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
8	100kW	7.0
15	200kW	9.5
23	300kW	9.5
30	400kW	10.5
38	500kW	10.5
63	700kW	11.5
75	1.0MW	12.0
98	1.3MW	13.0

* chimney height requirement to be assessed through resource consent process.

Table 2: Chimney Height Schedules for Light Fuel Oil (LFO), Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and LPG

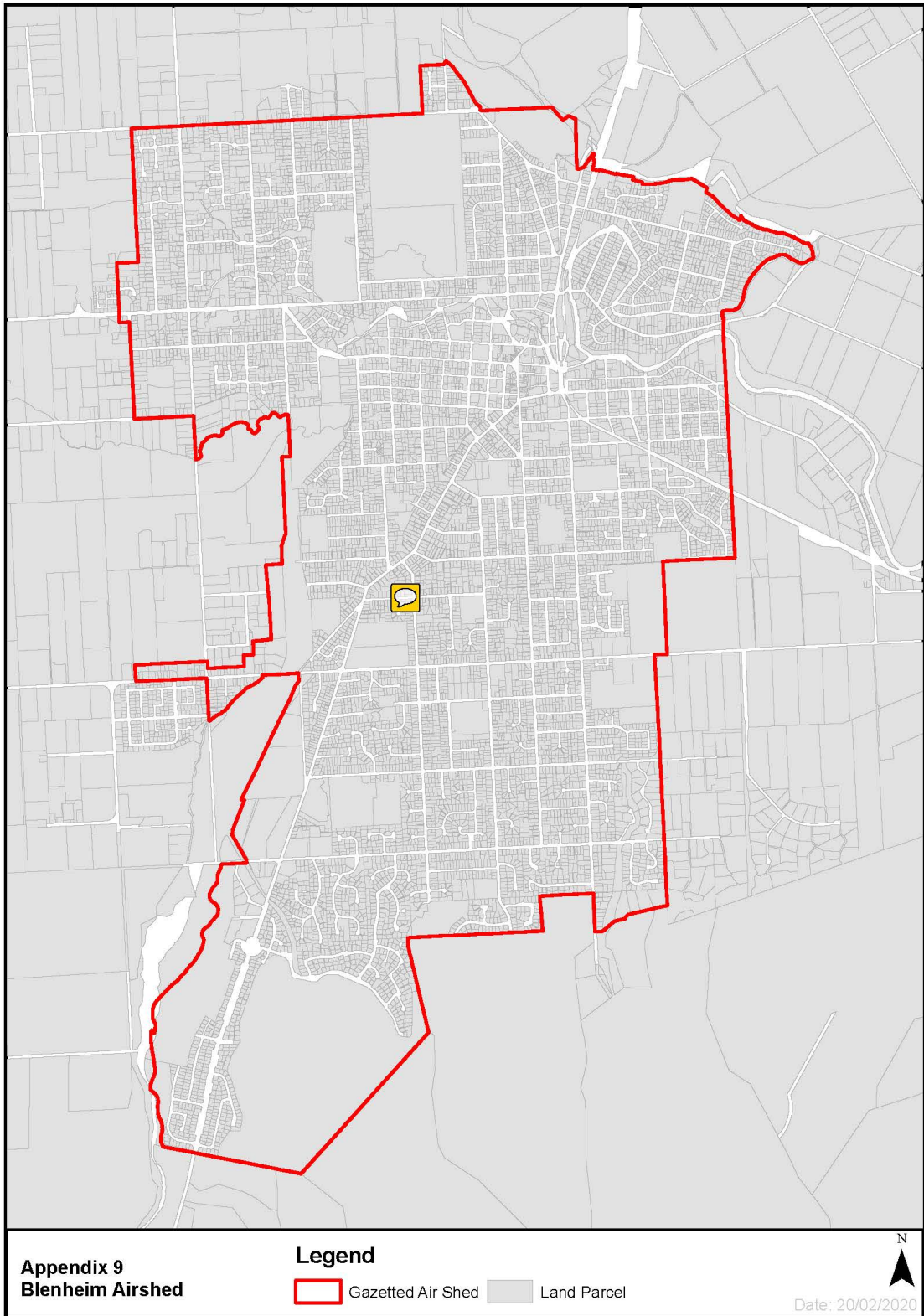
LFO		
SO₂ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
179	40kW	12.0
448	100kW	>12.0*
896	200kW	>12.0*
2240	500kW	>12.0*
HFO		
SO₂ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
259	40kW	>12.0*
649	100kW	>12.0*
1297	200kW	>12.0*
3243	500kW	>12.0*

LPG		
NO ₂ Emission Rate g/hr	Indicative Heat Output	Chimney Height Metres
30	100kW	6.0
75	250kW	6.5
151	500kW	8.0
225	750kW	9.0
302	1.0MW	10.0
605	2.0MW	12.0
907	3.0MW	12.0
1209	4.0MW	12.0
1512	5.0MW	12.0
2116	7.5MW	12.0
3023	10.0MW	12.0

* chimney height requirement to be assessed through resource consent process.

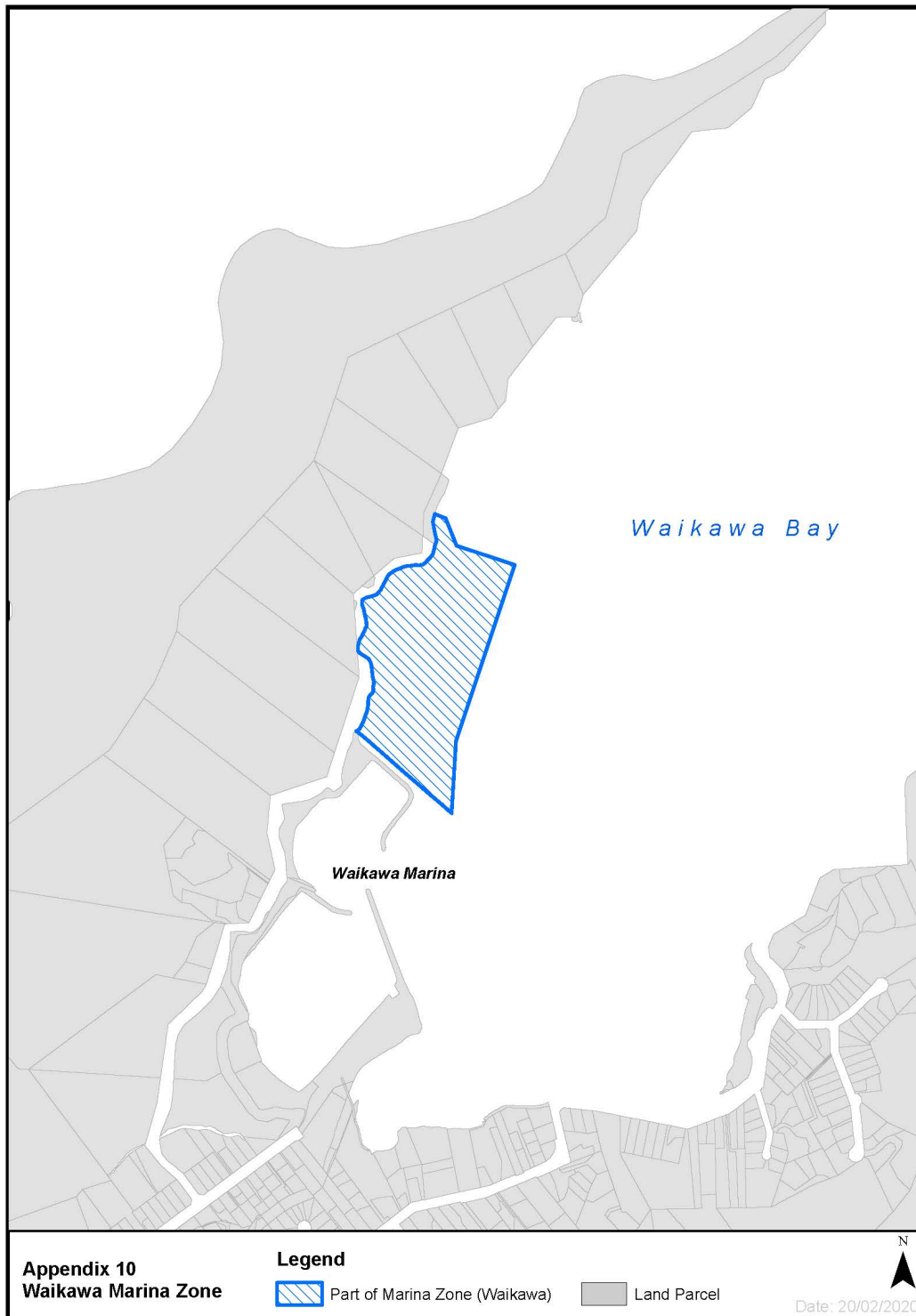
Appendix 9

Blenheim Airshed



Appendix 10

Waikawa Marina Zone



Appendix 12

Determination of Wave Energy

1. Wash Rule

- 1.1 Means a Maximum Wave Energy of 9 kilojoules per metre, which may be exceeded no more than once in 10 sequential Wave Records. The sequence of Wave Records need not be contiguous where instrument or system failure or presence of non-calm conditions or missed passage of ships would make any particular Wave Record unusable or unavailable.

2. Technical Information to be provided with applications for consent

- 2.1 To demonstrate that a ship will comply with the Wash Rule, resource consent applicants must submit technical information prepared by a competent professional based on either:
- 2.1.1 Accepted and properly calibrated computational models, physical models, analytical or empirical analysis allowing for the specific characteristics of the ship concerned and all the relevant operating conditions, navigation tracks, physical effects and conditions within the National Transportation Route; or
- 2.1.2 Direct measurements specific to the ship concerned covering relevant operating and physical conditions; or
- 2.1.3 Combinations of the approaches outlined above.
- 2.2 Wave Energy must be calculated according to linear wave theory (also known as Airy wave theory), as outlined further below, based on the maximum zero down-crossing wave height and the corresponding zero down-crossing wave period in any Wave Record, as defined further in IAHR (1989).
- 2.3 Wave Energy must be determined at a standard depth of 3 metres for sites at which, in the opinion of a competent professional, are not significantly influenced by the effects of diffraction due to bathymetry and objects.
- 2.4 Applications for consent must include information detailing the following:
- (a) The Data Recording Device(s) intended for recording ship navigation details;
 - (b) The intended format, mode of transmission and frequency of transmission to the Council of data recorded by the Data Recording Device(s) including any proposed protocols or arrangements for access to the Data Recording Device(s);
 - (c) The intended format, method and location of storage of data generated by the Data Recording Device(s) that is held by the consent holder as archived information including any proposed protocols or arrangements for access to that archived information;
 - (d) The intended maximum Ship Speed through the National Transportation Route including spatial definition of any areas of the National Transportation Route within which maximum Ship Speed is to be varied;
 - (e) For applications made as a Controlled Activity, details of the location, timing, duration and frequency of events for measuring Wave Energy;

- (f) For applications made as a Discretionary Activity, a description of any measures proposed for monitoring the effects of waves generated by the ship on the coastal environment;
- (g) The International Maritime Organisation number and name of the ship to which the application relates.

3. Approved Measurement Sites

- 3.1 For the purposes of assessing compliance with the Wash Rule under any of the methods listed in clause 1.1 above, Wave Energy must be calculated from assessments and measurements at a minimum of two sites in Tory Channel from the list of the Approved Measurement Sites in Table 1 below. Applicants are free to determine which of the Approved Measurement Sites are to be used, and must specify in the application which of the Sites have been adopted for assessment purposes. However, applicants must also ensure that a site from Table 1 is adopted that best represents conditions throughout each area in the National Transportation Route for which particular values of maximum Ship Speed and limits to the navigation corridor are proposed.
- 3.2 Where an applicant proposes differential speeds for identified areas within the National Transportation Route, the application must specify which Approved Measurement Sites are proposed to be used to determine the compliant speed for that area. The sites from Table 1 that are specified for this purpose should be representative of conditions within the areas identified in the application.
- 3.3 Once the representative sites have been determined then the Council's evaluation of the assessments and proposed maximum speed limits and navigation corridors will be confined to those sites.
- 3.4 Applicants must ensure that the analysis of effects at the selected sites covers the full range of ship operating conditions expected to be encountered over the life of the resource consent. Such conditions must include the full range of tidal flows, navigation paths, and the amount and distribution of hull displacement.

Table 1: Approved Measurement Sites

Channel	Location Description	NZGD2000 Co-ordinates
Tory Channel/ Kura Te Au	Ngaionui Point Arapaoa Arapawa Island	West, 174° 10'.782 E 41° 14'.462 S
	Te Weka Bay	174° 11'.396 E 41° 14'.983 S
	Wiriwaka Point Arapaoa Arapawa Island	West, 174° 12'.287 E 41° 14'.192 S
	Tipi Bay West	174° 17'.001 E 41° 13'.699 S
Queen Charlotte Sound/ Tōtaranui	Picton Point	174° 02'.177 E 41° 15'.283 S
	East Kahikatea	174° 07'.095 E 41° 14'.170 S
Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui (Northern Entrance)	North of Snake Point	174° 10.650' E 41° 11.811' S
	North of Double Bay	174° 11.460' E 41° 12.764' S
	North West of Blumine Island	174° 14.066' E 41° 09.612' S
	South West Long Island	174° 16.079' E 41° 07.802' S

Comment [1]: Topic 11

4. Direct measurement of wave properties

- 4.1 Wave properties used to calculate Wave Energy from a directly measured Wave Record must be determined according to the following conditions and assumptions:
- (a) Measurements must be made by, or under the supervision of, a competent professional experienced in the measurement of waves using an appropriate, calibrated wave measurement instrument and accepted data analysis methodologies.
 - (b) Measurements must be made at any of the sites identified in Table 1 above and must be undertaken only in conditions when those sites are substantially clear of kelp and other obstacles.
 - (c) Measurements must be made in depths of water of between 1 and 5 metres. In order to calculate Wave Energy, the wave properties determined from the Wave Record at the point of measurement must be transformed to a standard depth of 3 metres using the following methodology or assumptions:
 - (i) Shoaling and refraction analysis to calculate a transformed wave height must be based on Snell's law assuming that the seabed contours are parallel with the direction of travel of the ship, and that the angle between the wave crests of the waves generated by the ship in deep water and the seabed contours is 55°.
 - (ii) A local water depth of $D + \frac{1}{2}H$, where D is the average water depth and H is the measured wave height applicable to the Wave Record, must be adopted in the shoaling and refraction analysis for the purpose of calculating group wave celerity and wave length.
 - (iii) The effects of bottom friction, viscous effects and turbulence must be ignored.
 - (iv) Wave period must be unadjusted from that determined at the point of measurement.
 - (d) Measurements must be made only under calm conditions which shall be deemed to exist where the Significant Wave Height related to wind and other disturbances (other than the ship under evaluation) at the measurement site does not exceed 0.05 metres based on a Wave Record recorded for a duration of not less than 5 minutes immediately prior to recording ship Wave Energy.
 - (e) For the purposes of calculating wave characteristics under this Plan, the density of water must be taken as 1025 kilograms per cubic metre, the gravitational acceleration must be taken as 9.806 metres per second squared, and any other physical parameters required must be those applicable at a temperature of 15°C.

5. Assessment of speed through the water

- 5.1 The following method is an accepted methodology to determine Ship Speed where an appropriate instrumental approach is not available or where the hull-mounted instruments are faulty.

The speed through the water, V_W , is calculated from the speed over the ground, V_G , according to:

$$V_W = V_G - \lambda x U_T \quad (1)$$

in which λ is an index that describes the direction of travel of the ship ($\lambda = 1$ for ships travelling towards Picton, and $\lambda = -1$ for ships travelling away from Picton), and U_T is the speed of the tidal stream. The convention for the speed of the tidal stream is that it is positive for the flooding phase (i.e. tide level is rising) and negative for the ebbing phase (i.e. tide level is falling).

For the purposes of calculating the speed of the tidal stream, the Marlborough Sounds is deemed to consist of three zones. Each zone is named after the tidal stream data point marked B, C and D that is located within each zone as shown on Marine Chart NZ 6153. The speed of the tidal stream in each zone is calculated from:

$$U_T = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{12}(t - t_{HT} + t_L)\right) \quad (2)$$

in which A is the amplitude of tidal stream speed (see Table 2 below), t is the time in hours since midnight, t_{HT} is the time of the nearest high-tide in Wellington, and t_L is the lag between the tidal stream and the high-tide at Wellington (see Table 2 below). The times use for t and t_{HT} must be to a consistent standard, either New Zealand Daylight Saving time (NZDT) or New Zealand Standard time (NZST) depending on the time of year. Equation 2 is a cosine fit to the tidal stream with a semi-diurnal period of 12 hours. The time of high tide is based on the figures published in the New Zealand Almanac (or an equivalent source). The tidal zones, their definitions, and values for the coefficients in equation 2, are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tidal zones and tidal speed parameters that might be adopted to assess speed through the water

Zone	Description of Limits of Zone	A (knots)	t _L (Hour)
BA	Zone anywhere in Queen Charlotte Sound Tōtaranui , including the Northern Entrance and separated from Tory Channel/ Kura te Au along latitude 41°14' S at Dieffenbach Point.	0.3	-0.4
CB	Zone in Tory Channel/ Kura Te Au between latitude 41°14' S at Dieffenbach Point at its western end and longitude 174°18' E in Tory Channel/ Kura Te Au at its eastern end.	1.8	-0.4
CD	Zone near the Heads in Tory Channel/ Kura Te Au located east of longitude 174°18' E.	6.7	0.0

Comment [2]: Topic 11

Appendix 13

Register of Significant Heritage Resources and Notable Trees

Comment [1]: Topic 8

The Register contains the following Schedules:

[Schedule 1: Category A Heritage Resources](#)

[Schedule 2: Category B Heritage Resources](#)

[Schedule 3: Sites and places of Significance to Marlborough's Tangata Whenua Iwi](#)

[Schedule 4: Notable Trees](#)

[Schedule 5: HNZTPA Archaeological Site Requirements](#)

Those features of a building, item, or structure that possess significant heritage value, therefore requiring the protection have been identified by reference to the following terms:

- (a) Façade – the front face(s) of the building. On corner sites or sites with multiple street frontages, there may be more than one façade.
- (b) Entire external building envelope – all external surfaces of the building/structure. The envelope includes walls, roofs and architectural elements which combine in creating the whole external appearance.
- (c) Interior – architectural, decorative features inside the listed resource.

Note: Historic buildings, items, and structures are identified in purple on the planning maps with a number that corresponds to the Planning Map Notation listed below for each individual entry.

Schedule 1: Category 1A Heritage Resources.

Comment [2]: Topic 8

This Schedule includes all Heritage New Zealand Category 1A Heritage Resources in Marlborough.

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No.	Heritage Resource	Address/Location	Value applies to
1	329	Rai Valley Pioneer Cottage	Opouri Rd, Carluke, Rai Valley	Building envelope and interior
2	7289	Brownlee Homestead	14 Cook St, Havelock	Building envelope and interior
3	240	Former post office	61 Main Rd, Havelock	Building envelope and interior

Comment [3]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No.	Heritage Resource	Address Location	Value applies to
4	7450	The Edwin Fox anchor windlass	Dunbar Wharf, Picton Foreshore	Anchor windlass
5	7450	The Edwin Fox hull	Dunbar Wharf, Picton Foreshore	Hull
6	Wahi Tapu 7364	Pa site, burial site, battle site	Moioio Island, Tory Channel	Island
7 & 8	7701 - Historic Area	Tory Channel/Kura Te Au Leading Lights	Lighthouse Reserve, Whekenui, Arapaoa Arapawa Island, Tory Channel/Kura Te Au	Building envelope and interior
9	Wahi Tapu 7737	Brothers Island	The Brothers / Nga Whatu, Cook Strait	Island
10	1479	Langley Dale Station Homestead	Northbank Road, Renwick	Building envelope and interior
11	1539	Woodbourne Homestead and farm	720 New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	Whole property including buildings and structures
12	241	Ōpaoa River Bridge	SH1, Blenheim	Building envelope
13	243	War Memorial and Clock Tower	Seymour Square, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior
14	242	St Mary's Church (Catholic)	57 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior
15	7748	Pilot's House	926 Wairau Bar Rd, Spring Creek	Building envelope and interior

Comment [3]: Topic 8

Comment [4]: Topic 8

Comment [5]: Topic 8

[*Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.](#)

Schedule 2: Category ~~H~~B and Locally Significant Heritage Resources

Comment [6]: Topic 8

This Schedule includes all Heritage New Zealand Category ~~H~~B Heritage Resources in Marlborough, as well as some Heritage Resources considered to be locally significant.

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address Location	Value applies to
1-4	7755	Argillite quarries	Oparapara (Samson Bay), Croisilles - French Pass Road, Croisilles Harbour	Representative samples of quarry sites from which metasomatised argillite for tool manufacture was obtained

Comment [7]: Topic 8

Comment [8]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address/Location	Value applies to
5		Cottage Hospital	4 Old Coach Rd, Havelock	Building envelope
6	1477 1494	General Store Pelorus Traders	75 and 77 Main Rd, SH 6, Havelock	Building envelope
7	1496	St Peters Church (Anglican)	30 Lawrence St, Havelock	Building envelope
8		Cemetery monument marking 1843 Wairau Affray	Tuamarina Cemetery	Monument
9		House	310 Waikawa Rd, Waikawa	Building envelope
10		Plaque - Ropoama's Well	315 Waikawa Road, Waikawa.	Plaque
11		Plaque - Memorial to Picton Freezing Works 1900 - 1983	Picton Harbour Lookout, QC Drive	Plaque
12		House	16 Hampton St, Picton	Building envelope
13	5392	Picton Railway Station	3-5B Auckland St, Picton	Building envelope
14		Plaque - Memorial to Captain Cook	Picton Foreshore	Plaque
15		WWI Memorial Gateway	London Quay, Picton Foreshore	Archway building including banisters
16		Former Railway Station Platform	Picton Foreshore	Area to east of WWI Memorial, including wall along London Quay
17		Verandah and lattice work above cafe.	6 High St, 22-24 London Quay, Picton	Verandah and lattice work
18	5108	Oxley's Hotel	1-9 Wellington St and London Quay, Picton	Façade and verandas
19		House (former Presbyterian Manse)	34 Auckland St, Picton	Building envelope
20		Fifth Bank	33 Wellington St, Picton	Building envelope
22 & 23		WWII Memorial Gateway	77 Waikawa Rd, Picton	Stonework gateway and fence to marina
24		House	Picton Power House Reserve, 8-10 Wairau Rd, Picton	Building envelope
25		House	7 Rutland St, Picton	Building envelope
26		House	28 Waikawa Rd, Picton	Façade
27	2967	House (known as Sennen House)	9 Oxford St, Picton	Building envelope and interior
28		House	20 Buller St, Picton	Building envelope

Comment [7]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address Location	Value applies to
29		House	10 Market St, Picton	Building envelope
30		Plaque – Site of Provincial Building, first capital of Marlborough.	36 Broadway, Picton	Plaque
31		House (Former Picton Collegiate School 1899)	22 Broadway, Picton	Building envelope
32	1543	Sundial	Holy Trinity Church Grounds, Wairau Rd, Picton	Sundial
33		House (former police station, jail)	5 Waitohi Pl, Picton	Original foundations of police station office, store and cells form perimeter of Playcentre sandpits
35		House (former Picton Convent)	123 Wellington St, Picton	Building envelope and interior
36		House	129 Wellington St, Picton	Building envelope
37		House	14 Scotland St, Picton	Building envelope
38		House	47 Kent St, Picton	Building envelope
39		House	51 Durham St, Picton	Building envelope
40		House	68 Kent St, Picton	Building envelope
41		House	48 York St, Picton	Building envelope
42		House	8 Canterbury St, Picton	Building envelope
43		House (Typical workers cottage)	64 Devon St, Picton	Building envelope
44	7529 Historic Area	Defence Battery 1942-1945	Blumine Island, Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui	Wharf and accommodation area associated with the emplacements comprising of terraces, foundations, drains and dam.
45	7529 Historic Area	Defence Battery 1942-1945	Blumine Island, Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui	Gun emplacement complex, comprising of gun emplacement, magazine, observation post and water tank.
46	7529 Historic Area	Defence Battery 1942-1945	Blumine Island, Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui	Gun emplacement complex, comprising of gun emplacement, magazine and observation post.
47	7529 Historic Area	Defence Battery 1942-1945	Blumine Island, Queen Charlotte Sound /Tōtaranui	Accommodation area associated with the emplacements comprising of concrete steps, terraces, concrete foundations, drains, chimney and two water tanks.

