

## Consistent Use of Terms

That anywhere in the Plan where the term “renewable energy generation” is used this is replaced with “renewable electricity generation”

## Definitions

<b>MINOR UPGRADE</b>	means increasing the carrying capacity, efficiency, security, or safety of a network utility, or renewable electricity generation activity where the effects of the activity are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale as the existing structure or activity. This includes increasing generation, transmission or distribution capacity and includes replacing support structures within the footprint of existing lawfully established activities.
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## NFL Natural Features and Landscapes - Ngā Āhua me ngā Horanuku Aotūroa

### Overview

The Natural Features and Landscapes chapter contains provisions that relate to the Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes which are identified as overlays on the Planning Maps and described in Schedule Five and Schedule Six. The identification of these areas is in response to section 6(b) of the RMA, which requires outstanding natural features and landscapes to be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

The Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes identification applies to areas which have been assessed and identified as having high levels of scientific, biophysical, sensory or associative landscape values, which makes them outstanding. In almost all instances these areas are also bush covered and provide habitat for native fauna. These areas may also include critical infrastructure, renewable electricity generation activities, and other elements of the built environment and have varying degrees of modification. Given the topography and extent of outstanding natural features and landscapes on the West Coast, practical management solutions are required to ensure maintenance and enhancement of the supply of renewable energy to, and between, communities for the benefit of those communities and the wider environment from the use and development of renewable energy.<sup>1</sup>

The process supporting the identification of the Outstanding Natural Landscape overlay and the associated values is described in the West Coast Landscape and Natural Character Reports produced in 2013, 2021 and 2022.

Outstanding natural landscapes (ONLs) have been identified as having the following values:

- Biophysical values – including the landforms, vegetation type, presence of waterbodies and the sea, evidence of natural processes and land uses within the landscape
- Perceptual/ Aesthetic values – including composition and structure, vividness, expressiveness and legibility, dynamic and transient values, the presence of landmarks and key views, coherence, and unity
- Associative values – naturalness and endemic value (distinctive NZ/West Coast sense of place), including Poutini Ngāi Tahu values and associations, and historical/ heritage associations.<sup>2</sup>

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### Other relevant Te Tai o Poutini Plan provisions

<sup>1</sup> Westpower Limited (S547279, S547.0507)

<sup>2</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.159)

It is important to note that in addition to the zone chapters, a number of Part 2: District-wide Matters chapters also contain provisions that may be relevant for certain activities within outstanding natural features and landscapes, including:

- **Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity** - the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Chapter contains objectives, policies and rules relating to native vegetation clearance including that within outstanding natural features and landscapes.
- **Natural Character and Activities Adjacent to Waterbodies** - the Natural Character and Margins of Waterbodies contains the objectives, policies and rules relating to activities adjacent to waterbodies.
- **Coastal Environment** - the Coastal Environment Chapter contains the objectives, policies and rules for activities within the coastal environment overlay - including buildings and structures and earthworks.
- **Activities on the Surface of Water** - objectives, policies and rules for activities undertaken on the surface of a lake or river (including jetties, pontoons, fish farms and boating activities), are found in the Activities on the Surface of Water Chapter.
- Also where relevant refer to policies in the Energy, Infrastructure and Transport Chapters
- **Strategic Objectives** – The Strategic Objectives are particularly relevant when assessing matters under the Natural Features and Landscapes Chapter. The Natural Environment, Poutini Ngāi Tahu, Tourism, Mineral Extraction, and Connections and Resilience Strategic Objectives are particularly relevant.<sup>3</sup>

### Natural Features and Landscapes Objective

#### NFL - O1

~~To protect~~The values of outstanding natural landscape and outstanding natural features on the West Coast/Te Tai o Poutini are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development<sup>4</sup>, while providing for subdivision, use and development where the values that make the landscape or feature outstanding can be maintained ~~or~~ enhanced.

### Natural Features and Landscapes Policies

#### NFL- PXXX

To identify Outstanding Natural Landscapes on the West Coast/Te Tai o Poutini by:

- a. Assessing the values and characteristics of the landscapes according to the following factors:
  - i. Physical characteristics and values;
  - ii. Perceptual characteristics and values;
  - iii. Associative characteristics and values
- b. Including these on the planning maps as Outstanding Natural Landscapes; and
- c. Describing the characteristics and values of each Outstanding Natural Landscape within Schedule Five.

#### NFL - P1

Provide for activities within outstanding natural landscapes described in Schedule Five and outstanding natural features described in Schedule Six where they ~~do not adversely affect~~ maintain<sup>5</sup> the values that together<sup>6</sup> contribute to a natural feature or landscape being outstanding and are for:

<sup>3</sup> Westpower Limited (S547279, S547.0507)

<sup>4</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.086), Manawa Energy (S438.085)

<sup>5</sup> Chorus NZ Ltd, Spark NZ Trading Ltd, Vodafone NZ Ltd (S663.046)

<sup>6</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.281)

- a. Existing land uses and lawfully established activities including existing lawfully established residential activities,<sup>7</sup> regionally significant infrastructure<sup>8</sup>, network utilities, renewable energy generation<sup>9</sup> activities, mineral extraction<sup>10</sup>, agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities;
- b. Conservation activities;
- c. Recreational activities;
- d. Maintenance and repair of natural hazard mitigation activities-structures<sup>11</sup>;
- e. Upgrading of natural hazard mitigation structures where this is undertaken by a statutory agency or their nominated contractor<sup>12</sup>
- e. Operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable electricity generation facilities;
- f. Operation, maintenance and upgrading of network infrastructure, and regionally significant infrastructure<sup>13</sup>;
- ~~h. g. Upgrading and/or n~~New infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities facilities where there is a functional need for them to be located in these areas<sup>14</sup>.
- ~~hi.~~ Poutini Ngāi Tahu ~~uses-activities~~<sup>15</sup>; or
- ~~ij.~~ The alteration, maintenance or removal of existing buildings or structures.

#### NFL - P2

Where ~~possible-practicable~~<sup>16</sup>, avoid significant adverse effects on the values that contribute to outstanding natural landscapes described in Schedule Five and outstanding natural features described in Schedule Six. Where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, ensure that the adverse effects are otherwise minimised<sup>17</sup>, remedied, mitigated or offset or where appropriate compensated in accordance with the effects management hierarchy.

#### NFL - P3

Recognise that there are settlements, farms, land uses<sup>18</sup>, and infrastructure and other activities<sup>19</sup> located within outstanding natural ~~landscapes-features~~ or outstanding natural landscapes features and provide for allow<sup>20</sup> new activities and existing uses in these areas where the values that contribute to the outstanding natural landscape or feature are ~~not adversely affected~~ maintained or enhanced.<sup>21</sup>

#### NFL - P4

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<sup>7</sup> Chris and Jan Coll (S559.108), Chris J Coll Surveying Limited (S566.108), Neil Mouat (S535.021), William McLaughlin (S567.189), Laura Coll McLaughlin (S574.108)

<sup>8</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.282)

<sup>9</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.087)

<sup>10</sup> Bathurst Resources (S491.021)

<sup>11</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.087)

<sup>12</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.087)

<sup>13</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.283)

<sup>14</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.087)

<sup>15</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.161)

<sup>16</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.088), Westpower Limited (S547.285)

<sup>17</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.088)

<sup>18</sup> Straterra (S536.051)

<sup>19</sup> Birchfield Coal Mines Ltd (S601.046), Birchfield Ross Mining Limited (S604.040), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.060), WMS Group (S599.065), Horticulture New Zealand (S486.032)

<sup>20</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.089), Westpower Limited (S547.286)

<sup>21</sup> Terra Firma Mining Limited (S537.015)

Require that new buildings, and structures within outstanding natural features or landscapes ~~minimise avoid, remedy or mitigate~~<sup>22</sup> any adverse visual effects ~~including~~<sup>23</sup> by:

- a. Ensuring the scale, design and materials of the building and/or structure are appropriate in the location;
- b. Using naturally occurring building platforms, materials and colour that blends into the landscape;
- c. Limiting landform modification through earthworks<sup>24</sup>; ~~and~~
- d. Limiting the prominence or visibility of buildings and structures including by integrating it into the outstanding natural feature or landscape; ~~and~~
- e. Landscaping buildings and structures with appropriate vegetation to ~~soften outlines~~ ~~reduce visual effects~~<sup>25</sup>  
where these mitigation measures are practicable<sup>26</sup>.

