
BEFORE THE HEARINGS COMMITTEE

In the Matter of: The Resource Management Act 1991

And Proposed Plan Change 65:
Outstanding Natural Features and
Landscapes

Statement of Evidence – Right of Reply
Andrea Harris

Dated: December 2020

Opening statement

This reply statement seeks to address specific matters raised by the Hearing Panel during the course of the hearing, and other matters raised by submitters where it is considered further analysis or clarification is required. It does not respond to every point raised, and where a matter has not been addressed directly this reply should be read alongside my section 42A report.

I also wish to acknowledge the time and effort of the submitters who presented at the hearing. Those presentations have provided further insight into their concerns and where they are happy with the recommended provisions.

A full copy of the provisions incorporating the changes recommended in this statement are attached in Appendix 1, 2, 3 and 4. New additions are shown using double underlining and those provisions recommended to be removed are showing using ~~double strikeout~~.

Response to Hearing Panel questions

The following matters were questions raised by the Hearing Panel.

1. Clarify if s6(a) is in play

Mr Hudson addresses this matter in his right of reply statement. Mr Hudson has not undertaken a natural character assessment and therefore has not specifically assessed the ONFLs for their natural character value. However I understand naturalness is one matter covered by the criteria Mr Hudson used in making his assessment of the ONFLs within the Manawatū District. This is consistent with Table 6-1 in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) section of Horizons One Plan which invites some consideration of naturalness. As I understand it, Mr Hudson considered these areas with reference to Table 6.1, not just matters identified in Section 7 of the Act. While the classification of the SAFs occurred with particular regard to s7(c), Mr Hudson has indicated that s7(d), s7(f), and s7(g) of the Act are also relevant. Mr Hudson has explained why the Significant Amenity Features (SAFs) have not qualified as ONFL, but still have characteristics and values (including significant amenity values) higher than rural areas generally. I rely on Mr Hudson's evidence with respect to the categorisation of the SAFs. Given the qualities of the SAFs identified by Mr Hudson, I do not agree with submitters who suggest that the provisions of the Rural Zone would provide sufficient protection.

I note that the NZCPS has specific requirements in terms of assessing and protecting natural character of the coastal environment. As outlined in my s42A report to the submissions by the Department of Conservation, the work completed to date did not include a natural character assessment and that Council will be completing a Coastal Environment Chapter in the future, consistent with the National Planning Standards.

2. Grazing – Policy 5, Rules NFL-R8, NFL-R18, and NFL-R21

A number of different submitters had concerns about continued grazing and farming activities on land classified as either an ONFL or SAF.

The recommended rule suite was introduced in order to show landowners that existing pastoral grazing was clearly provided for in the District Plan. As explained during the hearing, it was not intended to narrow the application of s10 of the Act.

Wording in NFL-R8 was intended to reflect the intention that grazing should only occur where it does now and that new grazing or an expansion of current grazing operations should not be a permitted activity. Mr Hudson has also been concerned about edge

creep (where the edge of grazing slowly moves into the ONFL or SAF). Inclusion of a date in the rule was made with reference to the point of notification – similar to the date referenced in the normal course for lawfully established structures.

The Hearing Panel was concerned that the rules go further than what would be lawfully able to occur under s10 (existing use rights) of the Act. As I have stated, this was an inadvertent outcome of the drafting of the rules. The rule framework was intended to capture the activities occurring presently on land and provide for them to lawfully continue. While this is how s10 of the Act operates, not all landowners have knowledge of, or understand, the concept of “existing use rights”. I note that s10 also has time limits associated with it, and these may also not be well understood by landowners.

While a guidance note in the NFL chapter could be included to state that existing grazing within ONFLs and SAFs have existing use rights, I remain concerned that this would not provide enough certainty for landowners (for the reasons discussed above).

Discussion at the hearing referred to grazing and to other ancillary activities undertaken by farmers, such as spraying and tracking. In drafting the plan change these ancillary activities were explicitly provided for by the rules (for example, NFL-R3, NFL-R1 and recommended NFL-R11). This was a deliberate decision; that is, to provide for individual activities, as opposed to general definitions/descriptions that capture several activities. The intent was to provide farmers with certainty of what activities could occur.

Since the conclusion of the hearing I have considered the following approaches:

1. Removing rules relating to grazing, cropping and horticulture activities from the Plan. In doing so landowners would rely on s10 of the Act to allow the continuation of those activities.
2. Removing the rule permitting grazing, cropping and horticulture activities and including a guidance note recognising that existing grazing may have existing use rights as defined under s10 of the Act.
3. Redrafting the rules to better reflect the wording of s10 of the Act; specifically that the activities must be of the same scale, character and intensity and ensuring that the timeframes specified within the provisions are consistent with the Act.
4. Redrafting the rules so that new grazing and farming operations within ONFLs and SAFs requires resource consent, with the Plan otherwise silent as to existing activities.
5. Retaining a grazing rule but expanding it to include ancillary activities (as suggested by Federated Farmers).
6. Replacing the existing rules with a single rule that permits existing farming.

I understood from discussions with Ms Matana during the hearing that Federated Farmers would prefer a rule to be included in the Plan to provide certainty for farmers. As highlighted above, not all farmers will be fully versed in the concept of existing use rights.

The operative District Plan defines farming as:

means a land based activity, having as its main purpose the production of any livestock or vegetative matter except as excluded below.

Farming includes:

- a. *Grazing, cropping and the cultivation of land necessary and appropriate to normal agricultural and horticultural activity.*
- b. *Keeping farm working dogs and puppies.*
- c. *Keeping, raising or breeding pigs where the productive processes are not carried out within buildings, or not within closely fenced outdoor runs where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.*

Farming does not include:

- a. *Intensive farming.*
- b. *Pig Farming.*
- c. *Planting, tending and harvesting forests, woodlots, specialised tree crops or shelter belts.*
- d. *Boarding, breeding and training kennels [PC64] or catteries.*
- e. *The processing of farm produce beyond cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storing produce grown on the farming unit.*

NB – processing produce beyond that permitted as “farming” may come within the definition of “Rural Industry”.

Having regard to the request of Federated Farmers, the rules in the NFL Chapter could be amended to refer to farming activities as presently defined under the District Plan. This approach reverts to more general provision for farming as opposed to the specific rules focussing on grazing, cropping and horticulture. Given the exclusions within the farming definition, I am comfortable that including a rule based on ‘farming activities’ would not open the way for activities which might adversely impact on the values and characteristics of the ONFL. I understand Mr Hudson to agree with this approach.

Ms Matana raised concerns at the hearing about the impending Rural Zone review and potential changes to defined terms within the Plan. I understand Council officers are presently intending to retain the current definition of farming.

On that basis I recommend the following changes:

- Amend NFL-P5 to read:

~~To enable the continuation of existing farming grazing activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features at the same scale and intensity occurring as at 7 February 2020 where the activity does not adversely affect the characteristics and values identified in NFL-APP1 and NFL-APP2. To recognise the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature includes existing farming activities and provide for the continuation of these existing activities where they do not adversely affect the characteristics and values identified in NFL-APP1.~~

- Amend Rule NFL-R8 to read:

~~Continuation of existing farming stock grazing of pasture within Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features and Significant Amenity Features at the same scale and intensity as occurring at 7 February 2020 and where no vegetation clearance is required. Continuation of existing stock grazing within the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature and within Significant Amenity Features as at 7 February 2020.~~

- Amend NFL-R18 (now NFL-R19) to read:

~~New farming within Stock grazing, horticulture and cropping in Outstanding Natural Features and Significant Amenity Features, except as provided for by NFL-R8, for the existing stock grazing within the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature and Significant Amenity Features~~

- Amend NFL-R21 (now NFL-R22) to read:

~~New farming Stock grazing, horticulture and cropping in~~ within an Outstanding Natural Landscape as identified in NFL-APP1, ~~except as provided for by NFL-R8.~~

- Removal of NFL-R9 as this is now covered by amended NFL-R8 above. Consequential renumbering is required.

3. Lake Kaikokopu – inclusion and s32 analysis risk of acting and not acting

The submitter seeks the removal of Lake Kaikokopu from the list of ONFLs on the basis that the lake no longer exists due to failure of the weir. The Hearing Panel sought additional information on the risk of acting and not acting in relation to the removal of the Lake.

As additional background, Lake Kaikokopu was not identified in the original Landscape Assessment Report in 2015. The Lake was introduced in the final landscape report in 2019. Mr Hudson explains the reasons behind its inclusion in his right of reply. The landowner was sent information as part of the draft plan change consultation (Clause 3) in 2019. Council received no comments from the landowner at that time.

Mr Hudson has provided comment on this ONF in his Right of Reply. In addition to his comments I provide the following additional points for the Hearing Panel to consider.

I maintain that the inclusion of the ONF 15 Lake Kaikokopu was based on sound assessment and the best available information. In response to the submitter's concerns, Mr Hudson and I have reviewed the changes to the Lake using google maps over time (in the absence of access to the site). It appears that the water levels in the lake fluctuate over time. The photographs shown by the submitter are difficult to understand as there is no aerial to show the direction of each of the photos in relation to the lake area. I agree with Mr Hudson that there is insufficient information to justify changing classification of the area as an ONF. I maintain my position in my section 42A report that the feature is still visible in the location and therefore, in the absence of being able to gain access to the property, I remain of the opinion that the Lake should remain in the list of ONFLs.

In working through the submission and evidence provided at the hearing, I have also considered the provisions of the Operative Plan. Currently Lake Kaikokopu is listed in Appendix 1A. The plan change sought to remove the lake from Appendix 1A as it was proposed to be an ONFL. If the Lake was to be removed from the list of ONFLs then it should remain in Appendix 1A (which would be reviewed during the sectional District Plan review at a later date). I note that the Operative District Plan provisions mean that the clearance, spraying, felling or burning of vegetation of a place listed in Appendix 1A is a Discretionary Activity (Chapter 4 Historic Heritage Rule 4.4.3 (i)). Essentially the same consent classification would apply to future activities on the Lake as proposed under the ONFL chapter. However retention of the Lake within the Schedule (only) would not recognise the landscape qualities as identified by Mr Hudson. I also note that the NPS Freshwater Management would likely apply to future activities (although this NPS has not been considered in relation to the ONFL identification and it would be a separate matter for consideration at the time).

In terms of the Hearing Panel questions regarding the risk of acting or not acting, Council has completed a thorough assessment of the District's ONFLs (as outlined by Mr Hudson). For the reasons I set out above, I consider there is sufficient information to act, by retaining Lake Kaikokopu in the list of ONFLs. Even if there were concerns over the sufficiency of information, Mr Hudson considers the risk of acting or not acting in his reply statement and also concludes that there is sufficient information to act in this case.

4. New tracks – Rules NFL-R11 and NFL-R17

The purpose of new NFL-R11 was to enable new tracks for farm operations or for new passive recreation tracks within ONFLs and SAFs. The Hearing Panel correctly identified a disconnect between NFL-R11 which applies to all tracks, and NFL-R17 which only covered passive recreation tracks. As the intent is to provide for farm tracks and passive recreation I have recommended changes to the rules to provide this additional clarity.

The Hearing Panel raised a question on whether there should be a lineal restriction to the ability to create a new farm track. I have discussed this with Mr Hudson and we consider a lineal restriction is not necessary. The rules only enable new tracks for farming or passive recreation purposes. Tracks for other purposes would require consent and enable the scale of activities and their potential effects to be considered.

In response to the evidence presented by Angela McIntyre regarding the width of various equipment, Mr Hudson and I have discussed the appropriate width of new tracks. Based on the advice from Mr Hudson in his statement I recommend changing the rules to enable a 1.8m wide new tracks to be created.

For the reasons above I recommend the rules relating to tracks are amended as follows:

~~NFL-R1011~~ Construction, use and maintenance of tracks for the purpose of farm tracks and passive recreation up to 1.85m wide within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape or a Significant Amenity Feature.

~~NFL-R1817~~ Construction, alteration or addition of buildings, or new farm tracks and passive recreation tracks greater than 1.85m wide within an Outstanding Natural Feature and Significant Amenity Feature as identified in NFL-APP1 or NFL-APP2.

5. Reference to Part 2 in introduction to NFL chapter

The third paragraph of the introduction to the NFL chapter covers the three main purposes of the chapter. The statements refer generically to the other higher order documents, without specifically mentioning Part 2 of the Act. Changes could be made to add reference to s6(b) and s7(c)¹ of the Act within clauses a and b of the paragraph as follows.

The purpose of this chapter is to:

- a. Recognise and protect outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFLs) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. (Section 6(b) of the Act).
- b. Recognise those areas of the District that do not meet the criteria for Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes but have amenity values and characteristics that distinguish them from the wider rural area as Significant Amenity Features. (Section 7(c) of the Act).
- c. Respond to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) and the One Plan, including the Regional Policy Statement requirements to identify and protect ONFLs.

¹ As discussed above, other parts of s7 of the Act can be considered however s7(c) is the primary section for classification purposes.

6. NFL-APP2 SAF1 stream name reference

Mr Hudson discusses this in his right of reply. There has been a drafting issue when compiling the maps for NFL-APP2. I have provided the update SAF1 map in Appendix 3 of my report.

7. Non-Complying status for ONL

The issue of activity status remains a key matter of contention between the parties. Transpower has requested Discretionary activity status for new Network Utilities in the two identified Outstanding Natural Landscapes, while the Department of Conservation and Forest and Bird seek Non-Complying activity status for all new Network Utilities in ONFLs the District.

I have already explained my reasons for applying Non-Complying Activity status to new activities within the two Outstanding Landscapes in the District in both the s32 and s42A Reports. I remain of the opinion that my approach is sound.

I provide the following additional points for consideration by the Hearing Panel.

In drafting the Plan Change I considered a variety of information.

1. The information provided by Mr Hudson where he specifically identified two outstanding landscapes and 15 outstanding features. Mr Hudson's assessment emphasises the importance of the two Outstanding Natural Landscapes and their characteristics and values. Mr Hudson has outlined his approach to the identification of ONFLs. I note that no submitters have questioned the identification of outstanding landscapes compared with outstanding features – only activity classification.
2. The direction in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS). The avoid direction set out within Policy 15 of the NZCPS is clear. I consider that the Non-Complying Activity status for activities within the Coastal Outstanding Natural Landscape is appropriate and reflects the direction of the NZCPS. I do not consider that it is appropriate to have a rule for the Coastal ONL that is different to the Ruahine Ranges ONL.
3. The direction within the RPS section of the One Plan. Chapter 6 of the One Plan is very clear about the protection of ONL and provides for a cascading framework for management of effects within these areas. Care has been taken to ensure that the One Plan approach to ONFL has been given effect to. Chapter 3 of the One Plan is also relevant when considering the submissions of the network utilities. Discussion was held during the hearing on the direction about regionally significant infrastructure (RSI) and the importance of recognising the benefits RSI provide. I consider that the provisions of Chapter 3A and the NFL Chapter give effect to the RPS Chapter 3 through the specific policy I have recommended. There is no hierarchy between Chapter 3 and Chapter 6 of the One Plan. Both need to be balanced when considering proposals. I also do not consider that recognising the benefits of RSI or the National Grid requires a lesser activity status as suggested by Ms Whitney. As I have explained across the section 32 and 42A reports, changes have been made over time, in response to appeals on PC55 and submissions on this plan change, to ensure there is a clear policy pathway for regionally significant infrastructure.
4. The direction within the NPSET for the National Grid. I have had particular regard to this NPS and have included clear policies to address its requirements. I note that

Transpower support the policies with the Plan Change as recommended; and the only issue remains with the activity status for its activities within the ONL.

I have provided a clear pathway in the policies for considering a Non-Complying Activity for the two ONL. As I discuss further below, I do not consider such enabling policies would necessarily be appropriate if a discretionary status was to be adopted in response to submissions. Noting that the parties have agreed that reference to the need for a thorough consideration of route assessment be reflected in the policies, I remain of the opinion that the provisions as recommended are appropriate.

Both Transpower and Powerco have referred to the fact that they may not be in a position to avoid locating transmission lines within an Outstanding Landscape (noting specific reference to future windfarms). I have written specific policies that provide a clear pathway to be considered for the National Grid and other RSI.

I consider that the approach I have taken to the recommended activity classifications within ONL is consistent with best planning practice. Development within the two ONL could result in adverse effects but with careful management those effects do not warrant those activities being prohibited. A non-complying activity status recognises that the two ONL are of a scale and amenity that development could have a significant effect on the characteristics and values. I have recommended a specific policy framework that provides for the overall direction of the NPSET, and the recommended changes to policy 3.3 (now policy 3.2) provide for other RSI. As Ms Whitney noted in her evidence, the various national direction provisions do not have a hierarchy. As I noted earlier, neither does the RPS directions. The provisions I have drafted seek to recognise the different higher order requirements, while ensuring a consistent approach to managing the two ONL.

The Hearing Panel also asked for a view on the policies proposed and if the Non-Complying Rule was amended to be discretionary. As outlined above, I still recommend a Non-Complying Activity status for new Network Utilities within ONLs.

Under PC55 all new Network Utility activities in ONFLs were a Non-Complying Activity. As a result of PC65 this was changed so that new Network Utilities in Features area Discretionary Activity, and the two Landscapes are Non-Complying Activity. As discussed during the hearing by Mr Hudson, he purposively identified the two Landscapes as they hold different values than the ONFs. Given concerns raised by the parties on the Non-Complying Activity Status, during the preparation of the NFL Plan Change, specific policies were added to Chapter 3A to provide a clear policy pathway for Network Utilities for the two Landscapes identified in the District. In the event activity status changed to a Discretionary Activity, then I question whether the enabling policies that were introduced directly for assessing a Non-Complying Activity should remain.

8. Bundling/Weighing of policies

Transpower and Powerco have both raised concerns regarding bundling and the impact this will have on its linear projects (for example, where a small part of the lines network is in an ONL and the activity status to be adopted for the entire project must be the most restrictive status). In response the Hearing Panel directed the parties to consider whether these issues could be overcome via specific policy direction/support.

A similar (and related) issue was raised with respect to the weighting of objectives and policies when considering the gateway test (for example, despite the specific policy support in the Network Utility Chapter of the Plan, there could be difficulty under s104D if linear projects are seen as being contrary to more general objectives and policies).

In respect of the latter point, opening legal submissions for the Council (at [51]-[52]) addressed the question of weighting and conflict between plan objectives and policies. Those submissions continue to record the position of Council. However, discussions have occurred with Powerco and Transpower regarding some further wording to reinforce this point and specifically how non-complying resource consent applications would be assessed in relation to the policies. I note that, with the minor change in Policy 3.3(a) recommended below, parties fully support the current policies in Chapter 3A.

In relation to the Hearing Panel questions on whether or not to introduce a policy to provide guidance on how the provisions of Chapter 3A are to be used when assessing a Non-Complying Activity consent I provide the following discussion.

Following the hearing Powerco provided another email (attached as Appendix 5) with a suggested new guidance note to address the above point as follows:

Objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 apply to network utility activities undertaken in areas identified within Appendix NFL-APP1 as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. With the exception of policy 3.4, objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 do not apply to network utility activities located outside an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in Appendix NFL-APP1. [We note that you have recommended that Policy 3.1 is deleted, so the numbering of these policies may alter]

While this provides some additional guidance, it may not go as far as the Hearing Panel had contemplated in headlining the weight to be given to specific utility provisions when considering the gateway threshold under s104D. The wording proposed by Powerco does not address the relationship between objectives and policies in Chapter 3 and those in other parts of the District Plan in terms of an assessment under s104(D). However, it should be read in conjunction with the introductory remarks in Chapter 3A which make it clear that when considering Network Utilities within ONFLs only Chapter 3A provisions apply. I understand Transpower to be of the view that these introductory statements should suffice in directing plan users to the relevant provisions (refer to the email in Appendix 6). I tend to agree, however there is no harm posed by the additional wording proposed by Powerco which seeks to provide additional clarification.

The issue of bundling is less straightforward. It is generally accepted that utility projects will still see activities bundled to the most restrictive activity status. There are exceptions, which are well established through case law, including where one of the consents is classified as a controlled or restricted activity, the scope of the Council's discretionary judgement is relatively restricted or confined, rather than covering a broad range of factors, and the effects of exercising the two consents would not overlap or have consequential or flow on effects on matters to be considered under the other consent and are instead distinct.² It is unlikely that these exceptions would readily apply in the case of linear network utilities occurring (for example) within a ONL and a rural zone. While there is some authority for policies which reinforce these 'exceptions', I am not aware of policies which would seek to override the established presumption to bundle. Even if such a policy was appropriate, I note that there are limitations/difficulties in how this could be practically applied by Council in processing consent applications.

Having regard to the above, I have considered the Hearing Panel's suggestion to explore whether there could be further direction provided to applicants and Council officers as to the fact that the specific network utility provisions are to be given more weight than the remaining Plan objectives and policies for the purpose of s104D of the Act.

On that basis I recommend the following guidance note is added under the Objective 3 policy suite as follows:

² *South Park Corporation Limited v Auckland City Council* [2001] NZRMA 350.

Guidance Note: Objective 3 and Policies 3.1 to 3.5 apply to network utility activities undertaken in areas identified within Appendix NFL-APP1 as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. With the exception of Policy 3.3, Objective 3 and Policies 3.1 to 3.5 do not apply to network utility activities located outside an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in Appendix NFL-APP1. In the event of inconsistency or conflict between Policies 3.1-3.5 and other objectives and policies within the Plan, Policies 3.1 to 3.5 will take precedence.

9. NESPF – reg 6 threshold on controls.

The Hearing Panel has queried whether the Plan can contain provisions which are more stringent than the NESPF for forestry activities in SAF. There was agreement that regulation 6(2) of the NESPF enables more stringent rules (than the regulations) in a plan if the rule recognises and provides for the protection of ONFL from inappropriate use and development. There was however a concern that SAFs were not afforded the same protection under the NESPF, and yet NFL-R17 (now NFL-R23) restricted afforestation.

I have considered the NESPF further and note:

- (a) Regulation 6(2) also enables more restrictive rules within plans where the rule protects significant natural areas. SAF do not qualify as significant natural areas, which are defined in regulation 3 as an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna which are identified in the RPS or a regional or district plan as significant, however described; and is identified in the policy statement or plan including by a map, a schedule, or a description of the area or by using significance criteria.
- (b) SAF are not considered a unique or sensitive environment for the purposes of Regulation 6(3), which provides that a rule in a plan may be more stringent where it manages certain activities in identified areas.
- (c) I consider that the SAFs identified by Mr Hudson fall within the definition of visual amenity landscapes within the NESPF. These landscapes are defined in regulation 3 to include a landscape or landscape feature that is identified in a district plan as having visual amenity values, however described, and is identified in the RPS or plan by its location, including by a map, a schedule, or a description of the area.
- (d) Regulation 13 of the NESPF sets out permitted activity conditions in visual amenity landscapes. It provides that afforestation “must not occur within a visual amenity landscape if rules in the relevant plan restrict plantation forestry activities within that landscape”. Where this condition is not met afforestation falls to be considered as a controlled activity under Regulation 15. Regulation 15(4) provides that control is reserved over effects on the visual amenity values of the visual amenity landscape, including any future effects from plantation forestry activities.
- (e) Guidance from the Ministry of Primary Industries describes the Regulation 13 as providing a level of protection and regulatory oversight for these landscapes, while recognising that not all visual amenity landscapes will be adversely affected by afforestation and that some plans do not restrict plantation forestry activities within

these landscapes.³ Regulation 13 applies therefore where there are rules in place to restrict plantation forestry activities within the identified landscape (or SAF, as here).

- (f) It follows that the District Plan can contain rules that restrict plantation forestry activities within the landscape, however with the effect that they trigger provisions under the NESPF which require consent from the Council as a controlled activity.
- (g) As regulation 6 does not apply rules for SAF afforestation cannot be stringent than the controlled activity status afforded to activities within visual amenity landscapes in regulation 15.
- (h) An exception to this approach may apply under regulation 6(1) of the NESPF if a rule managing activities within a SAF gives effect to an objective developed to give effect to the NPS Freshwater Management, or any of the policies 11, 13, 15 and 22 of the NZCPS. As discussed above, the assessment and inclusion of SAFs did not rely on the NESPF. Therefore I do not consider this is relevant.

I note for the avoidance of doubt that vegetation clearance prior to afforestation is not regulated under the NESPF and this continues to be managed under the relevant plan rules (Regulation 5(3)(a)). The NESPF also does not apply to any activities that are not specified in regulation 5(1). Regulation 5(4) specifically identifies that where the regulations do not apply to a particular activity, “there may be rules in regional or district plans that apply to the activity”.