Comment [7]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address/Location	Value applies to
48		Memorial Cairn & Capstan	Ngakuta Bay, Te Whanganui/ Port Underwood	Memorial
49	7333 Wahi tapu Area	Urupā and archaeological remains of the original Māori occupants, and later Māori and European whaling families.	Te Awaiti Bay, Arapawa Island, Tory Channel	
50		William Keenan the Elder whānau urupā	Te Awaiti Bay, Arapawa Island, Tory Channel	
51		Perano Whaling Station	Fishermans Bay, Arapaoa Arapawa Island, Tory Channel/ Kura Te Au	Building footprint
52		Oil store building for Leading Lights	Whekenui Bay, Arapaoa Arapawa Island, Tory Channel	Building envelope
53	1469	Church of St John in the Wilderness (Anglican). Memorial gates dedicated to Nathaniel and Hannah Bragg.	SH1, Koromiko	Building envelope and interior. Memorial gates
54	2942	House (known as 'Woodside')	Kaituna - Tuamarina Rd, Tuamarina	Building envelope
55		Tuamarina Settlers Memorial	SH 1, Tuamarina	Building envelope
56	1478	House (Green Hills Villa)	145 Blind Creek Rd, Tuamarina	Building envelope
57	1475	Flaxmill including weighbridge	Chaytors Rd, Rarangi, Marshlands	Building envelope
58	1470	Cob cottage	Murrays Rd, Spring Creek	Building envelope
59	1495	St Luke's Church (Anglican)	20-22 Ferry Rd, Spring Creek	Building envelope and interior
60	1531	Former St Mary's Convent	776 Rapaura Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
61	9029 Historic Area	Kakapo Bay Whaling Station	Te Whanganui/ Port Underwood	Land and building footprint
62		Island and plaque	Horahora Kakahu Island, Te Whanganui/ Port Underwood	Island
63	1473	Cob Cottage (also schoolhouse)	Port Underwood Rd, Robin Hood Bay	Building envelope

Comment [7]: Topic 8

Comment [9]: Topic 8

Comment [10]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	AddressLocation	Value applies to
64	1467	Cable Station telegraph station building	Pukatea/Whites Bay	Building envelope and interior
65	1472	Cob house	2626 SH 63, Wairau Valley	Building envelope
66	1480	Langley Dale Station Cow Byre	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelope
67	1481	Langley Dale Station Blacksmiths Shop	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelope
68	1482	Langley Dale Station Scab Dip	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelope
69	1483	Langley Dale Station dog meat boiler	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelope
70	1485	Langley Dale Station - Cob Stables, first built 1863. Granary & chaff house	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelopes
71	1486	Langley Dale Station Workshop	Northbank Rd, Renwick	Building envelope
72	2922	Cob house	47 Inkerman St, Renwick	Building envelope
73	1474	Omaka Presbyterian Church (First Church)	1 Nicholson St. and Havelock St, Renwick	Building envelope and interior
74	9044	Sunnymead Farm Cottage	71A Inkerman St, Renwick	Building envelope
75	1466	Bankhouse Station Homestead	1081 SH 63, (Renwick – Kawatiri)	Building envelope
76	2937	Murray Downs Homestead and Stone Lined Wells	238 Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
77	2939	Wrekin toolshed (former dairy)	Wrekin Rd, Waihopai Valley	Building envelope.
78	2926	Leefield Station Homestead	Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope(s)
79	2932	Leefield Station Maids Quarters	Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope(s)
80	2930	Leefield Station Shearers' Quarters (original cob cook shop / cookhouse)	Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
81	2931	Leefield Station Looseboxes	Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope(s)

Comment [7]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address Location	Value applies to
82	2929	Leefield Station Stables	Waihopai Valley Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope(s)
83		Plaque - Blenheim Rotary plaque marking flight site	Marlborough Airport, Middle Renwick Rd, Woodbourne	Plaque
84		Memorial - with inscription and reused parts from original flour mill situated at entrance on New Renwick Road.	720 New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	Memorial
85	2959	House	72 Murphys Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
86	1507	Malt House Industrial building. (currently Dodsons Bistro)	1 Dodson St, Blenheim	Building envelope
87	1519	Early State House	31 Herbert St, Blenheim	Building envelope
89		House	44 Murphys Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior
91	5470	Vercoes Flax Mill	Murphys Stream, Nelson St, Blenheim	Concrete foundations
92	1520	House	180 High St, Blenheim	Building envelope
93	1528	House (Piki Arero)	143 Charles St, Blenheim	Building envelope
94	2955	House	16 Lee St, Blenheim	Building envelope
95	1509	Blenheim Courthouse	Cnr Alfred St and Seymour St, Blenheim	Building envelope
96	1504	Blenheim School	42 Alfred St, Blenheim	Building envelope
97	1502	Blenheim Club	92 - 106 High St, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior, flagpole
98		Fountain WWII Memorial	Seymour Square, Blenheim	Building envelope
99		Blenkinsopp's Carronade (Old cannon)	Seymour St, Blenheim	Cannon
100	1535	Former Methodist Manse. (Currently Wain & Naysmith office building)	125-127 High St, Blenheim	Building envelope
101	1503	Blenheim Railway Station building	Sinclair St, (SH1), Blenheim	Building envelope

Comment [7]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	AddressLocation	Value applies to
102	9301	Bank of Australasia (former)	62 High St, Blenheim	Building envelope
103	1506	Cleghorn Rotunda	Market Square, Blenheim	Building envelope
104	1533	Farmers Building	42-44 High St & Market St, Blenheim	Façade
105		Plaque - Site of James Wynen's raupo store, Blenheim's first place of business.	1 High St, Blenheim	Plaque
106	2963	Ōpaoa Wharf Building	2a Ōpaoa St, Blenheim	Building envelope
107	2956	House	19 Lee St, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior
108	2954	House	56 George St, Blenheim	Building envelope
109		Plaque - Plunket rooms formerly located on current MDC site. Foundation stone plaque at current rooms relocated in 1992	16 Henry St, Blenheim.	Plaque
110	1530	Former Public Trust Office Building	48-52 Queen St, Blenheim	Building envelope
111	1523	House	6 Monro St, Blenheim	Building envelope
112	1522	House	4 Monro St, Blenheim	Building envelope
113	1526	House	29 Percy St, Blenheim	Building envelope
114	1515	House	8 Poynter St, Blenheim	Land, building envelope and interior, including fittings and fixtures
116	1538	Former Whites Footwear Building (currently Hallensteins).	84-90 Market St, Blenheim	Façade
117	1513	House	60 Beaver Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
118	1516	House	12 Eltham Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
119	2958	House	106 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
120	2957	House	72 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
121	1521	House	82 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Land, building envelope and interior
122	2945	House (known as 'Copper Beech House')	73 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope

Comment [7]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address/Location	Value applies to
123	2964	House (Radfield House).	2 Leirim St, Blenheim	Building envelope and interior
124	1505	Blenheim A&P Show Grounds - Brick wall and iron gates. Memorial to old sheep stations in Marlborough.	Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
125	1508	Blenheim A&P Show Grounds - covered sheep pens	Cnr Maxwell & Alabama Rds, Blenheim	Building envelope
126	2952	Blenheim A&P Show Grounds - Grandstand	Cnr Maxwell & Alabama Rds, Blenheim	Building envelope
127	5432	House (currently known as 'Addiscombe').	80 New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
128	1536	Wairau Public Hospital - Fever Ward (former)	Brayshaw Park	Building envelope
129	2934	Methodist Sunday School (former church)	Brayshaw Park	Building envelope
130	1471	Cobb cottage	SH 1, Riverlands	Building envelope and interior
131	5979 9564	Moa hunter site Wairau Bar / Te Pokohiwi	19 hectare gravel bar where Wairau River meets sea at Cloudy Bay.	
132	1498	Vernon Homestead	331 Redwood Pass Rd, Blenheim	Building envelope
133	1497	Ugbrooke Homestead	Ugbrooke Road, Lower Dashwood	Building envelope and interior
134	1532	Former St Mary's Presbytery (Catholic)	Marfell Downs, Sea View Rd, Seddon	Building envelope
135	2921	Blairich Chimney - part of boiler house of boiling down works used to rend down sheep carcasses for tallow	1480 Awatere Valley Rd	Brick chimney
136	1465	Altimarloch Station homestead (former)	2216 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
137	2936	Mt Gladstone cob cottage	5911 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope

Comment [7]: Topic 8

Comment [11]: Topic 8

Comment [12]: Topic 8

MEP Reference	HNZPT* List No. (if applicable)	Heritage Resource	Address Location	Value applies to
138	2924	Jordan Accommodation House (former)	3896 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
139	1491	Mt Gladstone cuddy	5473 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope and interior
140	2935	Molesworth Station woolshed – 24 stand	10018 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
141	1493	Molesworth Station cob cottage (first homestead of Molesworth Station)	10018 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope and interior
142	1492	Molesworth Station large cob homestead	10018 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
143	1490	Langridge Station dry walled stock enclosure	8705 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
144	1488	Langridge Station cob hut – staff bunkroom	8705 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
145	7044	Landridge Station cob cottage	8705 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
146	1489	Langridge Station cob oven	8705 Awatere Valley Rd	Building envelope
147		Soldiers Memorial	Torea Saddle	Monument

Comment [7]: Topic 8

[*Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.](#)

Schedule 3: Sites and Places of Significance to Marlborough's Tangata Whenua Iwi

Comment [13]: Topic 8

This Schedule includes sites and places of significance to Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi

Comment [14]: Topic 8

Comment [15]: Topic 8

<u>MEP Reference</u>	<u>HNZPT* No. (if applicable)</u>	<u>Heritage Resource</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Value applies to</u>
<u>61</u>	<u>Wāhi Tapu 7364</u>	<u>Pa site, burial site, battle site</u>	<u>Moioio Island, Tory Channel/Kura Te Au</u>	<u>Island</u>
<u>92</u>	<u>Wāhi Tapu 7737</u>	<u>Brothers Island</u>	<u>The Brothers / Nga Whatu, Cook Strait</u>	<u>Island</u>
<u>4—43 - 6</u>	<u>7755</u>	<u>Argillite quarries</u>	<u>Oparapara (Samson Bay), Croisilles - French Pass Road, Croisilles Harbour</u>	<u>Representative samples of quarry sites from which metasomatised argillite for tool manufacture was obtained</u>
<u>497</u>	<u>7333 Wāhi tapu Area</u>	<u>Urupā and archaeological remains of the original Māori occupiers, and later Māori and European whaling families</u>	<u>Te Awaiti Bay, Arapaoa Island, Tory Channel/Kura Te Au</u>	<u>Urupā</u>
<u>508</u>		<u>William Keenan the Elder whānau urupā</u>	<u>Te Awaiti Bay, Arapaoa Island, Tory Channel/Kura Te Au</u>	<u>Urupā</u>
<u>4349</u>	<u>5979 9561</u>	<u>Wāhi tapu, archaeological and cultural heritage area – A. Wairau Bar/Te Pokohiwi B. Wairau Lagoons</u>	<u>Locality where Wairau River meets sea at Te Koko-o-Kupe/Cloudy Bay</u>	<u>All cultural and archaeological historic heritage values within A and B</u>

*Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Schedule 34: Notable Trees

This Schedule includes all Notable Trees listed in Marlborough.

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
1		Howdens Bush Scenic Reserve, Endeavour Inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound / Tōtaranui	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
2		Foreshore reserve of Lochmara Bay West.	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>	hinau
3		165 Port Underwood Road, Waikawa.	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
4	355	29a Ranui St, Picton	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
5		McKormicks Rd, Whatamango Bay	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
6	530	1 Sussex St, Picton	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
7	470	Rev Samuel Ironside Memorial: Ngakuta Bay, Te Whanganui/ Port Underwood	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
10		8 Taranaki St, Picton	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara
11A		8 Taranaki St, Picton	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
11B		8 Taranaki St, Picton	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
11C		8 Taranaki St, Picton	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
12		8 Taranaki St, Picton	<i>Agathis australis</i>	kauri
13		10 Newgate St, Picton	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
14		10 Newgate St, Picton	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree
15		12 Newgate Street, Picton.	<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	sweet michelia
16	480	27 Devon St, Picton	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai
17	342	Cnr Kent and Buller Streets, Picton	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
18	340	Picton School Grounds, Picton	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
19		38 York St, Picton	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash
20	341	38 York St, Picton	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak
21	346	Picton Police Station, Broadway St	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
22		123 Wellington St, Picton	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
23	412	22 Broadway, Picton	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
24		11 Broadway St, Picton	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
25		11 Broadway St, Picton	<i>Fuscospora solandri</i>	tawhairauriki / black beech
26		11 Broadway St, Picton	<i>Lophozonia menziesii</i>	tawhai / silver beech
27		11 Broadway St, Picton	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	tarata / lemonwood
28		11 Broadway St, Picton	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
29		38 York St, Picton	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai
30A	332	Nelson Square Reserve, Picton	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
30B	332	Nelson Square Reserve, Picton	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
32		61 York Street, Picton.	<i>Fuscospora</i> <i>Nethefagus</i> <i>solandri</i>	tawhairauriki / black beech
33	347	Cnr Durham Street and South Terrace, Picton	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
34		Picton Foreshore Reserve	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
35		Picton Foreshore Reserve	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
36A- 36N35N	475	Freeths Rd Reserve, Koromiko	<i>Fuscospora solandri</i>	tawhairauriki / black beech (14)
37A- 37Z 37AA-37AO	476	Freeths Rd Reserve, Koromiko	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara (41)
38A-38Z 38AA-38AZ 389BA- 38BG		Freeths Rd Reserve, Koromiko	<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	white maire (59)
39	473	Oyster Bay Farm, Te Whanganui/Port Underwood	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	pohutukawa
40A		5 Camerons Rd, Okaramio	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara

Comment [KPa16]: Minor Amendment 10 October 2017

Comment [KPa17]: Minor Amendment 10 October 2017

Comment [KP18]: Clause 20A (RMA) 01/02/2019 (M0103)

Comment [KP19]: Clause 20A (RMA) 01/02/2019 (M0103)

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
40B		5 Camerons Rd, Okaramio	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara
41A	529	Spring Terrace, SH6, Kaituna	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
41B		Spring Terrace, SH6, Kaituna	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
42	528	Spring Terrace, SH6, Kaituna	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	messmate stringybark
43		Cemetery Hill, Tuamarina	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	red flowering gum
44	244	Wairau Incident Reserve, SH1, Tuamarina	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>	titoki
45A		145 Blind Creek Road, Tuamarina	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
45B		145 Blind Creek Road, Tuamarina	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
45C		145 Blind Creek Road, Tuamarina	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
46		145 Blind Creek Road, Tuamarina	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine
47		145 Blind Creek Road, Tuamarina	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cedar
48	356	Spring Creek Holiday Park, Rapaura Rd, Blenheim	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glaucā'	Atlantic blue cedar
49	358	Spring Creek Holiday Park, Rapaura Rd, Blenheim	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
50	357	Spring Creek Holiday Park, Rapaura Rd, Blenheim	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	bunya bunya
51		173 Murrays Road, Spring Creek	<i>Populus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i> 'Frimley'	necklace poplar
52	307	Sandhills, SH1, Grovetown	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
53A	303	2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
53B		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
53C		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
53D		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
53E		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
53F		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
53G		2326 State Highway 1	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
54		10 Staces Rd, Grovetown	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's cypress
55		"Langley Dale", Northbank Rd, Wairau Valley	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> <i>subsp. globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum
56		"Langley Dale", Northbank Rd, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
59	349	Hawkesbury Vineyard, Hawkesbury Rd, Renwick	<i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>	Camden woollybutt
60		Lake Timara, Renwick	<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>	Yunnan poplar
61	235	Lake Timara, Renwick	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Californian fan palm
62	234	Lake Timara, Renwick	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian bean tree
63	233	Lake Timara, Renwick	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish fir
64		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English yew
65A		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	common holly
65B		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	common holly
65C		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	common holly
66A		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak (20)
66A	350	The Woodbourne Homestead, Fairhall, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
67	348	The Woodbourne Homestead, Fairhall, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	mannan gum
68		"Woodbourne Homestead", New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Populus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i> 'Frimley'	cottonwood poplar
69	240	"Sevenoaks" 106 Brookby Rd, Renwick	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar
70	237	"Sevenoaks" 106 Brookby Rd, Renwick	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	Himalayan spruce
71	236	"Sevenoaks" 106 Brookby Rd, Renwick	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian fir
72	238	"Sevenoaks" 106 Brookby Rd, Renwick	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish fir
73	239	"Sevenoaks" 106 Brookby Rd, Renwick	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
74		Cnr Thompson Ford & Old Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	red flowering gum
75		36A Mowat St, Blenheim	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	red flowering gum
77A-77Z 77AA, 77AB		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut (28)
78A		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'	Franquette walnut
78B		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'	Franquette walnut
78C		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'	Franquette walnut
78D		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'	Franquette walnut
78E		McKendry Park, Orchard Lane, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'	Franquette walnut
79		22 McLauchlan St, Blenheim Lot 2 DP 3419.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	swamp cypress

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
80		Marlborough Girls' College, McLauchlan Street, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
81		22 McLauchlan St, Blenheim Lot 2 DP 3419.	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
82		Ching Park, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
83A		Ching Park, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
83B		Ching Park, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
83C		Ching Park, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84A	421	NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84B		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84C		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84D		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84E		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84F		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
84G		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
85	420	NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	sweet chestnut
86	337	Cnr Budge & Shirliff Streets, Blenheim	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	pagoda tree
87	544	NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo
88A		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
88B		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
88C	546	NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
88D		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
88E		NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch
89	545	NMIT Campus, Budge St, Blenheim	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	liquidambar
90A		"Livermere" 294 Middle Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
90B		"Livermere" 294 Middle Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
91		"Livermere" 294 Middle Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	bunya bunya
92		"Livermere" 294 Middle Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar
93A		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek Road reserve	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
93B		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek Road Reserve	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
94		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
95		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek		cedar
96		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
97A		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
97B		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
98		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coastal redwood
99		Cnr Battys and Middle Renwick Roads adjacent to Murphys Creek	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree
100		82A Lakings Rd, Blenheim	<i>Agathis australis</i>	kauri
101		145 Middle Renwick Road, Blenheim - adjoining 5 Battys Rd	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
102		40 Lakings Rd, Rd reserve, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
103	431	40 Kingwell Drive, Blenheim	<i>Platanus x hispanica 'Acerifolia'</i>	London plane
104	432	40 Kingwell Drive, Blenheim	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree
105	426	80A Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
106	933	84 Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	dawn redwood
107		84 Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Agathis australis</i>	kauri
108	416	84 Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo
109	415	84 Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	swamp cypress
110	428	80 Nelson St, Blenheim	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper
111	35	19 Purkiss St, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
112A		16 Bank St, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
112B	336	16 Bank St, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
113		16 Bank St, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
114		Marlborough Girls' College, McLauchlan Street, Blenheim	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	dawn redwood
115		Marlborough Girls' College	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
116	362	Church of Nativity, Alfred St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
117	365	Seymour Square, Blenheim	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
118		Rd Reserve, Nelson St Roundabout, Blenheim	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	cedar of Lebanon
119	505	Blenheim School, 42 Alfred St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
120	503	Blenheim School, 42 Alfred St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
121		12A Main Street, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	mannan gum
122		Kinross St Carpark Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
123		38 Beaver Rd, Blenheim	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
124		2A Poynter St, Blenheim	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	copper beech
125	45	25 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
126	25	70 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo
127	24	70 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor
128	23	70 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
129A		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
129B		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
129C		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
129D		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
130		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Morus nigra</i>	mulberry
131		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	akiraho

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
132		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree
133		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	celery pine
134		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Pseudopanax</i> <i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i> hybrid	Lancewood hybrid
135		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Sophora prostrata</i>	prostrate kowhai
136		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Podocarpus nivalis</i>	snow tōtara
137		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara
138A		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
138B		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
138C		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
139A		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai
139B		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai
140		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Pseudopanax</i> <i>Pseudopanax</i> <i>ferox</i>	fierce lancewood
141		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	miro
142		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	matai
143		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var <i>cliffortioides</i> <i>Fuscospora cliffortioides</i>	mountain beech
144A		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
144B		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
145A		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Nothofagus</i> <i>Fuscospora fusca</i>	tawhairaunui / red beech
145B		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Fuscospora</i> <i>Nothofagus</i> <i>fusca</i>	tawhairaunui / red beech
146		52 Percy St, Blenheim	<i>Fuscospora solandri</i>	tawhairauriki / black beech
147		80 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English yew
148A		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
148B	241	Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
148C		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
148D		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
148E		Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
149		Whitney Street School, Blenheim	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	cedar of Lebanon
150	242	Whitney St School, Blenheim	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
151	40	Eltham Road Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
152	41	Eltham Road Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree
153	42	Eltham Road Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
154	37	Eltham Road Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Cedrus deodar</i>	deodar cedar
155A		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
155B		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
155C		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
155D		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
155E		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
155F		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
156		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Michelia doltsopa</i> 'Silver Cloud'	silver cloud michelia
157		108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash
158	30	108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
159	28	108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
160	29	108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
161	27	108 Maxwell Rd, Blenheim	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	field elm
162		81 Seymour St carpark, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
163		12 McArtney Street, Blenheim.	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> 'Acerifolia'	London plane
164		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	tōtara
165A		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
165B		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
166		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Sophora sp.</i>	kowhai
167		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree
168	587	Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Agathis australis</i>	kauri
169		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
170A	582	Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
170B	585	Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
170C	583	Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
171		Marlborough Boys' College, Blenheim	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	copper beech
172		Marlborough Boys' College, Stevenson St Carpark, Blenheim	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	copper beech
173A		45 Houldsworth St, Blenheim	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress
173B		2 Park View Lane, Blenheim	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress
174		45 Houldsworth St, Blenheim	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
175	509	22 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut
176	506	22 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum
177A	507	22 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
177B		22 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
178		Burleigh Park, New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Abies sp.</i>	fir
179A		Burleigh Park, New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	mann gum

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
179B	338	Burleigh Park, New Renwick Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
180	511	75 Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
181	510	75 Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
182		32 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	copper beech
183		32 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper
184		32 Weld St, Blenheim	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan cypress
185		"Bethsaida Home", Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
186		"Bethsaida Home", Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
187A	343	Bethsaida Home, Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
187B		Bethsaida Home, Litchfield St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
188		5B Burden St, Blenheim	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
189		Rema Reserve, Hope Drive, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190A		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190B		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190C		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190D		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190E		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190F		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190G		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190H		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190I		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
190J		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190K		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190L		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
190M		Morrington Reserve, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
191A		Rd Reserve 124 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
191B		Rd Reserve 124 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
192		Rd Reserve 136 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
193		Rd Reserve 138 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
194A		Rd Reserve 140 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
194B		Rd Reserve 140 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
194C		Rd Reserve 140 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
195A		Rd Reserve 142 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
195B		Rd Reserve 142 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
195C		Rd Reserve 142 Wither Rd, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
197A		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
197B		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
197C		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
197D		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
197E		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
197F		Rd Reserve 186 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> 'Rosea'	pink flowering gum
198		Rd Reserve 188 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
199A		Rd Reserve 190 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
199B		Rd Reserve 190 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
200		Rd Reserve 200 Redwood St, Blenheim	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	manna gum
201A		"Lansdowne" 2641 Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
201B		"Lansdowne" 2641 Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
202		"Lansdowne" 2641 Wairau Valley	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar
203		"Lansdowne" 2641 Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
204A		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak
204B		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	sessile oak
204C		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
204D		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
205A		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205B		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205C		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205D		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205E	482	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron</i> <i>giganteum</i>	giant sequoia

MEP Reference	NZTR ⁺ ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
205F		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205G		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205H		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205I		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
205J		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
206A		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak
206B		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak
207A		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207B	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207C	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207D	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207E	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207F	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207G	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207H	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207I	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207J	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
207K	413	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
208A		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
208B	478	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut
209A	477	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
209B		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime
209C		Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Tilia × europaea</i>	European lime

MEP Reference	NZTR* ref (if applicable)	Address / Location	Species Name	Common Name
210	912	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
211	485	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Nootka cypress
212	484	Hillersden Farm, Wairau Valley	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlantic cedar
213		17 Nursery Lane, Seddon	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum
214 A-D		Portage public car park 4 trees	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine
215		Road Reserve at junction Rarangi Rd and Rarangi Beach Rd	Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian blue gum
216		Lower Wairau Cemetery – corner State Highway 63 and Waihopai Valley Rd	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue Atlas cedar
217 A-B		Lower Wairau Cemetery – corner State Highway 63 and Waihopai Valley Rd	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia
218		Waihopai Valley Rd 3,3 km of trees (466 trees)	Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum

Comment [20]: Topic 8

Comment [21]: Topic 8

Comment [22]: Topic 8

Comment [23]: Topic 8

*New Zealand Tree Register

Schedule 5: HNZTPA Archaeological Site Requirements

Comment [24]: Topic 8

This Schedule sets out information to alert the public to their responsibilities regarding archaeological sites. This is relevant with regard to:

1. Demolition/destruction of any structure associated with human activity prior to 1900, whether or not it is scheduled in the Marlborough Environment Plan as historic heritage.
2. Earthworks or other works that may disturb pre-1900 surface or sub-surface archaeological sites or material.

An archaeological site is as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as being any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:

- i. 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; and
- ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

It is also possible for Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage New Zealand) to declare a post-1900 site as an archaeological site.

Consent required from Heritage New Zealand

An authority (consent) from Heritage New Zealand must be obtained prior to the commencement of works noted in 1 or 2 above, and preferably before submitting any resource consent application.

It is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological site, or demolish/destroy a whole building, without an authority if the person knew or ought to reasonably suspect it to be an archaeological site. For further information, contact Heritage New Zealand. The relevant legislation is the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, in particular sections 42 and 44 of that Act.

Known or suspected archaeological sites

The following resources may assist in determining if an archaeological site is or may be present:

- Historical heritage items scheduled in the Marlborough Environment Plan in Appendix 13.
- Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Coastal Marine Areas in Appendix 1 with specified archaeological and/or historical heritage values.
- Sites listed by the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Archaeological Site Recording Scheme (Latest information is on the NZAA website) at www.archsite.org.nz.
- Marlborough District Council GIS information that highlights recorded sites.
- Written and oral histories of the area, including those of Tangata Whenua.

Archaeological discovery without an authority (Protocol)

If an authority has not been obtained and there was no reasonable cause to suspect archaeological sites are present (if there is reasonable cause then an authority should be obtained), the following protocol must be followed when an archaeological site is discovered:

- (a) immediately cease operations;
- (b) inform Heritage New Zealand and the relevant iwi authorities;
- (c) apply for the appropriate authority, if required;
- (d) inform the Council and apply for the appropriate resource consent, if required;
- (e) take appropriate action, after discussion with the Heritage New Zealand, Council and relevant iwi authority to remedy damage and/or restore the site.

Appendix 14

Schedule of Designated Land

Minister of Defence

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
A1	85, 86, 158, 159	Woodbourne Air Base	Pt Lot 1 DP 3433, Pt Lot 2 DP 2563, Pt Sec 166 Omaka DIST, Pt River Bed Blk XIV Cloudy Bay SD, Pt Lots 5 & 6 DP 1326, Pt Sec 62 Omaka DIST, Pt Sec 166 Omaka DIST, Pt DP 420, Pt Sec 74 Wairau DIST, Pt Sec 76 Omaka DIST, Pt Sec 73 Omaka DIST, Pt Sec 72 Omaka DIST, Sec 234 Omaka DIST,	Defence Purposes RNZAF Base Woodbourne
A2	85, 86, 158, 159	Woodbourne Air Base	Airspace	Defence Purposes Designated airport height restrictions providing for the operation of RNZAF Base Woodbourne

A1 – Explanation – RNZAF Base Woodbourne

To be utilised for any or every purpose required by Section 5 of the Defence Act 1990, as follows:

- (a) The defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act;
- (b) The protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere;
- (c) The contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements or arrangements;
- (d) The contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or states and in accordance with the principles of the charter of the United Nations.
- (e) The provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; and
- (f) The provision of any public service.