## NFL - P5

~~Minimise adverse effects on outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features by considering the following matters when assessing proposals for land use or subdivision:~~

When assessing whether a proposal for land use or subdivision is appropriate, in addition to the above policies, consider the following matters:<sup>27</sup>

- a. The nature, scale and extent<sup>28</sup> of modification to the landscape;
- b. Whether the proposal is located within a part of the outstanding natural feature or outstanding natural landscape that has capacity to absorb change;
- c. Whether the proposal can be visually integrated into the landscape and whether it would break the skyline or ridgelines;
- d. The temporary, short term<sup>29</sup> or permanent nature of any adverse effects;
- e. The functional, technical, operational or locational need of any activity to be sited in the particular location;
- f. Any historical, spiritual or cultural association held by Poutini Ngāi Tahu ~~or Māori Landowners who whakapapa to Poutini Ngāi Tahu;~~
- g. Any positive effects the development has on the identified characteristics and qualities;
- h. Any positive effects at a national, regional and local level;
- i. Any relevant public safety considerations; ~~and~~
- j. The measures proposed to mitigate the effects on the values and characteristics, ~~including:~~
  - i. ~~The location, design and scale of any buildings or structures, or earthworks;~~
  - ii. ~~The intensity of any activity; and~~
  - iii. ~~The finish of any buildings or structures, including materials, reflectivity and colour; and landscaping and fencing;~~<sup>30</sup>
- k. The extent to which an activity or structure is lawfully established;<sup>31</sup> ~~and~~

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<sup>22</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.288)

<sup>23</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.090)

<sup>24</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.090)

<sup>25</sup> Buller Conservation Group (S552.082) and Frida Inta (S553.082)

<sup>26</sup> Transpower New Zealand Limited (S299.080), Westpower Limited (S547.288), Manawa Energy (S438.090)

<sup>27</sup> Forest and Bird (S560.231), Terra Firma Mining Limited (S537.016)

<sup>28</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.091)

<sup>29</sup> Birchfield Coal Mines Ltd (S601.047), TiGa Minerals and Metals Limited (S493.061), WMS Group (S599.066) and Birchfield Ross Mining Limited (S604.041)

<sup>30</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.292)

<sup>31</sup> Bathurst Resources Limited (S491.022), Joel and Jennifer Watkins (S565.020).

- l. The management of effects on natural character<sup>32</sup>, amenity, recreation, historical and biodiversity values<sup>33</sup>

#### **NFL - P6**

Enable the use of Māori Purpose Zoned land in outstanding natural landscapes and on outstanding natural features by identifying this as specified Māori land where land use and subdivision is consistent with tikanga and mātauranga Māori and minimises adverse effects on the outstanding values of the landscape or feature as outlined within an Iwi/Papatipu Rūnanga Management Plan.<sup>34</sup>

#### **NFL - P7**

Consider the incorporation of mātauranga Māori principles into the design, development and/or operation of activities in outstanding natural features and landscapes with cultural, spiritual and/or historic values, interests or associations of importance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu and opportunities for Poutini Ngāi Tahu and Māori landowners who whakapapa to Poutini Ngāi Tahu to exercise their customary responsibilities as mana whenua and kaitiaki in respect of the feature or landscape.

~~Also where relevant refer to policies in the Energy, Infrastructure and Transport Chapters.~~

### **Natural Features and Landscapes Rules**

#### **Permitted Activities**

#### **NFL - R1**

**Maintenance, operation and repair of lawfully established buildings, structures, network utilities, renewable electricity generation activities, fence lines, drains, roads, railway, critical-regionally significant<sup>35</sup> infrastructure and tracks within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six**

**Activity Status Permitted:**

#### **NFL - R3**

**Repair and Maintenance, and Upgrading<sup>36</sup> of Natural hazard mitigation activities structures including earthworks in an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five**

**Activity Status Permitted**

Where:

1. The natural hazard mitigation structure has been lawfully established ~~a activities are to protect critical infrastructure;~~
2. Any upgrading of natural hazard mitigation activities structures is ~~are~~ undertaken by a statutory agency or their nominated contractor where there is no change to more than 10% to the overall dimensions, orientation or outline of the structure as of 14 July 2022; and
3. The work does not involve modification of an Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Controlled

<sup>32</sup> Buller Conservation Group (S552.083) and Frida Inta (S553.083)

<sup>33</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.091)

<sup>34</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.163)

<sup>35</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.092)

<sup>36</sup> Forest and Bird (S560.233) and the Department of Conservation (S602.092)

## NFL - R5

**Additions or alterations to buildings and structures including minor upgrades to Energy Renewable Electricity Generation Activities and Network Utility Infrastructure<sup>37</sup> within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six**

### Activity Status Permitted

1. This is a minor upgrade of infrastructure undertaken by a Network Utility Operator or of a Renewable Electricity Generation Activity; or
2. For all other activities:
  - i. The maximum height of any addition or alteration to buildings and structures above ground level is 5m; and
  - ii. The maximum area of any addition is no greater than 50m<sup>2</sup>, or 10% of the total floor area, whichever is the greater; and
3. Any upgrades to infrastructure are undertaken by a network utility operator in accordance with the relevant Permitted Activity standards in Infrastructure Rule INF – R7 and Energy Rule ENG – R4.

### Advice Note:

Where activities are located in the Coastal Environment, the provisions in the Coastal Environment Chapter apply.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Restricted Discretionary

## NFL - R6

**Earthworks within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six**

### Activity Status Permitted

Where:

1. All performance standards for Earthworks Rule EW - R1 are complied with; and
2. This is ancillary to:
  - a. An infrastructure activity undertaken by a network utility operator in accordance with the Permitted Activity standards in Infrastructure Rule INF – R7<sup>38</sup>; or
  - b. An energy activity undertaken by a network work utility operator in accordance with the Permitted Activity standards in Energy Rule ENG – R4; Additions or alterations to a building or structure, including minor upgrades of renewable electricity generation and network utility infrastructure provided for in Rule NFL – R5.
3. For other earthworks, the following standards are complied with:
  - a. The cut height or fill depth does not exceed one metre vertically; and
  - b. No more than 500m<sup>3</sup> of earthworks are undertaken/12 month period/site; and
  - c. The earthworks are undertaken outside of the Coastal Environment<sup>39</sup>.

### Advice Note:

1. Earthworks associated with natural hazard mitigation activities are subject to Rule NFL – R3<sup>40</sup>.
2. This rule also applies to plantation forestry activities, where this provision is more stringent than the NES - CF.

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<sup>37</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.293), Manawa Energy (S438.092)

<sup>38</sup> Chorus NZ Ltd, Spark NZ Trading Ltd, Vodafone NZ Ltd (S663.049)

<sup>39</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.286)

<sup>40</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.094)

3. Where activities are located in the Coastal Environment, the provisions are located in the Coastal Environment Chapter and this rule does not apply.<sup>41</sup>

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Controlled

Refer to the Coastal Environment Rules for Earthworks in the Outstanding Coastal Environment

#### **NFL - R7**

**Poutini Ngāi Tahu Activities or Māori Purpose Activities within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six**

**Activity Status Permitted**

Where:

1. These are:
  - a. Poutini Ngāi Tahu activities, including cultural harvest of vegetation, mahinga kai, Pounamu, Aotea stone or rock; or
  - b. Māori Purpose Activities in the Māori Purpose Zone undertaken in accordance with an Iwi/Papatipu Rūnanga Management Plan; and
2. All Permitted Activity standards in Rule EW - R1 are complied with.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Restricted Discretionary

#### **NFL - R8**

**Erection of a building or structure not otherwise provided for as a Permitted Activity within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five**

**Activity Status Permitted**

Where the structure is:

1. A fence; or
2. Associated with ~~steek~~<sup>42</sup> water reticulation including tanks, pipes and water troughs; or
3. For parks facilities or parks furniture in any Open Space Zone; or
4. For a network utility (including customer connections) in accordance with the Permitted Activity standards for Infrastructure in Rule INF - R7 and for energy network utilities Rule ENG – R4<sup>43</sup>; or
5. For a single small-scale renewable electricity generation activity per allotment with a maximum height above ground level of 5m where;
  - a. The maximum height is 5m above ground level; and
  - b. The gross floor area of any building does not exceed 100m<sup>244</sup>
6. For agricultural, pastoral and horticultural activities and mahinga kai activities<sup>45</sup> or any accessory building where:
  - a. The maximum height is 3m above ground level; and
  - b. The gross floor area of any building does not exceed 100m<sup>2</sup>;
7. A bridge constructed as part of a Temporary Military Training Activity<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.286)

<sup>42</sup> Horticulture New Zealand (S486.034)

<sup>43</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.297)

<sup>44</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.097)

<sup>45</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.165)

<sup>46</sup> New Zealand Defence Force (S519.032)



**Advice Note:** Where buildings or structures are located in the Coastal Environment, the provisions in the Coastal Environment Chapter apply.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:**

Restricted Discretionary

**Controlled Activities**

**NFL - R9**

**Natural Hazard Mitigation Activities including Earthworks not meeting Rule NFL - R3**

**Activity Status ~~Controlled~~ Restricted Discretionary<sup>47</sup>**

Where:

1. ~~These are to protect Critical Infrastructure; and~~<sup>48</sup>
2. These will not destroy any Outstanding Natural Feature identified in Schedule Six or the values which make it Outstanding.