In this instance, the Rule in the District Plan for forestry within SAFs essentially triggers the provisions of the controlled activity rule in the NESPF. There is however a concern that the Non-Complying rule classification for forestry within SAF seems out of step with the direction in the NESPF. To provide plan users with clarity I recommend that a new controlled activity rule is included in the Plan where the matters of control are the provisions of the NESPF.

Controlled Activities

The following activities are Controlled Activities

NFL-R13 New Plantation Forestry within a Significant Amenity Feature

For this activity the Council has controlled its discretion to considering the following matters:

MC1 The effects on the visual amenity values of the Significant Amenity Feature, including any future effects from plantation forestry activities.

Consequential numbering changes are required and a change to NFL-R22 (now NFL-R23) to remove reference to Significant Amenity Features.

³ Ministry of Primary Industries, NESPF Guidance – Afforestation, April 2018.

Response to Submitter Evidence

1. Nga Tamariki a Tane Society Inc

Following Hearing Panel instructions, Mr Hudson and Ms Johnston discussed with the submitter the idea of a covenant for the area of land they seek to be excluded from the extent of the ONFL. In principle agreement was reached as to the imposition of a covenant subject to Mr Hudson being comfortable that adequate protection can be afforded to the values and characteristics of the outstanding landscape via the covenant.

Mr Hudson in his reply statement discusses whether, in his opinion, the area should be removed from the extent of the Ruahine Ranges Outstanding Natural Landscape. Subject to imposition of the following controls, Mr Hudson is of the view that construction of a hut can be accommodated within the landscape.

I understand that the following restrictions must apply:

- Building height is limited to one storey no more than 6m high.
- Total building footprint must not to exceed 150m². This would allow a hut and a separate toilet block as long as the overall total of buildings did not exceed 150m².
- Recessive colours and natural building materials are to be used. 'Natural building materials' are considered those that are a product of nature such as natural timber (untreated) or stone. Corrugated steel, plastic spouting and downpipes, aluminium joinery does not qualify as natural buildings materials. These materials would need to be painted/treated with a colour that was within the specified colour palate.
- Painted colours for vertical and roof elements to have a reflectivity value of 10% or less from the British Standard 5252 colour chart or equivalent.
- Vegetation clearance is to comply with the requirement of Manawatū Whanganui Regional Council or National Environmental Standards in relation to indigenous vegetation clearance
- All buildings are screened from the public carpark and public viewing points.
- Any lodge carparking is to be screened from the existing public carpark at the end of Limestone Road.
- Earthworks are limited to 250m² and disturbed areas are to be revegetated when the building is complete.

The area to be removed from the ONL would need to be surveyed (or depicted on a plan which attaches to a covenant applying to the whole land parcel owned by the Society) for the purpose of the covenant. Mr Hudson has stated that the change in the extent of the ONL should only be to the top of the terrace edge as shown in the figures in Mr Hudson's statement. This is a slightly different boundary to what QEII has suggested with its survey work proposed for a date sometime in the first part of 2021.

It should also be noted that even if the area was removed from the ONL the Rural zone provisions would apply to the construction of a hut. Under the operative District Plan a hut would be considered a dwelling. I have discussed the Rural zoning implications with the Society's representative, Mr Livesey. Specifically, we discussed that in the Rural Zone a dwelling is a permitted activity subject to a number of performance standards. Key performance standards for this site are setbacks from boundaries. In my view the location of the hut means that it is likely that a Restricted Discretionary activity consent would be required. Therefore, notwithstanding imposition of a covenant, a consent under the operative District Plan would still be required, albeit with a different consent classification.

In the event the ONL extent remains any future consent would be assessed against the Objectives and Policies of the NFL chapter where the focus is on the effects generated by the hut on the specific characteristics and values identified for the ONL in NFL-APP1.

Discussions have continued since the hearing with the Society. At the time of preparing this statement the Society has not fully committed to the covenant. I understand that they are hoping to have a decision before Christmas. In the event the Society agrees to enter into a covenant then the intention is to provide the Hearing Panel with an Agreement to Covenant as soon as possible in order to provide all parties certainty. As Council officers would require the covenant to be finalised before the area was removed from the ONL, following agreement the parties would need to work quickly to have the covenant in place before the Hearing Panel's decision.

If an agreement cannot be reached, it is my opinion, based on Mr Hudson's evidence to date, that the area should not be removed from the ONL.

2. Powerco

In response to the evidence tabled by Powerco, I provide the following comments.

Policy 1.5 – I consider that suggested Policy 1.5 is too vague and it does not provide any additional direction over what the Act already provides. The intent of existing Policy 1.5 was to acknowledge amenity and landscape values of areas that are not ONFLs (which are provided for under Objective 3 and policies). Removing reference to 'constructed and located in a manner sensitive to the area' is the key factor, not that effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

The intent is for P1.4 to recognise that some lines may need to be located within SAFs, but how they are constructed and located within a SAF is to occur in a manner recognising the values identified by Mr Hudson.

Objective 3 – the changes are not considered necessary. The provisions cover the use and development of new infrastructure.

Policies 3.2 and 3.3 – Policies 3.2 and 3.3 (now policy 3.1 and 3.2) are connected. The wording of the policies is consistent with the wording used in the One Plan. The intent is to avoid effects (including significant cumulative adverse effects), and where this is not possible to remedy or mitigate effects. The reason for adding what reasonably practicable means was to provide clarity for plan users for what would be considered when applying these policies. During the hearing Powerco and I discussed amendment of Policy 3.3.a (now 3.2.a) to ensure that it made clear that a thorough options analysis would support the "reasonably practicable" threshold. The wording of that amended policy is as follows:

Except as required by Policy 3.12, avoid adverse effects from new network utilities as far as reasonably practicable and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the characteristics and values identified in Appendix NFL-APP1, (Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes), Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) or 1F(Sites with Heritage Value).

For the purpose of Policy 3.23, reasonably practicable means where:

- a. a thorough options analysis has demonstrated there is no reasonably practicable alternative location, recognising the functional and operational need of the network

utility; and

- b. the infrastructure is of national or regional importance; and
- c. the development does not have a significant adverse effect on the sites characteristics and values identified in Appendix NFL APP1 (Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes), Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) or 1F (Sites with Heritage Value).

3. Transpower

Chapter 3A to be standalone – Concern was raised by Transpower over zone rules including provisions that would apply rather than Chapter 3. This was not the intent of Chapter 3A. Chapter 3A is intended to be standalone chapter at the conclusion of the sectional plan review, with clear cross referencing included in Chapter 3A back to a zone chapter if required (for example setbacks). That means Chapter 3A is to be the only chapter that relates to network utilities within an ONFL. Transpower raised concerns that other future plan changes could change the approach through the underlying zoning. I do not consider that this will occur given the specific intention that Chapter 3A is to be a stand-alone chapter as outlined in the Introduction to 3A.1. To avoid any doubt I have recommended new wording for the introduction to make this clear as follows:

For the avoidance of doubt, Network Utility activities within ONFLs will only be assessed under the provisions of Chapter 3A and not the underlying zoning in which they are located.

I have emailed Ms Whitney and she supports the recommended addition to the introductory comments.

Non-Complying Activity Status – See my earlier discussion on this issue.

4. Federated Farmers

See my earlier discussion on the issues raised by Federated Farmers.

5. Mark and Anna Clements

I met with the submitters following their presentation to the Hearing Panel. We discussed their concerns regarding people accessing their land without permission. I showed them the recommended wording of the guidance note under the permitted activity rule and I understood that the guidance note addressed their concerns.

I have discussed the matter of grazing above. Permitting existing farming activities would address the submitters concerns. I note that the ONFL boundary follows the landform and not the property boundary.

6. Angela and Alexander McIntyre

See my earlier discussion on track width above. The intention of the recommended farming rule is to enable the existing farming operations as requested by the submitter.

Farm plans were discussed by the submitter. I understand that the Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) programme is a non-regulatory measure which has a strong “non-regulatory link” to the One Plan. A key part of the programme is based around the development of Whole Farm Plans (WFP) with individual farmers. These plans are voluntary. Regardless of whether land owners have a WFP, I understand that they still need to apply for resource consent for activities where rules in the One Plan are triggered. Equally, compliance with the voluntary plans does not override the need for Council to recognise and provide for the protection of ONFL from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, which is a matter of national importance under the Act, or have particular regard to the maintenance and enhancement of amenity.

The voluntary nature of the SLUI programme means the plans may only cover a limited amount of the District’s ONFL, with (presumably) a number of landowners not taking up voluntary protective measures. I also note that management of ONFL and SAF will likely involve a palette of options (regulatory and non-regulatory). While SLUI may manage some activities that impact ONFL, they are not prepared to account for these landscapes or features or District Council direction, and are directed towards non-regulatory measures.

7. Black Burn Farms

See the earlier discussion on grazing and tracking which should address the submitters concerns.

8. Mahoe Farms

See the earlier discussion in relation to Lake Kaikokopu.

9. Barbara Thomasen

I note that reference is already made to Ngati Hauti in the characteristics and values table in NFL-APP1 for the Rangitīkei River ONF. Council has engaged with iwi throughout the process, and will take on board the comments raised by Ms Thomasen as further progress is made on the Sectional District Plan Review.

10. Phillipa Williams

See the earlier discussion on grazing, which should address the submitters concerns on the continuation of farming activities.

In terms of micro-hydro, a new rule was recommended as part of my s42A report for domestic scale micro-hydro in the NFL chapter. This was a Restricted Discretionary Activity with discretion limited to the effects on the characteristics and values.

In terms of the extent of the Rangitīkei River ONF along the Tuha Stream, Mr Hudson discusses this in his right of reply. On the basis of Mr Hudson’s conclusions, no change to the extent of the ONF is recommended.

In terms of irrigation on the river flats, I note that Mr Hudson has commented on this in his statement. I understand that irrigators are a common farming practice. The Rangitīkei River ONF is already modified in the lower terraces and could be subject to irrigation in the future. For other ONFLs the use of irrigators would require clearance of vegetation and this would trigger other rules as proposed in the NFL Chapter.

The submitter also referred to a need for Rangitīkei and Manawatū District Council and Horizons Regional Council to all have the same rules. I have already discussed in this

my s42A report. The NFL provisions are appropriate and reflect the work that has been undertaken for this District. It is not necessary nor appropriate for all three Councils to have the same rules for ONFLs when the extent of the areas is location specific.

11. James Moar

See the earlier discussion on grazing which should address the submitters concerns on the continuation of farming activities.

In terms of the request to alter the extent of the ONFL, Mr Hudson covers this in his right of reply. On the basis of Mr Hudson's conclusions, no change to the extent of the ONL is recommended.

12. Department of Conservation

This submitter tabled evidence at the hearing. The key issue is the classification of activities. They seek activities to be Non-Complying for both ONF and ONL. I refer to the earlier discussion above regarding Non-Complying activity status within the ONL.

In terms of the new rule for farm buildings, the recommended rule applies only to Rangitikei River ONF. This is a modified ONF and allowing additional farm buildings would unlikely detract from the significance of the cliffs. To provide further certainty I have used the existing rural zone provisions when drafting this rule.

A new rule for 1.5m wide tracks was recommended. This width would allow the smallest size of bobcat to construct a track. Refer above for the discussion on tracks and changes I recommend.

13. Horizons Regional Council

This submitter tabled evidence at the hearing.

NFL-R13 For additional clarity the rule could be changed to specifically reference ancillary earthworks. The original intent was for these earthworks to be covered as part of this rule. Recommend that NFL-R13 (now NFL-R14) be amended as follows:

~~NFL-R14~~ Development, including ancillary earthworks, consistent with the Reserve Act status or relevant Management Plan for the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape.

Gravel extraction – I discussed the drafting with Ms Tucker. The wording could be improved by reference adjacent to the river, rather than the river bed. This would help to avoid confusion for plan users in understanding the rules under the different jurisdiction. It was not my intent to restrict gravel extraction within the bed as this is a regional council matter. Recommend changes to NFL-R14 (now NFL-R15) as follows:

~~NFL-R15~~ The extraction of gravel from within the Rangitikei River and the river beaches adjacent to the Rangitikei River and the subsequent stockpiling on the lower terraces of Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature.

The Council has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters:

MD4 Effects, including cumulative effects, on the characteristics and values of the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature.

14. Forest and Bird

This submitter tabled evidence at the hearing.

I refer to the earlier discussion above on the tracking rule where changes are recommended in response to other submissions.

I note that the District Plan cannot require people to get consent from Horizons. Instead the District Plan can only highlight where there is likely to be a need for a consent.

As discussed in both the s32 and s42A reports, the two ONL are considered to be slightly different from the ONF that have been identified. I refer to discussions above regarding the activity classifications of ONFLs. I do not agree that all activities within ONF should be a Non-Complying Activity.

15. NZDF

This submitter tabled evidence at the hearing. They requested a new rule permitting temporary military training activities where there is no vegetation clearance and earthworks meet the provisions in Chapter 3D.

I note that the rules in the Earthworks Chapter (Chapter 3D) provide for any earthworks as a Discretionary Activity in ONFs and a Non-Complying Activity in ONLs. These rules are not based on a volume limit. That means that any activity that involves earthworks would require a resource consent. Based on the list of activities identified in the submission by NZDF there would be a limited number of activities that could occur with the ONFLs as a result.

Mr Hudson has considered this request in his right of reply and has confirmed that as long as there is no vegetation disturbance or clearance and no earthworks then temporary military training activities could occur. On that basis I recommend that a new permitted activity rule be included as follows:

NFL-R12 Temporary Military Training Activities where no indigenous vegetation disturbance or clearance, or earthworks is undertaken.

A consequential change to Rule NFL-R12 (now NFL-R11) is required to avoid any future confusion as this is designed as a standalone rule.

16. Ngāti Tūwharetoa

This submitter did not table evidence and did not appear at the hearing. I have however further discussed the submission with Councils Principal Advisor Maori. I recommend to the Hearing Panel that changes are made to the values descriptions for the Rangitikei River ONF. These changes acknowledge Council's understanding of Ngāti Tūwharetoa's historical association with the Rangitikei River. In the absence of any further discussions or specific wording sought by the submitter, I recommend that these additional changes be included in the NFL Chapter NFL-APP1.

Amend the first paragraph under Tangata Whenua as follows:

The Rangitikei River is identified as a statutory acknowledgment area in the following settlements:

- Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010
- Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016

The Rangitikei River is identified as an area of interest in the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018. Under the Settlement Act, the Rangitikei River is an area of interest for Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Apa, and Rangitāne o Manawatu (for the latter two iwi it is also a statutory acknowledgment area). Ngāti Tūwharetoa is also recognised under the Settlement Act in relation to the river.

Add the following paragraphs to the end of the Tangata Whenua section as follows:

Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāti Waewae have identified a number of key cultural interests relating to the Rangitikei River catchment. They have referenced the statutory acknowledgement as set out in the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018. Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāti Waewae have further information that will be disclosed and considered at the discretion of iwi themselves. Local representatives are keen to engage and explore any changes and/or impacts to the river directly.

Minor Amendments

In completing the final review Council's Principal Advisor Maori has noted that there are some references to Settlement Act in the NFL-APP1 without referencing which specific Settlement Act is relevant. This applies to the following ONFLs:

- ONL 1 Ruahine Range
- ONL 2 Manawatū Coastline
- ONF 3 Rangitikei River
- ONF 4 Mangamako Gorge
- ONF 8 Makiekie and Limestone Creeks
- ONF 9 Upper Pohangina River
- ONF 10 Totara Reserve
- ONF 14 Pukepuke Lagoon
- ONF 15 Lake Kaikōkopu

I consider making the correct references to be a minor change. The changes do not fundamentally change the intent behind the wording in the appendices, they are intended to provide plan users with the correct references. The changes have not been shown in Appendix 2 as final checking has not been completed at the time of preparing this statement. We will provide the panel with the changes shown into NFL-APP1 early in the New Year.

Appendix 1 – NFL Chapter (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Appendix 4 – Amended Chapter 3A Network Utilities and Chapter 3D Earthworks (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Appendix 5 – Powerco email dated 24 November 2020

Appendix 6 – Transpower email dated 9 December 2020

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NFL - NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES

Introduction

The Manawatū District is home to a range of natural features and landscapes worthy of recognition and protection. As landscapes they contribute to the identity of the Manawatū, and particularly for those people who reside in and visit the Manawatū.

The District’s landscapes extend from the expansive and densely vegetated Ruahine Ranges through to the deep, meandering river valleys and terraces of the various rivers within the District through to the undeveloped coastal foredunes of the Manawatū coastline.

The purpose of this chapter is to:

- a. Recognise and protect outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFLs) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. (Section 6(b) of the Act).
- b. Recognise those areas of the District that do not meet the criteria for Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes but have amenity values and characteristics that distinguish them from the wider rural area as Significant Amenity Features. (Section 7(c) of the Act).
- c. Respond to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) and the One Plan, including the Regional Policy Statement requirements to identify and protect ONFLs.

Council has identified two (2) Outstanding Natural Landscapes, thirteen (13) Outstanding Natural Features, and three (3) Significant Amenity Features. Each ONFL has its own characteristics and values which justify their classification as outstanding and make their use, development and protection important when considering future management of these areas. Each area is mapped as an overlay.

This chapter must also be read alongside Chapter 3A Network Utilities and Chapter 3D Earthworks. For activities involving Network Utilities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features the more specific provisions in Chapter 3A Network Utilities apply and prevail over this chapter. Earthworks associated with network utilities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features are provided for in Chapter 3D Earthworks. These provisions prevail over the provisions contained within this chapter.^{1 2 3 4}.

Objectives

NFL-O1

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features are identified within the Manawatū District^{5 6 7 8 9}.

¹ S10/17 and S10/18 (Powerco)

² S12/3 (Transpower)

³ Supported by S26/1 (KiwiRail)

⁴ Supported by S28/4 and S28/2 (Waka Kotahi NZTA)

⁵ Supported by S8/1 (Department of Conservation)

⁶ Supported by S12/4 (Transpower)

⁷ Supported by S13/2 (Horizons Regional Council)

⁸ Supported by S26/2 (KiwiRail)

⁹ Supported by S28/1 (Waka Kotahi NZTA)

Relevant policies 1, 2

NFL-O2

The characteristics and values of the Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1 are protected from inappropriate use and development^{10 11 12 13}.

Relevant policies 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

NFL-O3

The characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features are protected from the fragmentation of ownership arising from subdivision^{14 15}.

Relevant policies 13, 14

NFL-O4

Enhance The characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, and maintain or enhance Significant Amenity Features ~~are maintained or enhanced~~.^{16 17 18 19}

Relevant policies 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Policies

NFL-P1

To identify the characteristics and values, and spatially define Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes consistent with the following criteria^{20 21}:

- a. Natural science factors
- b. Aesthetic values
- c. Expressiveness (Legibility)
- d. Transient values
- e. Shared and recognised values
- f. Cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua
- g. Historic heritage values.

NFL-P2

To identify and spatially define Significant Amenity Features^{22 23}.

NFL-P3

¹⁰ Supported by S8/2 (Department of Conservation)

¹¹ Supported by S12/5 (Transpower)

¹² Supported by S13/3 (Horizons Regional Council)

¹³ Supported by 28/2 (Waka Kotahi NZTA)

¹⁴ Supported by S12/6 (Transpower)

¹⁵ Supported by S13/4 (Horizons Regional Council)

¹⁶ Supported by S8/3 and S8/4 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁷ Supported by S12/7 (Transpower)

¹⁸ Supported by S28/3 (Waka Kotahi NZTA)

¹⁹ S9/10 (Forest and Bird)

²⁰ Supported by S12/8 (Transpower)

²¹ Supported by S13/6 (Horizons Regional Council)

²² Supported by S8/6 (Department of Conservation)

²³ Supported by S12/9 (Transpower)

RoR Appendix 1 – NFL Chapter (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

To avoid inappropriate use and development within Outstanding Landscapes Features identified in NFL-APP1 which adversely affects the identified values and characteristics of the areas, including ^{24 25 26 27}:

- a. The extensive unbuilt coastal strip along the Manawatū Coastline Outstanding Natural Landscape.
- b. The unmodified and continuous indigenous vegetation values and the ridges and hilltops of the Ruahine Ranges Outstanding Natural Landscape.

NFL-P4

To restrict the use and development within Outstanding Natural Features identified in NFL-APP1 except where it is demonstrated that the identified characteristics and values of the area are protected and maintained²⁸.

NFL-P5

To enable the continuation of existing farming grazing activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features at the same scale and intensity occurring as at 7 February 2020 where the activity does not adversely affect the characteristics and values identified in NFL-APP1 and NFL-APP2. To recognise the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature includes existing farming activities and provide for the continuation of these existing activities where they do not adversely affect the characteristics and values identified in NFL-APP1^{29 30}.

NFL-P6

To avoid significant adverse cumulative effects from use and development on the characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1^{31 32}.

NFL-P7

Except as required by NFL-P6, avoid adverse effects on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes as far as reasonably practicable and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes³³ identified in NFL-APP1^{34 35}.

NFL-P8

²⁴ S9/2 (Forest and Bird)

²⁵ S8/7 (Department of Conservation)

²⁶ S9/13 (Forest and Bird)

²⁷ Supported by S12/10 (Transpower)

²⁸ Supported by S12/11 (Transpower)

²⁹ Supported by S12/12 (Transpower)

³⁰ S9/15 (Forest and Bird), S27/3 (Federated Farmers), S9/28 (Forest and Bird), S1/1 (Worsfold), S30/1 (McKinnon), S29/1 and S29/2 (Black Fern Farms), S32/1 (Crutchley and Hillas), S25/1 (Holloway), S3/1 (Fallaver), S4/1 (Baker), S11/1 (Robb), and S19/1 (Williams)

³¹ Supported by S8/10 (Department of Conservation)

³² Supported by S12/13 (Transpower)

³³ S9/18 (Forest and Bird)

³⁴ Supported by S12/14 (Transpower)

³⁵ Supported by S13/8 (Horizons Regional Council)

To enable passive recreation, conservation and customary activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1 where this does not adversely affect the characteristics and values of those areas^{36 37 38}.

NFL-P9

To avoid the development of new buildings or structures within Outstanding Natural Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1^{39 40 41}.

NFL-P10

To restrict the development of new buildings or structures within an Outstanding Natural Feature where these are visible from a public space and create a visual intrusion or ~~have~~ ~~has~~⁴² an adverse effect on characteristics and values of the feature identified in NFL-APP1^{43 44}.

NFL-P11

To restrict the removal of indigenous vegetation from Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1^{45 46}.

NFL-P12

To restrict the introduction of exotic vegetation species, including forestry, within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1 and Significant Amenity Features identified in NFL-APP2.^{47 48}

NFL-P13

To avoid subdivision within Outstanding Natural Landscapes except where the fragmentation of land does not significantly affect the characteristics and values of the Landscape identified in NFL-APP1⁴⁹.

NFL-P14

To ~~manage~~ ~~restrict~~ subdivision within Outstanding Natural Features and Significant Amenity Features where the fragmentation of land would adversely affect ~~to ensure~~ the characteristics and values of the Feature identified in NFL-APP1 are not adversely affected by fragmentation of ownership arising from subdivision^{50 51}.

NFL-P15

³⁶ Supported by S8/12 (Department of Conservation)

³⁷ Supported by S9/19 (Forest and Bird)

³⁸ Supported by S12/15 (Transpower)

³⁹ Supported by S8/13 (Department of Conservation)

⁴⁰ Supported by S9/20 (Forest and Bird)

⁴¹ Supported by S12/16 (Transpower)

⁴² Minor change to correct tense

⁴³ Supported by S9/21 (Forest and Bird)

⁴⁴ Supported by S12/17 (Transpower)

⁴⁵ Supported by S9/22 (Forest and Bird)

⁴⁶ Supported by S12/18 (Transpower)

⁴⁷ S9/23 and S9/30 (Forest and Bird)

⁴⁸ Supported by S12/19 (Transpower)

⁴⁹ Supported by S12/20 (Transpower)

⁵⁰ S9/25 (Forest and Bird)

⁵¹ Supported by S12/21 (Transpower)

RoR Appendix 1 – NFL Chapter (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

To protect existing indigenous vegetation^{52 53 54}.

NFL-P16

To encourage restoration and planting with locally sourced indigenous species appropriate to the ecological area within of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features^{55 56 57 58}.