A2 – Explanation – Height Restrictions

Woodbourne Airport Height Restrictions:

- (a) Main runway 06/24
The main runway is 1425 metres long and 45.7 metres wide and is orientated on a bearing of 86°00 True and has a sealed surface.

Comment [1]: Topic 20

(b) Main Strip

The main strip is currently 1545 metres long and 152.5 metres wide and contains the main runway symmetrically within it.

Main Take-off Climb/Approach Slopes

Each of the two take-off climb/approach slopes off the main strip rises at a gradient of 1.6% (1 in 62.5) over a horizontal distance of 15000 metres. In addition there is a curved take-off climb surface with its origin at the western end of the main strip. The base line is 152.5 metres wide and extends straight ahead for a distance of 914 metres then curves right on a centre line radius of 1295.4 metres until it intercepts the 45 metres horizontal surface. The slope of this surface has a gradient of 1.6% (1 in 62.50). From point of commencement of turn there is a 4.6 metre vertical step down across the full width of the fan and the gradient then continues on from this lower level at 1.6%.

(c) Main Strip Take-off climb/Approach Fan expansion

Each take-off climb/approach slope extends over a horizontal distance specified below and is symmetrically disposed about the extended centre line of the strip with its sides diverging uniformly outward at a rate of 15% ($8^{\circ}32'$) from the corners of each strip end. In the case of the turning flight path surface a 4.6 metre step down occurs at the commencement of the turn and the whole width of the surface then continues.

(d) Parallel Grass Runway 06/24

Running parallel to the main sealed runway 06/24 is a grass strip of 1425 metres by 60 metres. Transitional side slopes and take-off climb/approach fans originate from this strip in the same manner as for the main runway.

Subsidiary Strip 10/28

The subsidiary strip is 1182 metres long and 90 metres wide and is orientated on a bearing of $121^{\circ}88'$ True.

Parallel Grass runway and Subsidiary Strip Take-off Climb/Approach Slopes

Each of the two take-off climb approach slopes off the subsidiary strip rises at a gradient of 2.5% (1 in 40) over a horizontal distance of 15000 metres for the parallel grass runway and 2500 metres for the subsidiary strip.

Transitional Slopes

These extend upwards and outwards from both the sides of each approach slope and the length of the strip edge rising at a gradient of 14.3% (1 in 7) to intercept the horizontal surface.

Horizontal Surface

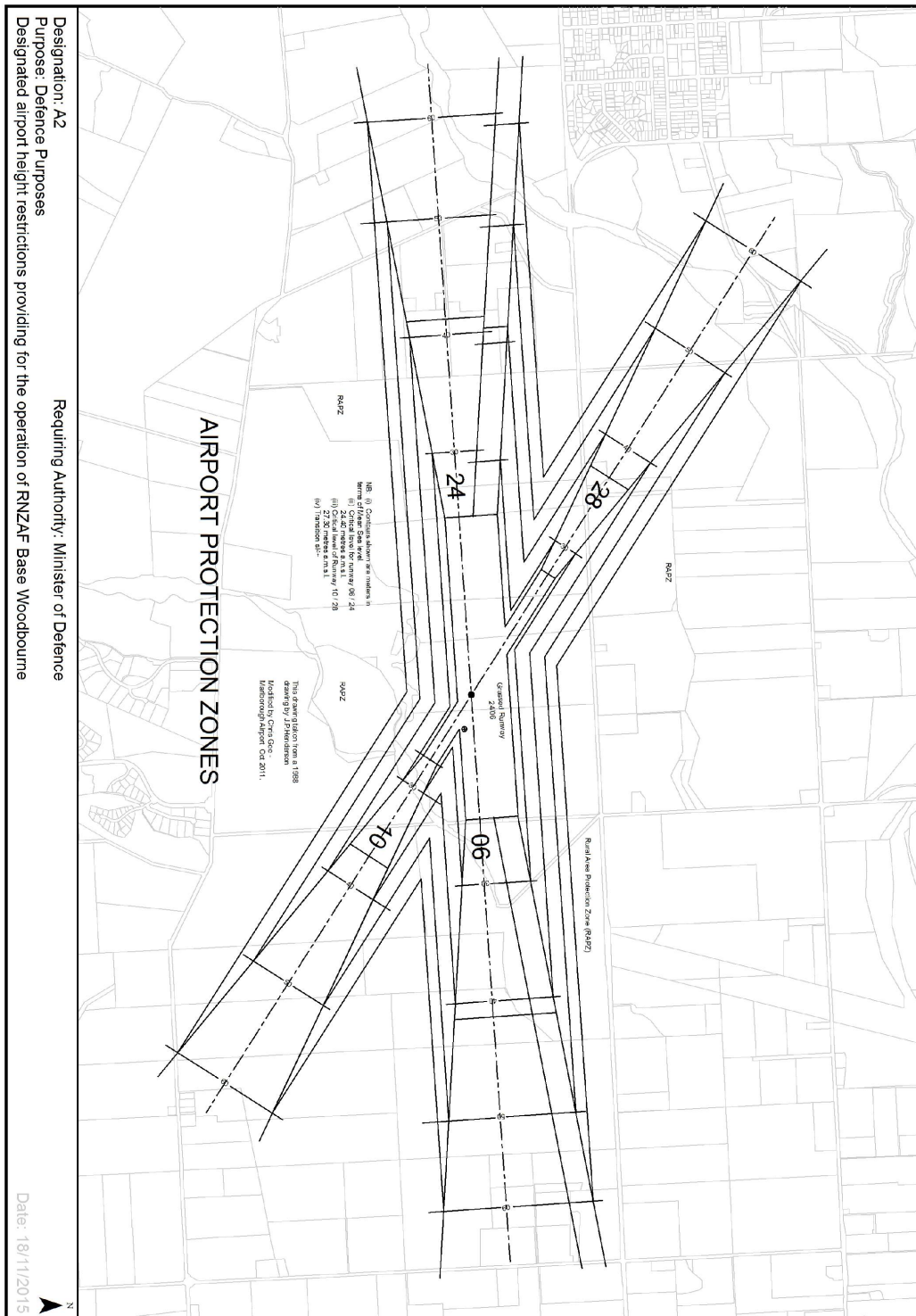
The horizontal surface is a horizontal plane, with a height of 45 metres above the established airport datum and extending 4000 metres from all four sides of the strip edge. Where ground rises so that it penetrates or becomes close to the horizontal surface this surface may be adjusted in conformity with the ground so as to provide a vertical clearance of 10 metres above ground level.

Conical Surface

The conical surface extends from the periphery of the horizontal surface upwards and outwards at a slope of 5% until a height of 150 metres above the airfield datum is reached. Where ground rises so that it penetrates or becomes close to the conical surface then this surface may be adjusted in conformity with the ground so as to provide vertical clearance of 10 metres.

Note:

All height restrictions are based on Civil Aviation (AC 139.6) obstacle limitation surfaces.
All elevations are provided in metres above average mean sea level unless otherwise stated.



Designation: A2
 Purpose: Defence Purposes
 Designated airport height restrictions providing for the operation of RNZAF Base Woodbourne

Requiring Authority: Minister of Defence

Marlborough District Council

Roads:

All roads in Marlborough for which the Council has financial responsibility are designated for Roding Purposes. This includes any land:

- (a) That is a road; or
- (b) Is laid out by the Council as a road; or
- (c) Is vested in the Council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or
- (d) Is vested in the Council as a road pursuant to any other legislation;

For the avoidance of doubt, the designation includes:

- (e) Any access way or service lane, or any land laid out or constructed by or vested in the Council as an access way or service lane; or
- (f) Any square or place within the road reserve intended for the use of the public generally; or
- (g) Every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, grate, building, or other thing belonging to the Council utilised for roading purposes within the road reserve.

This designation does not include State Highway. See the New Zealand Transport Agency designation for further details.

Explanation:

Description of Roding Purposes:

To control, manage and improve the roading network including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may involve realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

Other designations:

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B1	30, 171	Taylor Pass Road, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 9569	Bluegums Landfill
B2	9, 159	Alfred Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 413525	Carpark
B3	34, 138	Wellington and High Streets, Picton	Lot 1 DP 12206, Pt Sec 1244 Town of Picton, Pt Lot 1 DP 1682, Pt Lot 2 DP 1682, Lot 1 DP 1972, Pt Lot 3 DP 1682, Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 7913, Pt Sec 1160 Town of Picton	Carpark
B4	134	Deep Creek Cemetery Wakamarina Road	Sec 20 Blk XIV Wakamarina SD	Cemetery
B5	158	Fairhall Cemetery New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Pt Lot 1 DP 4468	Cemetery
B6	136	Mahikipawa Cemetery Queen Charlotte Drive	Pt Sec 39 Blk IX Linkwater SD	Cemetery

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B7	115	Manaroa Cemetery Manaroa / Hopai Road,	Pt Sec 7 Blk V Orieri SD	Cemetery
B8	19, 20, 25, 26, 159	Omaka Cemetery Taylor Pass Road, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 771, Pt Sec 25 Blk III Taylor Pass SD	Cemetery
B9	121	Rai Valley Cemetery SH 6, Rai Valley	Sec 37 Blk I Wakamarina SD	Cemetery
B10	186	Seddon Cemetery Marama Road, Seddon	Sec 9 Blk XII Clifford Bay SD	Cemetery
B11	57, 135	Slogan Street, Havelock	Sec 61Town of Havelock, Sec 220 Town of Havelock, Sec 62 Town of Havelock	Cemetery
B12	80, 149	Tuamarina Cemetery Cotterill Street, Tuamarina	Lot 1 DP 1442, Sec 122 SO 6146	Cemetery
B13	202,203	Ward Cemetery Kaka Road, Ward	Sec 21 Blk VI Cape Campbell SD	Cemetery
B14	33, 34, 138	Picton Cemetery	Lot 1 DP 12271, Pt Secs 573 – 577 Town of Picton, Sec 1178 Town of Picton	Cemetery - Picton
B15	33, 34, 36, 138	Picton Cemetery Gravesend Picton	Lot 2 DP 7988 and Lot 1 DP 8481	Cemetery – Picton Extension
B16	58, 186	Richmond Street, Seddon	Sec 12 Blk XIV Town of Seddon	Fire Station
B17	27, 159	Harling Park Howick Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 4996 <u>and Lot 3 DP 8450</u>	Flood Control <u>and</u> <u>Detention Area</u> <u>(Alteration of existing</u> <u>designation – see</u> <u>DES0071)</u>
B18	8, 159	Boyce Street, Blenheim	Lot 22 DP 3414	Flood Control Structure
B19	11, 159	Budge Street, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 3460	Flood Control Structure
B20	9, 159	Horton Street, Blenheim	Lot 31 DP 4921	Flood Control Structure
B21	26, 159	Leafmare Subdivision Hope Drive, Blenheim	Lot 98 DP 9834	Flood Control Structure
B22	14, 159	Monro Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 5786, Lot 2 DP 1318	Flood Control Structure
B23	9, 159	Andrew Street, Blenheim	Legal Road	Flood Pumping Station
B24	8, 9, 159	Nelson Street, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 5503	Flood Pumping Station
B25	4, 159	Old Renwick Road, Blenheim	Sec 71 Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Flood Pumping Station
B26	9, 159	Park Terrace, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 6075	Flood Pumping Station
B27	9, 159	Symons Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 4778	Flood Pumping Station
B28	9, 159	Waterlea Green, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 339940	Flood Pumping Station
B29	150	Pukaka Floodway		Floodway Purposes and River Control

Comment [KPa2]: DES0071 8/7/16

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B30	159	Fairhall Floodway		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B31	160	Lower Ōpaoa		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B32	149, 160	Lower Wairau River		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B33	158, 159	Omaka River		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B34	25, 26, 159	Rifle Range		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B35	54, 159, 160	Riverlands Co-op Drain		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B36	160	Roses Overflow		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B37	22, 28, 159	Sutherlands Stream		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B38	8, 9, 14, 19, 20, 25, 159	Taylor River		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B39	3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 159	Upper Ōpaoa		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B40	39, 40, 41, 138	Waikawa Floodway		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B41	149, 150	Wairau Diversion		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B42	148, 149, 157, 158	Wairau River Floodway		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B43	34, 138	Waitohi Floodway		Floodway Purposes and River Control Works
B44	157	Langley Dale Northbank Road	Part of Lot 1 DP 7107	Quarry
B46	167	Parsons Road, Wairau Valley	Lot 4 DP 3935	Quarry
B47	150	Pukaka Road, Tuamarina	Lot 1 DP 9844 & Pt Lot 1 DP 8924	Quarry
B48	146	Mt Riley	Crown Land Survey Office Plan 5479	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B49	135	Takorika, Havelock	Lot 1 DP 7937, Sec 2 Sec 5 Blk XI Wakamarina SD, Crown Land Survey Office Plan 5479	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes
B50	138	The Elevation	Lot 3 DP 7961 & Pt Sec 100 Waitohi District	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes
B51	185	The Ned Taylor Pass	Lot 5 DP 11451	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes
B52	139	Whatamonga Ridge	Sec 8 and 9 Blk XI Arapawa SD, Pt Waikawa Sec 2C2, Lot 5 DP 374961	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes
B53	172	Wither Hills	Lot 1 DP 8914, Sec 2 and Sec 8 Blk IV Taylor Pass SD, Lot 615 DP 409373	Radio/communication, telecommunication broadcasting and associated purposes
B54	52, 158	Renwick Museum and Library High Street, Renwick	Lot 1 DP 4579	Renwick Museum and Library
B55	25, 159	Taylor Pass Road, Blenheim	Sec 1 SO 379599	Resource Recovery Centre and Transfer Station
B56	58, 186	Seddon Sewage Treatment Plant SH 1, Seddon	Lot 2 DP 311753	Seddon Sewage Treatment Plant
B57	38, 138	Victoria Domain, Memorial Park, Road Reserve, Urban Residential Land and Riverbed	Pt lagoon, Suffolk Street, Sec 1132 Town of Picton, Sec 2 SO 442853 and Sec 30 Town of Picton	Sewage Pipeline To provide for the laying of an underground sewer for a distance of 950 metres
B58	17, 160	Alabama Road, Riverlands	Lot 1 DP 5727	Sewage Pumping Station
B59	41, 138	Beach Road, Waikawa	Road Reserve	Sewage Pumping Station The construction operation and maintenance of sewerage pump station.
B60	9, 159	Bomford Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 1 DP 1347	Sewage Pumping Station
B61	9, 159	Budge Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1351	Sewage Pumping Station

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B62	35, 138	Fishermans Reserve Waikawa Road, Picton	Pt Sec 1242 Town of Picton	Sewage Pumping Station The construction operation and maintenance of sewerage pump station.
B63	10, 159	Gascoigne Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1350	Sewage Pumping Station
B64	15, 159	George Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1349	Sewage Pumping Station
B65	9, 10, 159	Lane Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1348	Sewage Pumping Station
B66	3, 159	McLauchlan Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 2777 & Sec 1 SO 498432	Sewage Pumping Station (Designation altered – see DES0076)
B67	8, 159	Purkiss Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 2776	Sewage Pumping Station
B68	16, 159	Stuart Street, Blenheim	Pt Sec 46 Opawa SD	Sewage Pumping Station
B69	38, 138	Surrey Street, Picton	Pt Lagoon	Sewage Pumping Station The construction operation and maintenance of sewerage pump station (including overflow storage tanks).
B70	9, 159	Symon Street, Blenheim		Sewage Pumping Station
B71	42, 138	Waikawa Bay Car Park Waikawa Road, Waikawa Bay	Waikawa Bay Carpark	Sewage Pumping Station The construction operation and maintenance of sewerage pump station.
B72	34, 138	Waitohi Domain Dublin Street, Picton	Sec 1277 Town of Picton	Sewage Pumping Station The construction operation and maintenance of sewerage pump station.
B73	57, 135	Havelock Sewage Oxidation Ponds Queen Charlotte Drive, Havelock	Lot 1 DP 7101	Sewage Treatment Plant
B74	83, 160	Spring Creek Sewage Treatment Plant Peninsula Road, Spring Creek	Lot 1 DP 6986	Sewage Treatment Plant

Comment [RW3]: DES0076 28/06/2019

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B75	160	Blenheim Sewage Treatment Plant Hardings Road, Riverlands	Pt Sec 8 Opawa Dist, Pt Sec 2 & 5 Blk I Clifford Bay SD, Pt Sec 25 & 28 Opawa Dist, Lot 1 DP 3199 and Pt Section 24, Blk II Wairau RD	Sewage Treatment Plant - Blenheim
B76	25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 460 <u>25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 159, 160, 171, 172</u>	Wither Hills Soil Conservation Reserve		Soil Conservation <u>Alteration to existing designation boundary to more accurately reflect the existing Soil Conservation Reserve- see DES0077)</u>
B77	9, 159	Cnr Bomford and Auckland Streets	Lots 5 and 6 DP 1466	Town Water Supply Treatment
B78	57, 135	Queen Charlotte Drive, Havelock	Pt Lot 1 DP 1247 and Pt Sec 33 Blk XII Wakamarina SD	Transfer Station
B79	122	Ronga Road, Rai Valley	Road Reserve	Transfer Station
B80	58, 186	Seddon Transfer Station	Sec 13 SO 1383	Transfer Station
B81	167	Wairau Valley Transfer Stations Church Lane, Wairau Valley	Lot 1 DP 9728	Transfer Station
B82	59, 219	Ward Transfer Station Cnr Seddon and Carroll Streets, Ward	Lot 1 DP 10250	Transfer Station
B83	25, 159	Wither Road, Blenheim	Lot 617 DP 477801	Transfer Station
B84	138	Picton Transfer Station and Picton Sewerage Treatment Plant Gravesend Place, Picton	Lot 1 DP 12271, Lot 2 DP 7988, Lot 1 DP 3986, Lot 1 DP 3985, Lot 37 DP 337965, Lot 1 DP 11512, Sec 1 SO 7374, and Sec 133 Picton Suburban District	Transfer Station, Leachate and Stormwater Treatment, Sewerage Treatment and Sludge Treatment and Stockpiling.
B85	9, 159	Pitchell Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 & 2 DP 5866	Water Pumping Station
B86	8, 159	Beaver Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 4489	Water Pumping Station
B87	15, 159	Graham Street, Street	Lot 4 DP 7236	Water Pumping Station
B88	54, 160	Malthouse Road, Riverlands	Legal Road	Water Pumping Station
B89	51, 158	River Terrace, Renwick	Lot 1 DP 4652	Water Pumping Station
B90	137	Speeds Road, Koromiko	Sec 161 Picton Suburban Dist, Sec 1 SO 434637	Water Pumping Station
B91	60, 167	Wairau Valley Township	Sec 1 SO 4495, Sec 4 Blk IV Mt Olympus SD	Water Pumping Station
B92	26, 159	Wither Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 329656	Water Pumping Station
B93	51, 158	Terrace Road, Renwick	Lot 1 DP 5238, Lot 1 DP 4652	Water Pumping Station
B94	183, 199	Black Birch, Awatere Valley	Pt Sec 1 Sec 2 Blk XIX Taylor Pass SD, Sec 6 SO 432142	Water Supply Catchment

Comment [RW4]: DES0077
6/6/2018

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
B95	31, 32, 34, 35, 138	Essons Valley, Picton	Sec 48 Blk XII Linkwater SD, Sec 1 Blk XVI Linkwater SD, Sec 8Blk XVI Linkwater SD	Water Supply Catchment
B96	57, 135	Havelock Water Supply	Sec 2 Sec 5 Blk XII Wakamarina SD, Sections 143 and 149 Havelock Suburban District	Water Supply
B97	138	The Elevation SH 1, Picton	Lot 1 PD 4438	Water Supply Reservoir
B98	37, 38, 138	Victoria Domain, Picton	Sec 2 SO 442853, Sec 30 Town of Picton	Water Supply Reservoir The construction, operation and maintenance of a potable water storage reservoir and associated infrastructure.
B99	42, 138	Waikawa Reservoir	Lot 9 DP 403169	Water Supply Reservoir
B100	27, 159	Wither Farm, Blenheim	Sec 2 & 8 Blk IV Taylor Pass SD	Water Supply Reservoir
B101	25, 26, 30, 171	Wither Hills Taylor Pass Road, Blenheim	Lot 615 409373 and Lot 630 DP 466163	Water Supply Reservoir
B102	160	Wither Hills, Riverlands	Lot 3 DP 378125	Water Supply Reservoir
B103	7, 159	106-108 Nelson Street, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 318571	Water Treatment Plant and Town Supply
B104	58, 186	Wakefield Street, Seddon	Lot 3 DP 307524	Seddon Water Treatment Plant (See DES0073)

Comment [RW5]: DES0073 24 March 2017

Minister of Education

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
C1	9, 159	Blenheim School Alfred Street, Blenheim	Lot 74 and Pt Lots 75-80 DP 15	Education Purposes
C2	9, 159	Bohally School McLauchlan Street, Springlands, Blenheim	Sec 52 Omaka RD Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C3	63, 134	Canvastown Primary School SH 6, Canvastown	Sec 1 SO 426938	Education Purposes
C4	86, 158	Fairhall School New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Pt Lot 2 DP 1232 Pt Lot 23 Sec 37 District of Opawa; Lot 2 DP 3694 Blk XVII Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C5	84, 159, 160	Grovetown School Cnr Fell and Vickerman Streets, Grovetown	Lots 1, 2 and Pt Lot 16 DP 1359 Blk XI Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site Description</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Designation</u>
C6	57, 135	Havelock School Main Road (SH 6), Havelock	Pt Sec 1 and Secs 2 and 3 SO 4530; Pt Sec 1 SO 7157; Lots 2 and 3 DP 9427	Education Purposes
C7	137	Linkwater School Queen Charlotte Drive, Linkwater	Sec 2 of 15 Blk X Linkwater SD	Education Purposes
C10	15, 159	Marlborough Boys College Stephenson, Scott and Francis Streets, Whitney, Blenheim	Lots 1-3 DP 1173, Pt DP 383, Pt Lot 448, Lot 2 DP 9150, Pt Lots 2 and 3 DP 448, Pt Lot 1 Deeds Plan 21, Lot 1 DP 8651, Pt Lots 1 and 3 DP 350, Lot 21 DP 195, Lot 2 DP 2220, Lot 1 DP 1497, Lot 5 DP 1489	Education Purposes
C11	9, 159	Marlborough Girls College Cnr McLauchlan and Nelson Streets, Blenheim	Pt Sec 52 Omaka RD Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C12	4, 159	Mayfield School Hutcheson Street, Mayfield, Blenheim	Pt Sec 50 Wairau RD Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C13	34, 138	Picton Playcentre Waitohi Place, Picton	Lot 9 DP 4146	Education Purposes
C14	34, 138	Picton School Broadway, Buller, York and Kent Streets, Picton	Secs 627-637 and Sec 1152 Town of Picton	Education Purposes
C15	155	Pine Valley School Pine Valley Road, Northbank	Sec 3 of 2 Blk XVIII Pine Valley SD	Education Purposes
C16	38, 138	Queen Charlotte College Waikawa Road, Picton	Pt Sec 8, Waitohi RD, Pt DP 53	Education Purposes
C17	62, 121, 122	Rai Valley School SH 6, Rai Valley	Pt Lots 1 and 2 DP 776, Pt Lot 1 DP 1234	Education Purposes
C18	159	Rapaura School Hammerichs Road, Rapaura	Lots 1 and 2 DP 1288	Education Purposes
C19	21, 159	Redwoodtown School Cleghorn Street, Redwoodtown, Blenheim	Pt Lots 17-19 and Lots 34-38 DP 17	Education Purposes
C20	53, 158	Renwick School High, Brook and Havelock Streets, Renwick	Pt Sec 163 Wairau RD; Sec 167 Wairau RD; Sec 10 Blk XIII Cloudy Bay SD. Stopped Road.	Education Purposes
C21	17, 159	Riverlands School School Road, Riverlands	Pt Lot 2 DP 1232 Pt Lot 23 Sec 37 District of Opawa; Lot 2 DP 3694 Blk XVII Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C22	58, 186	Seddon School Newcome, Wakefield (SH 1) and Foster Streets, Seddon	Sec 8 and Pt Sec 1 and 9 Blk XII Town of Seddon	Education Purposes

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
C23	83, 159, 160	Spring Creek School Ferry Road, Spring Creek	Lot 2 DP 2051, Lots 65 – 72 DP 485, Pt Sec 50 Wairau West RD Blk XI Cloudy Bay SD, and Pt Lot 2 DP 961	Education Purposes
C24	7, 159	Springlands School Aston Street & Murphys Road, Springlands, Blenheim	Lots 48-52 and Pt Lots 54-56 DP 18 and Sec 1 Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Education Purposes
C25	34, 138	St Joseph's School Cnr Wellington & Otago Streets, Picton	Lot 2 DP 6003	Education Purposes
C26	15, 159	St Marys School Hodson Street, Maxwell Road, Stephenson Street	Pt Sec 249 Omaka RD, Pt Lot 10 DP 3, Pt Lot 406-412 and Lot 602-604 Deeds Plan 15	Education Purposes
C27	80, 149	Tuamarina School Cnr Cotterill St and Campbells Road, Tuamarina	Secs 11, 18 and 19 and Pt Secs 12-15 and 17 Village of Tuamarina. Sec 1 SO 416944	Education Purposes
C28	41, 138	Waikawa Bay School Waikawa Road, Waikawa Bay	Sec 21 Waikawa Village, Maori Blk	Education Purposes
C29	60, 167	Wairau Valley School Morse Street, Wairau Valley	Sec 40 Blk IV Mount Olympus SD	Education Purposes
C30	115	Waitaria Bay School Kenepuru Road, Waitaria Bay	Sec 30 Blk I, Gore SD	Education Purposes
C31	59, 203, 219	Ward School Cfmr Carroll and Duncan Streets, Ward	Sec 14 Blk VII Town of Ward	Education Purposes
C32	14, 159	Whitney Street School Whitney Street, Blenheim	Lots 5-7 and Pt Lot 10 DP 4, Pt Lots 2 and 5 DP 1236, Lot 2 DP 794, Pt Sec 4 Omaka RD	Education Purposes
C33	27, 159	Witherlea School Weld Street, Witherlea, Blenheim	Pt Secs 18 and 19 Blk IV Taylor Pass SD and Lot 2 DP 2958	Education Purposes (Alteration of existing designation – see DES0063)

Comment [KPa6]: DES0063 25/11/16

Explanation

Education Purposes means:

"Includes the provision of instruction and/or training and may include such uses as early childhood education services, schools, community education, tertiary educational institutions, work skills training centres, outdoor education centres, sport training establishments and out of school care services and includes their ancillary administrative and support facilities (including cultural, recreational, communal or accommodation)".