**~~Matters of control are~~ Discretion is Limited to:**

- a. Any requirements for landscape evaluation;
- b. Managing adverse effects on historical, cultural, and biodiversity values<sup>49</sup>;
- c. Amenity and visual effects.<sup>50</sup>
- d. Managing effects on public access and natural character;
- e. Effects on the values that make the feature Outstanding;
- f. Identifying and avoiding adverse effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu values<sup>51</sup>
- g. Extent and design of earthworks; and
- h. Landscape measures.

**Notification:** Applications which will substantially modify an Outstanding Natural Feature will be notified to the Geosciences Society and may be publicly notified.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Discretionary

**NFL - R10**

**Earthworks within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six not meeting Rule NFL - R6**

**Activity Status ~~Controlled~~ Restricted Discretionary<sup>52</sup>**

Where:

1. These are for:
  - a. Walking/cycling tracks; or
  - b. Roads, farm tracks or fences; or
  - c. Installation of network utility infrastructure; or

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<sup>47</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.096) and Forest and Bird (S560.234)

<sup>48</sup> Grey District Council (S608.061)

<sup>49</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085)

<sup>50</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085)

<sup>51</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.169, S620.166)

<sup>52</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.097) and Forest and Bird (S560.507)



- d. Installation, Upgrade, Maintenance, Operation and Repair<sup>53</sup> of a renewable electricity generation facility activity<sup>54</sup>; or
- e. Establishment of a building platform and access to a building site in an approved subdivision or for a residential building where there is no existing residential building on the property; or
- f. Protection of critical regionally significant <sup>55</sup>infrastructure from natural hazards; and

~~2. Earthworks are the minimum required to undertake the activity.~~<sup>56</sup>

**Discretion is restricted to:**

- Any requirements for landscape evaluation;
- Managing adverse effects on historical, cultural, and biodiversity values<sup>57</sup>;
- Amenity and visual effects;<sup>58</sup>
- Managing effects on public access and natural character;
- Effects on the values that make the feature Outstanding;
- Identifying and avoiding adverse effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu values<sup>59</sup>
- Extent and design of earthworks; and
- Landscape measures.

**Advice Note:**

1. Within the Coastal Environment, For rule NFL – R10 Earthworks within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes does not apply. In the Coastal Environment Refer to the Coastal Environment Rules.<sup>60</sup>
2. This rule also applies to plantation forestry activities, where this provision is more stringent than the NES - PCF.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Discretionary

### Restricted Discretionary Activities

**NFL -R10A Mineral Extraction in the Buller Coalfield Zone and Mineral Extraction Zone within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule 5.** <sup>61</sup>

**Activity Status Restricted Discretionary**

Where:

- These are on land within the Buller Coalfield Zone or a Mineral Extraction Zone; and
- This includes earthworks and buildings associated with the activity.

**Discretion is restricted to:**

<sup>53</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.099),

<sup>54</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.099), Westpower Limited (S547.300)

<sup>55</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.099)

<sup>56</sup> Russell and Joanne Smith (S477.009), Stewart & Catherine Nimmo (S559.009), Claire & John West (S506.009), Joel and Jennifer Watkins (S565.016), Lauren Nyhan Anthony Phillips (S533.009), Tim and Phaedra Robins (S579.016), Tim Macfarlane (S482.009), Department of Conservation (S602.097)

<sup>57</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085, S602.097)

<sup>58</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085, S602.097)

<sup>59</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.169)

<sup>60</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.3)

<sup>61</sup> Bathurst Resources Limited (S491.023)

- Any requirements for landscape evaluation;
- Managing adverse effects on historical, cultural, and biodiversity values;
- Amenity and visual effects;
- Managing effects on public access and natural character;
- Effects on the values that make the feature or landscape Outstanding;
- Identifying and avoiding adverse effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu values;
- Extent and design of earthworks; and
- Landscape measures.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Discretionary

### **NFL - R11**

**Poutini Ngāi Tahu Activities or<sup>62</sup> Māori Purpose Activities within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six not meeting Rule NFL - R7**

**Activity Status Restricted Discretionary**

Where:

1. These are on land within a Māori Purpose Zone; and
2. This includes earthworks and buildings associated with the activity.

**Discretion is restricted to:**

- a. Any requirements for landscape evaluation;
- b. Managing adverse effects on historical, cultural, and biodiversity values<sup>63</sup>;
- c. Amenity and visual effects;<sup>64</sup>
- d. Managing effects on public access and natural character;
- e. Effects on the values that make the feature Outstanding;
- f. Identifying and avoiding adverse effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu values;<sup>65</sup>
- g. Extent and design of earthworks; and
- h. Landscape measures.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Discretionary

### **NFL - R12**

**Buildings or Structures and associated Earthworks within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six not meeting Permitted Activity rules.**

**Activity Status Restricted Discretionary**

Where:

1. This is an addition to an existing building or a building accessory to an existing building; or

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<sup>62</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.168)

<sup>63</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085,)

<sup>64</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085, )

<sup>65</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.167, S620.169, S620.170)

2. The building is identified on an approved subdivision plan for the site or for a residential building where there is no existing residential building on the property; or
3. This is required for:
  - a. A network utility;
  - b. A renewable electricity generation activity;
  - c. An agricultural pastoral or horticultural activity;
  - d. A conservation activity; or
  - e. A recreational activity in an Open Space Zone.

**Discretion is restricted to:**

- a. Any requirements for landscape evaluation;
- b. Managing adverse effects on historical, cultural, and biodiversity values<sup>66</sup>;
- c. Amenity and visual effects;<sup>67</sup>
- d. Managing effects on public access and natural character;
- e. Effects on the values that make the feature Outstanding;
- f. Identifying and avoiding adverse effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu values<sup>68</sup>
- g. Extent and design of earthworks; and
- h. Landscape measures;
- i. Any functional or operational needs that relate to the proposal and its location<sup>69</sup>;
- j. Any matters of public safety<sup>70</sup>; and
- k. Any positive effects at a local, regional or national level<sup>71</sup>.

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** Discretionary

**Discretionary Activities**

**NFL - R13**

**Afforestation with Plantation Forestry within an Outstanding Natural Landscape or Outstanding Natural Feature**

**Activity Status ~~Discretionary~~ Non-complying**

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** N/A

**NFL - R14**

**Buildings and Structures within Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features not meeting Permitted, ~~Controlled~~ or Restricted Discretionary rules**

**Activity Status Discretionary**

**Activity status where compliance not achieved:** N/A

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<sup>66</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085)

<sup>67</sup> Department of Conservation (S602.085)

<sup>68</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.169)

<sup>69</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.100), Westpower Limited (S547.304)

<sup>70</sup> Manawa Energy (S438.100)

<sup>71</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.305)

### **NFL - R15**

#### **Earthworks, Mineral Extraction<sup>72</sup> and Natural Hazard Mitigation Activities within Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features not meeting Permitted or Restricted Discretionary Rules**

##### **Activity Status Discretionary**

##### **Notification:**

1. Applications to destroy any Outstanding Natural Feature or the Values which make it Outstanding will always be Notified to the Geosciences Society of New Zealand and may be publicly notified.
2. This rule also applies to plantation forestry activities, where this provision is more stringent than the NES - PF.