NFL-P17

~~To enable the continuation of existing stock grazing within Significant Amenity Features where this does not compromise the characteristics and values identified in NFL APP2~~^{59 60 61}.

NFL-P18

To ~~control~~restrict use and development within Significant Amenity Features to those activities which do not adversely affect the characteristics and values identified in NFL-APP2.^{62 63 64}

NFL-P19

~~To restrict the introduction of exotic vegetation species, including forestry, within Significant Amenity Features identified in NFL APP2.~~⁶⁵

Rules

Unless otherwise stated, rules in this chapter apply to all activities within the areas identified as being Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, and Significant Amenity Features as spatially defined in Appendix NFL-APP1 and NFL-APP2. For activities involving Network Utilities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, the more specific provisions in Chapter 3A Network Utilities apply. Earthworks within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features are provided for in Chapter 3D Earthworks.⁶⁶

Permitted Activities

The following activities are Permitted Activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features:

⁵² Supported by S8/20 (Department of Conservation)

⁵³ Supported by S9/26 (Forest and Bird)

⁵⁴ Supported by S12/22 (Transpower)

⁵⁵ S13/12 (Horizons Regional Council)

⁵⁶ Supported by S8/21 (Department of Conservation)

⁵⁷ Supported by S9/27 (Forest and Bird)

⁵⁸ Supported by S12/23 (Transpower)

⁵⁹ Supported by S8/22 (Department of Conservation)

⁶⁰ Supported by S12/24 (Transpower)

⁶¹ S9/15 (Forest and Bird), S27/3 (Federated Farmers), S9/28 (Forest and Bird), S1/1 (Worsfold), S30/1 (McKinnon), S29/1 and S29/2 (Black Fern Farms), S32/1 (Crutchley and Hillas), S25/1 (Holloway), S3/1 (Fallaver), S4/1 (Baker), S11/1 (Robb), and S19/1 (Williams)

⁶² S9/29 (Forest and Bird)

⁶³ Supported by S8/23 (Department of Conservation)

⁶⁴ Supported by S12/25 (Transpower)

⁶⁵ S9/30 (Forest and Bird)

⁶⁶ S12/27 (Transpower)

NFL-R1 The use and maintenance of existing tracks and walkways for passive recreation, conservation, and customary activities within public areas^{67 68}.

Guidance Note: The provisions in this Plan do not allow public access across privately owned land. Permission of the landowner is required when wanting to access areas through private land.^{69 70 71 72}

NFL-R2 Planting and restoration of indigenous vegetation within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Significant Amenity Features using indigenous species appropriate to the ecological area^{73 74 75}.

NFL-R3 Removal and control of weeds and pests, including wildling pines^{76 77}.

NFL-R4 Fencing off of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes areas^{78 79}.

NFL-R5 Indigenous vegetation clearance only for the purpose of^{80 81 82}:

- 1) Clearance of up to 1m from a fence designed for the exclusions of stock and or pests
- 2) The gathering of plants in accordance with Māori customs and traditions
- 3) Removal of vegetation that endangers human life, existing structures or network utilities
- 4) Maintaining existing roads, tracks or fences and the clearance is within 1m either side of that road, track or fence.

Guidance Note: Trimming of vegetation near electricity transmission lines shall comply with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

NFL-R6 Maintenance of existing lawfully established structures as at 7 February 2020^{83 84}.

NFL-R7 Construction and use of buildings and structures within the Totara Reserve Regional Park no greater than 50m² in area⁸⁵.

NFL-R8 Continuation of existing farming stock grazing of pasture within Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features and Significant Amenity Features at the same scale and intensity as occurring at 7 February 2020 and where no vegetation clearance is

⁶⁷ Supported by S8/25 (Department of Conservation)

⁶⁸ Supported by S9/31 (Forest and Bird)

⁶⁹ S16/15, S16/22 and S16/35 (McIntyre)

⁷⁰ S20/2 (Berry)

⁷¹ S23/2 (Clements)

⁷² S24/1 (O'Reilly)

⁷³ S13/13 (Horizons Regional Council)

⁷⁴ Supported by S8/26 (Department of Conservation)

⁷⁵ Supported by S9/32 (Forest and Bird)

⁷⁶ Supported by S8/27 (Department of Conservation)

⁷⁷ Supported by S9/33 (Forest and Bird)

⁷⁸ S9/34 (Forest and Bird)

⁷⁹ Supported by S8/28 (Department of Conservation)

⁸⁰ Supported by S8/29 (Department of Conservation)

⁸¹ Supported by S9/35 (Forest and Bird)

⁸² Supported by S26/5 (KiwiRail)

⁸³ Supported by S8/30 (Department of Conservation)

⁸⁴ Supported by S26/6 (KiwiRail)

⁸⁵ Supported by S8/31 (Department of Conservation)

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~~required.~~ Continuation of existing stock grazing within the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature and within Significant Amenity Features as at 7 February 2020. ^{86 87}

~~**NFL-R9** Continuation of horticulture and cropping on the lower terraces of the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature and within Significant Amenity Features where no vegetation clearance is required.~~ ^{88 89}

~~**NFL-R910** Construction and use of new farm buildings and structures within the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature that are no higher than 4m, no greater than 60m², and setback from any property boundary by 1.5m.~~ ^{90 91 92 93 94 95}

~~**NFL-R1011** Construction, use and maintenance of tracks for the purpose of farm tracks and passive recreation up to 1.85m wide within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape or a Significant Amenity Feature.~~ ^{96 97}

NFL-R9 ~~**NFL-R1112**~~ Earthworks associated with a permitted activity listed in NFL-R1 – NFL-R10 above and consistent with Rule 3D.4.2.

~~**NFL-R12** Temporary Military Training Activities where no indigenous vegetation disturbance or clearance, or earthworks is undertaken.~~

Guidance Notes:

1. Except as provided for in NFL-R~~119~~, earthworks within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes are specifically provided for in Chapter 3D Earthworks.
2. Earthworks, gravel extraction, vegetation clearance and activities affecting indigenous biodiversity habitat are also regulated by the Manawatū Whanganui Regional Council and a resource consent may be required under the rules of the One Plan. ⁹⁸

Controlled Activities

The following activities are Controlled Activities

NFL-R13 New Plantation Forestry within a Significant Amenity Feature

For this activity the Council has controlled its discretion to considering the following matters:

MC1 The effects on the visual amenity values of the Significant Amenity Feature, including any future effects from plantation forestry activities.

⁸⁶ Supported by S8/32 (Department of Conservation)

⁸⁷ S9/15 and S9/28 (Forest and Bird), S1/1 (Worsfold), S30/1 (McKinnon), S29/1 and S29/2 (Black Fern Farms), S32/1 (Crutchley and Hillas), S25/1 (Holloway), S3/1 (Fallaver), S4/1 (Baker), S11/1 (Robb), and S19/1 (Williams)

⁸⁸ S18/1 (Rendle)

⁸⁹ S30/1 (McKinnon)

⁹⁰ S1/1 (Worsfold)

⁹¹ S27/12 (Federated Farmers)

⁹² S3/1 (Fallauer)

⁹³ S4/1 (Baker)

⁹⁴ S11/1 (Robb)

⁹⁵ S19/1 (Williams)

⁹⁶ S13/16 and S13/17 (Horizons Regional Council)

⁹⁷ S27/12 (Federated Farmers)

⁹⁸ S13/15 (Horizons Regional Council)

Restricted Discretionary Activities

The following activities are Restricted Discretionary Activities:

NFL-R10 ~~NFL-R1413~~ Development, including ancillary earthworks, consistent with the Reserve Act status or relevant Management Plan for the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape.

For these activities, the Council has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters⁹⁹:

- MD1 Effects, including cumulative effects, on the characteristics and values of the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in NFL-APP1.
- MD2 Bulk and location of any buildings
- MD3 Sighting and visibility of buildings from public viewing locations.

NFL-R1514 ~~NFL-R1514~~ The extraction of gravel from within the Rangitikei River and the river beaches adjacent to the Rangitikei River and the subsequent stockpiling on the lower terraces of Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature.

The Council has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters:

- MD4 Effects, including cumulative effects, on the characteristics and values of the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature.
- MD5 The impacts of any gravel extraction on cultural values associated with the Rangitikei River, including Mauri of the River.^{100 101}

NFL-R1615 ~~NFL-R1615~~ Domestic scale micro hydro activities within an Outstanding Natural Landscape or Feature is a Restricted Discretionary Activity.

The Council has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters:

- MD6 Effects, including cumulative effects, on the characteristics and values of the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in NFL-APP1.^{102 103 104}

Discretionary Activities

The following activities are Discretionary Activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Significant Amenity Features:

⁹⁹ Supported by S8/34 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁰⁰ S7/1 and S7/2 (Byfords Construction 2014 Ltd.)

¹⁰¹ S21/3 and S21/1 (Aggregate and Quarry Association)

¹⁰² S16/13 and S16/42 (McIntyre)

¹⁰³ S6/1 (Hainsworth)

¹⁰⁴ S19/1 (Williams)

RoR Appendix 1 – NFL Chapter (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

- NFL-R11** ~~NFL- R1746~~ Subdivision within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Significant Amenity Feature as identified in NFL-APP1 or NFL-APP2¹⁰⁵.
- NFL-R12** ~~NFL- R1817~~ Construction, alteration or addition of buildings, or new farm tracks and passive recreation tracks greater than 1.85m wide^{106 107} within an Outstanding Natural Feature and Significant Amenity Feature as identified in NFL-APP1 or NFL-APP2^{108 109}.
- NFL-R13** ~~NFL- R1948~~ New farming within Stock grazing, horticulture and cropping in Outstanding Natural Features and Significant Amenity Features, except as provided for by NFL R8. ~~for the existing stock grazing within the Rangitikei River Outstanding Natural Feature and Significant Amenity Features~~^{110 111}

Non-Complying Activities

The following activities are Non-Complying Activities:

- NFL-R14** ~~NFL- R2049~~ Construction, alteration or addition of buildings within an Outstanding Natural Landscape as identified in NFL-APP1^{112 113}.
- NFL-R15** ~~NFL- R2129~~ Subdivision within an Outstanding Natural Landscape as identified in NFL-APP1^{114 115}.
- NFL-R16** ~~NFL- R2234~~ New farming ~~Stock grazing, horticulture and cropping in~~ within an Outstanding Natural Landscape as identified in NFL-APP1, except as provided for by NFL R8.^{116 117 118}
- NFL-R17** ~~NFL- R2322~~ New Plantation Forestry within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape ~~and Significant Amenity Feature~~^{119 120}.
- NFL-R18** ~~NFL- R2423~~ Any activity not otherwise provided for as a Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary Activity^{121 122}.

¹⁰⁵ Supported by S8/35 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁰⁶ S13/16 and S13/17 (Horizons Regional Council)

¹⁰⁷ S27/12 (Federated Farmers)

¹⁰⁸ Supported by S8/36 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁰⁹ Supported by S9/42 (Forest and Bird)

¹¹⁰ Supported by S8/37 (Department of Conservation)

¹¹¹ S9/15 (Forest and Bird), S9/28 (Forest and Bird), S1/1 (Worsfold), S30/1 (McKinnon), S29/1 and S29/2 (Black Fern Farms), S32/1 (Crutchley and Hillas), S25/1 (Holloway), S3/1 (Fallaver), S4/1 (Baker), S11/1 (Robb), and S19/1 (Williams)

¹¹² Supported by S8/38 (Department of Conservation)

¹¹³ Supported by S9/44 (Forest and Bird)

¹¹⁴ Supported by S8/39 (Department of Conservation)

¹¹⁵ Supported by S9/45 (Forest and Bird)

¹¹⁶ Supported by S8/40 (Department of Conservation)

¹¹⁷ Supported by S9/46 (Forest and Bird)

¹¹⁸ S9/15 (Forest and Bird), S9/28 (Forest and Bird), S1/1 (Worsfold), S30/1 (McKinnon), S29/1 and S29/2 (Black Fern Farms), S32/1 (Crutchley and Hillas), S25/1 (Holloway), S3/1 (Fallaver), S4/1 (Baker), S11/1 (Robb), and S19/1 (Williams)

¹¹⁹ Supported by S8/41 (Department of Conservation)

¹²⁰ Supported by S9/47 (Forest and Bird)

¹²¹ Supported by S8/42 (Department of Conservation)

¹²² Supported by S9/48 (Forest and Bird)

Guidance Note¹²³

1. Except as provided for by Rule NFL-R9, earthworks within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes are provided for in Chapter 3D Earthworks.
2. The National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (2017) also applies to activities within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and a resource consent may also be required under those provisions.

¹²³ Supported by S9/49 (Forest and Bird)

NFL - APP1 – OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES

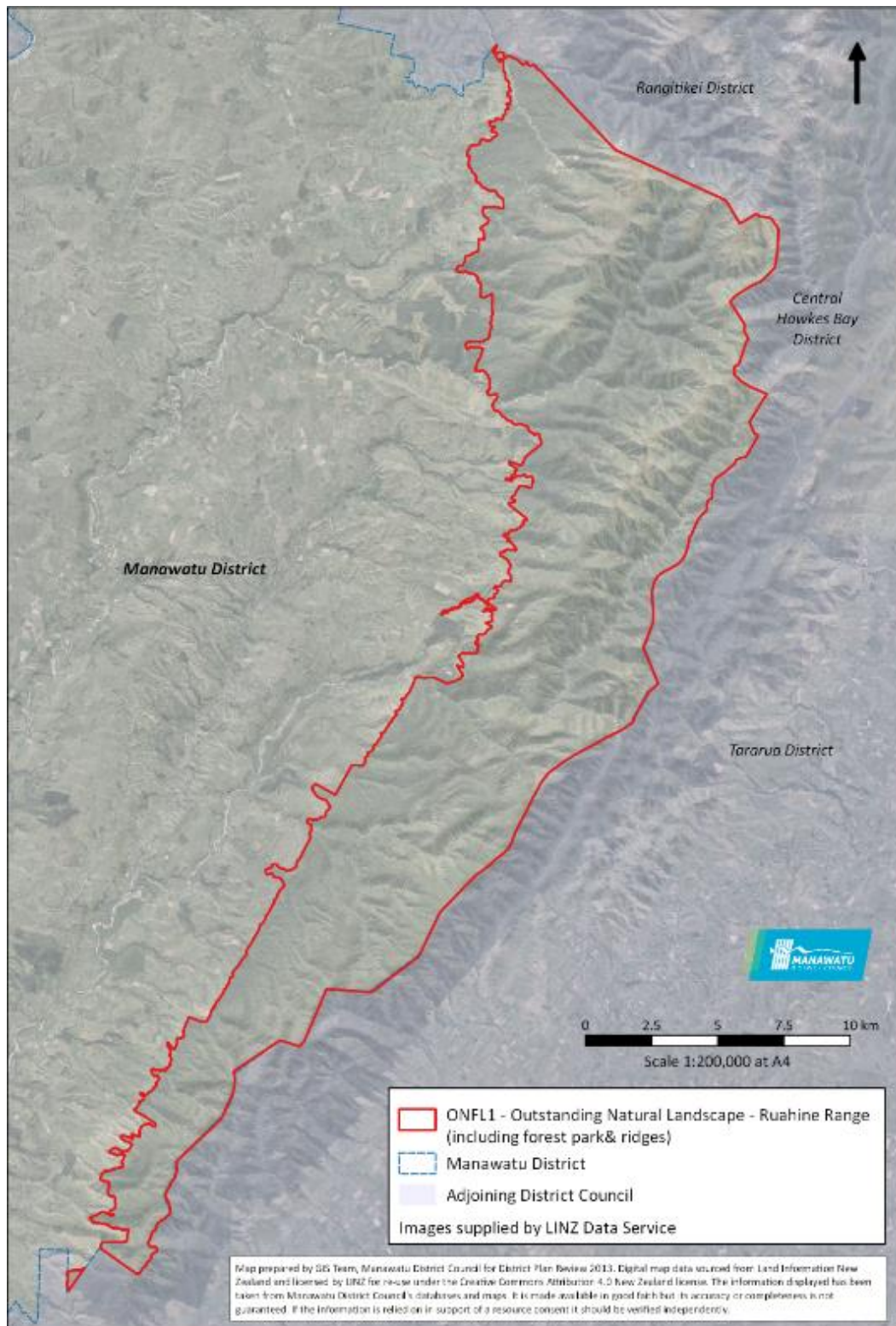
NFL – APP1 describes the characteristics and values ~~individual natural, perceptual and associational values~~ of all listed Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes that have been identified for the Manawatū District.

The intention of ~~listing~~ identifying individual characteristics and values within NFL-APP1 of the Manawatū District Plan is to provide support to plan users in determining the extent of a proposed activity’s potential effects within an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape. ¹

It is important for plan users to note that Iwi accounts of tribal affiliations may vary throughout NFL-APP1. This reflects the different narratives of Iwi for the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. The Council has intentionally preserved each account to ensure the integrity of Iwi information provided is maintained.

¹ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE^{2 3} 1 – RUAHINE RANGE



² S10/19 (Powerco)

³ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ⁴		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	The Ruahine Range is the dominant geographical landmark in the Manawatū District comprising a sequence of mesozoic greywackes of the Torlesse terrane. Representative part of the axial range that extends along the Alpine Fault from Westland to Bay of Plenty. Originated through uplift that has occurred through the meeting of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. Folded landscape with patchwork of deeply incised drainage catchments. Ruahine Range has been the subject of geological research, such as the PhD of Dr M Marden on structure and lithology of the Torlesse terrane. Unique as the oldest and most dominant geological landmark in the Manawatū District.
	Biological/Ecological	The Ruahine Range contains a significant area of unmodified indigenous vegetation and is comprised primarily of the Ruahine Forest Park. Representative of the original podocarp and beech forest that covered much of the foothills and throughout the Pohangina and Ōroua Valleys. This intact forest is indicative of the area’s mauri. It includes alpine beech forest and subalpine tussock, and is an important kiwi habitat. Subject of ecological research by DOC (and Forest Service before them) on impacts of pests including possums, deer, and pigs. Appears to be a relatively healthy functioning ecosystem that is clearly evident in the landscape. An ecological feature of this size is unique within the Manawatū District. It includes small fingers of indigenous vegetation in gullies running off the western side of the range and beyond the forest park boundary.
	Hydrological	It includes the upper reaches of some watercourses, such as Bielski Gully – Te Ano Whiro Stream. It is an important catchment for the Rangitīkei, Ōroua and Pōhangina Rivers and their tributaries. The mauri from the catchment’s mountains and forests is transported through the waterways to nourish the land.
Perceptual	Memorability	High memorability as the defining feature and reference landmark for the entire district, dominating the eastern horizon and visible from throughout the district as an expansive indigenous vegetation cover on the dominant axial mountain landform.