Meteorological Service of New Zealand Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
D1	85, 158	Automatic weather station Blenheim Airport	Blk XIV Cloudy Bay SD – SO 3888	Meteorological Activities
D2	85, 158	Anemometer mast Blenheim Airport	Blk XIV Cloudy Bay SD SO 4482	Meteorological Activities
D3	188	Automatic weather station Adjacent to and within the Cape Campbell Lighthouse.	Blk IV Cape Campbell SD SO 6745	Meteorological Activities
D4	119	Automatic weather station Adjacent to and within the Brothers Island Lighthouse.	Blk XXII Gore SD SO 4903	Meteorological Activities

Marlborough Lines Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
E1	83, 159	1256 Rapaura Road, Spring Creek	Lot 1 DP 2435	Substation
E2	55, 160	17 Vernon Street, Riverlands	Lot 1 DP 10794	Substation & Switch Station
E3	56, 160	23 Cloudy Bay Drive, Wither Hills	Lot 4 DP 404704	Substation
E4	157	872 State Highway 63	Lots 1 & 2 DP 470193	Substation
E5	9, 159	Alfred Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 1 DP 2026-Z & Sec_-230 BLK XVI Cloudy Bay Omaka -SD	Administration Building & ROW Access
E6	9, 159	59 Alfred Street, Blenheim	Lot 3 DP 5473	Substation
E7	9, 159	Arthur 32 Alfred Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 318 DP 78	Substation
E8	86, 158, 159	Bradleigh Park, Blenheim	Lot 7 DP 375994	Substation
E9	15, 159	Cnr Seymour & Francis Streets, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 4869 & Sec 139 Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Future Substation
E10	51, 158	Cnr SH 63 & Hawkesbury Road, Renwick	Lot 1 & 3 DP 4496	Substation
E11	103	Elaine Bay Road	Lot 1 DP 8465 (NN NN)	Substation
E12	58, 186	2A Fearon Street, Seddon	Lot 1 DP 3464 & Lot 1 DP 7437	Switch Station, Substation & Depot
E13	9, 159	Cnr First Lane and Second Lane. , Blenheim	Pt Lot 6 DP 3027	Substation
E14	21, 159	85 Hospital Road, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 5875	Substation

Comment [KPa7]: DES0048 27
October 2017 (Record Nos. 17187178,
17172604)

Comment [KPa8]: DES0046 27
October 2017 (Record Nos. 17187178,
17172604)

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
E15	80, 149	Hunter Road, Tuamarina	Lot 1 DP 4156	Switch Station
E16	97	Kapowai Bay, D'Urville Island	Lot 1 DP 12208 (NA NN)	Depot
E17	15, 159	<u>15A</u> Kinross Street, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 5935	Substation
E18	57, 135	<u>24</u> Lawrence Street, Havelock	Lot 1 DP 8631	Depot
E19	34, 138	<u>15</u> Market Street, Picton	Lot 2 SP 3221	Depot
E20	9, 159	<u>20 & 20A</u> Nelson Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 & 2 DP 5917	Substation
E21	158	Old Renwick Road	Lot 3 DP 5599	Substation
E22	2, 159	Old Renwick <u>Murphys</u> Road, Blenheim	Pt Lots 5 & Lot 6 DP 401	System control and substation
E23	2, 159	Old Renwick Road, Blenheim	DP 1065	Diesel Generation Station
E24	136	Queen Charlotte Drive, Linkwater	Part of Sec 7S, Linkwater D gale Settlement, Blk IX <u>Linkwater SD</u>	Substation
E25	9, 159	Queen Street, Blenheim	Pt DP 453 & Pt DP 557	Substation
E26	33, 138	Scotland Street, Picton	Lot 1 DP 6309	Substation
E27	59, 203, 219	Seddon Street, Ward	Lot 1 DP 10714	Substation
E28	15, 159	Seymour Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 582 DP 804 & Pt Lot 1 DP 1727	Substation
E29	135	<u>3867</u> SH 6, Havelock	Lot 1 DP 3649 & Secs <u>31 & 32</u> <u>Blk XII Wakamarina SD</u>	Substation
E30	62, 121	SH 6, Rai Valley	Lot 1 DP 3771 (NN AN)	Substation
E31	19, 20, 25, 159	<u>4</u> Taylor Pass Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 4054 Pt Sec 24 Blk III and Secs <u>32 & 33</u> <u>Blk III Taylor Pass SD</u>	Industrial Park
E32	169	Waihopai Valley Road	Lot 1 DP 806	Substation
E33	9, 159	<u>31</u> Wynen Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 5923	Substation
<u>E34</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>287 Hammerichs Road</u>	<u>Lot 1 DP 2323</u>	<u>Substation</u>

Comment [9]: Topic 20

Comment [KP10]: Minor Amendment CI20A (RMA) M0110 (DES0074) 1 February 2019

Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
F1	130	Arapawa Island. Near Narawhia Trig, South East corner of Arapawa Island	Lot 1 DP 8821	Air Navigation Aid (very high frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range and Distance Measuring Equipment Station).
F2	138	Mt Robertson	Part of Sec 1 & 2 SO 426595	Air Navigation Aid

Conditions:

The height of any structure on the Mr Robertson site shall be no greater than 30 metres.

Kordia Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
G1	139	Kahikatea Saddle	Sec 15 Blk XII, Sec 2 Sec 6A Blk VIII Arapawa SD	Telecommunications and Broadcasting
G2	132	Maungatapu Saddle	Pt Blk III Maunatapu SD, Mount Richmond Forest Park.	Telecommunications and Broadcasting
G3	219	Weld Cone	Pt Lot 1 DP 8409	Telecommunications and Broadcasting
G4	29, 160	Wither Hills	Lot 1 DP 2833	Telecommunications and Broadcasting

Maritime New Zealand

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
H1	119	Brothers Island	Crown Land Blk XXII Gore SD	Lighthouse & Nature Reserve
H2	188	Cape Campbell	Sec 1 SO 6745	Lighthouse, Landcorp Investment Ltd
H3	109	Cape Jackson	Sec 1 Blk XX Gore SD	Lighthouse
H4	97	Channel Point (Te Aumiti /French Pass)	Sec 13 SQ 93	Lighthouse & Nature Reserve
H5	97	Middle Bank Reef (Te Aumiti /French Pass)	N/A	Lighthouse
H6	99	Ninepin Rock	Nature Reserve Blk XXVI Gore SD	Lighthouse
H7	88	Stephens Island	Sec 1 SO 15162	Lighthouse and Wildlife Sanctuary

Spark New Zealand Trading Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
I1	140	Rahotia Microwave Station Hitaua Bay	Pt Secs 12 and 27 Blk IX and Pt Secs 9 and 32 Blk XIII Arapawa SD and Pt Hitaua Z2 Blk	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
I2	52, 158	Renwick Exchange High Street, Renwick	Sec 2 SO 6760	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes (Note: Primary designation to Chorus New Zealand Limited)
I3	172	Vernon Telepaging/Land Mobile Station South West Blenheim / Wither Hills	Lot 1 DP 2833	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes

Conditions:**Rahotia Microwave Station Vernon Telepaging/Land Mobile Station****Height – Masts and Antennas**

1. That the height of any mast and associated antennas (excluding any lightning rod) shall not exceed 25m.
2. Notwithstanding Condition 1, any antennas and associated equipment on the tower at the Weld Cone Microwave/Land Mobile Station site existing on 30 November 2011 that exceeds the height limit for new masts and antennas, may be upgraded, reconfigured or additional antennas installed subject to there being no increase in the overall height of the mast and attached antennas.
3. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 5m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Buildings

4. Any buildings, excluding masts, exhaust flues, antennas and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed a maximum building height of 10 metres. For the avoidance of doubt, building height means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.
5. For the avoidance of doubt, building height may be measured by either a rolling height method, or average height of the periphery of the building, whichever is the greater.
6. Except this shall not restrict the maintenance, upgrading and replacement of any existing building where it infringes this condition provided there is no additional exceedance of the standards with this condition.

Noise

7. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits at a notional boundary 20m from the façade of any dwelling, or the site boundary, whichever is the closer to the dwelling:

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day: Leq 55 dBA

10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 45 dBA
8. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 5 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
9. For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits in Condition 5 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

10. That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

11. That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility.

Renwick Exchange**Height – Masts and antennas**

1. That the height of any mast and associated antennas (excluding any lightning rod) shall not exceed 15m.
2. Any new mast and associated antennas shall comply with the relevant height in relation to boundary controls from adjoining residential boundaries as included in the Marlborough Resource Management District Plan as at 30 November 2011.
3. Notwithstanding Conditions 1 and 2, any antennas and associated equipment on the mast on the Renwick Exchange site existing on 30 November 2011 that exceeds the height limit for new masts and antennas, may be upgraded, reconfigured or additional antennas installed subject to there being no increase in the overall height of the mast and attached antennas.
4. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 3m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Buildings

5. Any buildings, excluding masts, exhaust flues, antennas and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed a maximum building height of 10 metres. For the avoidance of doubt, building height means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.

Except this shall not restrict the maintenance, upgrading and replacement of any existing building where it infringes this condition provided there is no additional exceedance of the standards with this condition.

Noise

6. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits at a notional boundary 20m from the façade of any dwelling, or the site boundary, whichever is the closer to the dwelling:

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day Leq 50dBA

10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 40dBA.

7. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 6 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of

the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.

8. For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits is Condition 6 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

9. That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

10. That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility. Chorus New Zealand Limited

Chorus New Zealand Limited

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
J1	199	Black Birch Range Land Mobile Station Black Birch Observatory Site	Pt Sec 1 Blk XIX Taylor Pass SD and Pt Run 16B	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J2	9, 159	Blenheim Exchange Main Street, Blenheim	Sec 2 & 3 SO 6756	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J3	16, 159	Blenheim Microwave Station Timandra Place, Blenheim	Lot 16 DP 305341	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J4	173	Dashwood Microwave Station North East of SH 1 / Redwood Pass Road Intersection	Lot 1 DP 10843	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J5	57, 135	Havelock Exchange SH 6, Havelock	Lot 1 DP 8826	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J6	173	Jamies Knob Microwave Station Cnr Redwood Pass Road	Pt Sec 7 Blk 1 Wakefield Downs Registration District	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J7	126	Lochmara Bay Exchange Lochmara Bay	Lot 26 DP 3399	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J8	34, 138	Picton Exchange Cnrs Dublin, Wellington and High Streets, Picton	Sec 2 SO 6764	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J9	See I1 Map 140	Rahotia Microwave Hitaua Bay	Pt Secs 12 and 27 Blk IX and Pt Secs 9 and 32 Blk XIII Arapawa SD and Pt Hitaua Z2 Blk	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J10	62, 121,	Rai Valley Exchange	Sec 2 So 6759	Telecommunications and

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
	122	SH 6, Rai Valley		Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J11	See I2 Maps 52 & 158	Renwick Exchange High Street, Renwick	Sec 2 So 6760	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J12	58, 186	Seddon Exchange 4 Richmond Street, Seddon	Secs 1 & 2 SO 6761	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J13	83, 159	Spring Creek Exchange Ferry Road, Spring Creek	Pt Lot 93 Deeds Plan 12	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J14	135	Takorika Microwave Station Above Havelock	Lot a DP 7937 and Pt Sec 2 of Blk XII Wakamarina SD	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J15	See I3 Map 172	Vernon Telepaging / Land Mobile Station South West Blenheim / Wither	Lot 1 DP 2833	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J16	59, 219	Ward Exchange Seddon Street, Ward	Sec 5 Blk IX Town of Ward	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J17	219	Ward Microwave Station South East of Ward	Section 1 So 6530	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes
J18	219	Weld Cone Microwave / Land Mobile Station Weld Cone, South West of Ward Township	Sec 2 SO 6530	Telecommunications and Radio Communications and Ancillary Purposes

Conditions:**Blenheim Exchange****Blenheim Microwave Station****Height – Masts and antennas**

1. That the height of any mast or tower and associated antennas (excluding any lightning rod) on the Blenheim Exchange site shall not exceed 20m, and on the Blenheim Microwave Station site shall not exceed 25m.
2. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 5m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Noise

3. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits:

At the boundary of any other site zoned Central Business or Industrial

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day: Leq 65dBA

10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 60dBA.

4. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any

increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.

5. For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits in Condition 4 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

6. That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

7. That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility.

Havelock Exchange

Picton Exchange

Renwick Exchange

Rai Valley Exchange

Height – Masts and Antennas

1. That the height of any mast and associated antennas (excluding any lightning rod) shall not exceed 15m.
2. Any new mast and associated antennas shall comply with the relevant height in relation to boundary controls from adjoining residential boundaries as included in the Marlborough Resource Management District Plan as at 30 November 2011.
3. Notwithstanding Conditions 1 and 2, any antennas and associated equipment on the mast on the Renwick Exchange site existing on 30 November 2011 that exceeds the height limit for new masts and antennas, may be upgraded, reconfigured or additional antennas installed subject to there being no increase in the overall height of the mast and attached antennas.
4. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 3m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Buildings

5. Any buildings, excluding masts, exhaust flues, antennas and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed a maximum building height of 10 metres. For the avoidance of doubt, building height means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.

Except this shall not restrict the maintenance, upgrading and replacement of any existing building where it infringes this condition provided there is no additional exceedance of the standards with this condition.

Noise

6. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits at a notional boundary 20m from the façade of any dwelling, or the site boundary, whichever is the closer to the dwelling:

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day Leq 50dBA
10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 40dBA.
7. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 6 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
8. For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits in Condition 6 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

9. That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

10. That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility. Chorus New Zealand Limited

Spring Creek Exchange**Ward Exchange****Seddon Exchange****Lochmara Bay Exchange****Height – Masts and antennas**

1. That the height of any mast and associated antennas (excluding any lightning rod) shall not exceed 15m.
2. Any new mast and associated antennas shall comply with the relevant height in relation to boundary controls from adjoining residential boundaries as included in the Marlborough Resource Management District Plan as at 30 November 2011.
3. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 3m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Buildings

4. Any buildings, excluding masts, exhaust flues, antennas and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed a maximum building height of 7.5 metres. For the

avoidance of doubt, building height means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.

Except this shall not restrict the maintenance, upgrading and replacement of any existing building where it infringes this condition provided there is no additional exceedance of the standards with this condition.

Noise

5. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits:

At the boundary of any Residential Zoned Land

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day Leq 50dBA

10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 40dBA.

6. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 6 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
7. For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits in Condition 6 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

8. That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

9. That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility.

Rahotia Microwave Station**Jamies Knob Microwave Station****Dashwood Microwave Station****Ward Microwave Station****Weld Cone Microwave/Land Mobile Station****Black Birch Range Land Mobile Station****Vernon Telepaging/Land Mobile Station****Takorika Microwave Station****Height – Masts and antennas**

1. That the height of any mast and associated antennas (excluding any lightening rod) shall not exceed 25m.
2. Notwithstanding Condition 1, any antennas and associated equipment on the tower at the Weld Cone Microwave/Land Mobile Station site existing on 30 November 2011 that exceeds the height limit for new masts and antennas, may be upgraded, reconfigured or additional antennas installed subject to there being no increase in the overall height of the mast and attached antennas.
3. Antennas mounted on the roof of buildings shall not extend more than 5m above the maximum height of the roof of any existing building.

Buildings

4. Any buildings, excluding masts, exhaust flues, antennas and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed a maximum building height of 10 metres. For the avoidance of doubt, building height means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.
5. For the avoidance of doubt, building height may be measured by either a rolling height method, or average height of the periphery of the building, whichever is the greater.

Except this shall not restrict the maintenance, upgrading and replacement of any existing building where it infringes this condition provided there is no additional exceedance of the standards with this condition.

Noise

6. Any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation) shall not exceed the following noise limits at a notional boundary 20m from the façade of any dwelling, or the site boundary, whichever is the closer to the dwelling:

7.00 am – 10.00 pm on any day: Leq 55 dBA
10.00 pm – 7.00 am on any day: Leq 45 dBA
7. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 5 above, that any new noise generating equipment (excluding any engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan (depending on circumstances such as the nature of the noise generating equipment, remoteness of the site, and proximity to boundaries) to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.

- For any new engine alternator required for emergency backup power generation and/or load shedding that exceeds the noise limits is Condition 5 above, that an outline plan shall be required that demonstrates how the equipment and any mitigation is the best practicable option (BPO) to ensure that noise levels do not exceed a reasonable level.

Radiofrequency Exposures

- That all equipment transmitting radio frequency energy shall comply with the limits for public exposure in New Zealand Standard NZS2772.1:1999 at any place where the public has reasonable access.

Outline Plans

- That no outline plan shall be required for any internal building works that do not result in any increases in noise emissions, or for the replacement of any antennas with antennas of similar size provided that there is no overall increase in the overall height of the facility.

New Zealand Railways Corporation ~~KiwiRail Holdings Limited~~

Comment [11]: Topic 20

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
K1	Numerous	Picton Terminal and Main North Railway Line	Railway Land	Railway Purposes (<u>Alteration of Designation to alter existing Main North Line over Lot 1 DP 433677 and Pt Sec 2 Blk X Wherside SD</u>); (<u>Designation altered re Tar Barrel, (Tunnel 21) Ward – see DES0079</u>).

Comment [RW12]: DES0078 – 6 June 2018

Comment [RW13]: DES0079 28/06/2019

Explanation:

Railway Purposes:

The operation, enhancement and maintenance of the railway network through the Marlborough District to support rail passenger services and freight logistics. The rail corridor consists of the Main North Line.

New Zealand Transport Agency

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
L1	Numerous	State Highway 1		<u>State Highway Purposes (Alteration of existing designation to add an additional 384 square metres of land on the corner of State Highway 1 and State Highway 62 at Spring Creek – See DES0065)</u> (<u>Alteration of existing designation for State Highway 1 to provide for a new (additional) bridge and realigned approaches over the Opaoa River - see DES0075</u>).
L2	Numerous	State Highway 6		State Highway Purposes
L3	158, 159	State Highway 62 (Rapaura Road)		State Highway Purposes
L4	Numerous	State Highway 63		State Highway Purposes

Comment [KPa14]: DES0065 – 7 December 2015

Comment [KPa15]: DES0065-25/11/16

Comment [KPa16]: DES0075 27/10/17

Comment [KPa17]: DES0075 – 27/10/17

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
L5	4, 9	79 Grove Road, Blenheim	Lot 44 and Pt Lot 45 Deeds 8	Road Widening
L6	4	81 Grove Road, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 6215	Road Widening
L7	7	172 Middle Renwick Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1881	Road Widening
L8	9	9 Nelson Street, Blenheim	Lot 482 DP 309	Road Widening

Comment [18]: Topic 20

Explanation:

Description of State Highway Purposes:

To control, manage and improve the state highway network including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may involve realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

Minister of Police

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
M1	57, 135	Lucknow Street, Havelock	Sec 1 SO 7063, CT 5A/1368 and Conveyance 5866 DR C4/149 (ROW), SO 7063	Police Station and Associated Residence
M2	34, 138	32-36 Broadway, Picton	Lots 1 & 3 DP 8811	Police Station
M3	9, 15, 159	8 Main Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 1 DP 430 & Sec 98 Blk XVI Cloudy Bay SD	Police Station
M4	52, 158	65A High Street, Renwick	Lot 2 DP 9366 CT 5C/281	Community Policing Centre

Minister of Courts

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
N1	9, 159	Blenheim Courthouse Cnr Alfred & Seymour Streets, Blenheim	Sec 40 SO 1640	Courthouse

Transpower [New Zealand Limited](#)

Comment [19]: Topic 20

ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
O1	2, 159	Cnr Thomsons Ford Road and Old Renwick Road	Sec 1 So 4246, Pt Sec 1 SO 6959, Lot 1 DP 8572	Substation
O2	140	Oraumoa /Fighting Bay	Sec 88 SO 5086, Sec 1 SO 4679	A high voltage direct current cable, Terminal Station

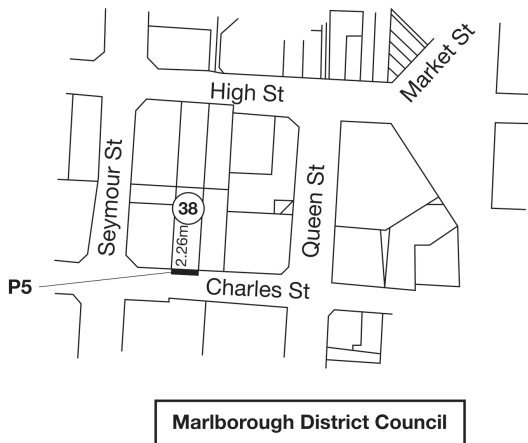
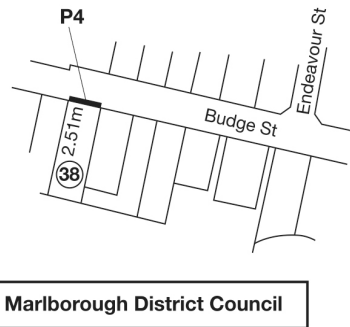
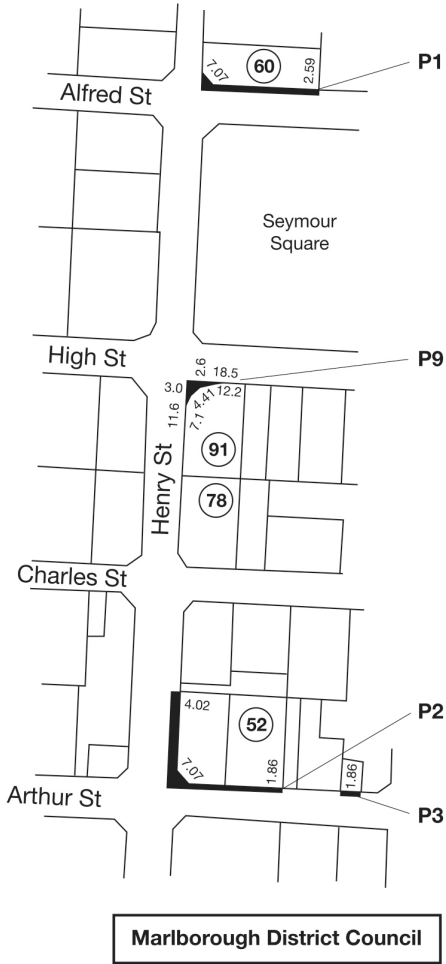
Marlborough District Council - Schedule of Road Widening

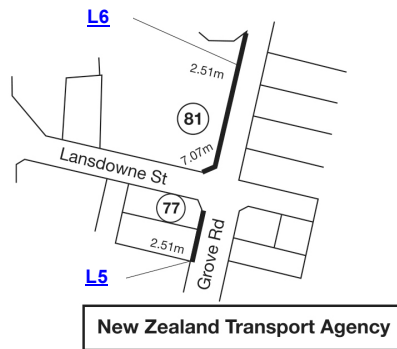
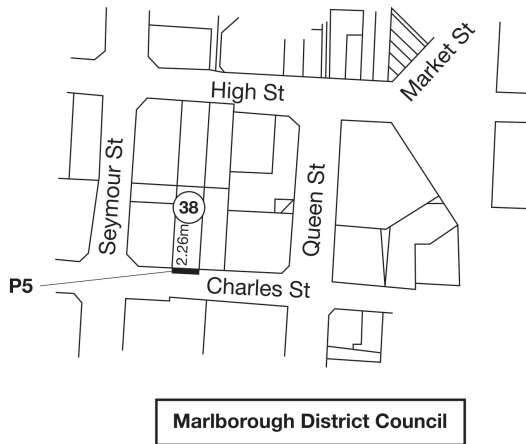
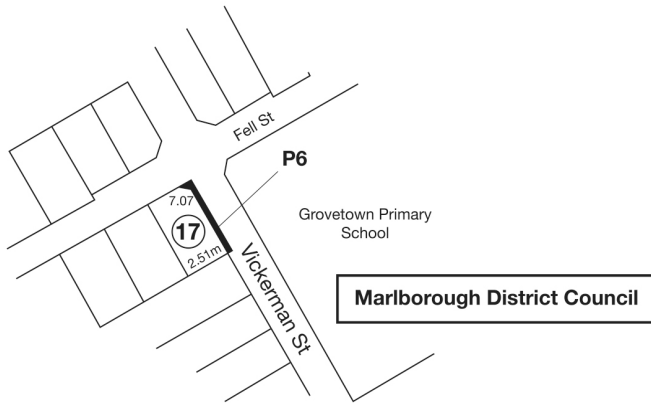
ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
P1	9	60 Alfred Street, Blenheim	Lot 132 Deeds 15	Road Widening
P2	9	Cnr Arthur Street & Henry, Blenheim	Lots 315 and 316 DP 78	Road Widening
P3	9	32 Arthur Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 318 DP 78	Road Widening
P4	9, 10	38 Budge Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 56 Deeds 8	Road Widening
P5	9	38 Charles Street, Blenheim	Pt Lot 103 DP 353	Road Widening
P6	84	17 Fell Street, Grovetown	Lot 10 Sec 38 Wairau West District	Road Widening
P7	4, 9	79 Grove Road, Blenheim	Lot 44 and Pt Lot 45 Deeds 8	Road Widening Marlborough District Council & New Zealand Transport Agency
P8	4	81 Grove Road, Blenheim	Lot 2 DP 6245	Road Widening Marlborough District Council & New Zealand Transport Agency
P9	9	91 High Street, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 9813	Road Widening
P10	8	207 High Street, Blenheim	Lot 5 DP 341	Road Widening
P11	14	98 Maxwell Road, Blenheim	Pt Lot 8 DP 8	Road Widening
P12	7	172 Middle Renwick Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1881	Road Widening Marlborough District Council & New Zealand Transport Agency
P13	7	52 Murphys Road, Blenheim	Lot 1 DP 1024	Road Widening
P14	9	9 Nelson Street, Blenheim	Lot 482 DP 309	Road Widening Marlborough District Council & New Zealand Transport Agency
P15	159	Cnr New Renwick Road & Bells Road	Lot 1 DP 354997	Road Widening
P16	19	40 New Renwick Road, Blenheim	Pt Sec 8 Omaka District	Road Widening
P17	159	173 New Renwick Road, Blenheim	Pt Sec 30 Omaka District	Road Widening
P18	86	New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Lot 6 DP 342799	Road Widening
P19	159	338 New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Lot 8 DP 354997	Road Widening
P20	159	354 New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Pt Sec 18 Wairau District	Road Widening
P21	159	375 New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Pt Sec 38 Omaka District	Road Widening