##### **Activity status where compliance not achieved:**

N/A

### **NFL - R16**

#### **Poutini Ngāi Tahu and Māori Purpose Activities within an Outstanding Natural Landscape described in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature described in Schedule Six not meeting Rule NFL - R11.<sup>73</sup>**

##### **Activity Status Discretionary**

##### **Activity status where compliance not achieved: N/A**

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<sup>72</sup> Bathurst Resources Limited (S491.023)

<sup>73</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.170)

## Subdivision Rules

### **SUB - R11 Subdivision to create allotment (s) of land within the Outstanding Natural Landscape identified in Schedule Five or Outstanding Natural Feature identified in Schedule Six**

#### **Activity Status Restricted Discretionary**

Where:

1. The site is outside of the Coastal Environment;
2. The area has not been identified as an Area of Significant Biodiversity subject to Rules SUB – R8, SUB – R9 or SUB – R14
3. The area is not a Significant Natural Area identified in Schedule Four; and
4. All Subdivision Standards are complied with.

#### **Discretion is restricted to:**

- a. Matters outlined in Policies NFL P1 – NFL -P9 as relevant;
- b. Ensuring that landscape or natural feature values within the overlay for which the area or feature is scheduled are maintained;
- c. The size, design, shape, location and layout of allotments;
- d. The provision of infrastructure and services for transport,<sup>74</sup> drinking water, wastewater and stormwater, telecommunications and energy;
- e. The adequacy of water supply for firefighting;
- f. Measures to address any natural hazards or geotechnical constraints<sup>75</sup>;
- g. Management of potential reverse sensitivity effects on existing land uses, including network utilities and regionally significant infrastructure, rural activities or significant hazardous facilities;<sup>76</sup>
- h. The requirement for financial contributions as outlined in Rules FC – R1 to FC – R12; and
- i. The provision of esplanade reserves or strips, and the need for access to be provided to any esplanade reserve or strip created.

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<sup>74</sup> Grey District Council (S608.641)

<sup>75</sup> Buller District Council (S608.641)

<sup>76</sup> Westpower Limited (S547.381)

**Schedule Five: Outstanding Natural Landscapes - Te Rārangī Tuarima: Ngā Whenua Aotūroa Puru Rourou**

**Preamble**

Schedule Five identifies and describes 55 Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs).

The ONL Schedules are a tool to assist with the identification of the landscape values that are to be protected within an area. They contain both factual information and evaluative content and are to inform plan development and plan implementation processes and assist technical landscape assessment.

The ONL Schedules are based on the scale of the relevant ONL and form a relatively 'high-level' summary of the more natural landscape values of the area. This means that the landscape values identified in an ONL Schedule may not apply to a site within the ONL.

The ONL Schedules do not address established modifications that form part of the landscape to which they apply, such as infrastructure, rural buildings, farmhouses, roads, pastoral land use and production forestry. It is acknowledged that this existing modification is of a scale, character and/or location such that the area still qualifies as ONL.

Given the scale of the landscape assessment underpinning the ONL schedules and the high-level nature of the schedules themselves, a finer grain proposal-specific assessment of landscape values will typically be required for plan development or plan implementation purposes (including plan changes or resource consent applications). Through any proposal-specific landscape assessment, landscape modifications and/or additional landscape values may be identified that are not recorded in the ONL Schedules.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
ONL1	Malcolm, McKenzie, & Hope Blue River Ranges	<p>Series of remote low elevation ranges and valleys that are heavily dissected with high relief. Contains a sequence of steep coastal slopes, cliffs and headlands (Awarua Point) with a series of rocky shoals, outcrops, and broad beaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmodified and continuous mature coastal and lowland forest together with the dramatic terrain imparts a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea with its continuous vegetation cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Extremely limited modification / human activities.</li> <li>• The highly distinctive and glacial shorn profile of Awarua Point is a key landmark within this Landscape</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 214 Huruhuru Manu/Spoon River traditional nohoanga, mahinga kai and SASM 215 Hautai kāinga, mahinga kai<sup>77</sup></u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL1.</p>
ONL2	Bonar Knob & Katake/Cascade Point	<p>Remote series of elevated plateaux, glacial shorn slopes, broad alluvial valleys, and deeply incised river gorges together with coastal cliffs and bluffs, and craggy headlands.</p>

<sup>77</sup> Ngāi Tahu (S620.156, S620.157)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmodified and continuous mature coastal, lowland, and swamp forest giving way to alpine scrub and tussock on the plateaux, together with the dramatic terrain imparts a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion, stream / river downcutting and entrenchment, tidal variation and coastal exposure as well as formative glacial processes.</li> <li>• The coastal exposure and orientation of the landscape creates a dramatic and expressive environment that abuts Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• The highly distinctive and glacial shorn profile of Katake/Cascade Point &amp; Plateau is a key landmark within this landscape</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 212 Cascade River kāinga Mahinga kai, Traditional nohoanga, SASM 211 Cascade River Nohoanga, mahinga kai and SASM 213 Barn Bay kāinga, urupā</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL2.</p>
ONL3	Jackson Head & Stafford Ranges	<p>Prominent craggy headland backed by a series of low elevation ranges and valleys that are heavily dissected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coastal outlook, exposure and orientation of the landscape creates a dramatic and expressive environment that abuts Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea</li> <li>• Interplay of coastal landforms and vegetation – regenerating scrubland on exposed slopes reinforce areas of coastal erosion, river and stream entrenchment.</li> <li>• Amalgam of very steep ranges, highly exposed headlands and unmodified windswept forest give the landscape a rawness and pronounced sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• The dramatic projection of Jackson Head out into Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea and the tranquil enclosed waters of Lake Ellery are key landmarks with this landscape</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 209 No. 1 Arawata Native Reserve - West Reserve Block Māori Reserve</u></li> </ul> <p>Jackson Head also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL3.</p>
ONL4	Ōkahu/Jackson Bay	<p>Vast and remote windswept stony beach immediately flanked by coastal forest that extends into an expansive plain. Includes several forest clad hill formations which rise dramatically from the plains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes – post glacial alluvial plain, interplay of river mouths and Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. Vegetation patterns reinforce the exposure to Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea and the expansive planar landform.</li> <li>• Pristine lowland and swamp forest predominates with wetland areas surrounding the numerous waterbodies within this landscape.</li> <li>• Strongly defined by enclosing mountain ranges.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key landmarks within this landscape are the forest clad hills of Mt Mclean and Mosquito Hill rising dramatically from the plains, the Arawhata, Waiatoto, Okuru, and Haast Rivers, and the vast stony beach of Jackson Bay</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu and area of habitation for Ngāti Māhaki including eleven sites of significance to Māori - SASM 189 Waita River Nohoanga, SASM 190 Waita River kāinga, urupā, mahinga kai, SASM 191 Tawharekiri Lake (Māori Lakes) mahinga kai, SASM 192 Awarua Māori Reserve, SASM 196 Ōkuru River Nohoanga, SASM 197 Ōkuru Nohoanga, kāinga, urupā, mahinga kai, SASM 198 Ōkuru Mātaitai Reserve mahinga kai, SASM 199 Mussel Point wāhi tapu, SASM 202 Waiatoto Lagoon, North Bank Nohoanga, mahinga kai, SASM 204 Waiatoto Lagoon, South Bank Nohoanga, mahinga kai and SASM 205 No. 2 Waiatoto Native Reserve</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL4.</p>
ONL5	Olivine & Haast Ranges	<p>Broad alluvial valleys flanked by prominent high altitude mountain ranges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemblage of predominately north-south running ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance.</li> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Extremely limited modification / human activities.</li> <li>• Landmarks – Olivine Range, Haast Range, and the Arawhata River.</li> </ul>
ONL6	Tititea/Mt Aspiring & Hinemakawe/Mt Castor	<p>Wild, remote, and dramatic sequence of mountain ranges, peaks, glaciers, lakes, and strongly defined valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination of glacial sculpted terrain, etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Evidence of erosion revealing underlying geology and glacial erosion are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Landmarks – Tititea/Mt Aspiring, Upper and Lower Volta Glaciers, Hinemakawe/Mt Castor and Mt Pollux.</li> </ul>
ONL7	Selborne, Browning, Mark, & Bealey Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive landscape consisting of strongly defined valley systems flanked by high altitude mountain ranges.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance.</li> <li>• Extremely limited modification / human activities.</li> <li>• Combination of glacial sculpted terrain, etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, permanent ice flows, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> </ul>
ONL8	Awarua/Haast River	<p>Very extensive braided river channel and gravel beds flanked by high altitude mountain ranges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the Haast Rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Very high relief, steep to very steep mountain ranges that dramatically enclose the river valley.</li> <li>• Exposed upper peaks and rocky outcrops are apparent on the Bealey Range.</li> <li>• Awarua/Haast River is a key landmark within this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL9	Landsborough River Valley & Mt Hooker	<p>Wild, remote, and dramatic sequence of mountain ranges, peaks, glaciers, and valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Combination of glacial sculpted terrain, etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges imbue a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance.</li> </ul>
ONL10	Bald, Moeraki and Paringa Hills	<p>Series of steep craggy headlands backed by forest clad foothills and valleys that are heavily dissected and contain two prominent lake basins: Lake Moeraki and Tāwhirirāupo/Lake Paringa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea with its continuous mature coastal and lowland forest vegetation cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination of glacial sculpted terrain with continuous vegetation cover, high relief, and the tranquility of the lakes opening up views up and down the valley basins reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, altitude, vegetative cover and appearance.</li> <li>• Lake Moeraki, Tāwhirirāupo/Lake Paringa, and Heretaniwha Point are key landmarks with this unit.</li> <li>• Knights Point lookout provides dramatic elevated views of the coastline</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu and area of habitation for Ngāti Māhaki including SASM 180 No. 3 Paringa Native Reserve, SASM 184 Lake Paringa, Statutory Acknowledgement, Mahinga kai, SASM 185 Lake Moeraki Reserve, Māori Reserve, Mahinga kai, SASM 186 Whakapoai Māori Reserve and SASM 187 Arnett Point Traditional nohoanga, Cave, Battle site, wāhi tapu</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL10.</p>
ONL11	Mahitahi/ Bruce Bay to Cook Bluff	<p>Remote and isolated coastline comprising broad sandy beaches, coastal cliffs, bluffs, and craggy headlands backed by expansive low lying swampland, glacial shorn hills, and braided river mouths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, windswept vegetation and isolated beach fronts impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea – sheer cliffs at Mahitahi, Makaawhio/Jacobs, Karangarua, and Cook Bluff plunge dramatically into the sea – Weheka/Cook &amp; Karangarua River mouths are highly expressive of the landscapes natural processes.</li> <li>• High coastal exposure and orientation towards Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• Vast unmodified sequences of native forest enclosed by glacial shorn hills reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape. Mature wind swept rimu forest on Sandy Beach</li> <li>• Mahitahi/Bruce Bay was the landing place of Polynesian explorer Maui</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu and area of habitation for Ngāti Māhaki with ten sites of significance to Māori including SASM 144 Karangarua Lagoon Statutory Acknowledgement, Mahinga kai, SASM 146 Puketahi - The Sugar Loaf, SASM 147 Karangarua River Nohoanga, Mahinga kai, SASM 151 Bruce Bay/Manakaiaua Māori Reserve, SASM 156 Te Puku o te Wairapa sacred maunga, Ancestors embedded in the landscape, SASM 157 No. 10 Makāwhio Native Reserve Māori Reserve, Pā site, Urupā, SASM 158 No. 8 Makāwhio and No. 9 Makāwhio Māori Reserve, Pā site, Urupā, Mahinga kai, SASM 159 Tikitiki o Rehua sacred maunga, Ancestors embedded in the landscape, SASM 172 Pāpākeri Creek Mahinga kai, SASM 183 Makāwhio River Catchment (Jacobs River) Ancestors embedded in the landscape, Wāhi taonga, wāhi tapu, Mahinga kai</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL11.</p>