⁴ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

	Legibility/Expressiveness	Ranges very expressive of tectonic uplift and highly legible as the eastern boundary of the Manawatū District. Steep river and drainage valleys display natural erosion processes over time through the greywacke geology.
	Transient	Higher mountain ranges are covered by snow in winter months. Ranges have a defining effect on the weather, which can change quickly. Exposed to extreme weather.
	Aesthetic	High degree of coherence derived from the colour, texture, maturity and consistency of native vegetation which creates a vivid and visually striking pattern of land cover. When considered in combination with the land form, it is recognised as the most iconic landscape of the district.
	Naturalness	Extensively covered in unmodified indigenous vegetation with high degree of perceived naturalness, isolation and wilderness values. Absence of built form, structures and roads contributes to the perceived naturalness. Both Whāriti and Te Āpiti windfarm are located south of the Ruahine Range ONL in Tararua District. No other network utilities are known within the Manawatū District Ruahine Range ONL.
Associational	Historical	Pockets of early European migration and settlement, although now largely devoid of human habitation. Colenso followed the track used by Māori from Te Awarua in the west to the Makaroro River in the east.
	Recreation	Extensive tramping and eco-tourism. Many huts established over the years by clubs and DOC. Public access is available to the forest park from road ends. Access can also be obtained through private land if this can be arranged with local landowners. Sixtus Lodge and Outdoor Education Centre on Limestone Road is used as a base for school visits to the Ruahine Range and local area.
	Tangata Whenua	The Ruahine Range, under the Settlement Act, is acknowledged as an area of interest for Ngāti Apa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Tamaki Nui-a-Rua, Ngāti Hauiti, and Rangitāne o Manawatū (for whom it is also a statutory acknowledgement area). In addition, the Settlement Act and Ōroua Declaration recognise Ngāti Kahungunu in relation to the Range. The Ruahine Range holds great historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>Manawatū, as it is one of two mountain ranges that identify the iwi of Rangitāne. The long white cloud over the Range is said to be the taniwha Whāngaimokopuna. The southern Ruahine Range is intrinsically connected and related to the activities of the Pōhangina (River and Valley), Te Ahu a Tūranga and Wharite as well as the numerous peaks along the Ranges of which the majority are named after Rangitāne o Manawatū ancestors. The Ruahine mountain range is a source of mauri for Rangitāne o Manawatū, hence the mauri is then transported by the waters of the Ōroua, Pohangina and Manawatū Rivers to the rest of the Rangitāne rohe. Peaks of significance to Rangitāne include Maharahara, Otumore, Tirahe, Te Hekenga, Te Ahu a Tūranga. Wharite (Whare-tītī) Peak towards the south is also of significance but lies in the Tararua District east of the Manawatū boundary line.</p> <p>There is a rock on the hilltop in the Ruahine Range named Te Ahu a Tūranga (imua) - the sacred mound of Tūranga (the elder child). It is located part way along the old Māori track that traverses west to east of the Ruahine Ranges. This peak is of great significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū as it is the place where Tūrangaimua, the son of Turi, the Captain of the Aotea waka was killed. Tūrangaimua settled in the Manawatū after marrying a Rangitāne o Manawatū woman, Parehuia. At some time after his marriage, Tūrangaimua journeyed to Tamaki Nui-a-Rua and Ahuriri, and joined with Rangitāne o Manawatū in fighting the local iwi. Unfortunately, the seemingly defeated Ahuriri iwi were not entirely vanquished and the Tūrangaimua group were overrun at a saddle on the Ruahine Range, just north of Te Āpiti. Tūrangaimua was killed in the ensuing battle, along with several Rangitāne o Manawatū chiefs. The slain were heaped in a mound and the site was named Te Ahu a Tūranga, the mound of Tūrangaimua. Te Ahu a Tūranga is located part way along the old Māori track that traversed west to east of the Ruahine Ranges. Te Ahu a Tūranga is a significant wāhi tapu, culturally, spiritually and historically to Rangitāne o Manawatū. The site is registered with the New Zealand Archaeological Association, as is the narrative associated with it.</p> <p>The Rangitāne o Manawatū Claims Settlement Act 2016 gives recognition to many areas throughout the Manawatū District, including those places listed above regarding the Ruahine Ranges. One particular area referred to in the Deed of Settlement between Rangitāne o Manawatū and the Crown follows</p>
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		<p>ridgelines across the ranges from Mount Richards in the Pōhangina Valley to Ruaroa in Tararua District (see map), via (but excluding) Maharahara (1095m) and Matanginui (1074m) peaks. Rangitāne o Manawatū also have an interest in the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve. However, the scenic reserve on the northern side of the Manawatū River lies within Tararua District and the scenic reserve on the southern side lies within Palmerston North City.</p> <p>The One Plan identifies ‘The series of highest ridges and highest hilltops along the full extent of the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges, including within the Forest Parks’ as an ONFL. The Ruahine Range extends south as far as the Manawatū Gorge. The highest ridge extends along the full length of the Ruahine Range right down to the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve which encloses the Manawatū Gorge. This includes the 6km of farmland between the southern end of the Ruahine Forest Park and the Manawatū Gorge. The ONL identified in the landscape assessment is refined in extent from that identified in the One Plan, which the One Plan makes provision for at the TLA scale. The landscape assessment has reduced the southern extent of the One Plan ONL and generally aligned it with the southern extent of the forest park. This is due to the greater naturalness of the forest park compared to the modified state of the landscape between the forest park and Manawatū Gorge which contains grazed farmland and Te Āpiti windfarm. In determining this ONL, consideration was given to the Rangitāne o Manawatū interests in both the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve and the connection with Te Ahu a Tūranga and Wharite (Whare-tītī) Peak. However, all lie within Tararua District so fall outside the jurisdiction of the Manawatū landscape assessment, even though they may be interpreted as being part of the ridgeline.</p> <p>Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga state that the Ruahine Ranges are a significant landscape being a part of pepehā for all iwi and hapū within the Manawatu landscape. Raukawa also recognise the connectivity of the ranges to the iwi's water sources and how they reference whakapapa of atua in the landscape.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū state that hapū would migrate to seasonal camps in the Ruahine Ranges to hunt birds such as kiwi, weka, kākā, kākāpō and kākāriki. Kiore were hunted along known trails, berries and rārāhu (fern root) were collected, as well as a range of high altitude plants for rongoā.</p>
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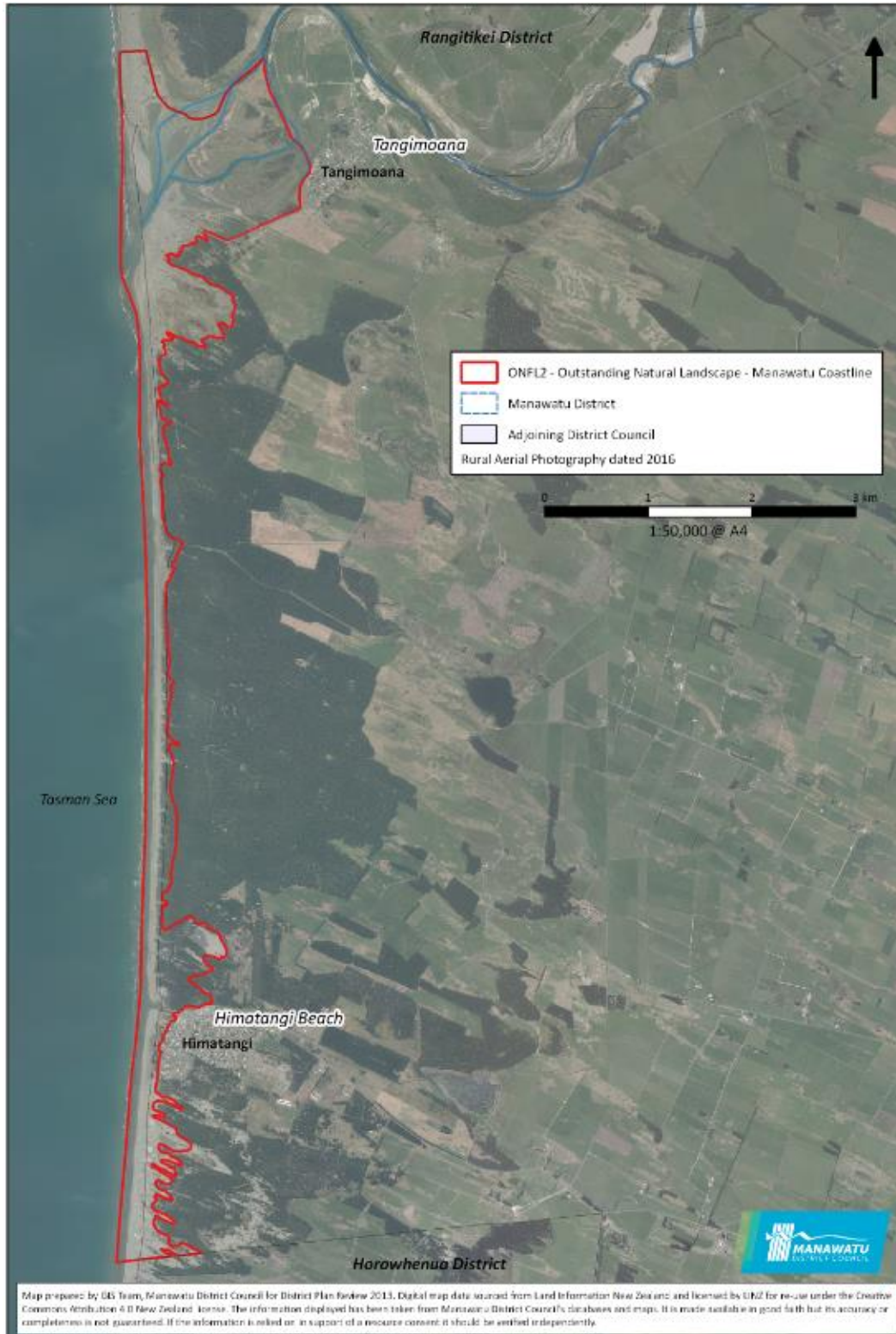
RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>Ngāti Kauwhata state ngā pae maunga o Ruahine (the mountain ranges of Ruahine) are an integral part of the cultural identity of Kauwhata. It presents as a key element in the tribal formulaic expression of identity known as pepehā. Kauwhata has had a long affinity with the Ruahine ranges since migration from the Waikato region in the early 1820’s, eventually settling along the Ōroua river around 1828. Ruahine has since become an integral part of Kauwhata identity, being observed in waiata, mōteatea and kōrero o te marae (marae oratory conversations).</p>
	<p>Shared/Recognised</p>	<p>The One Plan recognises the qualities of the Ruahine Range as being ‘the skyline’s aesthetic cohesion and continuity, its prominence throughout much of the Region and its backdrop vista.’ and gives protection through the following provisions: The Ruahine Ranges ONFL is in two parts: (j) The Ruahine Forest Park (land administered by the Department of Conservation) and (l) “the skyline” (or more correctly “The series of highest ridges and highest hilltops along the full extent of the Ruahine Ranges including within the Forest Parks described in item (j).”</p> <p>Because the One Plan has been prepared through a public process, including public notification and hearings, these provisions reflect shared and recognised values of the Region. This reinforces the perceptual recognition that the prominence and memorability of the Ruahine Range causes this landscape to form a key part of the identity of the District.</p>
<p>Summary of Key Characteristics</p>		<p>Very high degree of naturalness due to the extensive covering of indigenous vegetation, dominance of large scale landforms, feeling of isolation, wilderness, and lack of human modification. Lack of built development which contributes to the perceived naturalness of the ranges as a defining backdrop to the District. Important recreational area. Highly memorable mountain range landform which contributes to the identity and sense of place of the District and Rangitāne o Manawatū. An existing large transmission tower at Wharite Peak lies outside Manawatū District but is located on one of the highest ridges, affecting the perceived naturalness of the Ranges as seen from Manawatū District.</p>
<p>Potential Issues</p>		<p>The high degree of perceived naturalness is derived from the dominance and expressiveness of the Ruahine Range, contrasting with the surrounding agricultural land form and land use. This could be</p>

	<p>threatened by clearance of indigenous vegetation for alternative land use; earthworks such as mining, roading or quarrying; large scale damming of rivers; large network utilities; and pests and weeds. It would assist with the protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage built development; • discourage earthworks; and • discourage adverse effects on cultural values.
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NFL – APP1 – Natural Features and Landscapes

OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE ⁵ ⁶ 2– MANAWATŪ COASTLINE



Version 10: 14 January 2019

⁵ S10/19 (Powerco)

⁶ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ⁷		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	<p>Coastal dune system seaward of the Tangimoana pine plantation. Includes active dune areas located around Hīmatangi township containing the north-western edge of the Foxtangi Dunefield. This part of the dunefield is unique in that it is the last remaining area of functioning duneland ecosystem that remains in private ownership in the area between Hīmatangi and Foxtan (primarily Horowhenua District), and is known as the Foxtangi RAP (DOC Recommended Area for Protection).</p> <p>These areas of the Foxtangi Dunefield either side of Hīmatangi (within Manawatū District) are recommended as ONL, excluding the areas containing pine plantation. The coastline soils are primarily deep, well drained sandy loam. Research has recognised the Manawatū dunefield as the best representative example of Holocene dune development in New Zealand, and one of the best examples of parabolic dune development in Australasia.</p>
	Biological/Ecological	<p>Modified vegetation with prevalence of coastal grasses and acacia covering dunes between the high water mark and pine plantations. Inland dunefields have been planted in pine plantation for erosion control however these lie outside the ONL within the productive Tangimoana Forest. This area contains part of the Tangimoana Dunes, where the rare spiked sand sedge (<i>Eleocharis neozelandica</i>) can be found, and Fernbird area listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002) Appendix 1A (W3), along with part of the Foxtangi Dunes, Appendix 1A (W11).</p>
	Hydrological	<p>Coastal lagoons located inland of the ONL, which contribute to the hydrological functioning of the coastal processes where rivers and streams meet the sea and transporting the mauri from the coastal grasses and dunes to the surrounding land. These include Pukepuke Lagoon and Lake Kaikōkopu located inland of the dunes but set in farmland or adjacent to pine plantation. The ONL includes the mouth of the Rangitikei River and its coastal sand bank plus remnant flows across open floodplains in the southern oxbow. Pukepuke Lagoon relates to the hydrological functioning and is identified separately as a ONF as is Lake Kaikōkopu.</p>

⁷ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable as an expansive unbuilt coastal foredune system.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Clearly expressive of coastal dune processes.
	Transient	Climatic changes of onshore/offshore winds, sea spray and coastal birds.
	Aesthetic	Extensive linear repetitive dune landform combined with the coastal grassland and native vegetation cover contributes to the coherence of this feature and is vivid particularly when observed from the beach. High aesthetic value due to naturalness and linear extent of unbuilt coastal frontage.
	Naturalness	Generally high naturalness, but with some areas of modification due to tracks and non-native vegetation. Naturalness also influenced by proximity of settlements and pine plantations parallel to the beach.
Associational	Historical	The beach was the highway in early European times, with the Scott’s Ferry serving the Rangitīkei area from 1850 – 1908. A port operated at the Rangitīkei River mouth servicing steamships from 1867-97 when flooding swept away all bridges across the Rangitīkei and silted up the port, closing it forever. The coastal area is abundant in archaeological evidence, with over 35 recorded sites.
	Recreation	Foredunes accessed from coastal settlements, although off-road bikes threaten their stability, particularly in proximity to these settlements.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act, the coastline is an area of interest, as well as a statutory acknowledgement area for both Ngāti Apa and Rangitāne o Manawatū. There are also cultural redress properties in Tangimoana. Foredunes are part of the wider coastal dune system, which was highly significant to Māori. Linked with the historic wetlands inland of the coastal dunes, fish (e.g. eels), flora (e.g. flax, pīngao) and fauna was an important food source for Māori. Numerous middens have been discovered inland of the sand dunes. Hīmatangi was an important source of a variety of foods for Rangitāne o Manawatū. The correct hyphenation of the Hīmatangi is said not to be Hīmatangi but Hī-matangi, and thereby provides a different tale. “Hī” means to fish, and Matangi was a Chief who lived in the mystic past in the Mōhaka District of the

		<p>East Coast. The name also refers to Matangi capturing and slaying a Taniwha in the area upon his settlement. Himatangi was also famous for the abundance of eel and birds available from the wetlands and dune lakes in the area. The mouth of the Rangitīkei River being of strategic importance to Rangitāne o Manawatū as it provided an entrance to the Rangitīkei and Central North Island. The name “Tangimoana” was allocated to a small coastal area. Traditionally the dune area around the town was referred to as Te Ruahine. The most recognised area or settlement (nearest to the present day township) was Tāwhirihoē. Tāwhirihoē was originally a pā site, then a mahinga kai and cultivation, and finally the flat now known as Scott’s Ferry and Tangimoana.</p> <p>The culturally significant feature of this coastline was the shellfish that were found in areas where the freshwater met the ocean and the wetland areas and small shallow dune lakes that were found between large dune structures. Within these lakes and the freshwater streams that feed them were a variety of native fish and eel as well as birds.</p> <p>Rangitīkei River was one of the sites of significance for Ngāti Apa located along the coastline as a fishing station and tauranga waka of Tāwhirihoē and the Rangitīkei Heads. The latter area was noted as the place that Rangipowhatu, an early ancestor of the Ngāti Taura hapū of Ngāti Apa (North Island), first settled. From there, his descendants moved into the Rangitīkei Valley and populated the area.</p> <p>The Manawatū Coast has been an integral part of Rangitāne o Manawatū culture, history and existence with those connections being unbroken for over seven hundred years. These connection to the Manawatū Coast and coastal sand dune country have been recorded in waiata, kōrero and whakairo. The coastline or area that was traditionally referred to as Okatia, the spirit that created the Manawatū River, resides on the coast. The coastal area is abundant in archaeological evidence, with over 35 recorded sites. Rangitāne o Manawatū earliest connections with the Manawatū Coast are recorded by their Kurahaupō ancestor, firstly Kupe who navigated the coastline from the East Coast around Te Whanganui a Tara and along the Manawatū River Estuary.</p> <p>Tāwhirihoē Scientific Reserve is located immediately south of the Rangitīkei River mouth. The reserve and dune-lands are of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. Tāwhirihoē was an important site and nohonga area</p>
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RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>for people travelling along the coast or linking up with trails following inland to Pukepuke and Puketōtara. The Tāwhirihoē area has traditionally been a launching area for waka and Rangitāne o Manawatū fishing station. Rangitāne o Manawatū also commonly collected pipi along the coastline. The Tāwhirihoē area had a number of large active dunes where traditionally plant and weaving resources such as pīngao were collected. Tāwhirihoē and the adjacent coastline is recognised by DOC as a unique area for its flora, fauna and landforms. The area is also recognised by Rangitāne o Manawatū for this and the natural resources utilised by the iwi. The area is one of the last natural coastal (backshore – foredune) environments with a number of rare sedges and flora. This is one of the last places that the endangered native Katipō spider is found. The Katipō spider is an important figure within Rangitāne o Manawatū lore. Over recent years numerous archaeological sites have been discovered unearthing middens and numerous artefacts providing important insights into the early history and use of the area by Rangitāne o Manawatū. The Tāwhirihoē Scientific Reserve is also recognised under the Statement of Association under the Rangitāne o Manawatū Claims Settlement Act 2016 and Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010.</p> <p>Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga state that hapū within this landscape are Ngāti Rākau, Ngāti Tūranga and Ngāti Te Au, the hapū fought to retain their land at Hīmatangi which later became of the Rangitīkei-Manawatū Block purchase. Pīngao and spinifex is important in this landscape, this area had supplied weavers with Pīngao throughout the district. Kai gathering activities still take place for tuna and fishing in the ONL.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū state the area was settled by Rangitāne o Manawatū where the iwi thrived being rich in coastal and ocean resources. Of special significance was the mahinga kai toheroa, a large edible bivalve part of whose life phase is based around the native sand binding grass spinifex. The coastal area was one of the first places in the Manawatū to be acquired by European settlers, thus Rangitāne o Manawatū hold less information about the details of their ancestors’ activities along the coastline.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that they have historical interests in the areas associated with the Manawatū Coastline Outstanding Natural Landscape, and a</p>
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		<p>particular interest at Tangimoana. Ngāti Kāhoro, Ngāti Parewahawaha, Ngāti Kauwhata were given land as part of the Rangitīkei/Manawatū sale and purchase.</p> <p>Ngā Wairiki and Ngāti Apa interests in the coastal zone is though the combined hapū of Ngāti Kauae Muri Ranga Whenua (Ngāti Kauae) and Ngāti Rangitauira (Ngāti Tauira). For many generations through to the time of colonisation, Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauira whānau and hapū traversed this coastal zone, inland of which were a series of paths and fortified pā, from Te Awamate, north of the Rangitīkei River, to Te Awahou on the River, to Omanuka, to Pukepuke, to Te Oahura at Kaikokopu, to Koputara. The Pā site at Kaikokopu, near to the coastal settlement of Himatangi beach, remains in the ownership of Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauira whānau. Te Awahou is the name of a large Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauira settlement on the Rangitīkei River less than 2km inland of Tangimoana. It was here in 1849 that the Rangitīkei Turakina transaction was signed primarily between the Crown and Ngā Wairiki – Ngāti Apa ancestors keen to engage with European settlers as a means of advancing the interests of the Iwi. This opened this part of the Country up for the European settlement that followed. It was from Te Awahou earlier on 21 May 1840 that many Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauira people travelled to the fishing village on the coast called Tawhirihoē and three leaders, Kāwana Te Hakeke, Mohi Mahi and Taumaruru (Hamuera Te Raikokiritia) signed te Tiriti o Waitangi. Tawhirihoē was located on the southern bank of the Rangitīkei River mouth near to where Tangimoana is now. The coastal dune lakes were focus areas for seasonal kai gathering. These hapū were experts at building and maintaining wet land defensive pā that provided protection during food gathering seasons when the hapū were spread out and vulnerable. These were also strategic locations for retreat from more permanent settlements on the Rivers during times of danger.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	<p>Dunes recognised for the importance they play in coastal processes and high degree of perceived naturalness. The Tāwhirihoē Scientific Reserve, located on the coast immediately south of Tangimoana, contains one of the last examples of a dynamic dune and ephemeral wetland system, which once stretched along the west coast. The Reserve is partially planted in exotic pine plantation, the areas of which are excluded from the ONL. The Natural Character Assessment for the Manawatū District</p>

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		Coastal Environment did not recognise any areas as Outstanding Natural Character. However, the Landscape Assessment does recognise some areas as an Outstanding Natural Landscape. This is due to the weighting on Associational values in a landscape assessment which are absent from a natural character assessment.
Summary of Key Characteristics		Vital contribution to healthy functioning of coastal processes and erosion control with high perceived naturalness of the coastal landforms. High aesthetic values of expressiveness and naturalness resulting from extensive unbuilt coastal strip. Very high cultural associational values of spiritual well-being and kaitiakitanga for Māori. Some protection is also afforded under the NZCPS and the Statutory Authority.
Potential Issues		Coastal foredunes and estuaries define the landscape and contribute to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage built development; • discourage earthworks; and • discourage adverse effects on cultural values.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{8 9} 3 – RANGITĪKEI RIVER



Version 10: 14 January 2019

⁸ S10/19 (Powerco)

⁹ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ¹⁰		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Incised river valley created by erosion of river through the sedimentary soils, resulting in unique scalloped edges with exposed rock outcrops or mudstone bluffs. Erosion process is evident through the soft sedimentary layers of Plio-Pleistocene fossiliferous sediments. This area contains the Concretion Terrace which is listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1C (OF1). The Rangitīkei River has a limited area of river flats. These flats are well-drained in most places and are a result of alluvium being deposited when the river has been in flood.
	Biological/Ecological	Exotic vegetation and indigenous forest remnants on valley sides enhances ecological value and river quality while also creating a habitat for birdlife and increasing ecosystem health and mauri. Aquatic species present in the river include eels, koura, freshwater mussels, pātiki (black flounder), īnanga, and rainbow and brown trout.
	Hydrological	The source for the Rangitīkei River is in the Kaimanawa Ranges, rising from springs on Ngāpuketurua. It is representative of one of New Zealand’s longest rivers at 241km long, it is the third longest river in the North Island and the sixth largest North Island river in terms of water volume. Water in the river and from stream tributaries has significant quality and quantity values, particularly on uses downstream. A national water conservation order exists on the river as a means of protecting water flow, and in many respects, this has prevented hydro-electric development on the river. The flow of water changes along the river’s course, which includes areas of rapids interspersed with deeper, quieter water. The Rangitīkei River has a history of flooding and represents one of the educational opportunities of the river, which Massey University recognised and who have undertaken research on the historic channel change of the Rangitīkei River at Bulls by assessing aerial photographs between 1955 and 2007. Flooding was traditionally celebrated by Māori as it formed part of the process of spreading mauri from the surrounding landscape, including from the mountains and forests, to nourish and feed the land and everything living on the land.

¹⁰ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

Perceptual	Memorability	Highly memorable landscape due to the scale and steepness of landform incision rising from the watercourse - more dramatic than surrounding folded landforms due to the presence of significant escarpments and waterway which contrasts with the surrounding modified pastoral landscape. The escarpments have a high degree of memorability and contribute to the identity and sense of place of the area.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Complex landform features are very expressive of the erosion processes of the river, with 'empty' scalloped ox-bows providing historical references to shifts in the river.
	Transient	River valley has its own microclimate. Changes in the location of the river bed over time, as evidenced by the 'empty' scallops. River level changes reflective of headwater rains. Deep gorges likely to have some impact on microclimatic conditions, such as creation of mist on colder mornings.
	Aesthetic	High aesthetic value due to its visually striking steep escarpments, cliffs and scalloping. These are a vivid, dramatic and awe-inspiring landscape feature characterised by a repetition of exposed eroding cliffs combined with a meandering scalloped watercourse in the deeply incised river valley, which provides coherence for this stretch of the Rangitikei River before it transitions into the flatter lands south of Vinegar Hill.
	Naturalness	High degree of perceived naturalness despite some pastoral use within the river valley. Naturalness significantly contributed to by the dramatic escarpment features, scale of their erosion and the expressiveness of the river's meandering course over time as shown by the scallop shaped former ox-bows. Areas of farm land on the river flats have been included in the ONF because the river valley is viewed as an integrated whole between the river and escarpment top. The dominance of the geomorphology and topography is sufficiently strong to warrant the river corridor being read as a whole despite the presence of modified land cover. The river provides an important wildlife corridor.
Associational	Historical	Important travelling route since early settlement. Historic heritage, of particular historical importance are archaeological sites and high potential for archaeological site discovery. From the mid-1840s

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>Pākehā settlers informally leased land from Ngāti Apa at several places south of the Rangitikei River.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū also leased out large areas of land in the 1840s to settlers in the vicinity of the Rangitikei River. During 1897 the river experienced its most significant flood since European settlement. The flood resulted in destroyed bridges and fords connecting townships, including bridges at both Mangaweka and Vinegar Hill. Flooding was so intense that large tōtara trees more than 300 years old were swept away near Vinegar Hill. At the lower end of the river homesteads were washed away and stock drowned. In 1958 the river was deemed as being navigable and, as such, became property of the Crown via the Coal-mines Act Amendment Act 1903. In 1959 under the Crown it became a soil conservation and river control reserve.</p>
	Recreation	<p>High level of recreational use, including swimming, rafting, jet boating, canoeing, kayaking (including an annual kayaking race) guided and unguided fishing (known for trophy rainbow and brown trout), walking, picnicking, and camping. Jet boating, rafting canoeing and kayaking on the Rangitikei River are rated highly at a national scale. There are many access points to the river from roads leading off SH1. Access across private land is also available for those who wish to walk up the river to view the cannonball concretions (spherical boulders) in the forest adjacent to the river.</p>
	Tangata Whenua	<p><u>The Rangitikei River is identified as a statutory acknowledgment area in the following settlements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010</u> • <u>Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016</u> <p><u>The Rangitikei River is identified as an area of interest in the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018. Under the Settlement Act, the Rangitikei River is an area of interest for Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Apa, and Rangitāne o Manawatū (for the latter two iwi it is also a statutory acknowledgment area). Ngāti Tūwharetoa is also recognised under the Settlement Act in relation to the river.</u></p> <p>The naming of the Rangitikei River occurred during the pursuit of Te Haunui a Nanaia for his wife, Wairaka, naming the rivers that he crossed along the way. Rangitikei has been literally translated to be the</p>