Comment [20]: Topic 20

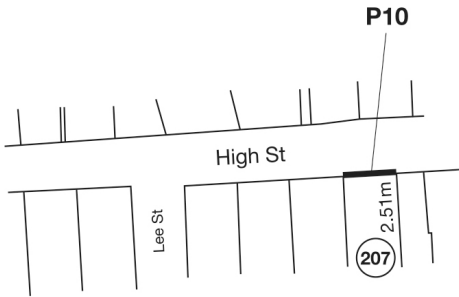
ID No.	Map No.	Site Description	Legal Description	Designation
P22	159	384 New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Lot 1 and 2 DP 1239, Pt Sec 20 Omaka District	Road Widening
P23	159	404 New Renwick Road, Fairhall	Pt Sec 20 Omaka District	Road Widening
P24	3	Old Renwick Road, Blenheim	Pt Sec 67 Omaka District	Road Widening
P25	3, 4	Old Renwick Road, Blenheim	Lot 11 DP 356885	Road Widening

Road Widening Diagrams

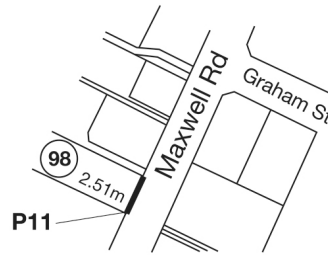




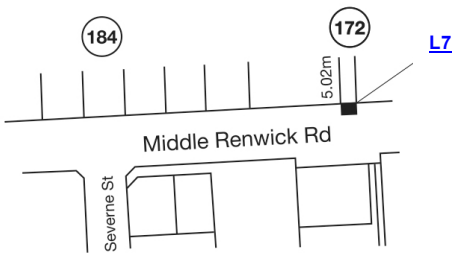
Comment [21]: Topic 20



Marlborough District Council



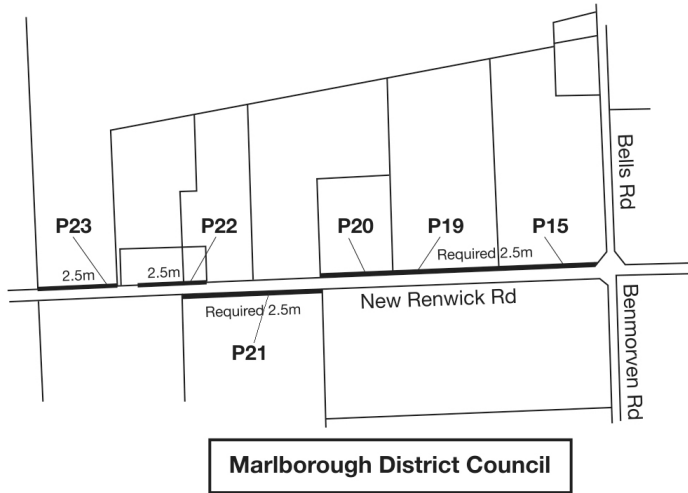
Marlborough District Council



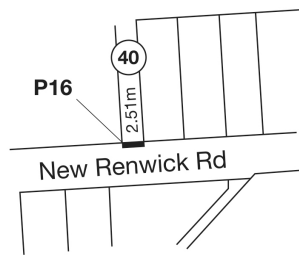
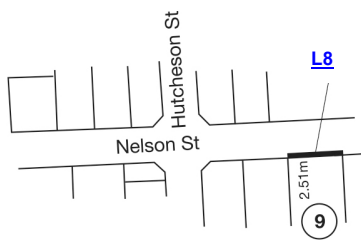
New Zealand Transport Agency

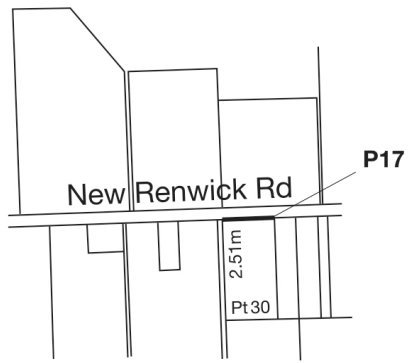


Marlborough District Council

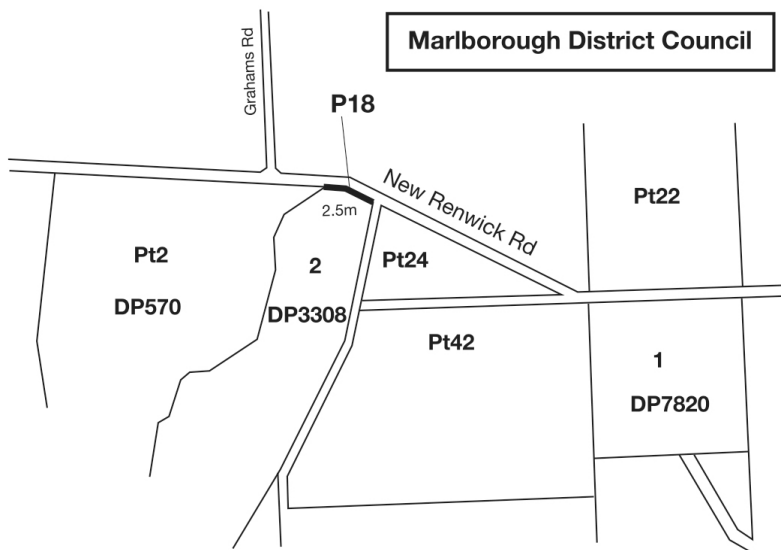


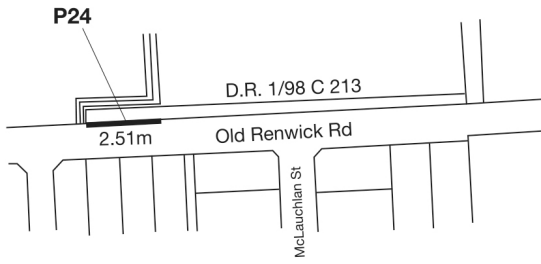
Comment [22]: Topic 20



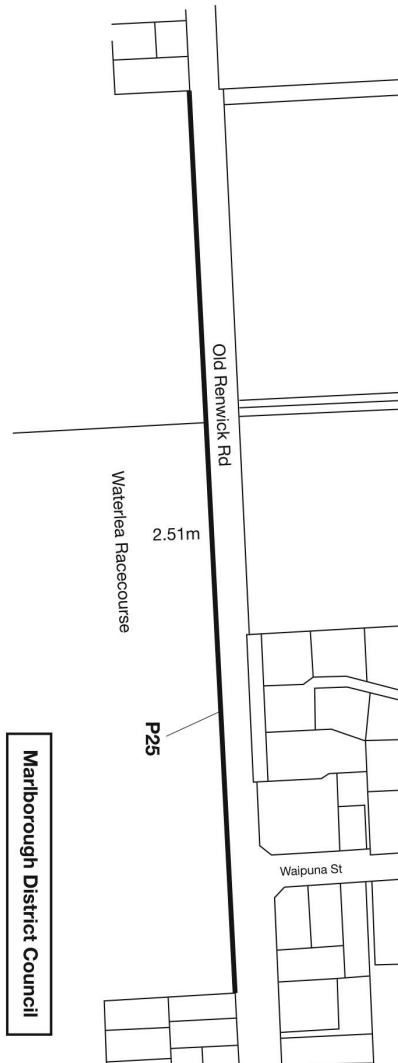


Marlborough District Council





Marlborough District Council



Marlborough District Council

Appendix 15

Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

1. Picton Airport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

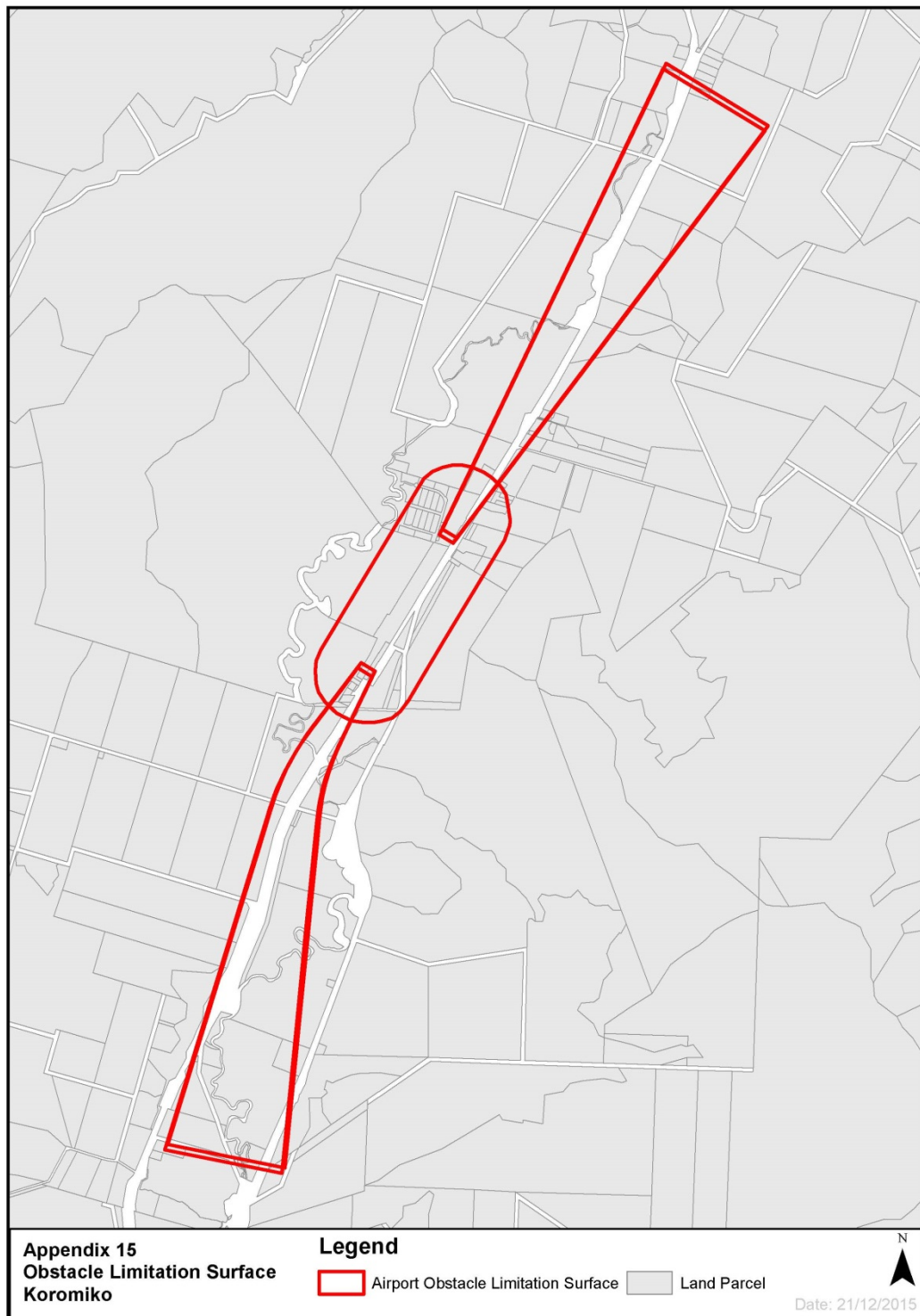


Figure 1: Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

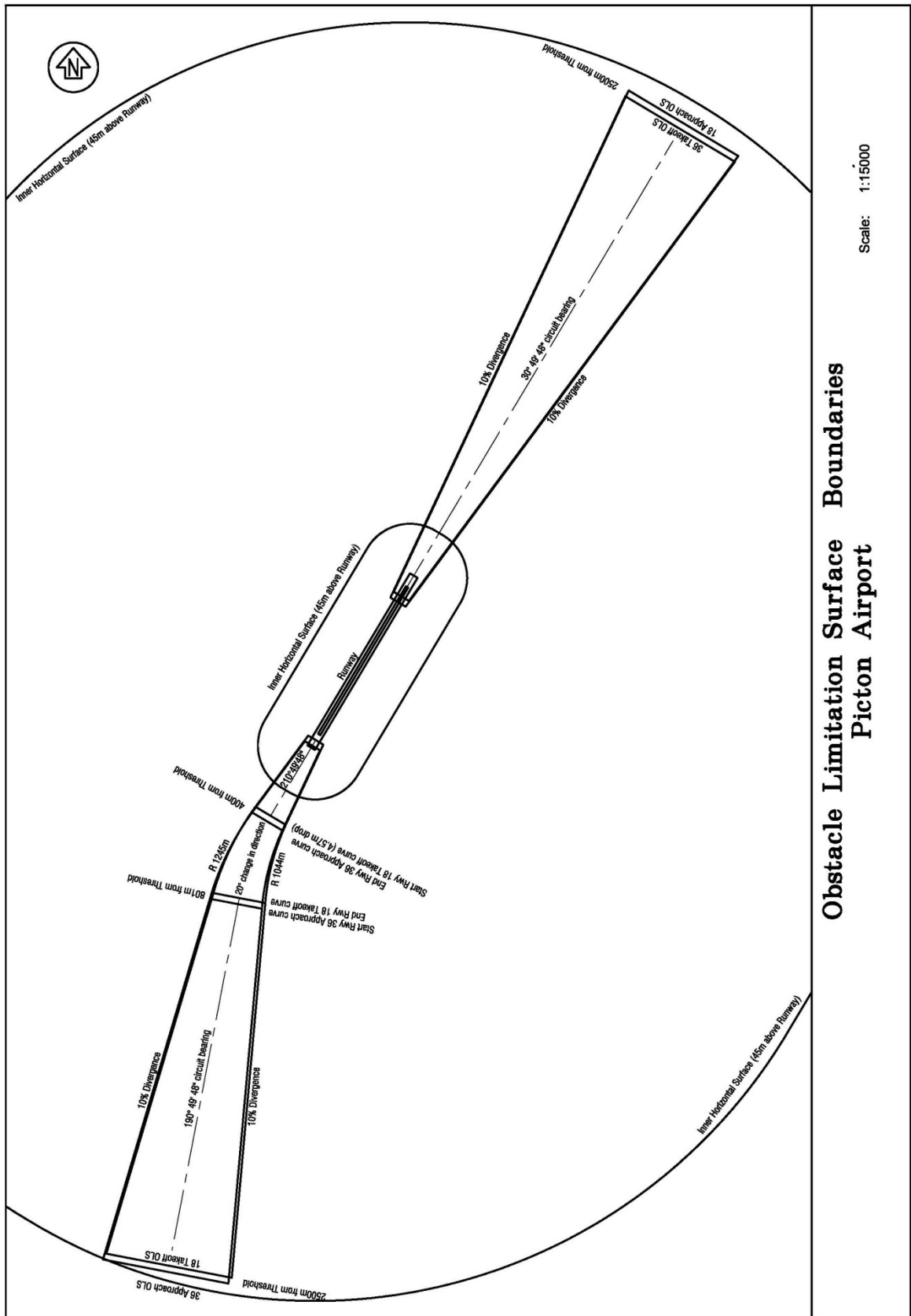


Figure 2: Picton Airport Obstacle Limitation Surface Boundaries Plan View

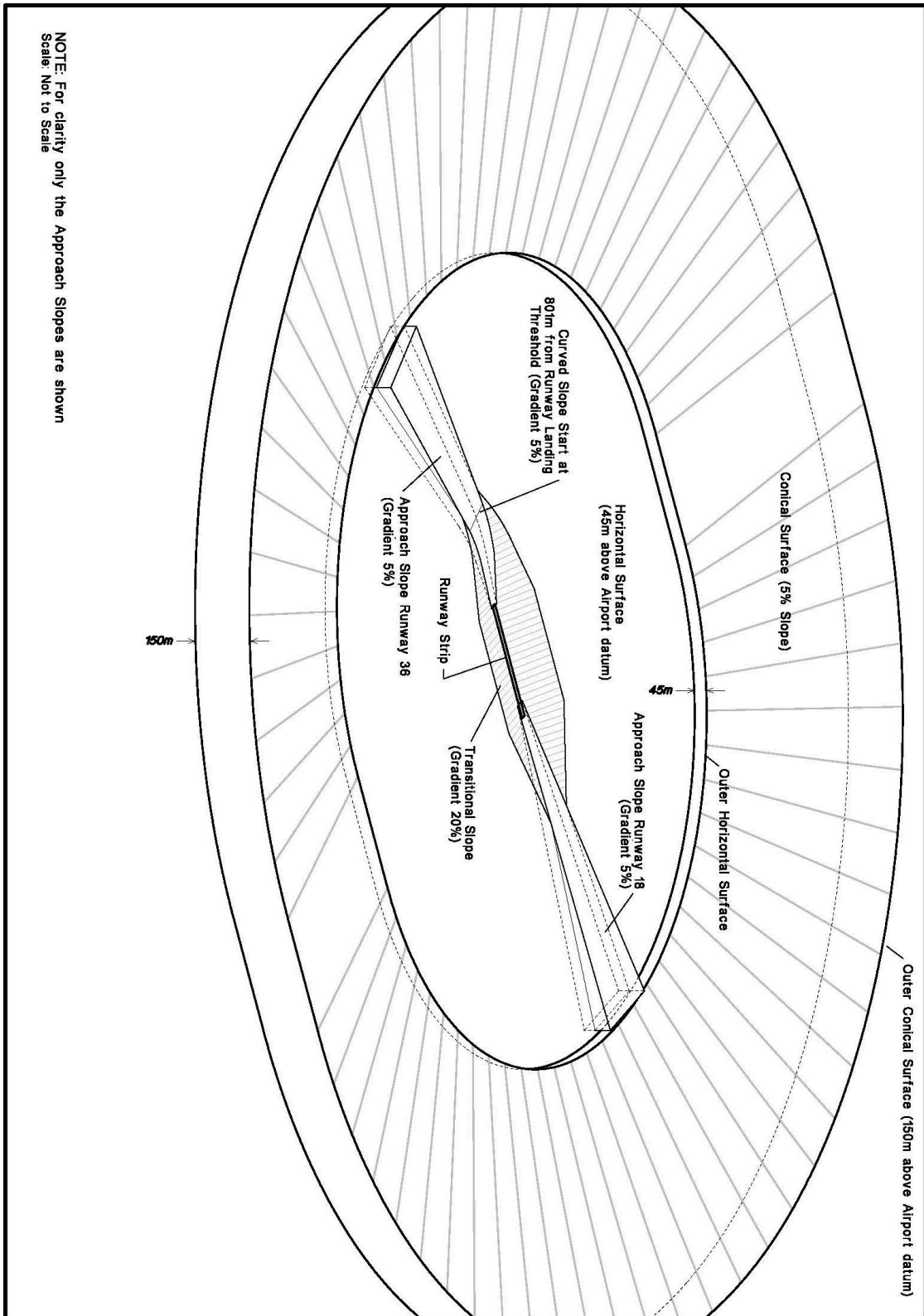


Figure 3: 3D Pictorial view of Obstacle Limitation Surfaces for Picton Airport

Note: This diagram is a 3D pictorial view to assist with application of the obstacle limitation surfaces.

- For clarity only the approach slope is shown.
- The diagram is not to scale.

2. Omaka Aerodrome Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

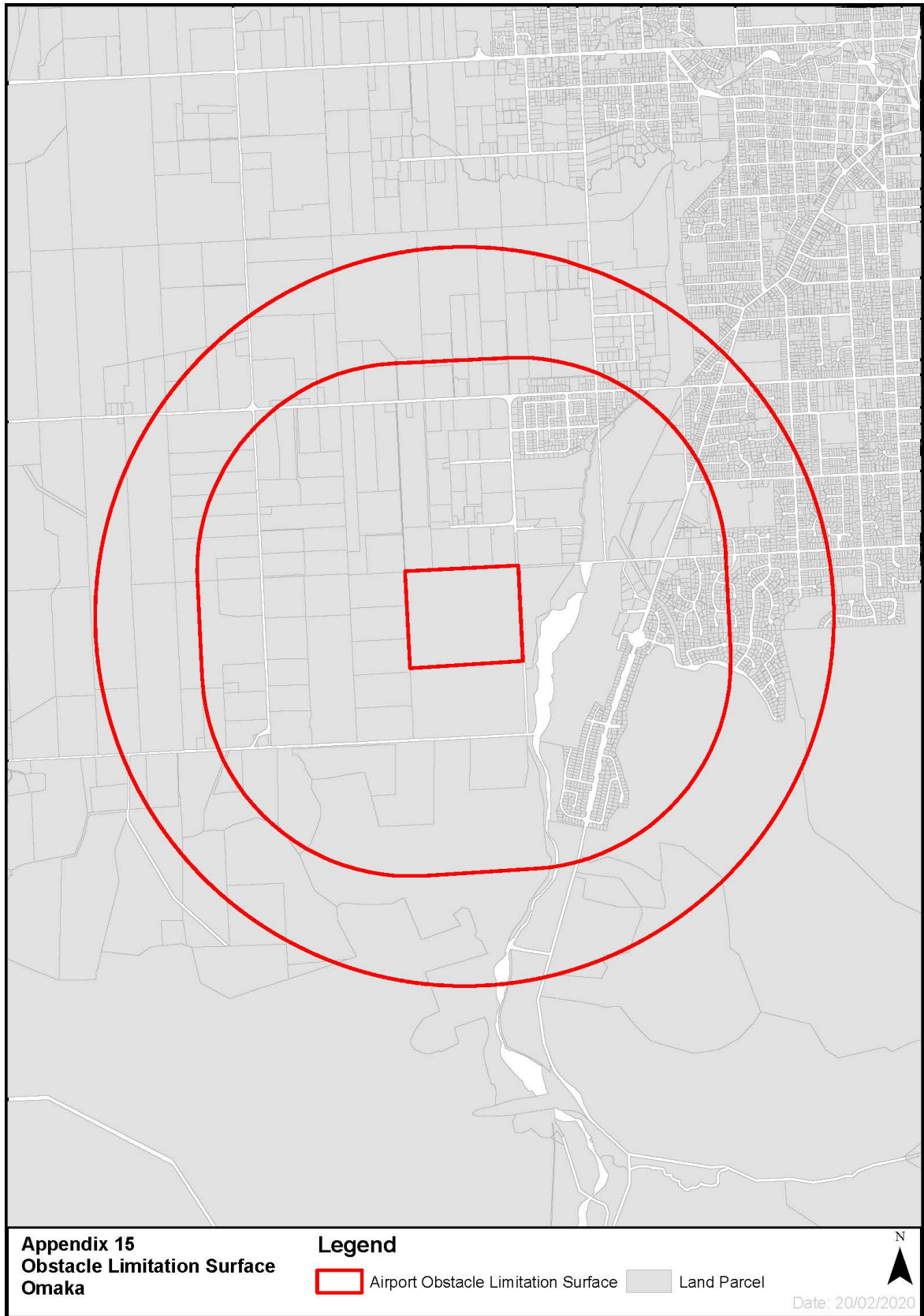


Figure 4 Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

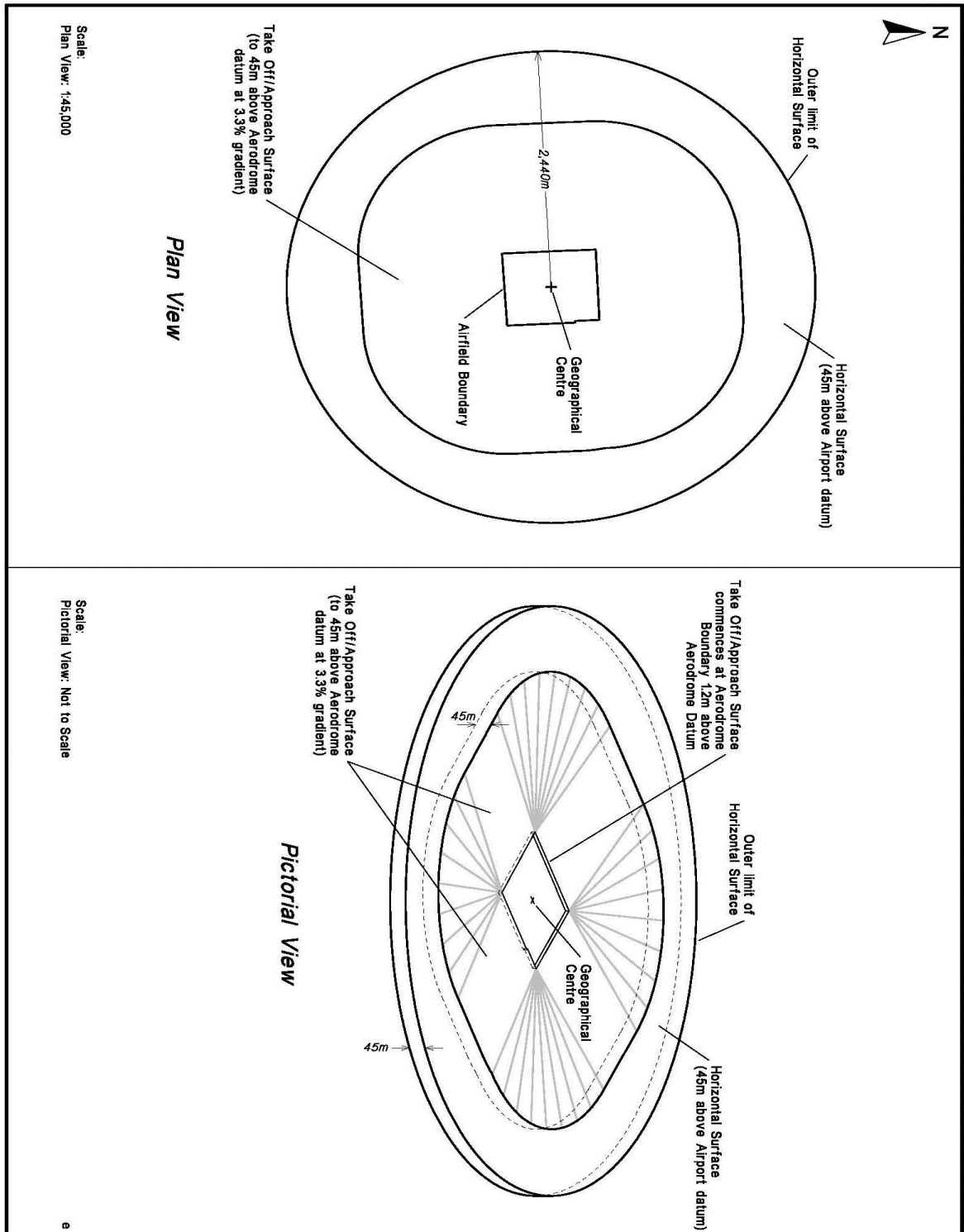


Figure 5: 3D pictorial and plan views of the Omasa Aerodrome Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

Note: The 3D diagram is a pictorial view to assist with application of the obstacle limitation surfaces.