ONL12	Mahitahi, Makaawhio/Jacobs River, and Karangarua foothills	<p>Sequence of north-west facing mountain ranges that front on to an expansive swamp and farming plain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Combination of etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including the awa of Ngāti Māhaki – the Makaawhio River – SASM 166 and SASM 183. Poutini Ngāi Tahu have a statutory acknowledgement on the river, and the catchment is significant for ancestors embedded in the landscape, Wāhi taonga, Wāhi tapu and Mahinga kai</u></li> </ul> <p>Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance.</p>
ONL13	Strachan & Bannock Brae Ranges	<p>Wild, remote, and dramatic sequence of mountain ranges, peaks, glaciers, and valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Combination of etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, expansive braided rivers (Ōtoko, Mahitahi, and Makaawhio Rivers) vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> <li>• Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including the awa of Ngāti Māhaki – the Makaawhio River – SASM 166 and SASM 183. Poutini Ngāi Tahu have a statutory acknowledgement on the river, and the catchment is significant for ancestors embedded in the landscape, Wāhi taonga, Wāhi tapu and Mahinga kai</u></li> </ul>
ONL14	Aoraki / Mt Cook	<p>Extensive landscape consisting of dramatic mountain ranges that extend westward from the main divide, high altitude peaks, glaciers, permanent snowfields, and incised valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief – particularly where horizontal vegetation patterns including seral beech forest and scrub mark glacial retreat.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Dramatic etched bluffs are highly expressive of formative glacial processes.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination of etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> <li>• Te Moenga-o-Tuawe/ Fox Glacier &amp; Ngā Roimata-a-Hinehukatere/Franz Josef Glacier, Douglas Neve, Mt Tasman, Sefton, Elie De Beaumont, Hicks, &amp; Aoraki are key / representative landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 177 Copland Track, Ara tāwhito, SASM 145 Kā Roimata-a-Hinehukatere / Franz Josef Glacier, and SASM 148 Te Moeka-o-Tuawe / Fox Glacier are for Poutini Ngāi Tahu ancestors embedded in the landscape.</u></li> </ul>
ONL15	Koihaihai/ Gillespies Point to Te Kohumarua Bluff	<p>Series of steep craggy headlands and isolated sandy beaches backed by glacial shorn foothills covered in native forest which contain a number of lake and swamp basins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea with its sheer cliffs and scarps, continuous coastal and lowland forest cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Combination of glacial sculpted terrain with continuous vegetation cover, moderate relief, and the tranquility of the lakes opening up views up and down the valley basins reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest.</li> <li>• Māpouriki/Lake Mapourika, Wahapo, Matheson, Three &amp; Five Mile Lagoons, and Ōmoeroa Range are key landmarks within this unit</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 136 No. 15 Omoeroa Native Reserve Māori Reserve, Traditional nohoanga, SASM 137 No. 17 Waiahope Native Reserve Māori Reserve, Traditional nohoanga, SASM 138 No. 16 Waikohai Native Reserve Māori Reserve, Traditional nohoanga, kainga, SASM 139 Gillespies Beach Māori Reserve, kainga, SASM 140 Lake Matheson Mahinga kai</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL15.</p>
ONL16	Ōkārito Lagoon to Mt Bird	<p>Vast and remote lagoon systems enclosed by extensive beaches and dune fields and flanked by mature low lying coastal forest which extends inland to Mt Bird across a broad gentle inclined glacial terrace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmodified sequences of dunefield and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal forest.</li> <li>• Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the Ōkārito River mouth, associated sand bars and the open waters of the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• Enclosure of the lagoon is expressive of formative coastal processes.</li> <li>• Combination of the enclosing terrain, continuous and vast expanse of vegetation cover, the tranquility of the Lagoons expansive open waters opening up views up and down the coast reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Ōkārito is a key landmark within this landscape.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 128 Whataroa Native Reserves Sec 22, SASM 129 Waitangiroto Nature Reserve Former Māori Reserve, Mahinga kai, SASM 130 Whataroa Native Reserves Secs 21 wāhi tapu, SASM 131 Ōkārito Lagoon, Statutory Acknowledgement, Mahinga kai, Mātaitai, Ancestors embedded in the landscape, SASM 132 Ōkārito Mātaitai Reserve, mahinga kai, SASM 133 No.19 Ōkarito Native Reserve, kainga, SASM 134 Ōkārito River/Lagoon Nohoanga, mahinga kai, SASM 135 Ōkārito (No. 18 Koamaru Native Reserve) wāhi tapu</u></li> </ul>
ONL17	Lower Waitangitāhuna/Waitangitaona, Whataroa, Pouerua-tāhuna/Poerua, and Whakanui/Wanganui Rivers	<p>Expansive braided river channels flanked by a series of steep and dramatic river escarpments covered in indigenous forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the river mouths, associated sand bars and the open waters of the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• Assemblage of river escarpments of similar orientation, altitude, vegetative cover and appearance – the dramatic profile of the escarpment features accentuate this landscapes endemic character.</li> <li>• Unmodified sequences of dunefield and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal and low land native forest.</li> <li>• Dynamic natural processes associated with the meandering braids and gravel beds, grading of aggregate sizes, downcutting, river terracing, flood events and inundation</li> <li>• Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL17.</li> </ul>
ONL18	Mt Elie De Beaumont – Mt Whitcome	<p>Extensive landscape consisting of dramatic mountain ranges that extend westward from the main divide, high altitude peaks, glaciers, permanent snowfields, and incised valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief – particularly where horizontal vegetation patterns including seral beech forest and scrub mark glacial retreat.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Dramatic etched bluffs are highly expressive of formative glacial processes.</li> <li>• Combination of etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> <li>• The Garden of Eden Ice Plateau, Garden of Allah, Mt Elie De Beaumont, Whitcome, Mannering, Moffat, and Newton Peak are key / representative landmarks within this landscape</li> </ul>
ONL19	Pouerua hāpua/Saltwater Lagoon	<p>Vast and remote lagoon system enclosed by extensive beaches, dune fields and flanked by mature low lying coastal forest which extends inland across a broad elevated terrace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmodified sequences of dunefield and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal forest.</li> <li>• Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the Lagoon mouth, associated sand bars and the open waters of the Tasman Sea.</li> </ul>