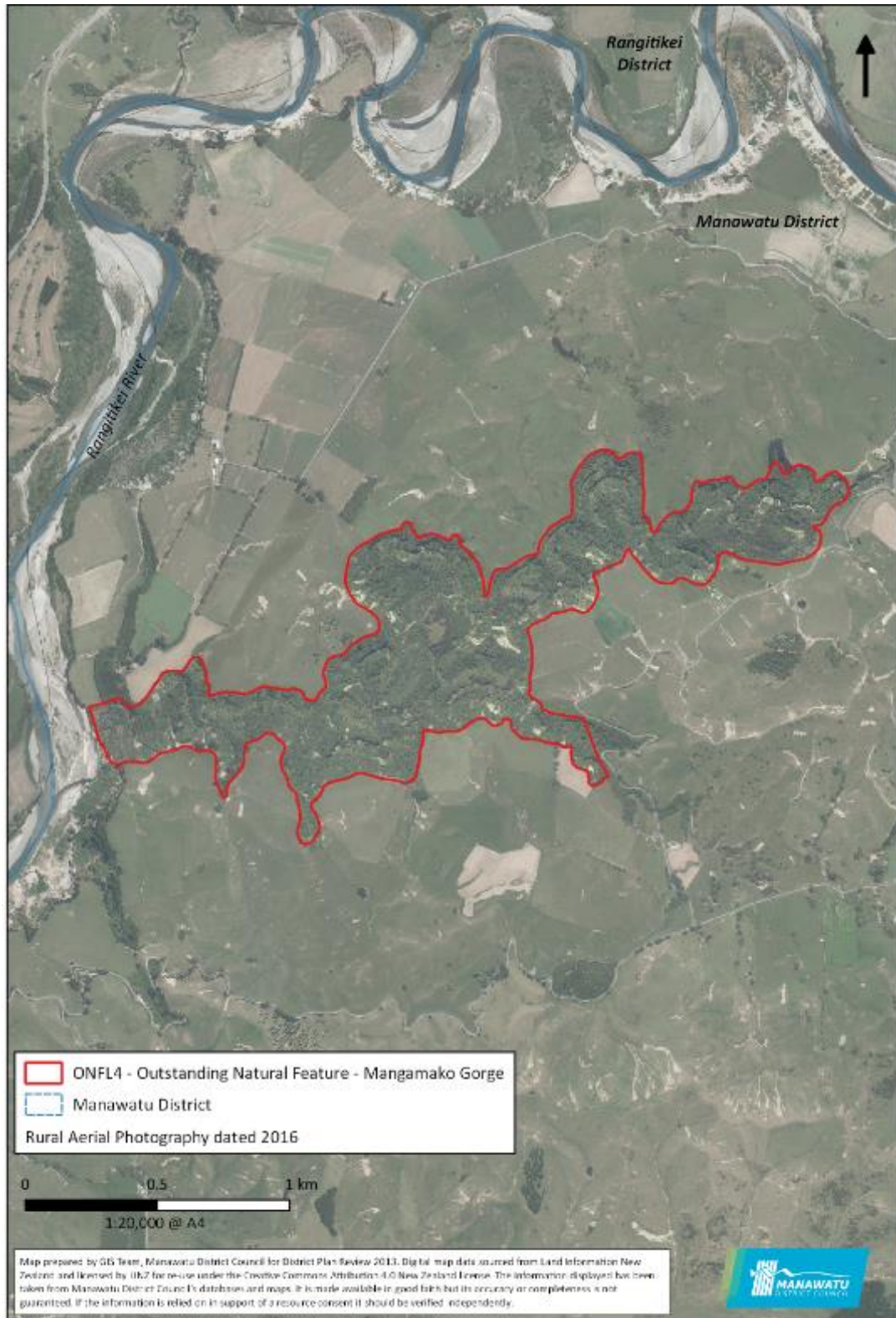
		<p>day of the long stride, however it refers to the good progress that was made by Te Haunui a Nanaia during his day travels before he encountered the river. The Rangitīkei River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance, as well as taonga to these iwi. The river is significant as a marker of the boundary of the rohe of Rangitāne o Manawatū. The river was a means of communication and was used as the main highway between the Central North Island and sea, and as a migration route (such as for Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāti Raukawa). During the arrival of Europeans, Māori were noted in the Rangitīkei area for travelling up and down the river by waka at pā sites along the way.</p> <p>The use of the Rangitīkei River as a route relied on lack of conflict with the various iwi and hapū whose boundaries border the river. In this way the Rangitīkei River was not only a physical link between tangata whenua but also a central component to the relationship link between the people. The Rangitīkei River and the district's waterways were a vital means of gaining access to settlement, cultivation and mahinga kai sites. The soil was fertile, and transport to mahinga kai was significantly aided by river access, making rapid communication between pā possible, and hence it was an essential means of trade. During the migration of foreign iwi the river provided an easy method to gather and mobilise warriors from surrounding areas. The Rangitīkei River, with its sheer cliffs, was ideally suited for traditional kāinga (settlements) and elevated fortified defensive pā site.</p> <p>For Ngāti Apa (North Island), the Rangitīkei River was occupied by several hapū. The mouth formed part of the domain of Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauira. Inland of these hapū were a number of hapū who descended from Tuariki, who had a famous mokai (pet) named Tutaeporoporo. These hapū included Ngāti Tupua, Ngāti Tupataua, Ngāti Ika/Tumoetere, and Ngāti Tamatea. Many of the Tuariki hapū were strongly interconnected with other hapū in the Whangaehu and Turakina areas. Ngāti Tupua and Ngāti Tūpataua occupied the central reaches of the Rangitīkei on a permanent basis but many of the other hapū only went to the upper areas of the Rangitīkei for refuge from war parties and to snare birds, hunt pigs and catch eels. In 1840, Ngāti Apa signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Tāwhirihoe pā, a Ngāti Apa kāinga near the mouth of the Rangitīkei River. This signified their first major engagement with the Crown.</p>
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RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>Ngāti Raukawa also have an interest in the Rangitīkei River north of Ngāti Apa’s specific areas of interest and they came to settle in the Manawatū district by travelling down the Rangitīkei River valley sometime prior to 1840. The entire river has huge cultural significance to Raukawa, having provided a means of transport and living environment for hundreds of years. Raukawa recognise the status of the river as an integrated system in that Raukawa are inextricable from the river system.</p> <p>For Ngāti Hauiti the Rangitīkei River is defined as the heart of their lands, providing both physical and spiritual sustenance for generations.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū recognise Ngāti Taurira as a shared hapu between Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Apa.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that they have no interest other than this River was where Ngāti Kauwhata arrived from in their tribal migration. They headed inland on the Rangataua Stream near Kākāriki Bridge on the Rangitīkei River.</p> <p><u>Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāti Waewae have identified a number of key cultural interests relating to the Rangitīkei River catchment. They have referenced the statutory acknowledgement as set out in the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018. Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Ngāti Waewae have further information that will be disclosed and considered at the discretion of iwi themselves. Local representatives are keen to engage and explore any changes and/or impacts to the river directly.</u></p>
	<p>Shared/Recognised</p>	<p>The Rangitīkei River is widely recognised by local people and forms a key part of the identity of the central Manawatū Region. Widely recognised for its boating and fishing opportunities. Iconic feature of the area which is widely written about, photographed, filmed and described. The white Papa cliffs contribute to the genius loci of the district.</p> <p>The area defined in the One Plan Schedule G as Rangitīkei River and river valley upstream of Pūtōrino has been refined in this assessment for the District Plan. This refinement has been done in accordance with One Plan Policy 6-7 which states: Territorial Authorities must take into account but not be limited to the criteria in Table 6.1 when: considering adding to, deleting from, or otherwise altering, redefining or</p>

	<p>modifying the list of outstanding natural features or landscapes listed in Table G.1 of Schedule G.</p> <p>The refinement of the Rangitīkei River ONFL from that described in the One Plan (Mangarere Bridge to Pūtōrino) has been done in accordance with this policy. When reducing the length, criteria in Table 6.1 were considered (as they relate to the Assessment Criteria). The lower portion of this section did not have sufficient expressiveness/legibility or gorge-like containment in comparison to the character of the upper section of river (such as Vinegar Hill) to warrant its inclusion within the ONL.</p>
Summary of Key Characteristics	<p>High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the Rangitīkei River course which contrasts with the surrounding terrace landform. The dynamic qualities demonstrated by the legibility of the scallop features (formerly river bed), the dramatic appearance of the enclosing curved escarpments, the dominance of the river corridor, the prominence, visibility and beauty of the white, sheer, papa (mudstone) cliffs, and the unbuilt simplicity of the cliff edges and escarpment tops result in a highly memorable landscape feature. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the ecological and water quality values. Existing areas of grazing and productive land uses allow for visibility of the landform. A Transpower high voltage transmission line Powerco pole lines cross this ONF.</p>
Potential Issues	<p>Earthworks and/or quarrying that may affect the integrity of the mudstone cliffs and scallops (including roading across the escarpments). Further degradation of native riparian vegetation which may lead to sedimentation of the river and destruction of wildlife habitat. Activities, including pine plantations, on the escarpments or terraces which may screen the geological features. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage earthworks; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{11 12} 4 - MANGAMAKO GORGE



Version 10: 14 January 2019

¹¹ S10/19 (Powerco)

¹² S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ¹³		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Representative of deeply incised valleys which characterise the area and are unique to the surrounds. The gorge is expressive of the erosion process of the stream through the sedimentary soils, resulting in a meandering watercourse with exposed rock outcrops or white mudstone bluffs that contrast with the surrounding pastoral landscape
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous forest remnants on valley sides, which enhances ecological value and water quality, increasing ecosystem health and mauri, while also creating a habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife. Mangamako Gorge is listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1B (SA41). The Horizons Regional Council recommends the Mangamako Stream for trout spawning value in the Manawatū-Wanganui Region, with both brown and rainbow trout residing in the stream. Predictive modelling research by NIWA also shows that kōaro could be expected the Mangamako Stream (which are unique to tributary streams), while freshwater mussels, red-finned bullies, and rare longfin and shortfin eel have been recorded as present.
	Hydrological	This gorge services a wide agricultural catchment area and contributes ecosystem functionality through erosion control and the maintenance of water quality and transportation of mauri before runoff reaches the Rangitīkei River. During the summer the Mangamako Stream only flows intermittently.
Perceptual	Memorability	This gorge services a wide agricultural catchment area and contributes ecosystem functionality through erosion control and the maintenance of water quality and transportation of mauri before runoff reaches the Rangitīkei River. During the summer the Mangamako Stream only flows intermittently.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Complex landform features that are expressive of the erosion processes of the Mangamako Stream demonstrated by its steeply incised character and tall escarpments.
	Transient	Deep gorges likely to have some impact on microclimatic conditions, such as creation of mist on

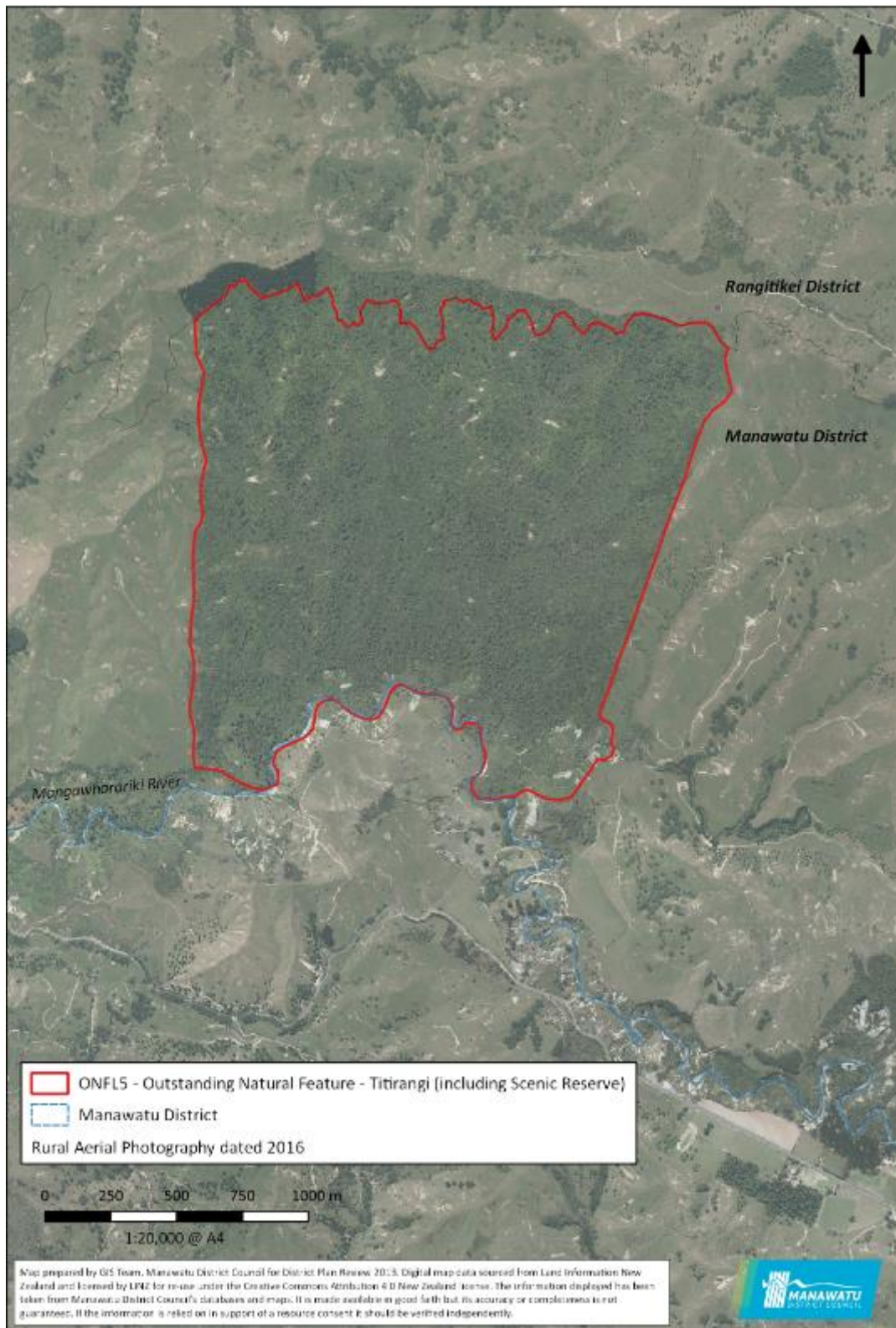
¹³ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		colder mornings. Fauna present in indigenous vegetation.
	Aesthetic	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the valley system has a high degree of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape which results in high aesthetic value. The combination of indigenous vegetation cover with the incised valley system has significance within the district through their rarity. A Powerco pole line crosses a southern arm of the feature with minimal effect.
	Naturalness	High degree of perceived naturalness in the gully. Naturalness significantly contributed to by the extent of indigenous vegetation and expressiveness of the stream’s erosion process. Provides an important ecological node along the Rangitīkei River wildlife corridor.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	Limited opportunities for the public to experience this feature, although fishing does occur further upstream in the Mangamako Stream.
	Tangata Whenua	Mangamako Gorge is an area of interest under the Settlement Act for Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Hauiti. Rangitāne o Manawatū only have statutory acknowledgement over the main stem of the Rangitīkei River, not its tributaries, so Mangamako Gorge is not an area of interest under the Settlement Act. Part of the area that Ngāti Apa asserted mana included from the confluence of the Makohine Stream and Rangitīkei River, then south a short distance to the mouth of the Mangamako Stream. Additionally, in a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that they have no interest in this area.
	Shared/Recognised	Mangamako Gorge is adjacent to the Rangitīkei River which is widely recognised for its fishing opportunities.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the Mangamako Stream incised landform, which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use,

	and the limited built modification. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the ecological and water quality values and overall perceptions of naturalness. An existing Powerco pole line crosses a southern arm of the feature.
Potential Issues	<p>The steeply incised valley system filled with native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; and • discourage earthworks; and restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{14 15} 5 – TITIRANGI



Version 10: 14 January 2019

¹⁴ S10/19 (Powerco)

¹⁵ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

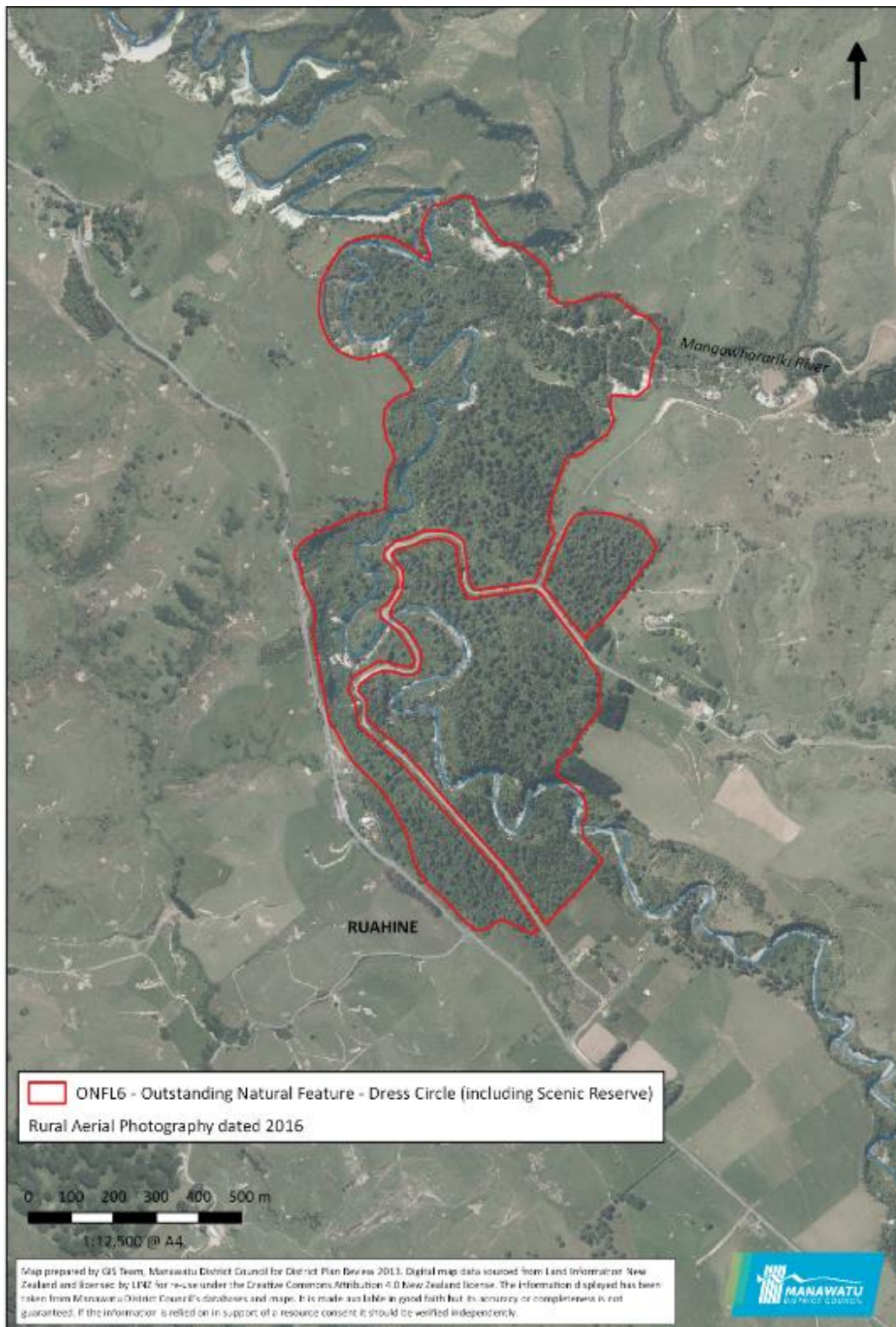
Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ¹⁶		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Landform is representative of the typical surrounding area consisting of a folded landscape with numerous drainage pattern incisions evident.
	Biological/Ecological	Ecosystem health and mauri is reflected in the large stretches of indigenous flora and fauna habitat, including great examples of specimen trees such as kahikatea, rimu, miro, mātai and rewarewa. These specimens are rare in the area as much of the surrounding landscape was deforested during European settlement. The Titirangi Reserve is regarded as one of the best examples of lowland forest vegetation on the North Island. Survey research undertaken in February 2000 indicates a diverse range of native flora species in the reserve.
	Hydrological	Numerous stream fingers and catchment contribute to the ecosystem functionality of the Mangawharariki River by feeding into the river and enabling the movement of mauri through the catchment. The Mangawharariki River itself is a tributary of the Rangitīkei River and is 33km long.
Perceptual	Memorability	Extensive cover of indigenous vegetation contributes to the simplicity of the feature and is indicative of what the land cover would have looked like prior to European settlement.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Drainage valleys are expressive of the natural erosion processes.
	Transient	Transient value related to fauna of the forest.
	Aesthetic	High degree of perceived naturalness of the whole feature is exhibited by the expansive indigenous forest and gives rise to vividness and a high degree of coherence.
	Naturalness	Extensively covered in unmodified indigenous vegetation with high degree of perceived naturalness.
Associational	Historical	Unlike much of the surrounding landscape this extensive area of indigenous vegetation was never milled, the land was seen as too difficult to clear when the original European settlers arrived in the

¹⁶ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		area. This makes this an important historical reference to previous land cover.
	Recreation	There are limited opportunities for the public to experience this feature.
	Tangata Whenua	Titirangi is an area of interest for Ngāti Hauiti. Additionally, in a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that they have no interest in this area.
	Shared/Recognised	It is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expanse of unmodified indigenous forest which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use. Outstanding values supported by ridgeline to stream ecosystem and associational values. This area is regarded as being one of the best examples of lowland forest in the North Island. The two parallel high voltage power lines run past the reserve 1km to the east.
Potential Issues		The extensive and continuous expanse of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discourage the loss of native vegetation; discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; discourage adverse effects on cultural values; and discourage earthworks; and restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{17 18} 6 – DRESS CIRCLE (INCLUDING SCENIC RESERVE)



Version 10: 14 January 2019

¹⁷ S10/19 (Powerco)

¹⁸ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ¹⁹		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Indigenous vegetation contained within and adjacent to an incised valley created by erosion of stream through the sedimentary soils which contrasts with the surrounding pastoral landscape. Erosion process is evident through the expressive valley formation, presenting a geological educational opportunity. In places the unique formations of soft grey papa rock, with its many holes, has an appearance reminiscent of swiss cheese.
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous forest remnants on valley sides are representative of the land cover that would have once covered this area. The remaining native forest enhances ecological value and water quality, increasing ecosystem health and mauri, while also creating a habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife.
	Hydrological	Large agricultural catchment area upstream of this reserve. The dense vegetation contributes to the area’s ecosystem health along the stream margins by helping maintain water quality and mauri. There are waterfalls located by the Dress Circle swimming hole. The Mangawharariki River is a tributary of the Rangitīkei River and is 33km long.
Perceptual	Memorability	Area has a high degree of memorability due to the composition of natural elements, being primarily the distinctive incised geomorphology and the indigenous vegetation within the valley. This also spreads up onto the terrace in places, extending the vegetation’s influence as a coherent landscape feature.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Incised river valley and escarpments along with the indigenous vegetation contrasts with the surrounding simple pastoral land cover causing the Papanui (meaning “big flat”) Reserve to be clearly legible in its rural context. Incised valley clearly expressive of the erosive processes that have occurred over time and its mudstone derivation.
	Transient	Transient value related to fauna of the forest, as well as the changing presence of waterfalls caused by flood waters corroding the soft rock.
	Aesthetic	Scenic quality of the incised stream valley with large of tracts indigenous vegetation create a sense of cohesion, while the visually striking exposed

¹⁹ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

		mudstone (papa) cliffs contribute to the vividness of the landscape.
	Naturalness	High degree of naturalness resulting from the combination of erosion processes and extent of indigenous vegetation.
Associational	Historical	Early settlers named the reserve as when they saw the surrounding cliffs it reminded them of the dress circle in an opera house.
	Recreation	A popular swimming and picnic spot for over 100 years. There is also a walking track and is a known geocache site.
	Tangata Whenua	The Dress Circle is an area of interest for Ngāti Hauiti. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata state that the Iwi have identified historical interest in this area, noting additional interests that remain in close proximity.
	Shared/Recognised	Early settlers gave the area its name because when they saw the surrounding cliffs they were reminded of the dress circle in an opera house. It has featured in AA magazines, is mentioned on the New Zealand Cycle Trail website, is on the Manawatū Scenic Route and is widely known.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the Mangawharariki River incised landform, which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the ecological and aesthetic values. An existing high voltage transmission line passes across the Mangawharariki River 250m west of the Dress Circle ONF.
Potential Issues		The steeply incised landform valley system filled with native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage loss of native vegetation; • discourage establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{20 21} 7 – MANGOIRA AND MANGAHUIA STREAM



Version 10: 14 January 2019

²⁰ S10/19 (Powerco)