- The 3D pictorial view figure is not to scale.

3. Blenheim Airport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

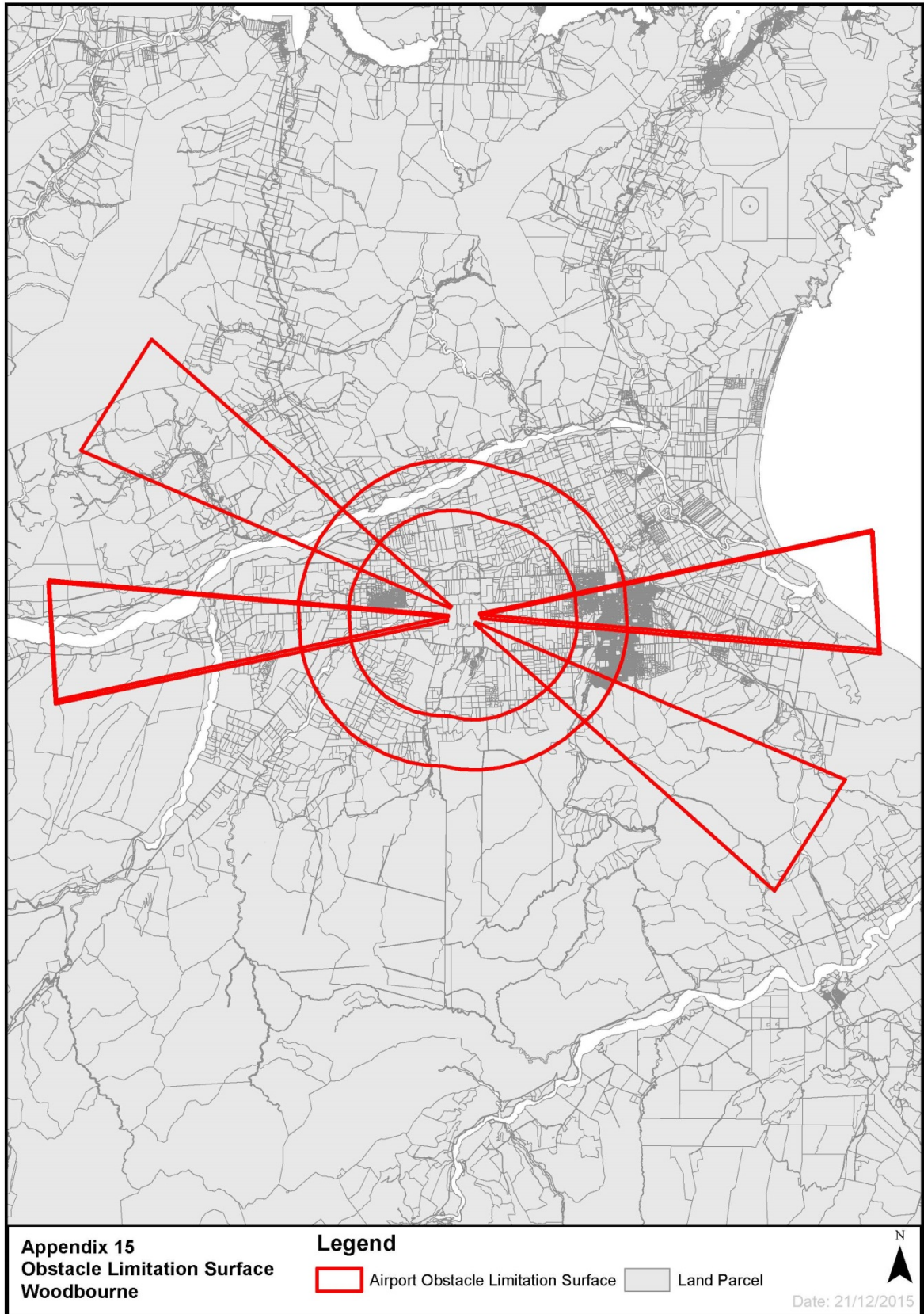


Figure 6: Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

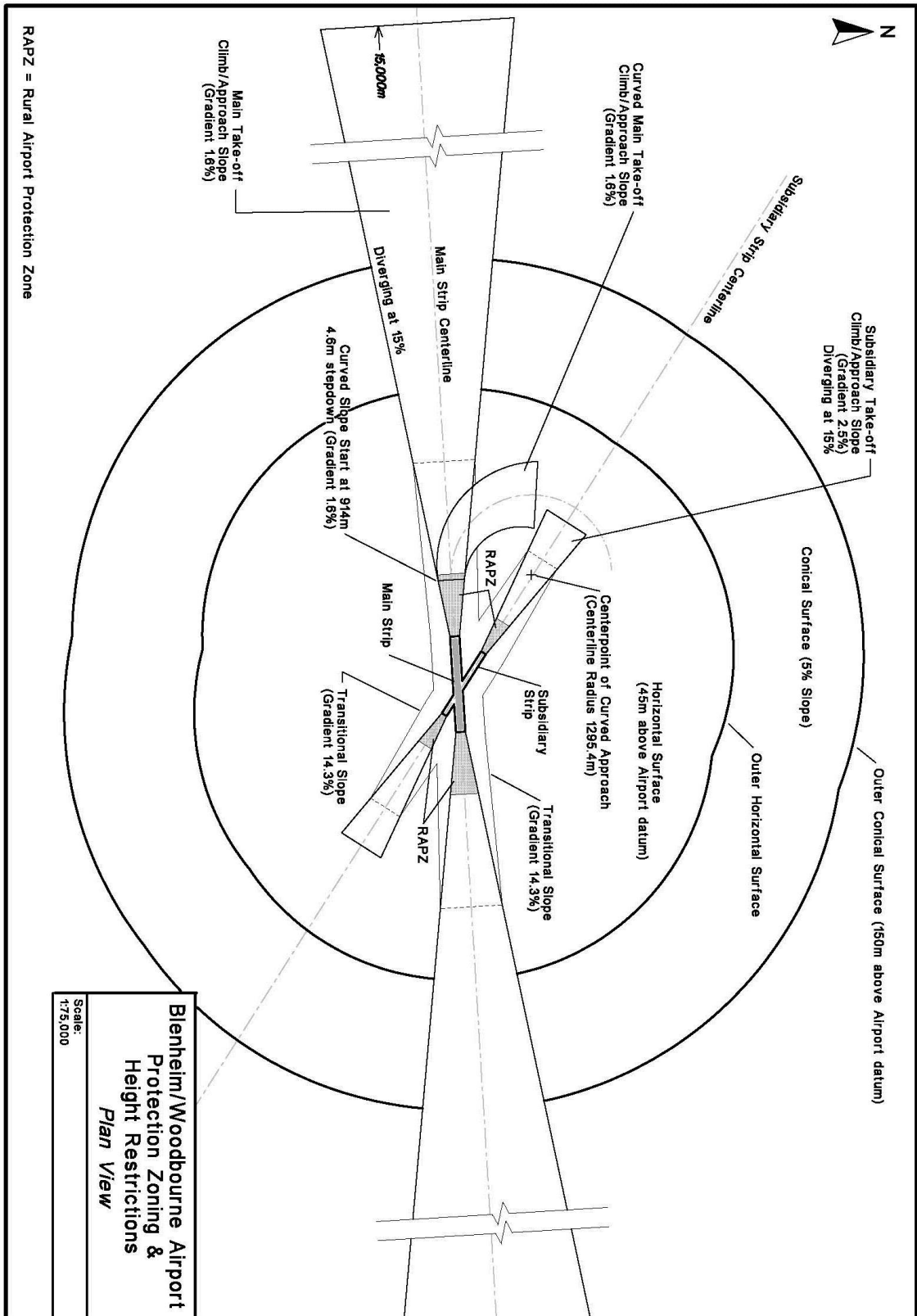


Figure 7: Plan View of Blenheim (Woodbourne) Airport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

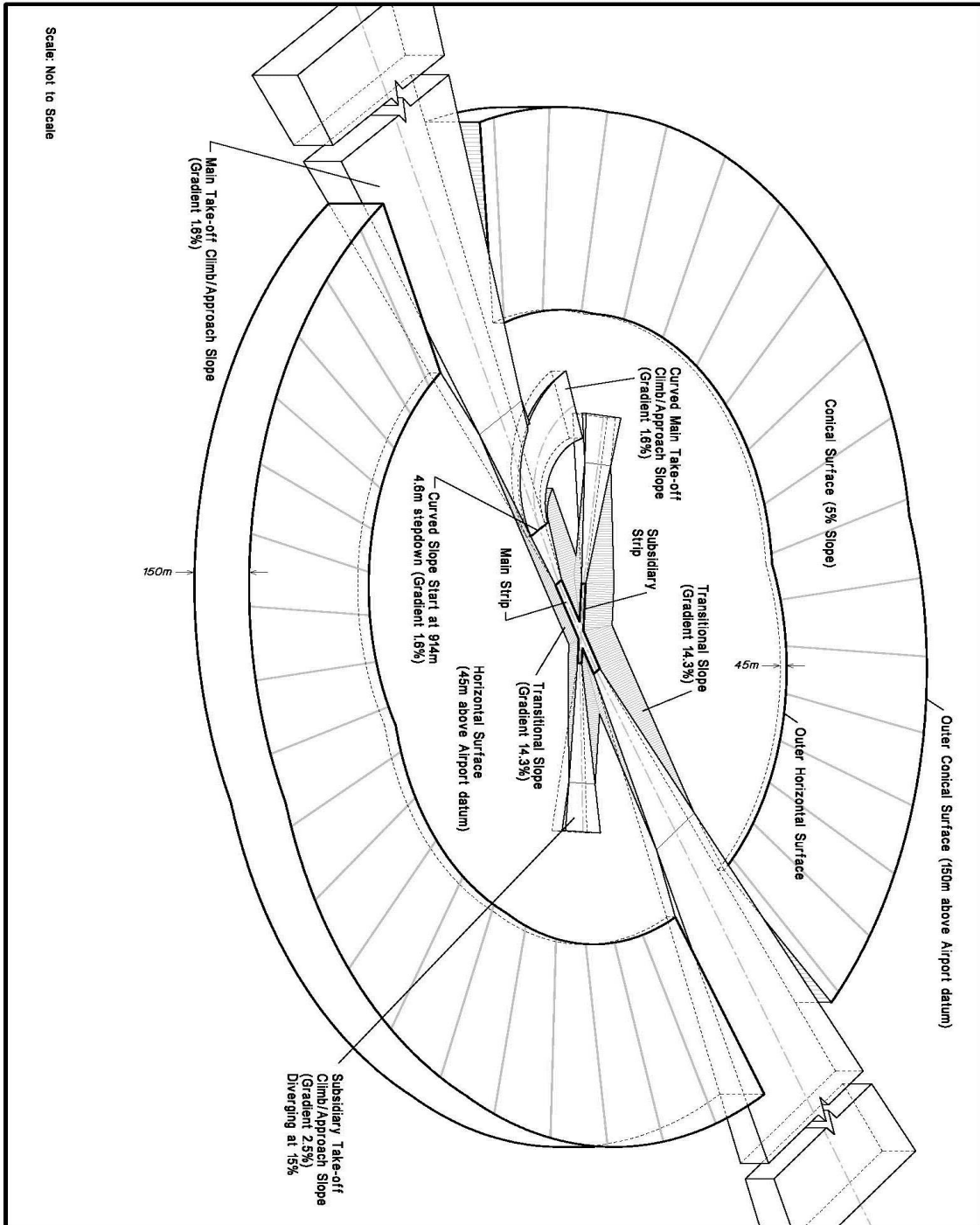


Figure 8: 3D pictorial view of Blenheim Airport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

Note: This diagram is a 3D pictorial view to assist with application of the obstacle limitation surfaces.

- The diagram is not to scale.

Appendix 16

Register of scheduled sites

Schedule 1 - Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology on land described as Pt 50 SO 3824 Deeds Plan 43 (NMIT).

Where not otherwise provided for by the rules in Schedule 1 of Appendix 16, the rules of the Urban Residential 2 Zone apply to all activities on the NMIT scheduled site.

1.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology, and where they comply with the applicable standards in 1.2:

[D]

1.1.1 Education, research or training facility and buildings associated with the facility.

[D]

1.1.2 Sale of goods and services resulting directly from an educational or training activity.

[D]

1.1.3 On site accommodation facility for students attending NMIT.

[D]

1.1.4 Childcare facility for staff or students attending NMIT.

[D]

1.1.5 Growing and processing of produce incidental to a training activity.

[D]

1.1.6 Temporary building constructed on site by students as part of an education programme.

[D]

1.1.7 Sportsground or recreational facility associated with an education activity.

[D]

1.1.8 Accessory building required for an activity permitted in Rule 1.1.1 to 1.1.7 (inclusive).

1.2 Standards that apply to all permitted activities

1.2.1 Construction and siting of a building or structure.

- 1.2.1.1 The maximum height of any building or structure must not exceed 15m.
- 1.2.1.2 Permanent buildings must not cover more than 35% of the net site area.
- 1.2.1.3 A building must be set back 10m from any road, side boundary or rear boundary.
- 1.2.1.4 A temporary building constructed on site by students must not be on site for longer than one academic year.

1.2.2 Transportation.

- 1.2.2.1 The minimum amount of parking that must be provided on this scheduled site is:
 - (a) 1 space per 7 full time equivalent staff members;
 - (b) 1 space per 7 full time equivalent students.
- 1.2.2.2 Parking or a loading facility must otherwise be provided in accordance with the Transportation rules in 2.31 to 2.33 (inclusive) in the General Rules.

1.2.3 Use of external lighting.

- 1.2.3.1 Exterior lighting must be directed away from adjacent properties and roads.
- 1.2.3.2 No activity must result in greater than 2.5 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light onto an adjoining property which is zoned Urban Residential 1, Urban Residential 2 (including Greenfields) or Urban Residential 3.

1.2.4 Landscaping.

- 1.2.4.1 The scheduled site must include a landscape strip of a minimum depth of 2m from any road.

1.2.5 Noise.

- 1.2.5.1 Except as provided for in Standard 1.2.5.2, an activity must not cause noise that exceeds the following limits at [any point outside](#) the scheduled site boundary ~~or within the scheduled site:~~

7.00 am to 10.00 pm	50-dBA L_{Aeq}	
10.00 pm to 7.00 am	40-dBA L_{Aeq}	70dB L_{AFmax}

- 1.2.5.2 Where an outdoor activity associated with an educational facility is undertaken between 7.00 am to 10.00 pm, the noise must not exceed a limit of 60-dBA L_{Aeq} when measured at [any point outside](#) the boundary of the scheduled site.

- 1.2.5.3 Noise must be measured in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 – Measurement of Environmental Sound, and assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:2008 – Environmental Noise.

- 1.2.5.4 Construction noise must not exceed the recommended limits in, and must be measured and assessed in accordance with, NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise.

Comment [1]: Topic 18

Comment [2]: Topic 18

1.3 Discretionary Activities

Application must be made for a Discretionary Activity for the following:

[D]

- 1.3.1 Any activity provided for as a Permitted Activity that does not meet the applicable standards.

Schedule 2 - Wairau Hospital – (Nelson Marlborough District Health Board) on land described as Lot 1 DP 771, Pt Sec 7 SO 2229, Pt Sec 2 of Sec 27 and Lot 1 DP 137.

Where not otherwise provided for by, or limited by, the rules in Schedule 2 of Appendix 16, the rules of the Urban Residential 2 Zone apply to all activities on the Wairau Hospital scheduled site.

2.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the Nelson District Health Board, and where they comply with the applicable standards in 2.2:

[D]

- 2.1.1 Health services, including a service relating to physical or mental health needs, an ancillary service including a laundry facility, laboratory facility, pharmaceutical supply, counselling or other health support, and buildings associated with ~~the~~ a service.

Comment [3]: Clause 16s

2.2 Standards that apply to all permitted activities

2.2.1 Construction and siting of a building or structure.

- 2.2.1.1 Urban Residential 2 Zone Standard 5.2.1.6 must be met relative to the boundaries of the scheduled site.
- 2.2.1.2 Notwithstanding 2.2.1.1, the maximum height of a building or structure must not exceed 20m.
- 2.2.1.3 A building must be set back a minimum of 3m from a road.
- 2.2.1.4 Notwithstanding 2.2.1.1, a building must be set back a minimum of 3m from the boundaries of the scheduled site, other than a road boundary.

2.2.2 Transportation.

- 2.2.2.1 The minimum amount of parking that must be provided on this site is:

- (a) Hospital - 1 space per 5 beds and 1 space per 2 employees (calculated from employees numbers on the largest shift);
- (b) Other health facility - 1 space per employee plus 1 space per 26m² of gross floor area.

2.2.3 Landscaping.

2.2.3.1 The scheduled site must include a landscape strip of a minimum depth of 1m from any road.

2.2.3.2 The scheduled site must include a landscape strip, a fence or a wall along the length of all boundaries, except a road boundary, to a height of not less than 1.8m and, if landscaping, a landscape strip of a minimum depth of 1.5m.

2.2.4 Outdoor storage.

2.2.4.1 Goods and material stored outside shall not be readily visible from a road or an adjoining site.

2.3 Discretionary Activities

Application must be made for a Restricted Discretionary Activity for the following:

[D]

2.3.1 Any activity provided for as a Permitted Activity that does not meet the applicable standards.

2.4 Prohibited Activities

The following are Prohibited Activities for which no application can be made:

[R, D]

2.4.1 The use, storage or disposal of radioactivity in excess of 100 terabecquerels.

Schedule 3 - Richmond View School (Blenheim Elim Church Trust) on land described as Lot 1 DP 5351.

Where not otherwise provided for by the rules in Schedule 3 of Appendix 16, the rules of the Urban Residential 2 Zone apply to all activities on the Richmond View School scheduled site.

3.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the Blenheim Elim Church Trust, and where they comply with the applicable standards in 3.2:

[D]

3.1.1 Education and training facilities and buildings, for primary, intermediate, and secondary students.

[D]

3.1.2 Sports grounds and recreational facilities associated with the education facility.

[D]

3.1.3 Accessory building required for an activity permitted in Rule 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

3.2 Standards that apply to all permitted activities

3.2.1 Construction and siting of a building or structure.

3.2.1.1 The maximum height of a building or structure must not exceed 10m.

3.2.1.2 Permanent buildings must not cover more than 35% of the net site area.

3.2.1.3 A building must be set back 10m from any road boundary, and 5m from a side or rear boundary.

3.2.2 Transportation.

3.2.2.1 The minimum amount of parking to be provided on this scheduled site must be:

- (a) 1 space per full time equivalent staff member;
- (b) 1 space per 15 full time equivalent students aged 16 or over.

3.2.2.2 The standards of the General Rules relating to parking or a loading facility must be met.

3.2.3 Use of external lighting.

3.2.3.1 Exterior lighting must be directed away from adjacent properties and roads.

3.2.3.2 No activity must result in greater than 2.5 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light onto an adjoining property which is zoned Urban Residential 1, Urban Residential 2 (including Greenfields) or Urban Residential 3.

3.2.4 Landscaping.

3.2.4.1 The schedule site must include a landscape strip for a minimum depth of 2m from any road boundary.

3.2.5 Noise.

3.2.5.1 Except as provided for in Standard 3.2.5.2, an activity must not cause noise that exceeds the following limits at [any point outside](#) the scheduled site boundary ~~or within the scheduled site~~:

7.00 am to 10.00 pm	50-dBA _{L_{Aeq}}	
10.00 pm to 7.00 am	40-dBA _{L_{Aeq}}	70dB _{L_{AFmax}}

3.2.5.2 Where an outdoor activity associated with an educational facility is undertaken between 7.00 am to 10.00 pm, noise must not exceed a limit of 60-dBA_{L_{Aeq}} when measured at [any point outside](#) the boundary of the scheduled site.

Comment [4]: Topic 18

- 3.2.5.3 Noise must be measured in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 – Measurement of Environmental Sound, and assessed in accordance with, NZS 6802:2008 – Environmental Noise.
- 3.2.5.4 Construction noise must not exceed the recommended limits in, and must be measured and assessed in accordance with, NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise.

3.3 Discretionary Activities

Application must be made for a Restricted Discretionary Activity for the following:

[D]

- 3.3.1 Any activity provided for as a Permitted Activity that does not meet the applicable standards.**

Schedule 4 – Specifically identified Urban Residential 2 Zone properties.

Table 1: Glenhill Drive, Brilyn Crescent and Grant Place (3,000+ m² Sites in Urban Residential 2 Zone).

Street Address	Legal Description
1 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 2 DP 339760
1a Brilyn Crescent	LOT 1 DP 339760
3 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 2 DP 7921
5 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 4 DP 7921
7 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 3 DP 7921
9 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 5 DP 7921
11 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 6 DP 7921
13 Brilyn Crescent	LOT 7 DP 7921
1 Glenhill Drive	LOT 5 DP 6199
3 Glenhill Drive	LOT 6 DP 6199
4 Glenhill Drive	LOT 2 DP 6199
5 Glenhill Drive	LOT 8 DP 6199
6 Glenhill Drive	LOT 3 DP 6199
7 Glenhill Drive	LOT 9 DP 6199
8 Glenhill Drive	LOT 4 DP 6199

Street Address		Legal Description	
9	Glenhill Drive	LOT 10	DP 6199
10	Glenhill Drive	LOT 18	DP 6199
11	Glenhill Drive	LOT 11	DP 6199
11 A	Glenhill Drive	LOT 12	DP 6599
12	Glenhill Drive	LOT 19	DP 6199
14	Glenhill Drive	LOT 20	DP 6599
15	Glenhill Drive	LOT 13	DP 6599
16	Glenhill Drive	LOT 21	DP 6599
17	Glenhill Drive	LOT 14	DP 6599
18	Glenhill Drive	LOT 22	DP 6599
19	Glenhill Drive	LOT 15	DP 6599
20	Glenhill Drive	LOT 23	DP 6599
21	Glenhill Drive	LOT 16	DP 6599
23	Glenhill Drive	LOT 17	DP 6599
188	Hospital Road	LOT 1	DP 6199
194	Hospital Road	LOT 7	DP 6199
10	Grant Place	LOT 12	DP 8450
11	Grant Place	LOT 13	DP 8450
11A	Grant Place	LOT 14	DP 8450

Table 2: Redwood Street (1200+ m² Sites in Urban Residential 2 Zone).

Street Address		Legal Description	
231	Redwood Street	Lot 2	DP 10374
233	Redwood Street	Lot 3	DP 10374
235	Redwood Street	Lot 4	DP 10374
237	Redwood Street	Lot 5	DP 10374
239	Redwood Street	Lot 6	DP 10374
241	Redwood Street	Lot 7	DP 10374
243	Redwood Street	Lot 8	DP 10374
245	Redwood Street	Lot 9	DP 10374
247	Redwood Street	Lot 10	DP 10374
249	Redwood Street	Lot 11	DP 10374

Schedule 5 – Subdivision of part of Lot 3 DP 4036523

5.1 Controlled activities

Subdivision of that part of Lot 3 DP 4036523 shown in the map below is a controlled activity subject to the following standards:

[D]

5.1.1 A maximum of 12 allotments.

5.1.2 A minimum net allotment area of 4,000m².

5.1.3 A maximum building height of 7.5m above ground level for any building within 50m of Kenepuru Road, and a maximum building height of 6m above ground level for any buildings more than 50m from Kenepuru Road.

5.1.4 A maximum building footprint of 300m² on each allotment.

5.1.5 A maximum area of the site that can be cleared for buildings and curtilage (excluding access) of 400m².

5.1.6 Compliance with relevant subdivision standards of the Coastal Living Zone in Chapter 24 except that Standards 1-6 shall prevail if there is any conflict between these standards and the Zone Standards.

5.2 Matters over which the Council has reserved control:

The matters set out in Rules 24.3.1.8 - to 24.3.1.27 of Chapter 24.