Appendix 1: Natural Features and Landscapes Topic – Recommended Amendments to the Plan –  
 Amendments from Right of Reply Highlighted in **Yellow**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enclosure of the lagoon is expressive of formative coastal processes.</li> <li>• Combination of the enclosing terrain, continuous and vast expanse of vegetation cover, the tranquility of the Lagoons expansive open waters and islands reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Pouerua hāpua/ Saltwater Lagoon is a key landmark within this landscape</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 125 Lake Matahi/Lake Ianthe mahinga kai</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL19.</p>
ONL20	Wakanui/Wanganui Bluff to Waitaha River	<p>Isolated sandy beaches backed by a series of bluffs / cliffs, forest covered slopes, and swampland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Seawith its sheer cliffs and scarps, continuous coastal and lowland forest cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Varied amalgam of raw and exposed coastal landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Combination of bluffs and scarps, continuous vegetation cover, saltwater lagoons, dune fields, and wetlands and the tranquility of the extensive swampland reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal and low land native forest.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 162 Heretaniwha wāhi tapu, SASM 167 Mahitahi Mussel &amp; Pipi Bed mahinga kai, SASM 168 No. 4 Heretaniwha Native Reserve wāhi tapu, SASM 169 No. 5 Mahitahi Native Reserve, kainga, SASM 170 Porangirangi to Mahitahi kāinga, SASM 171 Mahitahi River Nohoanga, SASM 181 Paringa River Reserve - Rural Section 727A, Māori Reserve and SASM 182 Paringa River Reserve - Lot 1 DP 3785, Māori Reserve</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL20.</p>
ONL21	Matahi/ Lake Ianthe	<p>Enclosed lake basin that is strongly defined by steep slopes covered in mature indigenous forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very extensive and homogenous mature forest around the entire lake fringe that directly interacts with the open waters of the Lake. Intact sequences of wetland and swamp species through to canopy native forest.</li> <li>• Intact sequences of wetland and swamp species through to canopy native forest.</li> <li>• High transient values associated with evident bird life on the lake and surrounding indigenous forest.</li> <li>• The tranquility of the lake, vast unmodified sequences of native forest amplify the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Due to its intimate scale and enclosure this landscape as a whole is a landmark.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 125 Lake Matahi/Lake Ianthe mahinga kai</u></li> </ul>
ONL22	Bonar, Rangitoto & Bald Hill Ranges	<p>Assemblage of heavily dissected ranges, foothills, and valley systems with broad rounded peaks whose underlying geology set them apart visually from the high altitude ranges to the east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, altitudes, vegetative cover and appearance. Contiguous mountain range and foothills. Mature beech forest giving way to alpine vegetation at higher attitudes.</li> <li>• The Hokitika Gorge is a well known landmark within this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL23	Mt Camelback & Kokiraki/ The Doughboy	<p>Two distinct forest clad hill formations that rise dramatically from the flat pastoral landscape which surrounds them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay / contrast of mature indigenous forest and surrounding pasture reinforces the dramatic topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Striking and highly distinctive landforms that remain visually separate from nearby mountain ranges.</li> <li>• Homogenous mature forest cover.</li> <li>• Mt Camelback and Kokiraki/The Doughboy are themselves landmarks within the wider landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL24	Kea Pass – Arthurs Pass – Amuri Pass	<p>Extensive landscape consisting of dramatic mountain ranges along the main divide, high altitude peaks, glaciers, and incised valley systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Combination of etched ridgelines, rocky outcrops, expansive permanent ice flows, glacial lakes, vegetation sequences giving way to raw and exposed peaks and ridges are highly natural.</li> <li>• Lake Christabel, Whakarewa/Lake Browning, &amp; Kāurupātaka/Lake Kaurapataka as well as the numerous peaks along the main divide are key / representative landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• Nōti Taramakau (Harper Pass) was a significant Māori trail across the alps.</li> </ul>
ONL25	Lake Kaniere	<p>Elongated lake basin dramatically enclosed by an assemblage of broad ranges and hills whose underlying granite geology set them apart visually from the high altitude schist ranges to the east.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief. Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Very extensive and homogenous mature forest around the entire lake fringe that directly interacts with the open waters of the Lake. Intact sequences of wetland and swamp species through to canopy native forest.</li> <li>• Lake Kaniere, Mt Upright, &amp; Turiwhati/Turiwhate are key / representative landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• Association with Ngāi Tahu – pounamu source and route to east coast.</li> </ul>
ONL26	Lake Mahinapua	<p>Low lying lake basin that is strongly defined by surrounding mature indigenous forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very extensive and homogenous mature swamp forest around the entire lake fringe that directly interacts with the open waters of the Lake. Intact sequences of wetland and swamp species through to canopy native forest.</li> <li>• High transient values associated with evident bird life on the lake and surrounding indigenous forest.</li> <li>• The tranquility of the lake, unmodified sequences of native forest amplify the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Due to its intimate scale this landscape as a whole is a landmark.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 111 Lake Māhinapua wāhi tapu</u></li> </ul>
ONL27	Lower Taramakau River & Kawhaka Forest	<p>Extensive braided river channel and gravel beds flanked by steep escarpments covered in mature native forest that extends across an elevated plateau housing a number reservoirs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Very extensive and homogenous swamp forest. Vegetation directly interacts with the river beds and the open waters of the reservoirs.</li> <li>• High transient values associated with evident bird life on the reservoirs and surrounding indigenous forest.</li> <li>• The Kapitea and Kumara Reservoirs are key landmarks within this unit.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 104 Kawhaka Creek Catchment Pounamu legends, Ancestors embedded in the landscape</u></li> </ul>
ONL28	Taramakau & Ōtira River Valleys	<p>Very broad river valley consisting of extensive braided river channels and gravel beds that are dramatically enclosed by mountain ranges and high altitude peaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very extensive and homogenous swamp forest. Vegetation directly interacts with the river beds and the open waters of the reservoirs</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Coherent rhythm and orientation of landforms.</li> <li>• Views from SH73.</li> </ul>
ONL29	Kōtukuwhakaoka/Lake Brunner – Ōhonu/Hohonu Range & Tekimoka/Mt Te Kinga	<p>Extensive fluvio-glacial lake basin strongly contained by the broad landforms of the Hohonu Range and Mt Te Kinga to the south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Homogenous and extensive wetland and swamp forest around the lake fringes. Vegetation directly interacts the open waters of the lake. High transient values</li> <li>• Kōtukuwhakaoka/Lake Brunner is a key landmark within this unit.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 67 (part) Kōtukuwhakaoko/Arnold River mahinga kai, SASM 79 Cashmere Bay, Te Kinga Pā site, SASM 82 Kōtukuwhakaoko/Lake Brunner (Moana) Statutory Acknowledgement, Mahinga kai, SASM 81 Takataka Islands Pā site, SASM 84 Knoll Point Pā site, SASM 85 Ta Kinga, Kōtukiwhakaoko urupā, SASM 86 Ōrangipuku Creek Mouth Tauranga waka</u></li> </ul>
ONL31	Rapahoe Range	<p>Highly prominent and distinctive cuesta type formation comprising a sequence of coastal bluffs and escarpments with rocky shoals and bays closer to Point Elizabeth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic assemblage of ridges of similar orientation, attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance. Distinctive limestone cuesta formation.</li> <li>• Interplay of coastal landforms and vegetation – regenerating scrubland on exposed slopes reinforce areas of coastal erosion, river and stream entrenchment.</li> <li>• Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps at Point Elizabeth which plunge dramatically into the sea.</li> <li>• The coastal outlook, exposure and orientation of the landscape creates a dramatic and expressive environment that abuts the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• Given the ranges elevated profile above the surrounding terrain and its proximity to Greymouth this unit as a whole is a landmark.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 46 Point Elizabeth Tohu whenua, Wāhi taonga</u></li> </ul>

		Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL31.
ONL32	Hauptiri fluvio-glacial lakes	<p>Sequence of enclosed fluvio-glacial lake basins flanked by moderate to steep glacial shorn terrain covered in native forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Homogenous and extensive wetland and swamp forest around the lake fringes. Vegetation directly interacts the open waters of the lake. High transient values associate with prolific bird life</li> <li>• Lake Hochstetter, Ahaura, Hauptiri, Kangaroo &amp; Lady Lake, and the Ahaura River are a key landmarks within this unit.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 74 Lake Hauptiri Nohoanga, mahinga kai, SASM 78 Lady Lake Nohoanga, mahinga kai</u></li> </ul>
ONL33	Victoria Range west	<p>Steep to very steep mountain range with high relief and dissected by deeply incised valleys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• A mountain range sequence of deeply etched ridgelines or similar heights, displaying rock formations in upper elevations and alpine vegetation patterns.</li> <li>• Mt Puttick, Haast, Hunter, &amp; Beckham are key / representative landmarks within this landscape – as seen from SH7 approaching springs junction.</li> </ul>
ONL34	Upper Māwhera/Grey Valley	<p>Series of steep ranges and peaks that enclose Te Māwherataka-o-kā-kuha-o-Tū-te-rakiwhanoa/Upper Grey River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed upper slopes revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes. Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Pristine beech forest, unmodified and dramatic landforms combine with the natural vegetation sequence to impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Pockets of farmland, buildings / dwellings, and modification have been excluded from this unit.</li> </ul>

ONL35	Lewis Pass – Freyberg Range	<p>Steep to very steep mountain ranges with deeply incised valleys and heavily etched and exposed rock formations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Freyberg Range, continuous vegetation cover, elevation and alpine wetland / lake assemblage create a very cohesive landscape.</li> <li>• Pristine beech forest, unmodified and dramatic landforms, scree slopes and rock formations combined with the natural vegetation sequences reinforce the natural qualities of this alpine landscape.</li> <li>• Lake Daniells and Mt Freyburg (as seen from SH7) are key landmarks within this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL36	Maruia River Valley east	<p>Steep to very steep hill country and escarpments flanking the eastern side of the Maruia Valley and denotes the confluence of the Maruia and Alfred Rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion, scree slopes and depositional landforms clearly express the erosive nature of the mountain landscape and uplifted landforms.</li> <li>• Mature beech forest, steep landforms and lack of development create a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Consistent orientation, elevation and appearance of landforms flanking the eastern margins of the Maruia Valley.</li> <li>• Baldy is a key landmark within this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL37	Victoria Range east	<p>Very steep, etched ridgelines with high relief and exposed rock formations and deeply incised valleys. Depositional landforms, outwash fans and river terracing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Contiguous mountain range and foothills.</li> <li>• Extensive beech forest, devoid of development and unmodified / pristine landforms impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Continuous beech forest giving way to alpine tundra at higher elevations.</li> </ul>
ONL38	Reefton Saddle	<p>Distinctive sequence of steep dissected hillcountry that sits between the Paparoa and Victoria Ranges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homogenous mature lowland forest cover.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cohesive assemblage of ridges, peaks, and mountaintops of similar orientation, attitudes, vegetative cover and appearance. Contiguous unmodified landforms, pristine forest cover, moderate relief, incised river channels, and</li> <li>• vegetation patterns reinforce the natural qualities of the landscape.</li> <li>• Views of dramatic cliff / bluffs and steep slopes along the Inangahua River from SH69.</li> </ul>
ONL39	Te Paparoa/Paparoa Range foothills	<p>Assemblage of steep to very steep ridges and peaks, with deeply incised valleys that flank the Inangahua Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Pristine beech forest, unmodified and dramatic landforms, exposed ridge tops with the natural vegetation sequences reinforce the natural qualities of this alpine landscape.</li> <li>• Abuts areas of regenerating native scrub, farmland and exotic forestry in the Inangahua Valley.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 23 No. 45 Watarakau Native Reserve, Māori Reserve, Mahinga kai and SASM 25 Tiroroa Pā site</u></li> </ul>
ONL40	Otututu River	<p>Expansive broad outwash plain characterised by multiple channels, and exposed gravel beds flanked by numerous cliffs and terraces that extend down from Te Paparoa/ Paparoa Range toward the Māwhera/Grey River Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and a series of outwash fans from its tributaries reinforce these qualities. Highly expressive outwash plain and river escarpment.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion revealing underlying geology, rockfall, stream downcutting and flooding.</li> <li>• The River contains a range of aggregate sizes and weathered boulders that are constantly sifted and graded by the varying flows.</li> <li>• Pristine beech forest, unmodified and dramatic landforms, exposed river terraces / cliffs with the natural vegetation sequences reinforce the natural qualities of this landscape.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion – vegetation patterns accentuate the landscapes natural processes.</li> </ul>
ONL41	Te Paparoa/Paparoa Range east & Mt William Range	<p>Steep mountain range moderately dissected by descending foothills and lowland terraces with exposed rocky peaks and outcrops along the ridgetops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland forest through to alpine communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative processes.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemblage of ridgelines, peaks and mountaintops of similar orientation, elevation and vegetation cover and appearance.</li> <li>• Continuous beech forest giving way to alpine tundra at higher elevations.</li> <li>• Mt Rochfort, Buckland peaks, and the lower Buller Gorge are landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 47 Māwheranui Native Reserve and SASM 48 Brunner wāhi taonga</u></li> </ul>
ONL42	Te Paparaoa/Paparaoa Range west (high elevation)	<p>Steep mountain range running north to south with exposed rocky peaks and outcrops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• A sequence of ridgelines of similar orientation, elevation and vegetation cover, punctuated by exposed ridgetops and tussock lands.</li> <li>• The pristine beech forest, unmodified mountain range with its high relief, exposed and rugged ridge tops creates a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• The peaks and ridge sequence of Te Paparaoa/ Paparaoa Range as a whole is a landmark – views from SH6 between Westport and Charleston.</li> </ul>
ONL43	Nine, Fourteen, and Seventeen Mile Bluffs	<p>Sequence of coastal bluffs and escarpments interspersed by rocky shoals and sandy bays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with the Tasman Sea with its sheer cliffs and scarps, continuous coastal and lowland forest cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Varied amalgam of raw and exposed coastal landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Patterning of mature wind swept coastal forest and scrub across the bluffs and slopes reinforces the topography and exposure.</li> <li>• Striking interface with the Tasman Sea - sheer cliffs plunge dramatically into the sea.</li> <li>• Nine, Fourteen, and Seventeen Mile Bluffs are key landmarks within this landscape – emphasised by key views obtained along SH6.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 35 Maukurunui (17 Mile Bluff) Tohu whenua, SASM 37 Kararoa Māori Reserve 35 Māori Reserve, Cultivations, SASM 38 Kararoa wāhi tapu, SASM 41 Kotorepi (Nine Mile) wāhi tapu, SASM 44 Rapahoe to Nine Mile Ancestors embedded in the landscape, SASM 45 Rapahoe Māori Reserve</u>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL43.</li> </ul>
ONL44	Te Paparaoa/Paparaoa Range west (low elevation)	<p>Sequence of coastal foothills comprising exposed limestone outcrops and deeply incised river gorges and valleys.</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature native lowland forest predominates. With wetland areas of flax and native shrublands.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion, stream / river down cutting and entrenchment, and coastal exposure.</li> <li>• The pristine lowland forest, unmodified terrain with moderate relief, rugged gorges and valleys creates a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• The dramatic limestone gorges of the Waitakere/Nile, Tiropahi/Four Mile, Pororari and the Potikōhua/Fox Rivers as well as Punungairo/Bullock Creek are key landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 26 Tiropahi wāhi tapu SASM 27 Fox River Kāinga Cultivations, Mahinga kai, Ara tāwhito, SASM28 Te Ana Matuku, Traditional nohoanga, Cave, SASM 34 Pahautane Beach, Wāhi taonga, Ara tāwhito</u></li> </ul>
ONL45	Ōkoriko/Razorback, Dolomite, and Perpendicular Point	<p>Sequence of distinct rock formations including Dolomite Point Pancake Rock and Ōkoriko/Razorback Point as well as adjoining cliff faces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, rock stratification, blowholes, sheer cliffs, caves, and windswept vegetation impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs plunge dramatically into the sea.</li> <li>• Patterning of wind swept coastal forest and scrub across the rock formations along with pockets of lowland forest and stands of nikau reinforce the landscapes topography and exposure.</li> <li>• Dramatic wave action, evident coastal erosion, and seasonal changes to atmospheric conditions are highly expressive and natural processes.</li> <li>• This landscape as a whole is a landmark.</li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL45.</p>
ONL46	Kaipakati Point to Needle Point	<p>Sequence of coastal bluffs, escarpments, craggy headlands &amp; points with a rocky and stony shoreline interspersed by rock shoals, outcrops, and islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea with its steep escarpments and continuous coastal forest cover providing a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Sheer Cliffs and steep slopes plunge dramatically into Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• Patterning of wind swept coastal forest, stands of nikau and scrub across coastal slopes reinforce the landscapes topography and exposure.</li> <li>• Dramatic wave action, evident coastal erosion, and seasonal changes to atmospheric conditions are highly expressive and natural processes.</li> <li>• Seal Island, Potikōhua/Fox, Tiropahi/Four Mile River mouths are key landmarks within this landscape</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM 30 Te Miko Ara tāwhito, SASM 31 Punakaiki Kāinga, Cave, Mahinga kai, Ara tāwhito and SASM 32 Punakaiki River Nohoanga</u></li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL46.</p>