²¹ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

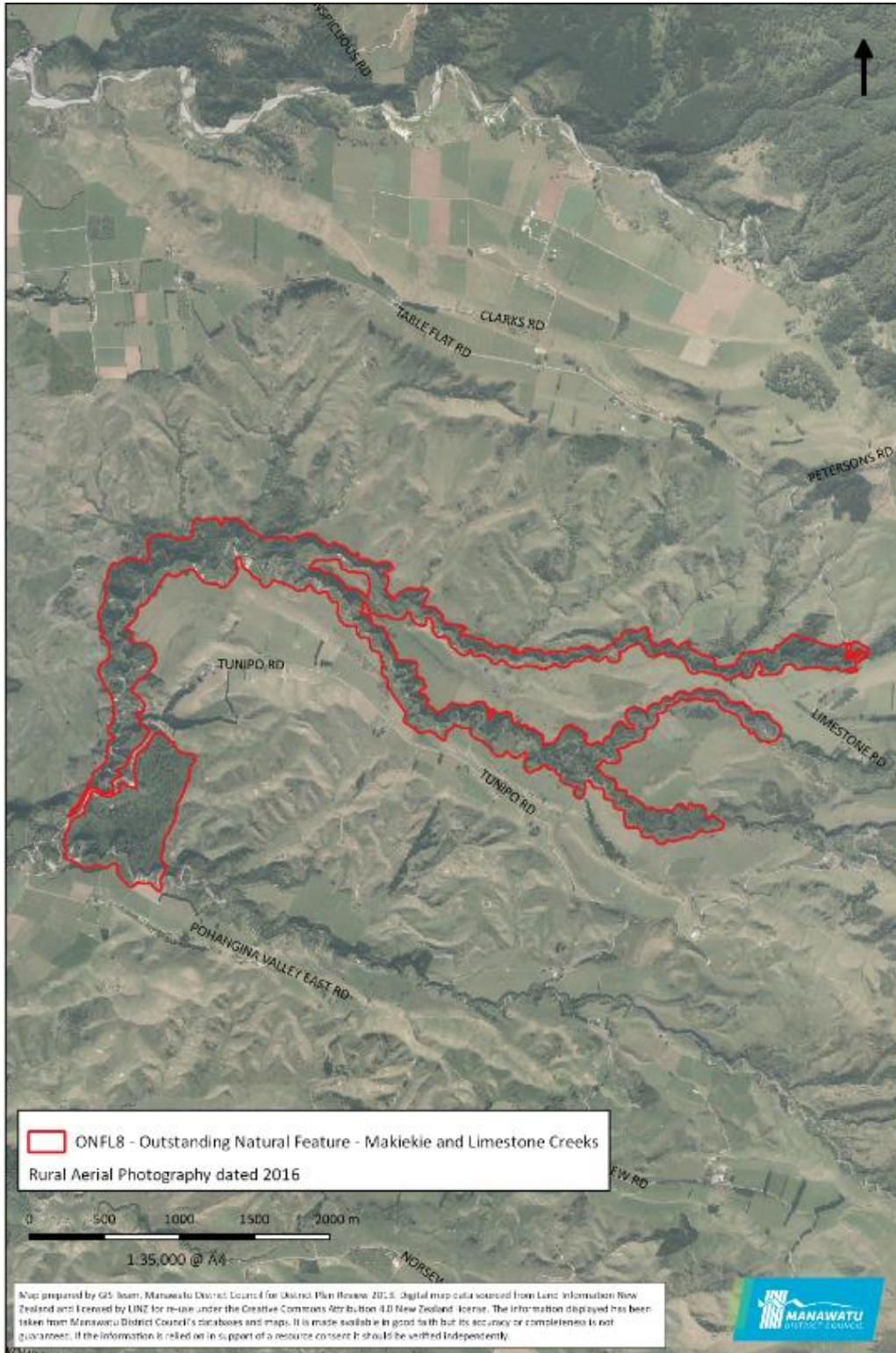
Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ²²		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Deeply incised stream valleys with steep sided faces and dense vegetation. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous vegetation enhances ecological value, mauri and water quality. Mangahua Stream is home to several unique and threatened native fish species, including the rare giant kōkopu, banded kōkopu, longfin and shortfin eels, īnanga, and koura. Vegetation is composed of mixed podocarp-broadleaf forest and scrubland, as well as some sedgeland. Red beech is found along the ridges and represents the main type of tree species. Research completed as part of the 1997 Weed Survey of Scenic Reserves found that there is some evidence of browsing but there is little sign of pressure from pest animals, and a good covering of seedlings is present on the forest floor.
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation maintains water quality from agricultural land runoff and contributes to ecosystem health and movement of mauri through the area.
Perceptual	Memorability	Contrasts to the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than surrounding folded/flattened terrace landforms.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Highly legible landform features which are expressive of the erosion processes of the stream demonstrated by the steeply incised escarpment.
	Transient	Low transient value, although fauna and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the valley system has a high degree of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape. The combination of indigenous vegetation cover with the incised valley system has significance within the district through their rarity.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a high degree of perceived naturalness within the gullies is exhibited by the

²² S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		extent of indigenous vegetation remnants and regeneration.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	While there are DOC tramping tracks further east upstream, outside of the boundaries of the ONF, there are none within the ONF, limiting public access. Mangoira Stream has been known to be used for riverbed four-wheel driving.
	Tangata Whenua	The streams are acknowledged as an area of interest for Ngāti Hauiti. Mangahuia means “stream of the huia,” a bird once abundant in the area, while Mangoira translates to “essence of a shark”. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata identify this area as being within the Ōroua River Catchment, of which Ngāti Kauwhata has interest.
	Shared/Recognised	Unknown.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the two incised stream corridors which contrasts with the surrounding terrace landform and agricultural land use. Areas of indigenous gully vegetation contribute to the ecological, aesthetic and water quality values.
Potential Issues		The incised valley systems filled with native vegetation define the feature and contribute to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following was to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE²³ ²⁴ 8 – MAKIEKIE AND LIMESTONE CREEKS



Version 10: 14 January 2019

²³ S10/19 (Powerco)

²⁴ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ²⁵		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Erosion process of the stream is evident through the creation of steeply incised stream valleys, which are representative of this feature type characteristic of the local area. Relatively small scale when compared to other river valleys within the District which makes them an unusual and unique feature. Strong contrast to the terrace form of the surrounding agricultural land use. This area contains the Glow Worm Caves which are listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1C (OF2).
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous forest remnants in Makiekie Reserve and on the valley sides, which enhances ecological value, increasing ecosystem health and mauri, while also creating a habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife. The forest includes an interesting mix of conifer and broad-leaf species, as well as beech forest. In the Makiekie Scenic Reserve large rimu and tōtara are plentiful. There are also mature red beech trees up to 35m tall in some places, as well as younger, regenerated stands that have come up following wind damage. Horizons Regional Council recommends Makiekie Creek for trout fishery value in the Manawatū-Wanganui Region. Makiekie Creek was also included in a published research article by Michael K. Joy and Russell G. Death who undertook a biological assessment of rivers in the Manawatū-Wanganui region investing macroinvertebrates.
	Hydrological	This ecological system has a catchment which includes the Ruahine Ranges as well as a wide agricultural area and this contributes to the maintenance of water quality and mauri before reaching the Pōhangina River then Manawatū River.
Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable due to the contrast between the vegetated hillsides and incised gullies, and the surrounding agricultural land use and terrace landform.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Expressive of the formative geomorphological processes.
	Transient	Stream level changes reflective of headwater rains. Deep gorges likely to have some impact on microclimatic conditions, such as creation of mist on

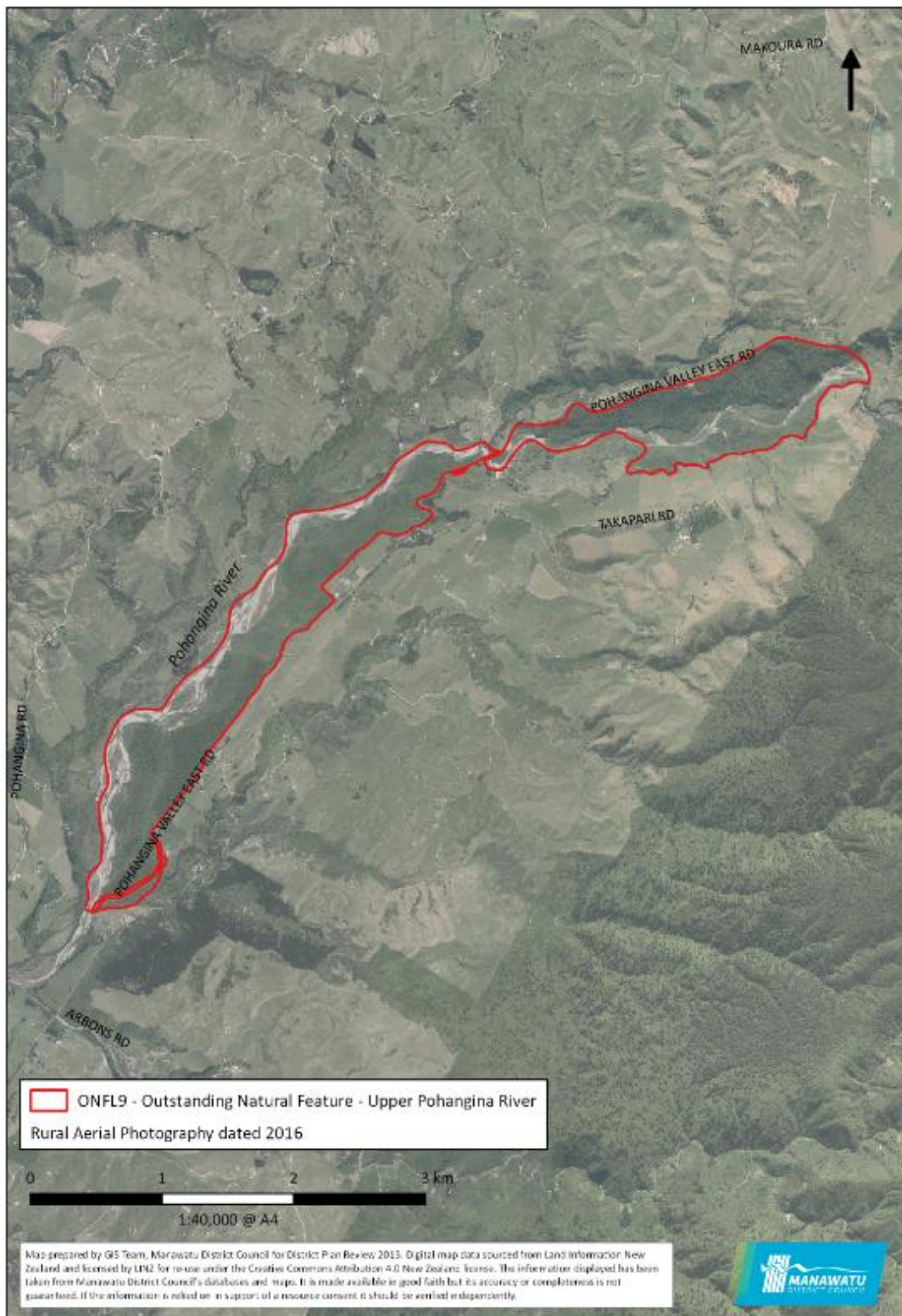
²⁵ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

		colder mornings. Transient value related to fauna of the forest.
	Aesthetic	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the valley system has a high degree of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape which results in a high scenic quality. The combination of indigenous vegetation cover with the incised valley system has significance within the District through their rarity and is an excellent example of indigenous lowland forest.
	Naturalness	High degree of perceived naturalness exhibited by the formative process and indigenous vegetation cover.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	Forms part of a tramping route, Deerford Track to Makiekie Creek which is used for both walking and hunting.
	Tangata Whenua	The Makiekie and Limestone Creeks are an area of interest to Rangitāne o Manawatū, and Ngāti Hauiti. Ngāti Kahungunu are also acknowledged in relation to the area under the Settlement Act and Ōroua Declaration. Makiekie Creek was also a source of vivianite, a mineral that was used as a blue pigment for the face painting of warriors for battle. This was the only source for Rangitāne o Manawatū and so was of military significance. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata has stated that as an area of which Ngāti Kauwhata has interest
	Shared/Recognised	Sixtus Lodge located just east of ONF, is used by school groups who often use the local tracks for outdoor recreation. While Glow Worm caves located under Limestone Road are at the eastern edge of ONF. Includes the Makiekie Scenic Reserve, recognised for its ecological and scenic values, which is also located along the Manawatū Scenic Route. Recognised on the AA Traveller website.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes and extent of indigenous vegetation which contrasts with the surrounding terrace landform and agricultural

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	land use. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the ecological and water quality values.
Potential Issues	<p>The incised valley system with native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{26 27} 9 – UPPER PŌHANGINA RIVER



Version 10: 14 January 2019

²⁶ S10/19 (Powerco)

²⁷ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ²⁸		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Erosion process of the river is evident through the creation of a river valley and terrace.
	Biological/Ecological	Large stretch of indigenous flora and fauna habitat representative of what would have once been throughout the Pōhangina Valley and reflective of the area’s mauri. Vegetation is dominated by kahikatea forest in the wetter areas and tōtara forest in the drier areas. In parts these kahikatea are mature and large in size, with kahikatea of this size being rare. The Pōhangina River is considered to have a valuable trout fishery resource as well as a number of native fish species including bullies, kōkopu, brown mudfish and eels. Pōhangina River provides educational opportunities, including the study of macroinvertebrate and physiochemical river composition studies (such an investigation by students at Piripiri was led by freshwater ecology scientist Dr Alex James through the PTC Trust).
	Hydrological	Indigenous forest cover protects water quality, enhancing ecosystem health and mauri of the water. The Pōhangina River is one of the Manawatū River’s main tributaries. The river originates in the western foothills of the Ruahine Range and flows close to the range until it merges with the Manawatū River at the western end of Te Āpiti.
Perceptual	Memorability	Area has high memorability as a large stand of dense indigenous vegetation adjacent to the braided Pōhangina River. Bold form of the Podocarp trees rising up out of the native bush is striking.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	The extent of indigenous vegetation is sufficient to be clearly legible as a remnant forest area typical of that which would have once been predominant throughout the Pōhangina Valley.
	Transient	Fluctuations in river level and some flooding is likely. Transient values related to fauna of the forest. Pōhangina Valley tends to get a lot of cloud and has its own microclimate, being close to the foothills of the Ruahine Range, thus, the very climate itself gives a separate identity to the area.
	Aesthetic	High aesthetic appeal due to the extent of unmodified indigenous vegetation along the margin of the river

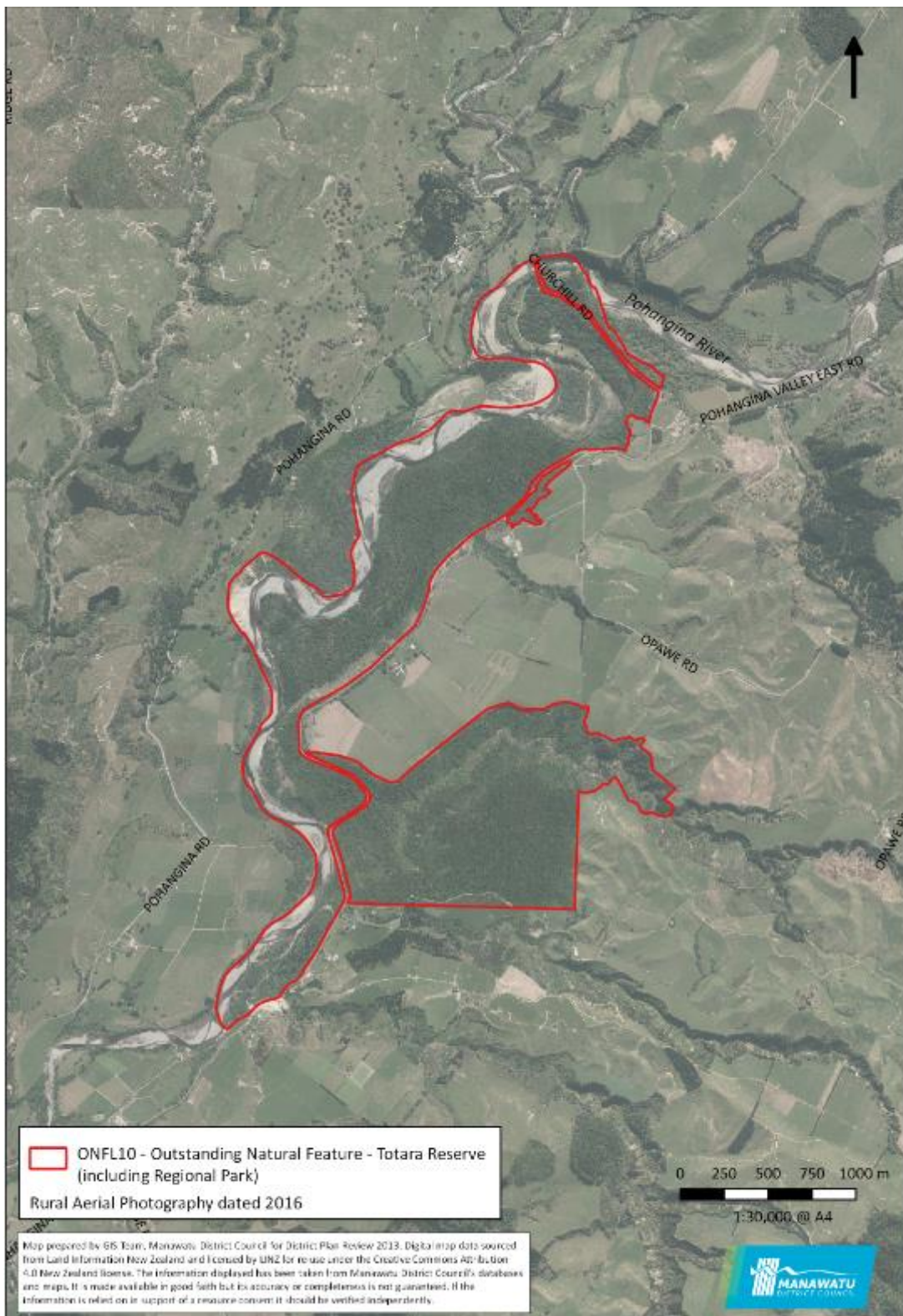
²⁸ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

		which provides a high sense of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape which results in a high scenic quality.
	Naturalness	High degree of perceived naturalness within the defined ONF exhibited by the vegetation cover which typically extends from the river's edge to the top of the first river escarpment.
Associational	Historical	Surrounding area was cleared for farming and timber, meaning this area has value in being a remnant of what vegetation once covered the region.
	Recreation	Public walking tracks and camping grounds contained within the reserve. Within the ONF there is the DOC Pōhangina Base and Piripiri campsites. There is good trout fishing and hunting upstream of the Piripiri campsite. A scenic four-wheel drive opportunity is also available on the nearby Takapari Road. At the southern end of the ONF there is the DOC 'Kahikatea Walk' which provides an easy walking opportunity, that is suitable for both young and old, to experience the broad-leaf forest.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act, the Upper Pōhangina River is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū. Ngāti Kahungunu are also acknowledged under the Settlement Act and Ōroua Declaration in relation to the area. During the 19th century Māori occupation sites along the Pōhangina River were frequent. The river provided plentiful supplies of food sources (particularly eels) as well as easily navigable routes. Dense surrounding forest also supplied quantities of birds and berries. Rangitāne o Manawatū traditionally collected hīnau, rātā and hebe berries for food resources, along with other selected native trees. The Pōhangina River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. Through Rangitāne o Manawatū traditions such as waiata, kōrero and whakairo, a battle occurred between Rangitāne o Manawatū and a neighbouring iwi who crossed the Ruahine Range via Te Ahu a Tūranga and entered the Pōhangina Valley. The battle was known as "Te Wai Whakatāne o Ngāti Kahungunu," which translates to the battle title "the water where the blood of Ngāti Kahungunu was made to flow". The area and river mean 'ulcerated night', 'Pō' meaning night and 'hanga' meaning ulcerated. This suggests that the valley had been a place where bloodshed had occurred between Rangitāne o Manawatū and their enemies. Thus, this was a place

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>of darkness and there was a degree of fear attached to the area because of bloodshed. The second level of meaning was the very ulcerated or dissected nature of the landscape itself, lots of little streams with valleys cutting down in to the area.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have stated this is an area of interest for Ngāti Kauwhata.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	The river runs along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.
Summary of Key Characteristics		<p>Landform with an extensive indigenous forest from the valley floor to the top of the river terrace. Composition of the vegetated escarpments adjacent to the watercourse hold high levels of perceived naturalness, which contrasts with the surrounding productive farmland. Pōhangina Valley East Road passes through the area, as does have a pole transmission line.</p>
Potential Issues		<p>The extent of native vegetation and enclosure within the valley defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE²⁹ ³⁰10 – TŌTARA RESERVE



Version 10: 14 January 2019

²⁹ S10/19 (Powerco)

³⁰ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ³¹		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Erosion process of the river is evident through the creation of a river valley and terrace which scours the adjacent cliffs. The cliffs adjacent to the Pōhangina River in the Tōtara Reserve are made of ancient, weakly consolidated, weathered river gravels with sparse consolidated silt (Turitea Formation, about a million years old).
	Biological/Ecological	<p>Large stretch of indigenous flora and fauna habitat representative of what would have once been throughout the Pōhangina Valley. The reserve is a much-prized area of bush with podocarp forest covering hills and valleys and is a rare remnant of lowland forest in the Manawatū District, reflecting the mauri of this area. It is a healthy ecosystem and is considered the finest forest remnant in the Manawatū Ecological District (Manawatū Plains Ecological District – PNA Report – June 1995). It is a valuable ecosystem habitat for many indigenous species of plant of bird species. Predominant trees include tōtara, mātai, rimu and kahikatea. Specifically, vegetation is dominated by kahikatea forest in the wetter areas and tōtara forest in the drier areas. There are also some black beech trees and tree ferns.</p> <p>Native birds in the reserve include tui, fantail, waxeye, morepork, bellbird, kingfisher, and kererū. The Pōhangina River is considered to have a valuable trout fishery resource as well as a number of native fish species including bullies, kōkopu, brown mudfish and eels. The diverse ecology of the area provides an educational opportunity for nature studies. Horizons Regional Council have installed wētā hotels in the reserve to demonstrate the lack of predators in the park and are part of on-going research by biodiversity and ecologist employees at the Council.³²</p>
	Hydrological	Pōhangina River flows along the western edge of Tōtara Reserve Regional Park and is prone to flooding. Flooding was traditionally celebrated by Māori as a means of spreading mauri through the landscape. The river has a low gradient in the reserve and a gentle flow which travels through a series of pools and riffles on a fine gravel bed.

³¹ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

³² S13/18 (Horizons Regional Council)

Perceptual	Memorability	Area has high memorability as a large stand of mature dense indigenous vegetation adjacent to the braided Pōhangina River. Bold form of the mature Podocarp trees rising up out of the native bush is striking.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	The extent of indigenous vegetation is sufficient to be clearly legible as a remnant forest area typical of that which would have once been predominant throughout the Pōhangina Valley.
	Transient	Fluctuation in river level and some flooding is likely. Transient values related to fauna of the forest. Pōhangina Valley tends to get a lot of cloud and has its own microclimate, being close to the foothills of the Ruahine Range. For this reason, the very climate itself gives a separate identity to the area.
	Aesthetic	High aesthetic appeal due to the extent of unmodified indigenous vegetation along the margin of the river which provides a high sense of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape which results in a high scenic quality.
	Naturalness	High degree of degree of perceived naturalness exhibited by the vegetation cover which typically extends from the river's edge to the top of the first river escarpment.
Associational	Historical	Surrounding area was cleared for farming and timber in the late 1860s, meaning this reserve has value in being a remnant of vegetation that once covered the region. In 1886 the reserve was set aside for state forest purposes, being originally preserved for its timber. When state forest status was cancelled in 1946 the land was declared a recreation reserve and was prized for its scenic values at a time when lowland forest elsewhere in the Manawatū had all but vanished. In 1975 this status was changed from recreation to scenic. It is a popular camping area. The first camping in the area took place in the 1920s at what was originally called the Pōhangina Boys' Camp. Established by the YMCA, the site is now known as Camp Rangi Woods after YMCA general secretary Charles "Rangi" Woods and is in farmland <u>located³³</u> at the northern end of the reserve. Today Tōtara Reserve is co-governed by Rangitāne o Manawatū and HRC.