5.3 Discretionary Activities

[D]

Application must be made for a discretionary activity for the following:

5.3.1 Any activity that does not meet Standards 5.1.1 - 5.1.6 above.

Comment [5]: Topic 21

Schedule 6 – Talleys Site on land described as Lot -1 DP 4415

Where not otherwise provided for by, or limited by, the rules in Schedule 6 of Appendix 16, the rules of the Rural Environment Zone apply to all activities on the Talleys scheduled site.

6.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent where they comply with the applicable standards in 6.2 below and 3.2 and 3.3 of the Rural Environment Zone.

[D]

6.1.1. Food production or processing (excluding red meat, deer, pig or poultry based food production or processing).

[D]

6.1.2. Activities ancillary to food production and processing (excluding red meat, deer, pig or poultry based food production or processing); including warehousing and the fabrication and maintenance of plant and machinery.

[R]

6.1.3. Permitted Activities 12.1.11, 12.1.12, 12.1.19, 12.1.20 and 12.1.28 of Chapter 12

6.2. Standards that apply to all permitted activities

6.2.1. Standards 12.3.2, 12.3.9, 12.3.10 and 12.3.17 of Chapter 12

6.3 Discretionary Activities

Application must be made for a Discretionary Activity for the following:

[R, D]

6.3.1 Any activity provided for as a Permitted Activity that does not meet the applicable standards.

Comment [6]: Topic 21

Schedule 7 – Salt Works Outlet Area, Lake Grassmere Salt Works Intake and Pipeline Extension Corridor and Salt Works Lake Maintenance Area.

Where not otherwise expressly provided for, or limited by, the rules in Schedule 7 of Appendix 16, the rules of the Lake Grassmere Salt Works Zone apply to all activities when undertaken by the operator of the salt works within the Salt Works Outlet Area, Lake Grassmere Salt Works Intake and Pipeline Extension Corridor and the Salt Works Lake Maintenance Area.

Schedule 7A – Salt Works Outlet Area

7A.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the operator of the salt works within the Salt Works Outlet Area identified in Appendix 21, and where they comply with the applicable standards in Chapter 22:

[D]

7A.1.1 Buildings, bunds, roads and other developments associated with the Salt Works activities existing at 9 June 2016.

[D]

7A.1.2 Maintenance of existing seawater intake pipelines and associated structures

[C]

7A.1.3 Discharge of stormwater from Lake Grassmere and surrounding catchments or diluted brine to the coastal marine area.

[C, D]

7A.1.4 Construction and use of a temporary stormwater flood outlet channel from Lake Grassmere to the coastal marine area, including any disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.

[R, D]

7A.1.5 Activities permitted in the Open Space 3 Zone.

7A.2 Standards that apply to all permitted activities

7A.2.2 When undertaking an activity in accordance with permitted activities in the Open Space 3 Zone, the relevant standards for the activity in 19.3 must be complied with.

Schedule 7B – Lake Grassmere Salt Works Intake and Pipeline Extension Corridor

7B.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the operator of the salt works within the Lake Grassmere Salt Works Intake and Pipeline Extension Corridor identified in Appendix 21, and where they comply with the applicable standards in Chapter 22:

[C]

7B.1.1 Take and use of coastal water.

[C]

7B.1.2 Maintenance of existing seawater intake pipelines and associated structures.

[C]

7B.1.3 Discharge of stormwater from Lake Grassmere and surrounding catchments or diluted brine to the coastal marine area.

[C]

7B.1.4 Construction and use of a temporary stormwater flood outlet channel from Lake Grassmere to the coastal marine area, including any disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.

[C]

7B.1.5 Activities permitted in the Coastal Marine Zone.

7B.2 Standards that apply to all permitted activities

7B.2.2 When undertaking an activity in accordance with permitted activities in the Coastal Marine Zone, the relevant standards for the activity in 16.3 must be complied with.

Schedule 7C – Salt Works Lake Maintenance Area

7C.1 Permitted Activities

Unless expressly limited elsewhere by a rule in the Marlborough Environment Plan (the Plan), the following activities shall be permitted without resource consent when undertaken by the operator of the salt works within the Salt Works Lake Maintenance Area, and where they comply with the applicable standards in Chapter 22:

[R, D]

7C.1.1 Excavation.

Comment [7]: Topic 11

Appendix 17

Roading Hierarchy

1. ~~State Highways~~ National Routes

- 1.1 SH1 Picton - Tirohanga
- 1.2 SH6 Blenheim – Rai Saddle
- 1.3 SH62 Rapaura Road
- 1.4 SH63 Renwick - Tophouse

2. Primary Arterials

- 2.1 Grove Track
- 2.2 Kent St (SH 1 – Dublin St)
- 2.3 Mahakipawa Hill Rd
- 2.4 Queen Charlotte Drive

3. Secondary Arterials

- 3.1 Alabama Rd (Redwood St to New Renwick Rd)
- 3.2 Alfred St (Seymour St – Sinclair St (SH 1))
- 3.3 Battys Rd
- 3.4 Dodson St
- 3.5 Hutcheson St (Alfred St - Nelson St (SH 6))
- 3.6 Jacksons Rd
- 3.7 Lansdowne St
- 3.8 Main St (Sinclair St (SH 1) - Maxwell Rd)
- 3.9 Maxwell Rd (Main St - Seymour St)
- 3.10 New Renwick Rd (Maxwell Rd -Battys Rd)
- 3.11 Northbank Rd (SH 6 - Onamalutu turnoff)
- 3.12 Old Renwick Rd
- 3.13 Redwood St (Main Street (SH 1) - Alabama Rd)
- 3.14 Seymour St (Maxwell Rd - Alfred St)

Comment [1]: Topic 6

4. Picton Urban Area Collector Routes

- 4.1 Dublin St (Auckland St (SH 1) - Waikawa Rd)
- 4.2 Port Underwood Rd (Waikawa Rd - Karaka Point)
- 4.3 Waikawa Rd

5. Havelock Urban Area Collector Routes

- 5.1 Cook Street
- 5.2 Inglis Street

6. Marlborough Rural Area Collector Routes

- 6.1 Anglesea St
- 6.2 Awatere Valley Rd (SH 1 - Medway)
- 6.3 Bells Road
- 6.4 Croiselles-French Pass Rd (SH 6 – Okiwi Bay)
- 6.5 Ferry Rd
- 6.6 Godfreys Rd
- 6.7 Hunter Rd
- 6.8 Kenepuru Rd (Linkwater – Kenepuru Heads)
- 6.9 Murphys Rd
- 6.10 New Renwick Rd (Battys Road - Godfreys Rd)
- 6.11 Northbank Rd (Onamalutu turnoff - Top Valley)
- 6.12 O'Dwyers Rd
- 6.13 Pembers Rd
- 6.14 Rarangi Rd
- 6.15 Thompsons Ford Rd
- 6.16 Vickerman St
- 6.17 Wakefield St, Seddon

7. Blenheim Urban Area Collector Routes

- 7.1 Boyce St
- 7.2 Budge Street
- 7.3 Colemans Rd
- 7.4 Dillon St (Eltham Rd - Lee St)

- 7.5 Dillons Point Rd (to Rowberrys)
- 7.6 Eltham Rd
- 7.7 High St (Seymour St to Boyce St)
- 7.8 Hutcheson St (Nelson St (SH 6)–Lansdowne)
- 7.9 Lee Street
- 7.10 Maxwell Rd (Seymour St - Hospital Rd)
- 7.11 Taylor Pass Road (Hospital Rd – Wither Rd)
- 7.12 Murphys Rd
- 7.13 Redwood St (Alabama Rd - Wither Rd)
- 7.14 Scott St (Main St – Seymour St)
- 7.15 Seymour St (Scott St - Maxwell Rd)
- 7.16 Taylor Pass Rd
- 7.17 Wither Rd (Redwood St to Maxwell Rd)

8. Awatere Area Local B Roads

- 8.1 Ballochdale
- 8.2 Barewood
- 8.3 Brookbourne
- 8.4 Castles (pt)
- 8.5 Clifford
- 8.6 Dumgree
- 8.7 Flemings (south)
- 8.8 Gladstone
- 8.9 Glenake
- 8.10 Haldons
- 8.11 Higgins (pt)
- 8.12 Kaparu (pt)
- 8.13 Marfells
- 8.14 Maxwell Pass
- 8.15 Medway (pt)
- 8.16 Middlehurst

- 8.17 Muller
- 8.18 Reserve
- 8.19 Rudds
- 8.20 Tallots
- 8.21 Ugbrooke
- 8.22 Upton Downs (pt)
- 8.23 Ure (pt)
- 8.24 Waireka
- 8.25 Weld
- 8.26 Wests
- 8.27 Wharanui Beach

9. Wairau Area Local B Roads

- 9.1 Avon Valley
- 9.2 Cat Creek
- 9.3 Cemetery
- 9.4 Jacks
- 9.5 Leatham (pt)
- 9.6 McCallums
- 9.7 Meadowbank
- 9.8 Mill
- 9.9 Ngaruru
- 9.10 Omaka Downs
- 9.11 Parsons (pt)
- 9.12 Pukaka
- 9.13 Quaildale
- 9.14 Schollums
- 9.15 Spray
- 9.16 Te Rou
- 9.17 Tyntesfield (pt)

10. Kenepuru Area Local B Roads

- 10.1 Anahoka (pt)
- 10.2 Elie Bay (pt)
- 10.3 Hopai
- 10.4 Kinders
- 10.5 Mason
- 10.6 Titirangi (pt)
- 10.7 Totaranui
- 10.8 Waitui

11. Croisilles, French Pass Area Local B Roads

- 11.1 All d'Urville Island roads
- 11.2 Bulwer
- 11.3 Kaiuma
- 11.4 Kamahi
- 11.5 Kotuku
- 11.6 Rimu Gully (pt)
- 11.7 Sangsters
- 11.8 Te Towaka – Pt Ligar (pt)
- 11.9 Tunapai
- 11.10 Waitata

12. Other Sounds Area Local B Roads

- 12.1 Boultons
- 12.2 Butlers
- 12.3 Cameron (Kaituna)
- 12.4 Dalton (pt)
- 12.5 Douslins Gully
- 12.6 Heberds (pt)
- 12.7 Kaiuma Bay (pt)
- 12.8 Leslies (pt)
- 12.9 Long Valley (pt)

12.10 Maungatapu (pt)

12.11 Meadow view

12.12 Norths

12.13 Readers

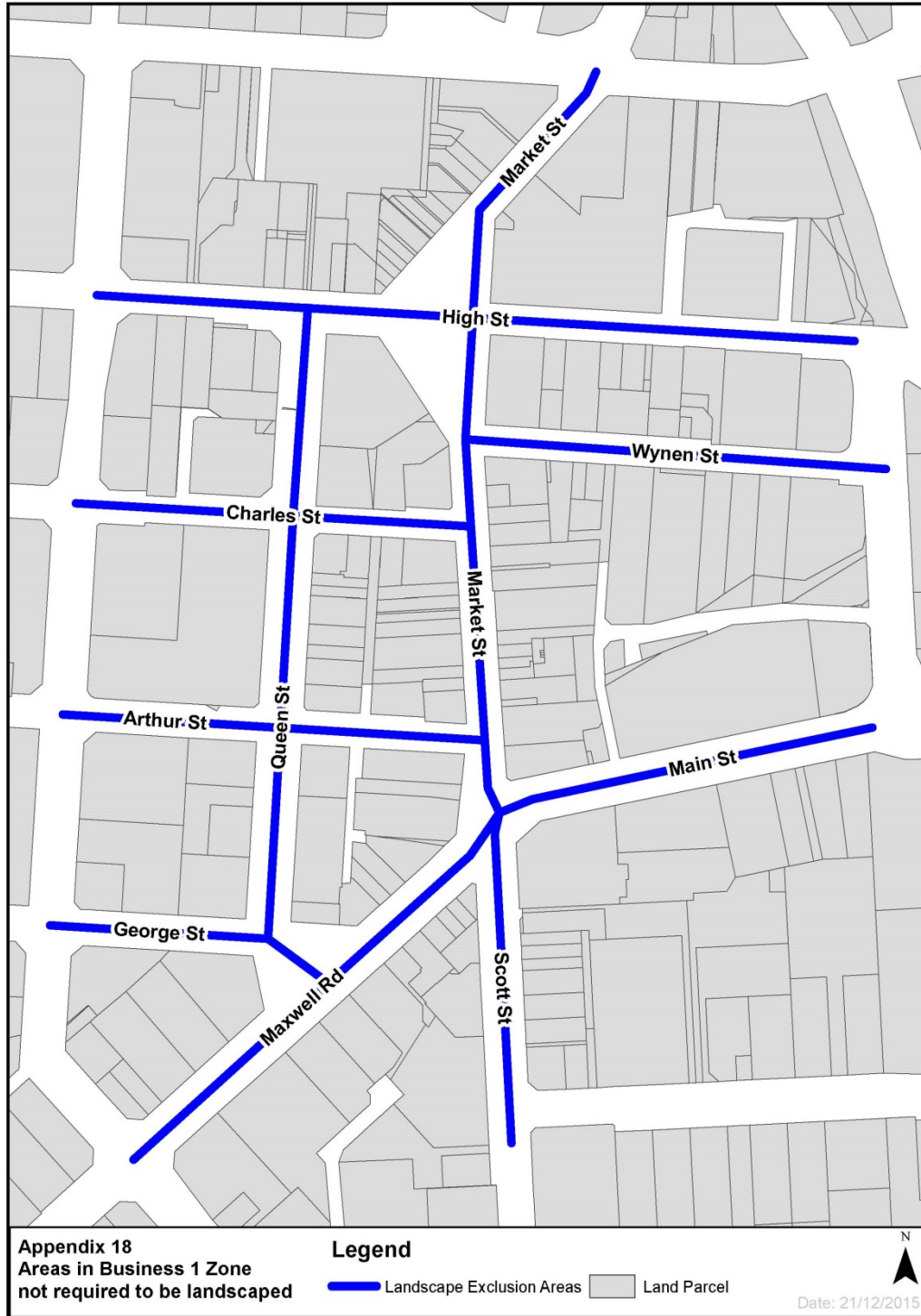
12.14 Taylors

12.15 Tinline

13. All other Roads classed as Local Roads

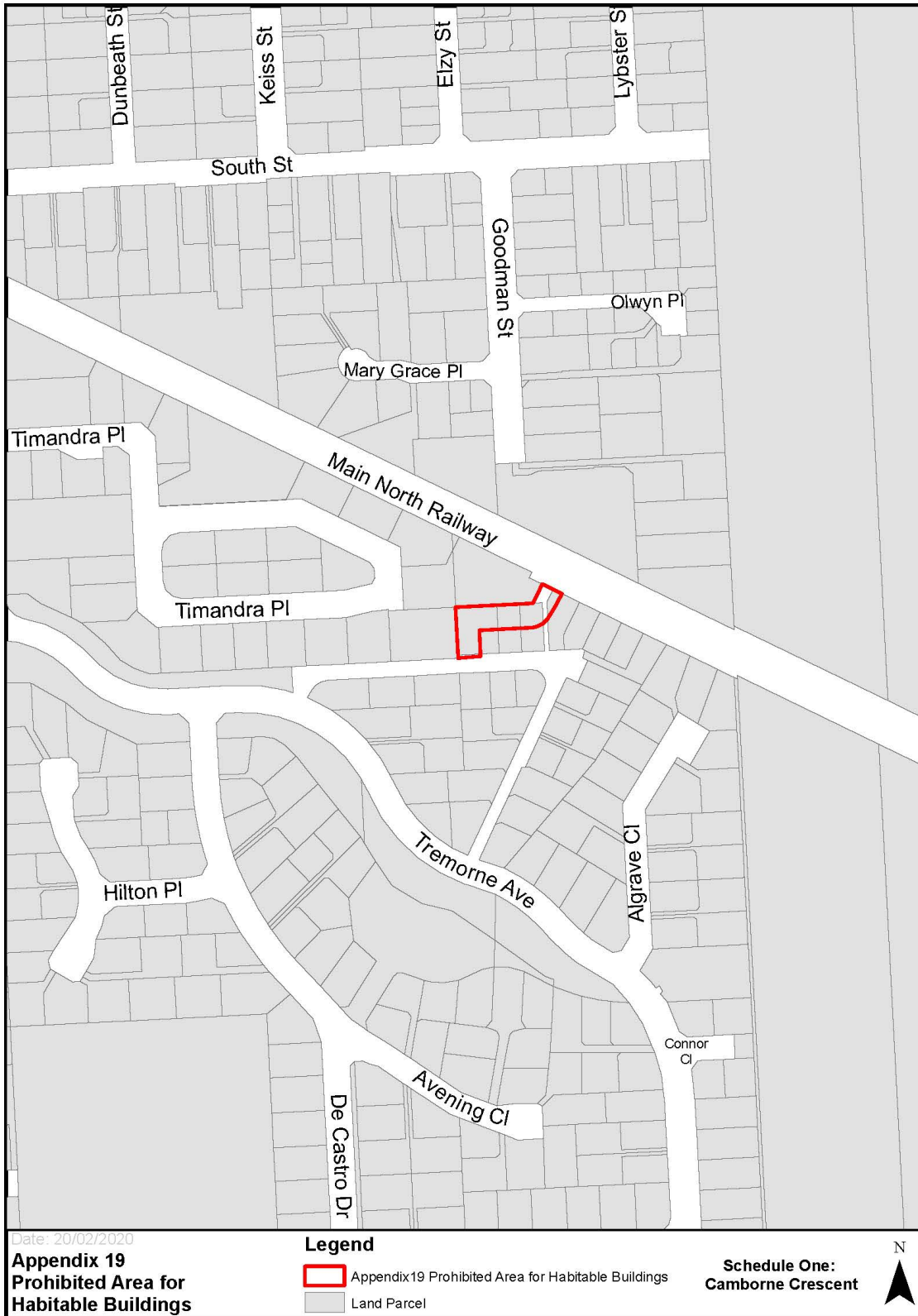
Appendix 18

Landscape Exclusion Streets in Business 1 Zone

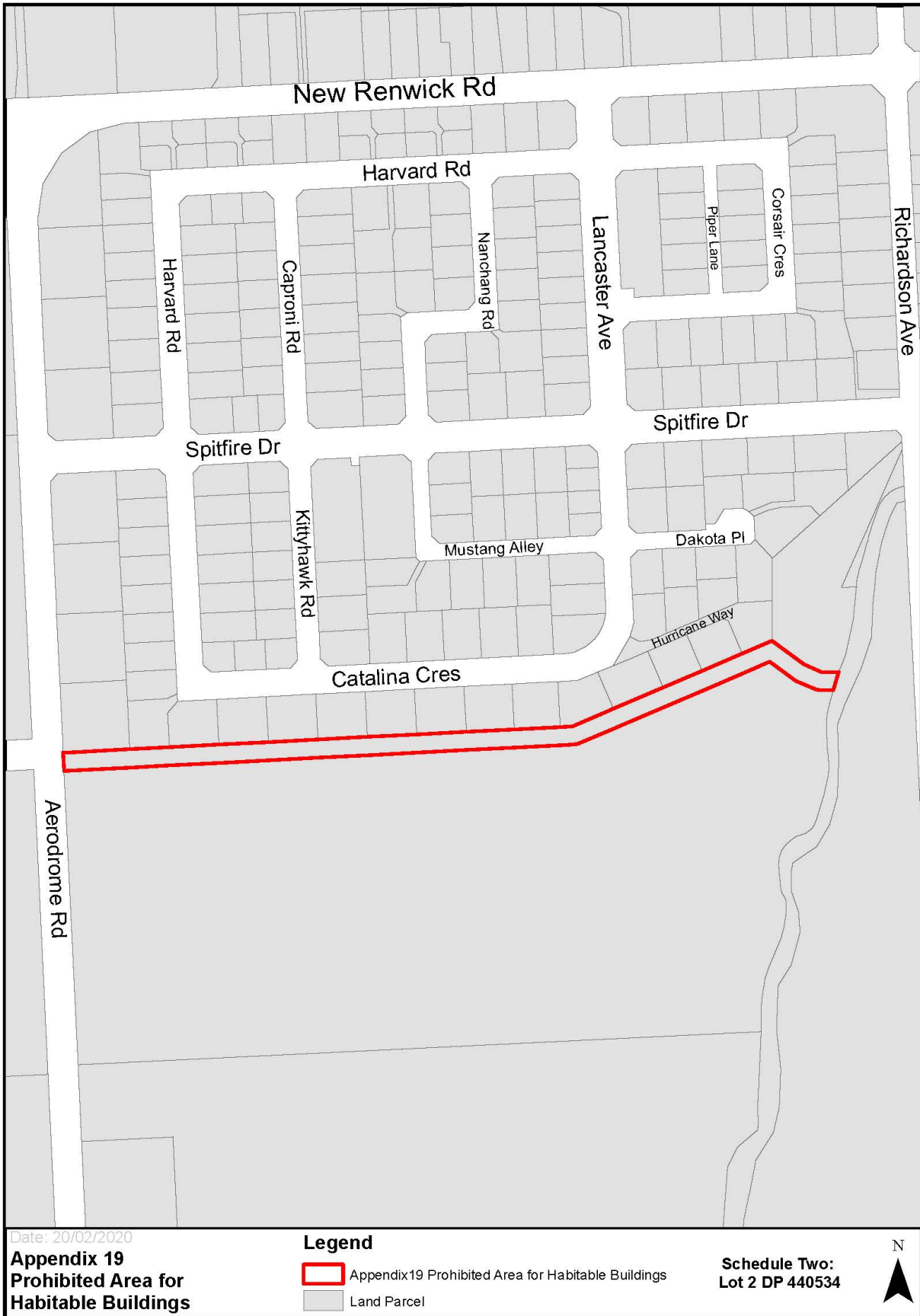


Appendix 19 Prohibited Area for Habitable Buildings

Schedule 1 – Camborne Crescent



Schedule 2 – Lot 2 DP 440534



Appendix 20

Park Terrace Industrial Area

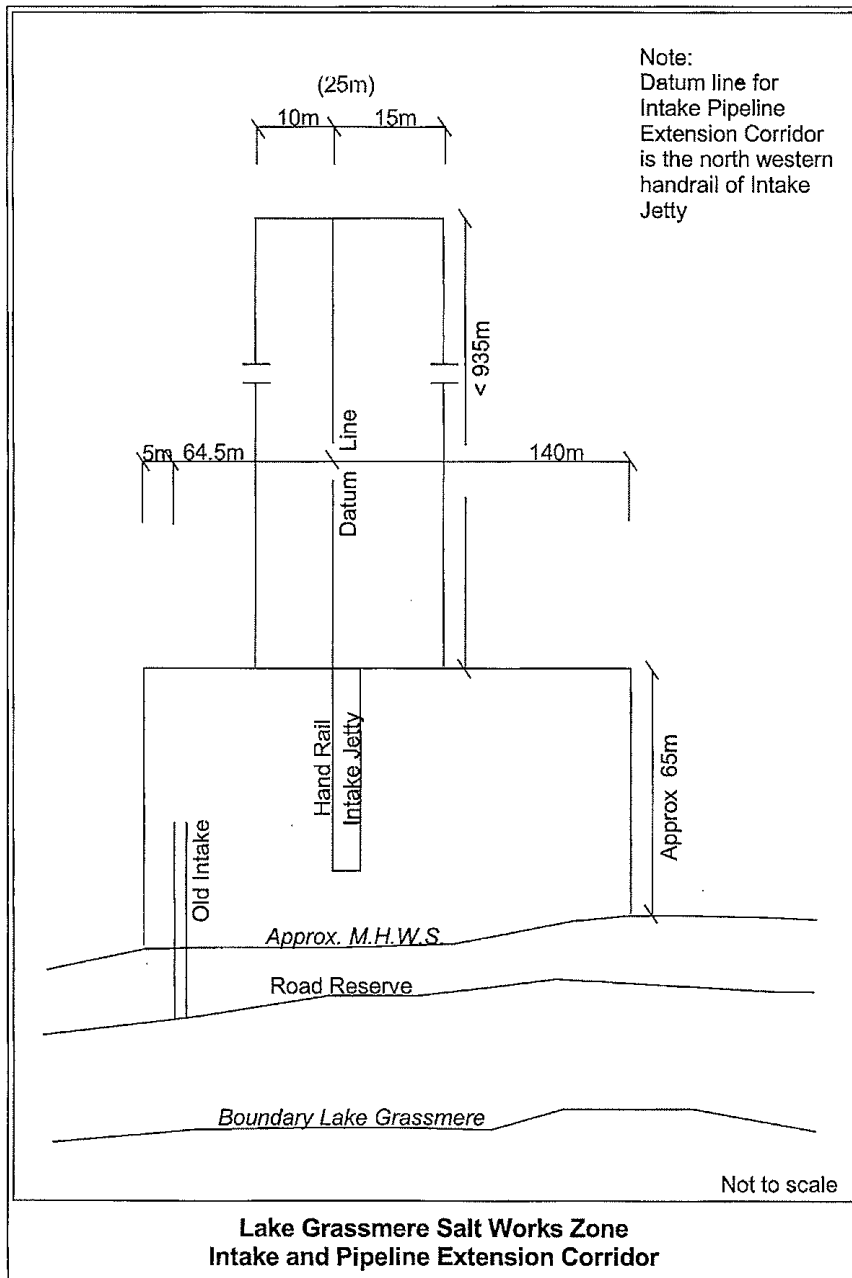


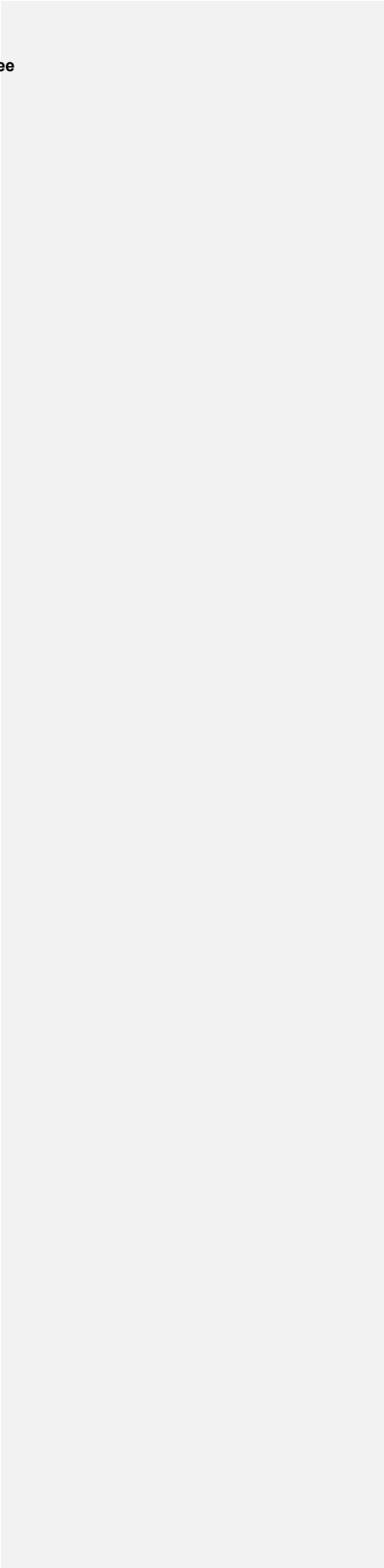
Boyce Street and Nelson Street Industrial Area