ONL47	Charleston coastline	<p>Assemblage of craggy headlands &amp; points with rock shoals, and outcrops that enclosed several sandy bays and the Waitakere/Nile River mouth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly expressive of the interplay between the Waitakere/Nile River and the Tasman Sea. The tidal rhythm of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea provides a counterpoint to the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles.</li> <li>• Patterning of wind swept native coastal forest and scrub across the coastal slopes and headlands reinforce the landscapes topography and exposure.</li> <li>• Dramatic wave action, evident coastal erosion, and seasonal changes to atmospheric conditions are highly expressive and natural processes.</li> <li>• The amalgam of rawness of the landforms, vegetation and the prominence of the headlands provide a strong sense of naturalness despite the presence of nearby dwelling and development.</li> <li>• The Waitakere/Nile River mouth and the headland between Constant &amp; Joyce Bay are key landmarks within this landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL47</p>
ONL48	Brunner & Lyell Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemblage of steep to very steep ranges and peaks with deeply incised valleys that flank the Inangahua and Kawatiri/Buller River Valleys.</li> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Sequence of ridgelines of similar orientation, elevation and vegetation cover, punctuated by exposed ridge tops and tussock lands.</li> <li>• The Upper Buller Gorge is a landmark with this landscape unit.</li> <li>• Forms the backdrop to the Inangahua River Valley.</li> </ul>
ONL49	Orikākā River Valley	<p>A deeply incised river valley flanked by broad terraces and plateau which are hemmed in by the Mt William Range and Lyell Range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homogenous cover of mature lowland forest.</li> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion revealing underlying geology, rockfall, stream downcutting and flooding.</li> <li>• The River contains a range of aggregate sizes and weathered boulders that are constantly sifted and graded by the varying flows.</li> <li>• Distinctive assemblage of ridges and valleys of similar orientation, elevation and vegetation cover and appearance that contrasts with the higher Mt William and Lyell Ranges.</li> </ul>

ONL50	Denniston – Waimangaroa	<p>A well-defined valley system enclosed by steep to very steep ridges that descend from the Denniston Plateau along the coast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contiguous mixed podocarp / beech forest giving way to shrublands and grasslands on exposed faces.</li> <li>• Clearly expressed river valley and coastal ranges reinforce by the succession of lowland through to alpine vegetation cover and exposed upper elevations.</li> <li>• The landscape strongly defined by its dramatically uplifted landforms and coastal orientation / outlook. The vegetation patterns, exposed bluffs and outcrops reinforce the landscapes topography and exposure.</li> <li>• Mt Frederick, the Waimangaroa River and the dramatic bluffs that form the headwall of the Valley.</li> </ul>
ONL51	Ngākawau River Valley	<p>A steep to very steep sided valley and deeply etched chasm like gorge system with a narrow river channel which passes through a series of very broad rolling foothills set between the Glasgow Range to the east and Radcliff Ridge to the west.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive coverage of mixed podocarp / beech forest.</li> <li>• A strong sense of naturalness is primarily derived from the dramatic and incised profile of the gorge and the coverage of mature native vegetation.</li> <li>• Dramatically eroded landforms clearly express the rivers power and varying flow. Broken vegetation and expansive depositional landforms reinforce these qualities.</li> <li>• Evidence of erosion revealing underlying geology, rockfall, stream downcutting and flooding.</li> <li>• The Ngākawau Gorge and the Radcliffe Ridge are key landmarks with this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL52	Tasman Mountains	<p>A diverse landscape comprising steep peaks, ridges, and ranges opening out to rolling basins, plateau and river valleys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild remote and dramatic sequence of mountain ranges, often deeply etched and displaying sculpted rock formation in the upper elevations.</li> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland forest through to scrub, tussockland, pakihi and rockland vegetation reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology, and numerous glacial tarns are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Mt Kendall, Domett, Luna and Aorere Peak - Gunnar, Goulard, Mackay Downs and Thousand Acres Plateau, the Whakapoāi/Heaphy, Kakara Taramea/Karamea, and Mōkihinui Rivers are key / representative landmarks with this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL53	Kongahu Point	<p>Sequence of bluffs and steep coastal slopes backed by rugged hill country and a series of broad basins. Successional vegetation and regeneration of native forest gives way to scrubland and windswept vegetation along exposed ridgetops and coastal faces – patterning of vegetation and across the bluffs and slopes reinforces the topography and exposure.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amalgam of raw and exposed coastal landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness.</li> <li>• Well defined basins enclosed by a series of steep ranges and bluffs.</li> <li>• Continuous mature native forest comprising stands of matai and northern rata.</li> <li>• Lake Hanlon, Karamea Bluff, Kongahu Point and the Radiant Range are key / representative landmarks with this landscape.</li> <li>• Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL53.</li> </ul>
ONL54	Fenian, Stormy & Radiant Ranges	<p>Assemblage of north-east to south-west orientated ranges and dissected hillcountry and stream corridors with extensive native forest that contrast with the low lying pastoral farmland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interplay of mature indigenous forest and vegetative sequence from lowland beech forest through to alpine scrub communities reinforcing topography and pronounced relief.</li> <li>• Exposed peaks and ridgetops revealing underlying geology are highly expressive of the landscapes formative and ongoing natural processes.</li> <li>• Coastal derived landforms with indigenous vegetation patterns and pasture reinforcing the dramatic topography. Sequence of ridgelines of similar orientation, elevation and vegetation cover, punctuated by exposed ridge tops and tussock lands.</li> <li>• Predominately mature native coastal forest cover.</li> <li>• The Radiant Range, Stormy Ridge, Kakara Taramea/ Karamea River, and the Ōparara limestone arches are key / representative landmarks within this landscape.</li> </ul>
ONL55	Kohaihai Bluff to Kahurangi Point	<p>Sequence of coastal ranges, cliffs and headlands with strong elevated relief and a series of rocky shoal, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, dunefields and lagoons along its shoreline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous mature coastal forest with a distinctive abundance of nikau groves and rata.</li> <li>• Unmodified coastal landforms – Interplay of indigenous forest with regenerating shrublands and exposed slopes reinforce areas of coastal erosion, river and stream entrenchment, and exposure to Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea.</li> <li>• The dramatic interaction of the landscape with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea and its continuous vegetation cover provide a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape.</li> <li>• Kaurangi Point, Heaphy Bluff, Whakapoāi/Heaphy River, Kohaihai Bluff and Wekakura Point are key / representative landmarks within this landscape.</li> <li>• <u>Important cultural landscape for Poutini Ngāi Tahu including SASM1 Kahurangi Point wāhi tohu, SASM 2 Whakapoai / Heaphy Māori reserve, SASM 3 Whakapoai Native Reserve 7B Māori reserve and SASM 216 Ōtukoro Historic Reserve / Ōtukoro Iti, Kahurangi - Statutory Acknowledgement, Ancestors embedded in the landscape, Wāhi taonga, Wāhi tapu, Mahinga kai</u></li> <li>• Area below mean high water springs also scheduled in Proposed Regional Coastal Plan as ONL55.</li> </ul>

### **Amendments to the Maps**

That the extent of ONLs on the planning maps are modified in accordance with the recommendations of the review undertaken by Ms Bridget Gilbert and as outlined in her attached evidence dated 13 December 2024.