Appendix 21

Lake Grassmere Salt Works Zone intake and pipeline extension corridor





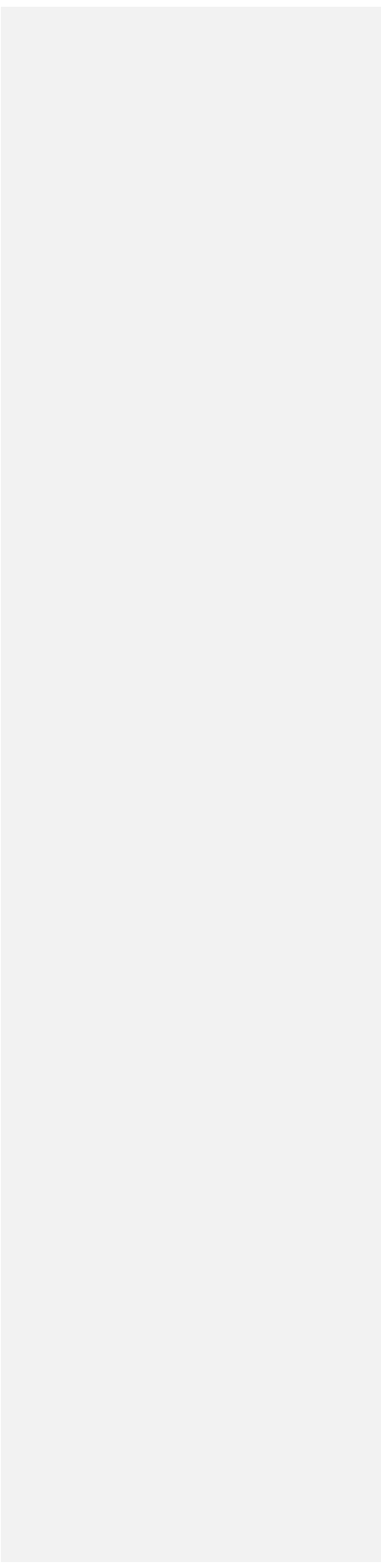
Appendix 22

Commercial Forestry Harvest Plan

The matters that must be addressed in any Commercial Forestry Harvest Plan are:

- ~~1. The name and contact details of the landowner, the owner of the cutting rights to the forest on the land and the manager of the harvesting operation.~~
- ~~2. When it is intended the harvesting will commence and when it will be completed.~~
- ~~3. If harvesting of any block will continue for more than one year, the stages in which harvesting will be carried out and when.~~
- ~~4. The location on a map of all rivers, lakes or significant wetlands within or adjacent to the area to be harvested.~~
- ~~5. The location on a map of the coastal marine area if it is within 50 metres of the area to be harvested.~~
- ~~6. The location on a map of all existing and new forestry roads, forestry tracks and skid sites to be used, created or maintained.~~
- ~~7. The harvesting methods to be used and which areas will be cable hauled and which will be harvested using ground based methods.~~
- ~~8. The erosion and sediment control methods to be used.~~
- ~~9. Slash storage sites identified and clearly documented, including using skid diagrams for each site.~~

Comment [RW1]: NES – Plantation Forestry (Appendix 22 deleted)



Appendix 22

Comment [1]: Topic 9

<u>Properties Exempt from Flood Hazard Requirements</u>	
<u>Marlborough Land Registration District</u> <u>Title Identifier</u>	<u>Consent Notice Registered against Titles</u>
631325	10549755.4
631326	10549755.4
631327	10549755.4
631328	10549755.4
631329	10549755.4
631330	10549755.4
631331	10549755.4
631332	10549755.4

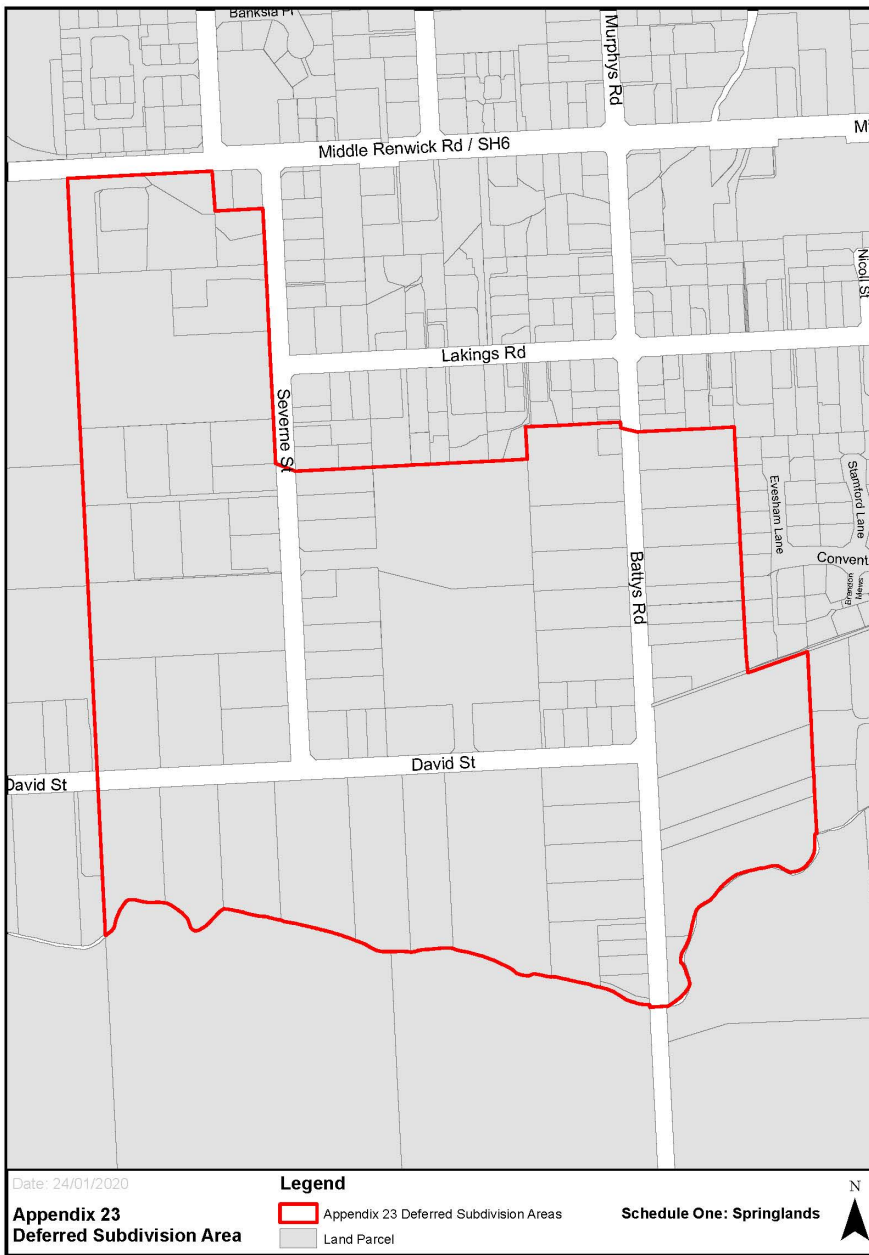


Appendix 23

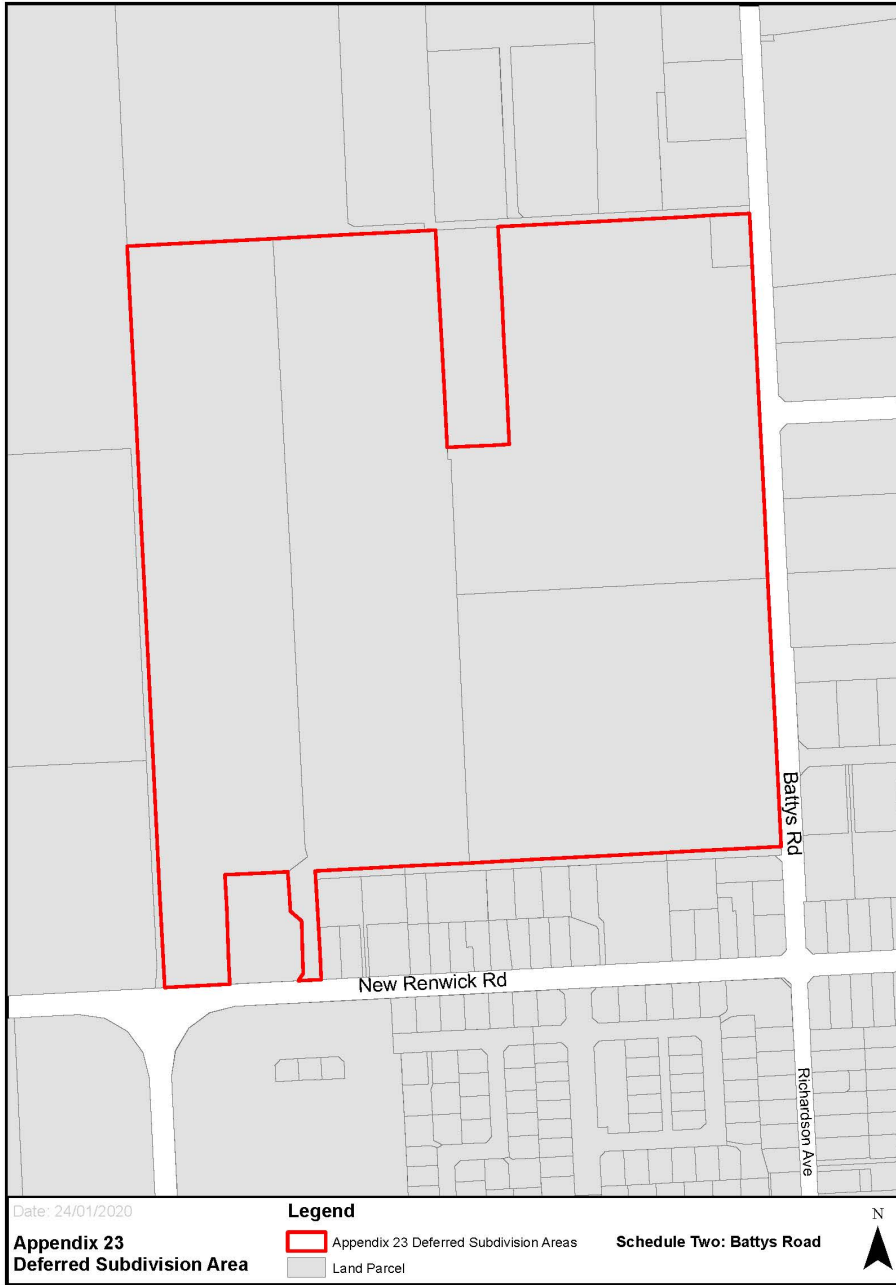
Springlands-Deferred Subdivision Areas

Comment [1]: Topic 21

Schedule 1: Springlands



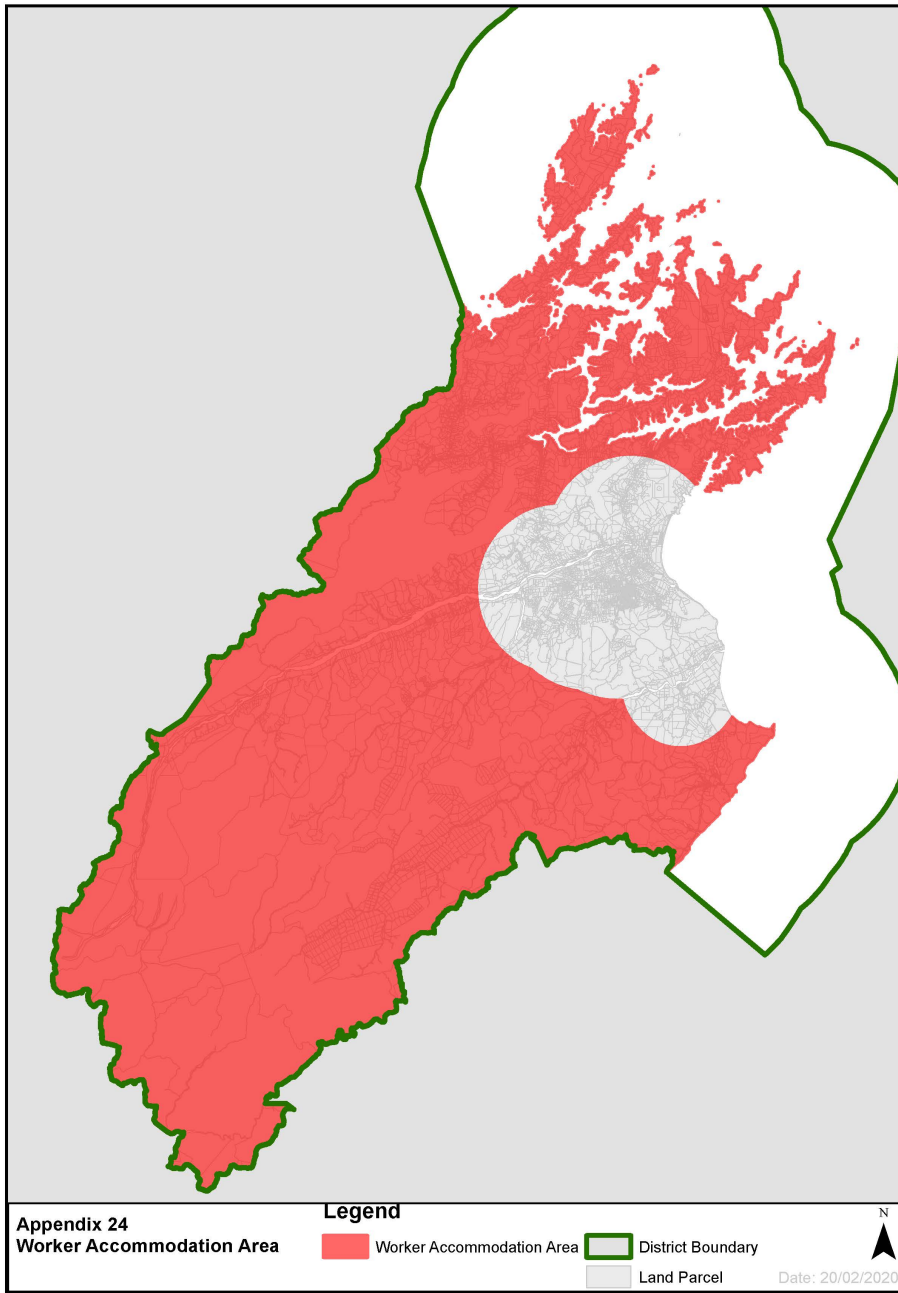
Schedule 2: Battys Road



Appendix 24

Worker Accommodation ~~Exclusion~~ Area

Comment [1]: Topic 12



Appendix 25

Pest Plants Unwanted in Significant Wetlands

Comment [1]: Topic 6

Common Name	Scientific Name
African Feather Grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
Eel Grass	<i>Vallisneria australis</i>
Parrots Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Senegal Tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Reed Sweet Grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Willow	Salix sp
Blackberry	Rubus fruticosus agg
Broom	Cytisus scoparius
Gorse	Ulex europeans
Old Man's Beard	Clematis vestalba
Chilean Needle Grass	Nassella neesiana
Banana Passionfruit	Passiflova sps
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Briar rose	Rosa rubiginosa
Pampas	Cortaderia selloana and Cortaderia jubata
Yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus

Alders	Alnus glutinosa
Wattles	Acacia sp
Wilding conifers	
Wilding kiwifruit	Actinidia sp
Chinese Privet	Ligustrum sinense

Comment [2]: Topic 6

Appendix 26

Recession Plane and Height Controls

1. Recession Plane – Height in Relation to Boundaries

The recession plane angle of inclination from horizontal depends on the orientation of the boundary concerned – see Figures 1a and 1b.

Guidelines for Use

1. Orientate the indicator to North and retain this orientation throughout the exercise.
2. Place the outer circle against each site boundary in turn, from within the site, and ensure north orientation is constant.
3. The recession angles to be applied for each boundary are read from the angle figures marked on the inner circle. If the boundary falls exactly half way between the degree figures shown apply the mean recession angle, otherwise apply the stated angle which is closest.

Comment [1]: Figure 1b to be replaced see ref 21 Topic 10

Comment [RW2]: Minor amendment, compass e & w reversed

Comment [3]: Figure 1a amendment – Topic 10

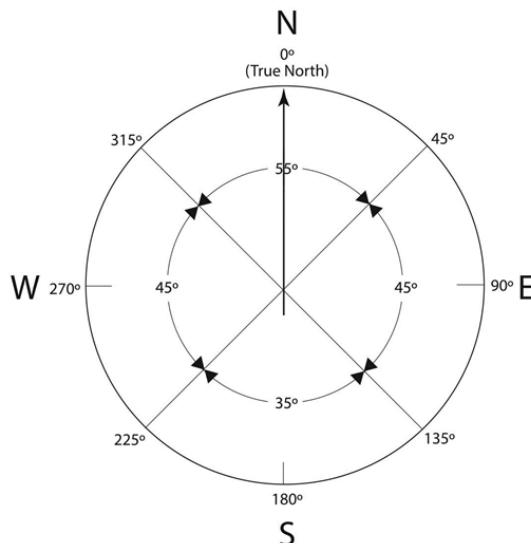


Figure 1a. Recession Plane Indicator.

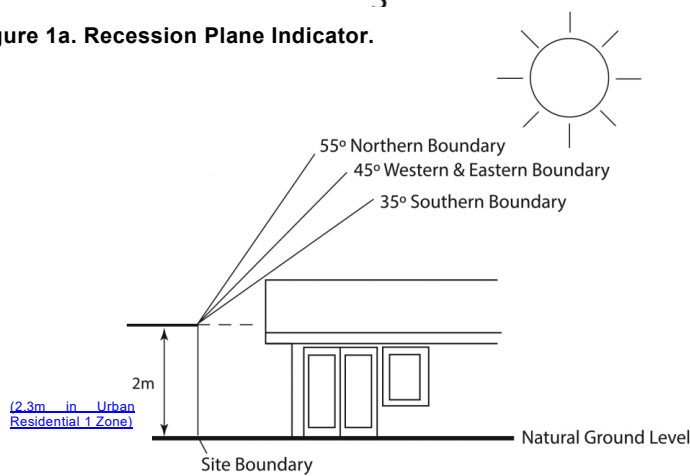


Figure 1b. Recession Plane Cross Section.

6 July 2018

2. Height Controls

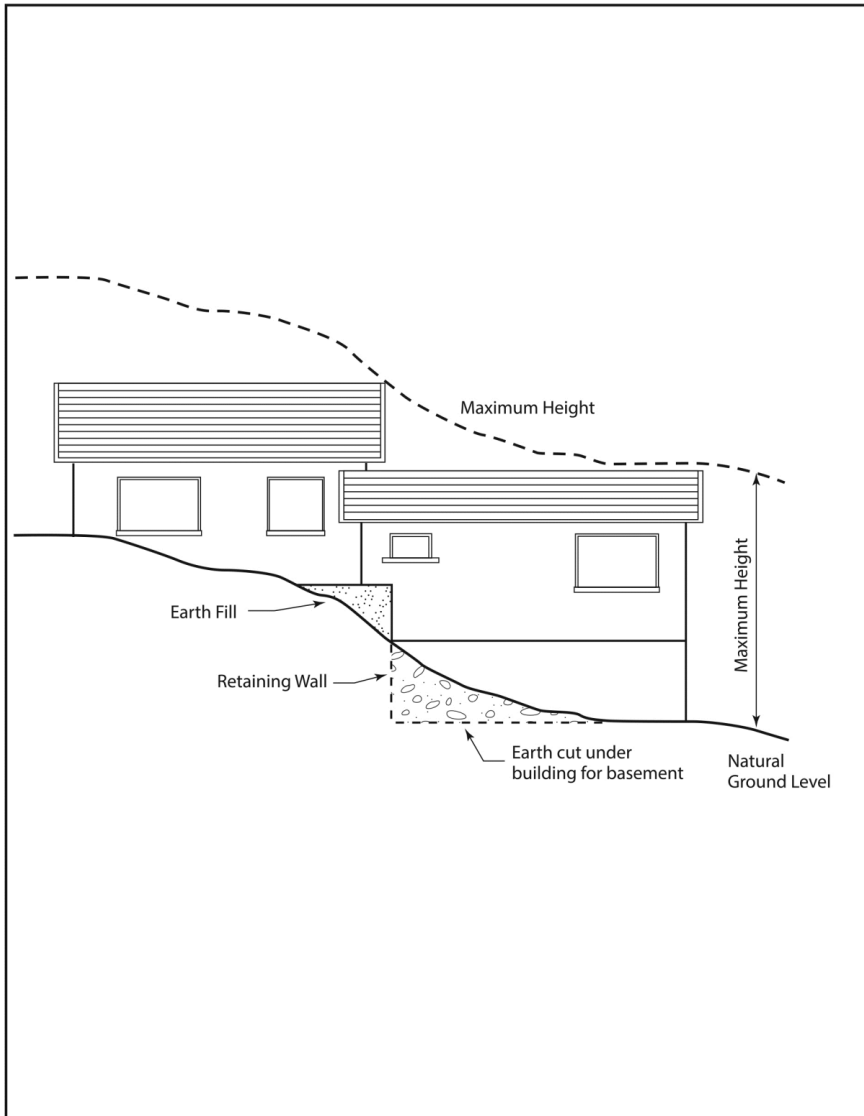


Figure 2. Maximum Height.

Appendix 27

<u>Category A - Ecologically Significant Marine Sites</u>		
<u>Site ID</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Buffer distance</u>
1.5	Coppermine Bay	100
2.13	Catherine Cove Rhodoliths	50
2.24	Allen Strait	100
2.6	Rangitoto Roadstead	200
3.7	Picnic Bay	100
4.11	Bob's Bay	50
4.16	Perano Shoal	100
4.25	Onauku Bay (Northern Coastline)	100
4.9	Wedge Point (subtidal rocky shores)	100
6.1	The Knobbys	100
6.2	Whataroa Bay	100

<u>Category B - Ecologically Significant Marine Sites</u>		
<u>Site ID</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Buffer distance</u>
1.2	Motuanauru Island Boulder Bank	200
1.7	Inner Greville Harbour/Whararikii	N/A
1.8	Greville Harbour/Wharariki Channel	100
2.1	North West D'Urville Island Coast	100
2.10	Trio Bank	200
2.12	Penguin Island Coastline	100
2.15	Clay Point	100
2.16	Te Aumiti/French Pass	100
2.18	Paparoa Point	100
2.20	Chetwode Islands	100
2.22	Goat Point	100
2.23	Culdaff Point	100

Category B - Ecologically Significant Marine Sites		
<u>Site ID</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Buffer distance</u>
2.27	Titi Island	100
2.28	McManaway Rocks	100
2.29	Witt Rocks Offshore Reef	100
2.31	Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore	200
2.33	Te Anamāhanga/Port Gore	100
2.34	Gannet Point	100
2.5	Rangitoto Islands	100
2.9	Jag Rocks	100
3.1	Harris Bay	100
3.11	Tapapa, Kauauroa & Tawera Current Communities	100
3.12	Piripaua Reef	100
3.14	Clova Bay	100
3.15	Grant Reef	100
3.16	Crail Bay	100
3.18	Little Nikau	100
3.2	Oke Rock	100
3.6	Tawhitinui Reach	100
3.8	Fitzroy Bay / Hallam Cove	100
4.13	Lochmara Bay	100
4.14	Pihaka Point	100
4.15	Kumutoto Bay	100
4.18	Patten Passage	100
4.2	The Grove	100
4.21	Te Aroha Bay	100
4.22	Puriri Bay	100
4.23	Matiere Point	100
4.24	Onauku Bay	100
4.3	Bottle and Umungata Bays	100
4.4	Houhou Point	100
4.6	Ngakuta Point	100
4.7	Iwirua Point	100
4.8	Wedge Point (subtidal soft shores)	100
5.1	Diftenbach Point	100

Comment [1]: Topic 6

Category B - Ecologically Significant Marine Sites		
<u>Site ID</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Buffer distance</u>
5.2	Tikimaeroero Point	50
5.3	Takatea Point, Hitaua Bay entrance	100
5.4	Tory Channel/Kura Te Au subsites: Site 5.4A Raumoko, site 5.4B Wiriwaka Point, Site 5.4C Tokokaroro Point, Site 5.4D Te-Uira-Karapa Point	50
5.6	Tio Point	50
5.7	Deep Bay	100
5.8	Tory Channel/Kura Te Au	100
5.9	Tory Channel/Kura Te Au Entrance	100
6.3	Cutters Bay	100
7.1	Cape Jackson	100
7.4	Motuara subtidal	100
7.10	Cook Rock Reef	100
7.11	Brothers Island Reef	100
7.13	Awash Rock	100
7.2	Cape Jackson Bryozoan Community	100
7.8	White Rocks Current Community	100
9.1	Cape Campbell / Ward Reef	100