³³ S13/18 (Horizons Regional Council)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	Recreation	Public walking tracks, picnic areas, fishing, swimming holes, and camping grounds are contained within the reserve. One of these walks includes the ‘Fern Walk’, which was developed to encourage Manawatū residents and visitors to the Region to venture into the outdoors. Maintenance and improvement of these facilities should be encouraged.
	Tangata Whenua	<p>Under the Settlement Act, Tōtara Reserve is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū. During the 19th century Māori occupation sites along the Pōhangina River were frequent. The river provided plentiful supplies of food sources (particularly eels) as well as easily navigable routes. Dense surrounding forest also supplied quantities of birds and berries. Rangitāne o Manawatū traditionally collected hīnau, rātā and hebe berries for food resources, along with other selected native trees. The area was also known for a specific type of tōtara which could only be found in this place. The trees were used by Rangitāne o Manawatū to create waka and were prized for their strength, length, and straightness of bough.</p> <p>The Pōhangina River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. Through Rangitāne o Manawatū traditions such as waiata, kōrero and whakairo. A battle occurred between Rangitāne o Manawatū and a neighbouring iwi who crossed the Ruahine Range via Te Ahu a Tūranga and entered the Pōhangina Valley. The battle was known as “Te Wai Whakatāne o Ngāti Kahungunu,” which translates to the battle title “the water where the blood of Ngāti Kahungunu was made to flow.” The area and river mean ‘ulcerated night’, ‘Pō’ meaning night and ‘hanga’ meaning ulcerated. This suggests that the valley had been a place where bloodshed had occurred between Rangitāne o Manawatū and their enemies. Thus, this was a place of darkness and there was a degree of fear attached to the area because of bloodshed. The second level of meaning was the very ulcerated or dissected nature of the landscape itself, lots of little streams with valleys cutting down in to the area.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have identified a tribal interest in this area.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	Popular camping ground easily accessible from Palmerston North and Manawatū Districts. Administered by Horizons as a Regional Park. Council interest in Tōtara Reserve is due to the ecological significance and recreational importance of the area.

		It is used by a wide range of visitors from Feilding and Palmerston North including school groups, scouts, guides and army platoons, as well as casual visitors. The reserve is also along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery. The Tōtara Reserve Management Plan is in place and provisions should allow for implementation of this despite its identification as an ONF.
Summary of Key Characteristics		Coherence of indigenous vegetation cover of the landform from the valley floor to the top of the river terrace. High level of perceived naturalness due to the composition of the vegetated escarpments adjacent to the watercourse which contrast with the surrounding productive farmland. Popular camping and visitor area. A natural feature that is easily accessible by the public thereby enhancing public appreciation of natural features. Maintenance of tracks and public facilities should be facilitated and not discouraged through the planning process.
Potential Issues		<p>The valley floor and terraces filled with native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational recreational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE³⁴ ³⁵11 – RANGIWĀHIA (INCLUDING SCENIC RESERVE)



Version 10: 14 January 2019

³⁴ S10/19 (Powerco)

³⁵ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ³⁶		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Representative of a typical part of the rolling to steep hill country of the upper Ōroua River Valley, with the flat valley of Rangiwāhia Township to the north.
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous forest remnant of over 50ha in the Rangiwāhia Scenic Reserve with very high ecological values and mauri, and represents the historic land cover of the area. Reserve provides habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife. Untouched, virgin podocarp forest with mature species including rimu, miro, mātai, maire, kahikatea, rewarewa and several species of rātā. This diversity of large forest species illustrates the reserve’s healthy ecosystem and make it a rare feature in the largely deforested surrounding landscape, as well as a unique area for research and education.
	Hydrological	Uniquely, this ecological system was set aside as a water catchment for the growing town in Rangiwāhia by the early settlers. Surrounded by agricultural land use, with waters flowing into the Kiwitea Stream to the north and the Ōroua River to the south, with both joining together at Feilding.
Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable due to the strong contrast between the dense and tall original indigenous vegetated reserve and the surrounding agricultural land use.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Expressive of the indigenous vegetation that once covered the entire district.
	Transient	Transient value related to fauna of the forest.
	Aesthetic	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the reserve has a high degree of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape which results in a high scenic quality. The quality of indigenous vegetation cover has significance within the district through their rarity and is an excellent example of indigenous lowland forest.
	Naturalness	High degree of naturalness exhibited by the indigenous vegetation cover.

³⁶ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Associational	Historical	Set aside as a water catchment for supplying the original village of Rangiwāhia around 1860.
	Recreation	Walking tracks marked through the reserve for local recreation. It is also a known geocache site.
	Tangata Whenua	The reserve is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū, and Ngāti Hauiti. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have identified a tribal interest in this area.
	Shared/Recognised	Focus of tracking and tree naming work by keen locals and supported by a grant from the Fonterra Grass Roots Fund.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from extent of indigenous vegetation which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use. The indigenous vegetation contributes to the ecological and water quality values.
Potential Issues		The extensive and continuous expanse of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discourage the loss of native vegetation; discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; discourage adverse effects on cultural values; discourage earthworks; and restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE³⁷ ³⁸ 12 – NITSCHKE/GORTON'S BUSH



Version 10: 14 January 2019

³⁷ S10/19 (Powerco)

³⁸ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ³⁹		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Representative of a deeply incised stream valley with steep sided faces and dense native vegetation which is characteristic of this area. Expressive of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous vegetation enhances ecological value, biodiversity, ecosystem functionality, and mauri. The feature is representative of land cover that was once common in the area but is no longer, making it a rare feature. It was a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP) in DOC’s PNAP survey report (1995) and is listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002 - Appendix 1B) as Natural Area SA40. As part of DOC’s survey research was undertaken on the vascular plants present in the area. The plant habitats range from very dry ridges through to dripping wet mudstone banks, and the vegetation from kānuka scrub and kānuka forest, with tōtara and kōwhai to patches of tall tawa and rimu.
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation improves mauri and water quality from agricultural land runoff, adding to ecosystem health. Tributary to the Waituna Stream, which feeds into the Rangitīkei River.
Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable feature due to the steeply incised gully spur terrain with its dense dark native vegetation which covers these gullies and their contrast with the modified folded/flattened landforms of the pastoral surrounds.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	A highly legible small scale topographical feature set within a simple landform of gently rolling pasture. The steeply incised gullies contrast with the relatively flat terrain of the surrounding landform. This contrast is accentuated by the variance in colour form and texture between the dark native vegetation within the gully and the light pasture grass of the surrounding landforms.
	Transient	Strong transient values are not readily apparent, although likely fauna values and microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the valley system has a high degree of legibility and coherence which reinforces its vividness both as a

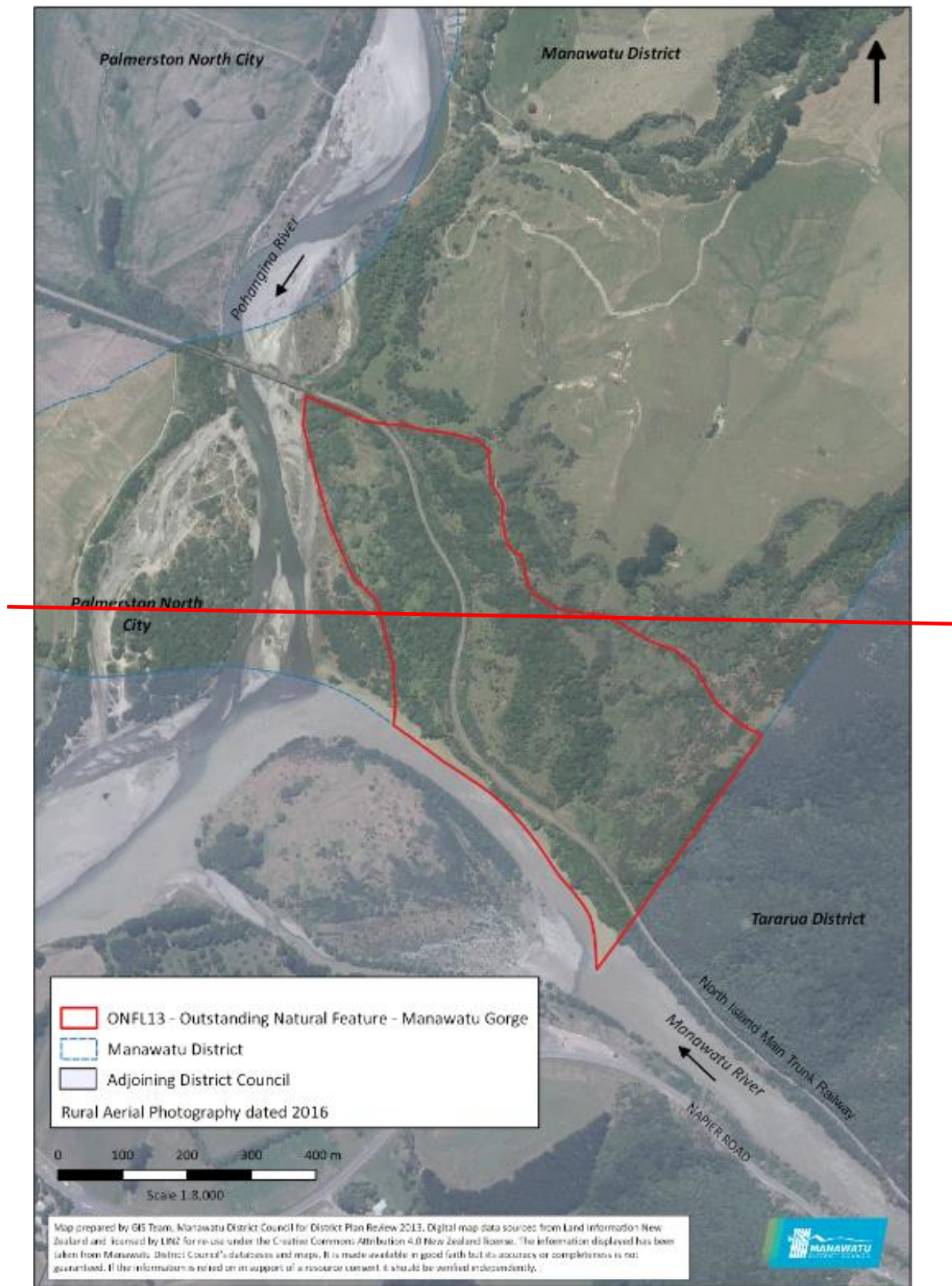
³⁹ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

		feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape. The combination of indigenous vegetation cover with the incised valley system has significant aesthetic appeal within the district through their rarity.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, there is a high degree of naturalness within the gullies due to their containment and the extent of indigenous vegetation remnants.
Associational	Historical	Old tōtara stumps indicate past logging.
	Recreation	Limited opportunities for the public to experience this feature.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act the bush is an area of interest for both Ngāti Apa and Rangitāne o Manawatū. Ngāti Apa extensively used Waituna Stream for its plentiful fishing resources and built pa tuna or eel weirs in the stream. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata assert that they have identified an interest in this area.
	Shared/Recognised	Managed as a QEII National Trust property, the 200ha Nitschke Bush is recognised for its botanic values, although there remain ongoing management challenges due to its relative smallness and isolation and proximity to productive agricultural activities and potential weed sources. Large remnants of forest such as Nitschke’s Bush are rare on the Manawatū Plains, especially those with some flat terrain, and this area of bush gives a glimpse into the District’s pre-agricultural landscapes.
Summary of Key Characteristics		High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the combination of vegetation and expressiveness of the landform’s formative erosion processes. This feature stands out due to the contrast with the flatness of the surrounding agricultural land use. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation within the gully systems contribute to the botanical, ecological and aesthetic values.
Potential Issues		The incised valley system with native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	<p>factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discourage the loss of native vegetation;• discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation;• discourage adverse effects on cultural values;• discourage earthworks; and• restrict built development.
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OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{40 41} 13 – MANAWATŪ GORGE



⁴⁰ S10/19 (Powerco)

⁴¹ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ⁴²		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Geological feature. Erosion has retained a river passage from east to west as the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges have been formed over the last million years by uplifted greywacke rock between two major fault lines.
	Biological/Ecological	<p>Adjacent to the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve, sharing a common boundary with the reserve’s western end. Ecological significance and mauri provided by its regenerating indigenous vegetation and remnant native shrubland, dominated by tawa and tītoki forest. The area contains kānuka, rewarewa, mātai, hīnau, ribbonwood, mature pukatea, kahikatea, high value old growth forests, Threatened Nationally Critical swamp maire (which is now rare in the Manawatū), and a rare raupō-dominated seepage wetland ecosystem. This forest is also unusual because of the predominance of giant maidenhair fern. The fern is only found in the Manawatū, making it quite unique. This diverse range of flora indicates good ecosystem functionality, and is representative of the vegetation that once covered much of the surrounding area. Recent research surveys show that there are no obvious signs of possum browsing on palatable species, a good indication of ecosystem health. This rare biodiversity listed below offers research and educational opportunities.</p> <p>Seven lizard species are potentially present within the area, including At-Risk lizard species. The shingle riverbed habitat of the Manawatū River adjacent to the area supports a diversity of wetland and riverbed birds such as Caspian tern (Nationally Vulnerable), black (Nationally Critical) and red-billed (Declining) gull, and banded (Nationally Vulnerable) and black-fronted dotterel. The old-growth forests in the area support a diversity of common forest bird species and potentially Threatened and At Risk species such as North Island kākā (Recovering), whitehead (Declining), and North Island rifleman (Declining). The seepage wetland potentially supports birds specialised for swamp habitats such as marsh crake (Declining) and Australasian bittern (Nationally Critical).</p>

⁴² S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

	Hydrological	Significant feature that allows the Manawatū River to drain both east and west of the main divide. The Manawatū River is a main artery in the network of rivers of the area and contains a strong amount of mauri. It is the only place in New Zealand (and the Southern Hemisphere) where a river begins its journey on the opposite side of the main divide to where it joins the sea, making it a rare feature. Confluence of the Pōhangina and Manawatū Rivers.
Perceptual	Memorability	Dramatic large scale feature which is memorable because of the steepness of landform incision rising from the watercourse.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Deeply incised river gorge that bisects a main divide, which illustrates natural process of tectonic movement and river erosion.
	Transient	Continued erosion and slips may reduce the gorge's outstanding qualification.
	Aesthetic	Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly provided by its simple, yet striking, and distinct landform. The deep incision of the gorge reinforces the vividness of the area, while the diverse native vegetation provides a sense of coherence which contrasts distinctly with the surrounding modified landscape.
	Naturalness	High degree of naturalness, particularly the extensive indigenous vegetation at higher elevations, modified by the presence of road and rail on opposing sides of the gorge.
Associational	Historical	<p>Important landmark and travelling route for both Māori and European settlers. Since European settlement surrounding areas have been extensively cleared for use as agriculture or converted into urban areas. This clearance of native vegetation is reflected in today's land cover being predominately exotic. In the 20th century Ashhurst was a prospering town due to its reliance on the nearby Manawatū Gorge, which provided essential industries such as forestry, farming (especially dairying), and tourism.</p> <p>In 1871 work began on establishing the Manawatū Gorge road and was completed in 1872. In the 1880s the Crown created a Forest Reserve along the line of the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges, north and south of the gorge. In the late 19th century a railway line from Napier through the gorge was also planned. To enable this railway project to go ahead land was set aside under the Public Works Act, including an area of land</p>

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		<p>which was gazetted for the purpose of a railway in 1880. It covered 83 acres and was situated north-east of the confluence of the Manawatū and Pōhāngina Rivers and north of Parahaki Island. The railway line was completed in 1891.</p>
	Recreation	<p>Manawatū Gorge DOC walking and biking tracks accessed either via the Woodville or Ashhurst end. Also, jetboating, kayaking, canoeing, and steam train.</p>
	Tangata Whenua	<p>The gorge is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū, Rangitāne o Wairarapa o Rangitāne Tamaki Nui-a-Rua, and Raukawa ki te Tonga (although they do not have a Settlement Act). An archaeological survey undertaken in 1997 revealed numerous archaeological sites which clearly showed that settlement of Māori was concentrated in close vicinity to waterways as the rivers and streams provided canoe access to the Central North Island. Most bends of the Manawatū River display evidence of settlement sites, pā, gardens, and kāinga, as do the fertile river banks and terraces along the river. The Manawatū River and its tributaries, as well as the adjacent forests, were important food sources and provided plentiful supplies, enabling Māori occupation in the Manawatū Gorge.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū have interests in this area but it is owned by LINZ and leased to farmers, therefore it was excluded from the Treaty Settlement. This area will be a small area of land within Manawatū District abuts the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve’s western boundary. High level of cultural importance to Māori associated with ancestry and legends. Important travel and trade route for early Māori. Parahaki Island (also known as Moutere Island) at the mouth of the Manawatū Gorge was a kāinga (village) and was once a food source and extensive restoration planting is currently underway coordinated by Te Kauru-Hapū Collective and returning a part of it to a mahinga kai site. The island is also a burial site, making it absolutely inalienable being a wāhi tapu. The island is said to have been retained by Rangitāne following the sale of the 250,000 acre Ahuatūranga Block (site of the present day Palmerston North) to the Crown in 1864.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū, Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne Tamaki Nui-a-Rua ancestors settled in the Manawatū over seven hundred years ago and have an unbroken connection with the land and waterways since that time. The river was the main route for travel and communication and provided abundant</p>

		<p>resources. The ancestors of Rangitāne arrived in Aotearoa aboard the Kurahaupō waka. Whātonga, a captain of the waka, is attributed to discovering and exploring the Manawatū River catchment area. He named the great expanse of bush cover Te Tapere nui o Whātonga or the great district (food/supply/resources) of Whātonga. The name ‘Manawatū’ was bestowed on the river by Tohunga over six hundred years ago, his name was Te Haunui a Nanaia. Whilst searching for his wife Wairaka, Te Haunui a Nanaia came upon the Manawatū River where it exits to the sea. The sheer width of the river mouth took his breath away (stand still), hence manawa (breath), tū (to stand still).</p> <p>The Manawatū River was central to Rangitāne cultural values system. It was created through the spirit of Okatia who gave life to a tōtara tree growing on the slopes of the Puketoi Range in the Hawke’s Bay. The tōtara made its way down the mountain Ranges of Ruahine and Tararua and forced its way through these ranges. It created the Manawatū Gorge, giving the river the ability to make its way out to sea. Although Rangitāne have interests in the Manawatū Gorge entrance, it is owned by LINZ and leased to farmers, thus excluded from the treaty settlements.</p> <p>Te Āpiti, commonly referred to as the Manawatū Gorge, is of paramount importance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. Te Āpiti is the Rangitāne o Manawatū name for the Manawatū Gorge. Te Āpiti has many meanings including split or cleft, to place side by side, or to have two of. It represents the two sides of the gorge. Not only did Te Āpiti provide a means of crossing from east to west but crucially it connected the eastern and western boundaries of Rangitāne o Manawatū. Te Ahu a Tūranga is also the name of the peak above Te Āpiti, on a traditional crossing place used by Rangitāne o Manawatū. This peak is of great significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū as it is the place where Tūrangaimua, the son of Turi, the Captain of the Aotea waka was killed. Te Āpiti was a significant route of transport and communication passageway between the western and eastern Rangitāne communities. Thus, the area is symbolic of connectivity between people, places and environments. Also, Te Āpiti is the meeting place of the two great forests of Whātonga, the Ruahine and the Tararua Ranges.</p> <p>Located with the Manawatū River in Te Au Rere a te Tonga, is a red coloured, tapu rock also known as Te Ahu a Tūranga which holds the mauri of the river and</p>
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		<p>Rangitāne o Manawatū. The rock is the resting place of Tūranga’s bones. The rock rises and falls with the flood waters and is never covered by the waters. It is said that when rock is red in colour it is a call for caution to all who pass by. Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that they have an interest in the Manawatū Gorge, noting a key site in vicinity known as Parahaki.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata would traverse the Ōroua to its confluence, and then travel the Manawatū River on to Parahaki where we would barter, wānanga, and kōrero with Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu.</p>
	<p>Shared/Recognised</p>	<p>The gorge provides the main transportation link between the east and west for the Central North Island and is widely recognised and remembered by travellers. The adjacent scenic reserve is recognised in the One Plan as an ONFL, as is the Manawatū River down to its confluence with the Pōhangina River. The ‘Tawa Loop’ walking track is also part of Kiwi Guardians, which is a nationwide programme for children to learn about nature. The ONF contains a land parcel with a Kiwi Rail Designation and a <u>State Highway Designation</u>, which does not prevent the area being given ONF recognition. Similarly, a highway designation is consented through the ONF. Careful design of the highway by bridging and retention of ecological values will allow the area to retain recognition as an ONF with the highway designation in place.⁴³</p>
<p>Summary of Key Characteristics</p>		<p>High natural character derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the Manawatū River watercourse. The dynamic qualities demonstrated by the legibility of the steep incision rising from the watercourse are a highly memorable landscape feature. The majority of the Manawatū Gorge is located outside of the Manawatū District, however protection of the western gorge entrance landform and native vegetation will ensure that the overall values will be maintained. The extent of existing development (road and rail) throughout the gorge is acknowledged, however the openness and simplicity of the gorge entrance landform is an important characteristic.</p>
<p>Potential Issues</p>		<p>The extent of the Manawatū Gorge Scenic Reserve and the visual extension of the native vegetation cover into Manawatū District, native vegetation and</p>

⁴³ S28/15 (Waka Kotahi)

	<p>enclosure within the valley defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.^{44 45}
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⁴⁴ S26/14 (Kiwirail)

⁴⁵ S28/14 and S28/15 (Waka Kotahi)

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE⁴⁶ ⁴⁷14 – PUKEPUKE LAGOON



Version 10: 14 January 2019

⁴⁶ S10/19 (Powerco)

⁴⁷ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape⁴⁸

<p>Natural Science</p>	<p>Geological/ Geomorphological</p>	<p>The formation of Pukepuke Lagoon is closely associated with the development of the Manawatū dune field, which forms part of New Zealand’s largest dune field. Pukepuke Lagoon is a dune wetland and, therefore, is representative of one of New Zealand’s most threatened and rare ecosystem types in New Zealand. The dune lake is a result of the formation of sand dunes along the coast near Tangimoana. Pukepuke Lagoon lies at the margin of a belt of stable sand dunes. The lagoon previously occupied a notably larger area to the northwest of its current, relatively recent location. Only a few dune lakes remain in the district, with Pukepuke Lagoon being one of two most notable ones. The lagoon is shallow and migrated eastward with sand movement. The sand dunes have now stabilised, and the shape and location of the lagoon is unlikely to change dramatically. The composition of the lake bed is sand and is likely underlain by silt/iron pan, however there are also areas of sandy gravel.</p>
	<p>Biological/Ecological</p>	<p>It is an important, diverse wetland habitat for over sixty bird species, including both native and introduced birds. A number of species rarely found elsewhere in the Region live at Pukepuke Lagoon, including the North Island fernbird, spotless crane, marsh crane, New Zealand shoveler and New Zealand scaup. The royal spoonbill and variable oystercatcher visit the wetland occasionally. Two rare Nationally Threatened and globally threatened species, the New Zealand dabchick and the Australasian Bittern, are also found here. Other birds reported seen at the lagoon include black swans, shags and New Zealand falcon. The New Zealand Ecological Society journal published an article on the ‘Use of Pukepuke Lagoon by Waterfowl’. The study looked at waterfowl population studies at the lagoon, which was the first such study in New Zealand at the time. The lagoon also has a large, scientifically and biologically important population of short finned eel. Long finned eel, brown mudfish and īnanga are also present. Weir systems have been improved to enable native fish species to swim into the lagoon, including eels.</p> <p>Three wetland herbs which are rare elsewhere in the Region have been found at Pukepuke Lagoon. These are <i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>, <i>Zannichellia palustris</i> and</p>

⁴⁸ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

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		<p>dwarf musk. The New Zealand Ecological Society journal also published an article on ‘The History and Present Vegetation of the Macrophyte Swamp at Pukepuke Lagoon’. Other articles published in the journal on studies undertaken on Pukepuke Lagoon include ferret biology, and the activity and dispersal of pūkeko.</p> <p>The New Zealand Wildlife Service researched waterfowl at Pukepuke until the late 1960s. In 2015, freshwater ecologists from NIWA carried out research on Pukepuke Lagoon, where they found plants growing across the bottom of the lagoon, which was predominately native, and is a good indicator of the ecology of the lagoon and a healthy ecosystem/ecosystem functioning. The ecologists were happy with the results and stated that the lagoon still held high biodiversity values. The same survey was carried out in 2001 and the vegetation results were almost the same, another good sign. They also compared their results to research conducted in 1978 and concluded that there has been no significant change in vegetation status or condition in those 25 years between the studies.</p>
	Hydrological	<p>The current lagoon’s catchment area of approximately 2,300ha consists of the upper Boss Stream catchment and the northern part of the original lagoon catchment. It is located four kilometres south of the lower Rangitikei River and approximately four kilometres from the coast. The lagoon is representative of the largest in a series of coastal lagoons, making it significant. Sand dunes prevent inland water runoff escaping out to sea. It contains a shallow lake up to two metres deep, drying out occasionally in summer droughts. Water quality and quantity is affected by surrounding farming activities. To prevent flooding of adjacent farmland, a sectioned weir has been constructed across the lagoon outlet. This helps to maintain water levels in the summer and minimises flooding in the winter. The coastal lake systems in the area connect with the ocean through Kaikōkopu Stream and the stream connected to Pukepuke Lagoon crossing the coastal margin. The care and protection of these coastal margins is integral to the health of the fisheries at the coastal margin itself and further inland. The diversity and health of the vegetation in the lagoon indicates that Pukepuke Lagoon’s water quality is high and that it is in very good condition with a healthy ecosystem.</p>

Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable feature due to the expansive water of the lagoon and the dense vegetation which surrounds the water and contrasts with the textures and colours of the surrounding pastoral and plantation landscape.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Expressive of the wetland habitat that once covered a much larger area in the district. A highly legible small scale landscape feature set within a mosaic of paddocks and plantation forestry. This contrast is accentuated by the variance in texture and seasonal colour between the surrounding landforms.
	Transient	Migratory birds and seasonal colour changes and growth pattern with plants. Changing water levels with the seasons.
	Aesthetic	Expansive water body and intactness of remnant surrounding indigenous vegetation has a high degree of legibility and coherence which reinforces its vividness as a rare feature and provides a contrast to the surrounding modified landscape.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, there is a high degree of naturalness within the lagoon area due to the extent of the lake and the indigenous vegetation remnants.
Associational	Historical	<p>Over the last century the area has been drained, contributing to the reduction of the wetland's size. When the Crown acquired the Pukepuke Reserve in the 1950s, the former Māori owners of the reserve negotiated the retention of fishing rights within the lagoon, with the agreement held under a deed of trust. That agreement is still honoured today, and the lagoon continues to be used by Parewanui hapū who make their journey to the lagoon to gather eels.</p> <p>In 1968, Pukepuke Lagoon became a wildlife management reserve through the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and was managed by the Wildlife Division (Wildlife Service). The Wildlife Service wrote a management plan for the lagoon in 1977, which was later expanded on in 1987 and included objectives and policies for Pukepuke Lagoon. In 1987, with the formation of DOC, management shifted from the Wildlife Division to DOC, renaming the lagoon from Pukepuke Wildlife Reserve to Pukepuke Lagoon Conservation Area.</p>
	Recreation	Pukepuke Lagoon House is available for accommodation for those visiting the site. There are also bird hides for viewing birds and wildlife watching,

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		as well as a short walkway which includes a boardwalk. Gamebird hunting ballots are held for duck shooting on the lagoon. Access has remained relatively restricted, which has been thought to have assisted in the lagoon retaining its relatively good health and diversity.
	Tangata Whenua	<p>Under the Settlement Act the lagoon is an area of interest and statutory acknowledgement area for both Ngāti Apa and Rangitāne o Manawatū.</p> <p>The lagoon provided resources such as harakeke, īnanga, eels and birds. Land Court records pertaining to the Hīmatangi Block reveal that the area was an important source of eel, fern root, kōkopu, kōkō (tūi), kererū and kiekie. Numerous cultivations were situated along the coast, particularly Hīmatangi. A variety of native and migrating birds were located in the wetlands, lagoons, lakes and swamps at Hīmatangi and Pukepuke. Rangitāne o Manawatū oral histories record a number of battles occurring in the vicinity and over the lagoon.</p> <p>Pukepuke lagoon is within the domain of Ngāti Kauae of Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Tauira. It formed one of a chain of defensive wetland and lake based pā starting with Te Awamate north of Rangitīkei, to Te Awahou on the Rangitīkei River, to Pukepuke, to Omanuka, to Kaikokopu and to Koputara. In particular, Pukepuke belonged to the Ngā Potiki and Ngāti Rangiwaho sections of Ngāti Tauira. The fortified pā at Pukepuke was situated on an island in the lake. Use of the lake was often seasonal, but at times the hapū lived here more permanently. Even after colonisation, the hapū visited the area seasonally to gather food. Significant battles and events occurred at the pā which have shaped Ngāti Apa’s history in the area.</p> <p>Lakes Ōmanuka, Pukepuke and Kaikōkopu provided valuable mahinga kai and an abundance of tuna (eel) to Rangitāne o Manawatū in the early times. They are the places where Rangitāne o Manawatū would stop overnight to replenish food stocks and to rest while travelling between Rangitikei and Manawatū. Rangitāne o Manawatū own a property immediately adjacent to Pukepuke which they are undertaking reforestation of.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have identified interests in the Lagoon between State Highway One and the Manawatū Coastline.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	The lagoon has been described as one of the district’s natural treasures (recorded in a newspaper article in

	<p>the 2002 ‘Manawatū District State of the Environment Report’) and is recognised under the MDC District Plan, Map fourteen, as a Conservation Area and under Appendix 1 – Heritage Places. Numerous articles on research undertaken at Pukepuke Lagoon have been published in the New Zealand Ecological Society journal, as well as an article in the Notornis: Journal of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand and New Zealand Journal of Zoology. Research on Pukepuke Lagoon is included in the book by Joseph J. Kerekes titled ‘Developments in Hydrobiology: Aquatic Birds in the Trophic Web of Lakes’. Pukepuke Lagoon is also recorded on the ‘Protected Planet’ website, which is managed by the United Nations Environment Conservation Monitoring Centre with support from IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas.</p>
Summary of Key Characteristics	<p>Pukepuke Lagoon has a range of scientific attributes (landforms, flora and fauna), along with significant historical, cultural and recreational values. High degree of natural character derived from the ecological health of the lagoon, including the presence of many bird species (some rare), healthy native vegetation, and good water quality. This feature stands out due to the modified surrounding agricultural and plantation forestry land use. Areas of riparian vegetation within the area and the open water of the lake contribute to the botanical, ecological and aesthetic values. High cultural associational values are recognised as part of the ONF values.</p>
Potential Issues	<p>The open water and remnant native vegetation defines the feature and contributes the natural character, perceived naturalness, aesthetic values, and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discourage the loss of native vegetation; • discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; • discourage adverse effects on cultural values; • discourage earthworks; and • restrict built development.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE^{49 50}15 – LAKE KAIKŌKOPU



⁴⁹ S10/19 (Powerco)

⁵⁰ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

Characteristics and Values Features of Outstanding Natural Landscape ⁵¹		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Basin-type dune lake formed at the boundary of two dune forming phases. Shallow lake with a sandy bottom. Lake Kaikōkopu is a dune wetland and, therefore, is representative of one of New Zealand’s most threatened and rare ecosystem types in New Zealand.
	Biological/Ecological	Indigenous raupō and Carex secta comprise the majority of the lake’s vegetation, however crack willow is also present, which reduces the ecological integrity of the area. In recent times, Horizons (Manawatū-Wanganui) Regional Council has cited the importance of the connected Kaikōkopu Stream for native fish spawning, as well as for redfin bullies. Due to the migratory nature of these species the protection of the connecting water systems is important in retaining and further enhancing what remnant native fishery there is. The lake is an important breeding and feeding area for two rare, threatened species of waterfowl, the New Zealand dabchick and Australasian bittern. It is important for a number of other bird species, reflecting the lake’s ecosystem functionality and mauri.
	Hydrological	Shallow lake that has an inlet stream (Kaikōkopu Stream) and an outflow through the dunes to the nearby ocean. Seventy-five percent of the lake is open water. Due to Kaikōkopu Stream’s shallow depth and low flows for much of the summer period E. coli concentrations can breach contact recreation guidelines at times, especially following rainfall, reducing the mauri of the water. However, in 2016 the Kaikōkopu Stream Revitalisation Project was undertaken which included riparian planting. Since this project, the stream has performed better hydrologically and future research through fish surveys will be used to determine ecological conditions of the stream.
Perceptual	Memorability	Expansive water of the lake and riparian vegetation which surrounds the water contrasts with the textures and colours of the surrounding pastoral and plantation forestry landscape.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Expressive of the wetland habitat that once covered a much larger area in the district.

⁵¹ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

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	Transient	Migratory birds and seasonal colour changes and growth pattern with plants.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the vividness of the lake, which provides a general pattern of land cover coherence, combined with the remnant riparian vegetation.
	Naturalness	A moderate degree of perceived naturalness exists within the lake due to the presence of the combination of indigenous vegetation and its open body of water. This character is however degraded by the extent of pastoral farming, drainage and plantation forestry which surrounds the area.
Associational	Historical	Some afforestation has been undertaken in the surrounding area, primarily for revenue purposes but also to stabilise the land.
	Recreation	Lake Kaikōkopu is privately-managed for gamebird hunting.
	Tangata Whenua	<p>Under the Settlement Act, Lake Kaikōkopu is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Apa.</p> <p>Lake Kaikōkopu is located within Hīmatangi. The correct hyphenation of the word is said not to be Hima-tangi but Hī-matangi. “Hī” means to fish, and Matangi was a chief who lived in the mystic past in the Mōhaka District of the East Coast. The name also refers to Matangi capturing and slaying a taniwha in the area upon his settlement. Hīmatangi was famous for the abundance of birds and eels available from the wetlands and dune lakes in the area, namely one of these was Lake Kaikokopu. As a result of the early land transactions between the Crown and Ngāti Apa (North Island), access to many of the resources along the coastal area became very difficult and limited. Reserves were established around coastal lakes, including Lake Kaikōkopu, but no legal access was provided for these land areas. Traditionally, Lake Kaikōkopu was accessed mainly for tuna but also for kōkopu, mudfish, īnanga and kākahi (freshwater mussel).</p> <p>Lake Kaikokopu is a remnant of what was once a much larger wetland. Several Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Tauria whānau have retained ownership in two nearby Māori freehold blocks that were once on the banks of the lake. Ancestors of these landowners thought that they owned the lake, and the lake was generally referred to as Hunia lake after a prominent</p>

	<p>Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Taurira leader named Kāwana Hunia. His son Wirihana was in the practice of leasing access to the lake for duck shooting well before it was understood that the legal ownership of the lake had actually been transferred to settlers. One of these blocks contains the location of the Te Oahura pā which belonged to Kawana Te Hakeke and his division of Ngāti Kauae. This pā was heavily utilised during seasonal eel fishing and the harvesting of other varieties of kai, including manu. Lake Kaikokopu is one of a series of Ngāti Kauae and Ngāti Taurira lakes and fortified pā sites extending from Te Awamate north of the Rangitīkei, to Te Awahou on the Rangitīkei River, to Omanuka, to Pukepuke, to Kaikokopu and as far south as Koputara.</p> <p>Lake Kaikōkopu provided valuable mahinga kai and an abundance of tuna (eels) to Rangitāne o Manawatū in the past. It was a place that Rangitāne o Manawatū would stop overnight to replenish food stocks and to rest while travelling between Rangitīkei and Manawatū.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have reported interests in this area.</p>
Shared/Recognised	Listed as a heritage place under Appendix 1 of the MDC District Plan. Recognised as having outstanding landscape values and therefore recognised as an outstanding waterbody under the Draft NPS for Freshwater Management. The significant values of outstanding waterbodies are to be protected (National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2019 Policy 10).
Summary of Key Characteristics	Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the presence of indigenous vegetation combined with the expressiveness of the lake which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural and plantation forestry land use. The rarity of this habitat type, its rare fauna species and high cultural associations, its remnant hydrological connectivity with Pukepuke Lagoon and other dune lakes along the coastal edge all elevate this remnant dune lake and wetland to be considered an Outstanding Natural Feature.
Potential Issues	<p>The open water and remnant native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to perceived naturalness, aesthetic values, and associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict adverse effects on cultural values;

RoR Appendix 2 – NFL-APP1 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• limit the loss of native vegetation;• limit the establishment of exotic vegetation;• limit earthworks and drainage; and• limit built development.
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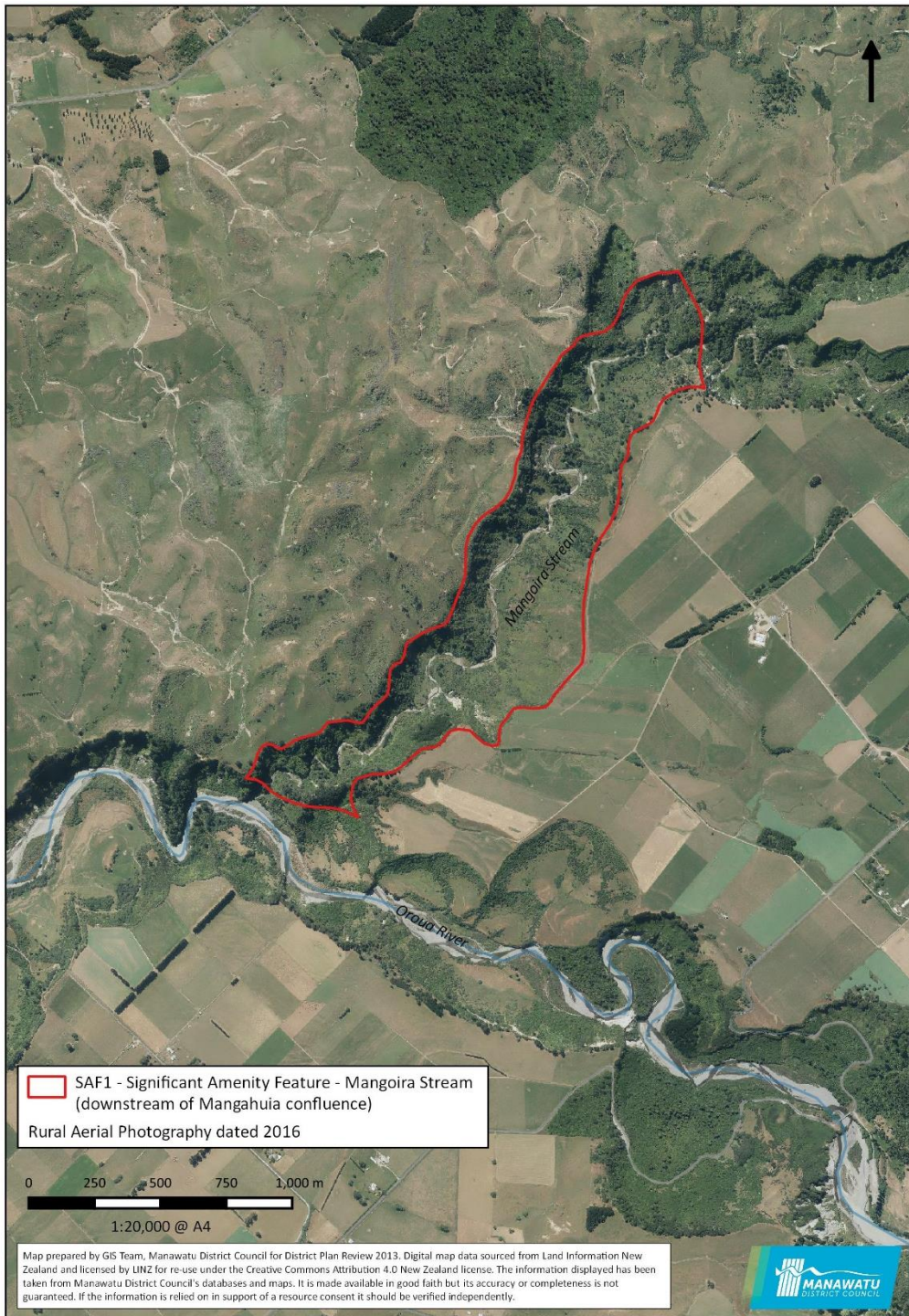
NFL – APP2 – SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURES

NFL – APP2 describes the individual natural, perceptual and associational values of all listed Significant Amenity Features.

The intention of listing individual values within NFL-APP2 of the Manawatū District Plan is to provide support to plan users in determining the extent of a proposed activity’s potential effects within an Significant Amenity Feature.

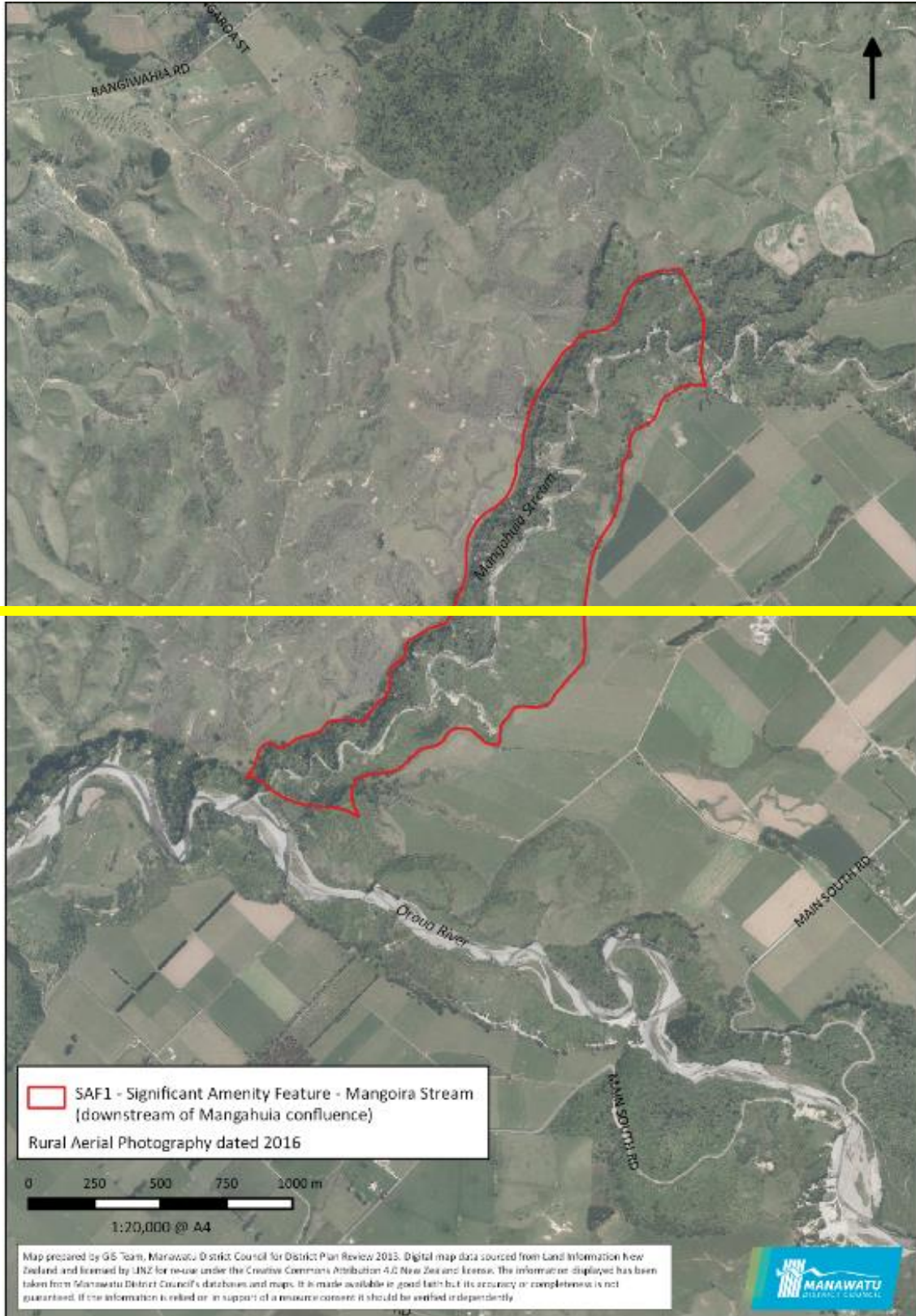
It is important for plan users to note that Iwi accounts of tribal affiliations may vary throughout NFL-APP2. This reflects the different narratives of Iwi for the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. The Council has intentionally preserved each account to ensure the integrity of Iwi information provided is maintained.

SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURE¹ 1 – MANGOIRA STREAM



¹ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)



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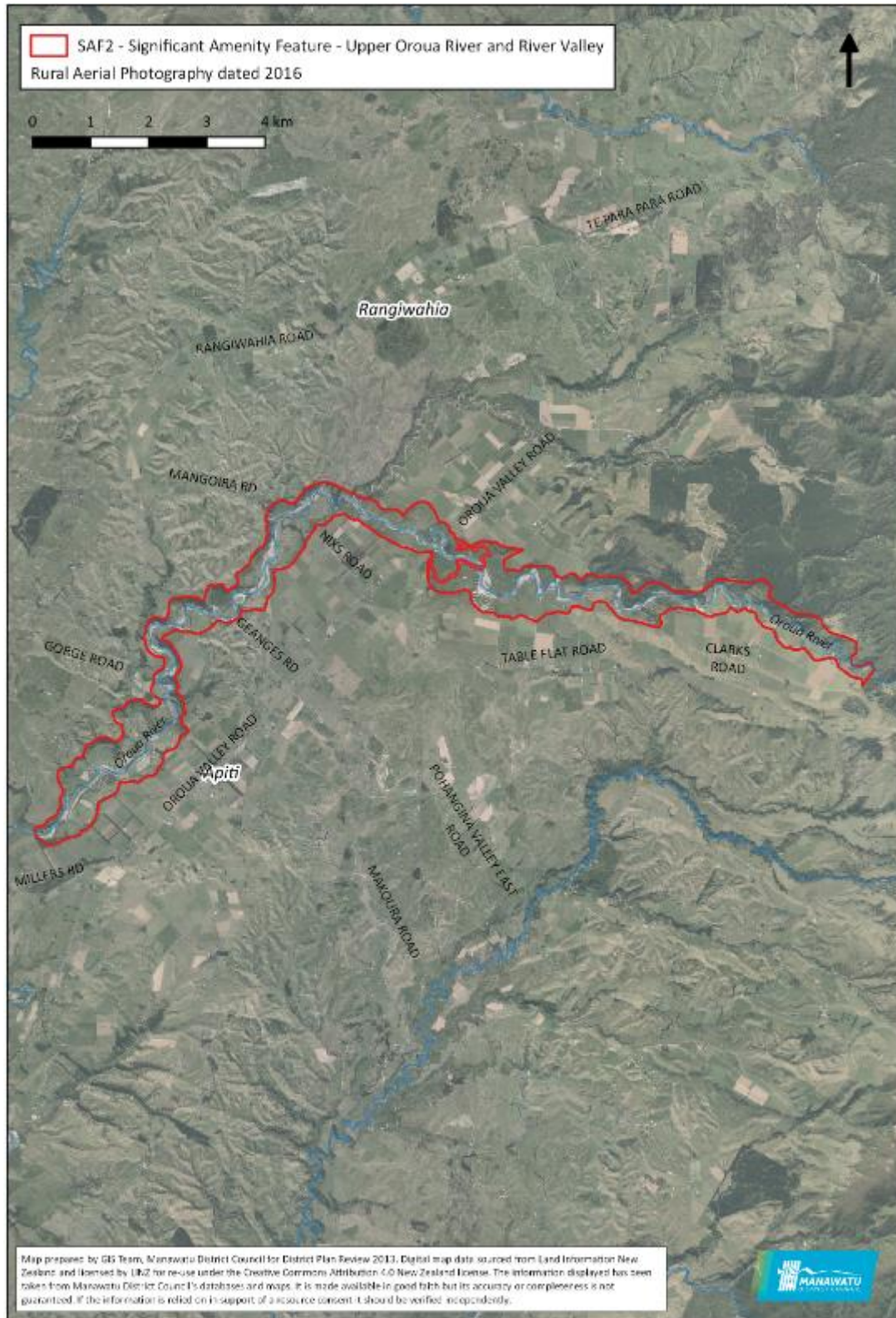
Characteristics and Values Features of Significant Amenity Feature ²		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Incised stream valley with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through the soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. A research survey undertaken on vascular plants of the Mangoira Stream marginal strip showed that, of native species, shrubland is dominant on the terrace faces with some older podocarps scattered throughout the lower half of the stream valley. Sedgeland occupies the wetter slopes. These older podocarps are rare in the Manawatū due to past extensive deforestation. Further downstream, on the river floodplain, red beech and divaricate shrubs are present. Podocarps also occur amongst the beech above the floodplain, forming a mixed podocarp-broadleaf forest. This area contains the Mangoira/Ōroua Confluence Bush listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1B (SA10).
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff and contributes to ecosystem health and mauri. River floodplain appears to flood regularly. Traditionally Māori celebrated flooding as it is a means of nourishing the land and all living on it with mauri from the surrounding landscape, transported through the flood waters.
Perceptual	Memorability	The valley system contrasts with the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than the surrounding folded/ terraced landforms.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Clearly legible incised valley system that is expressive of the erosion processes that have occurred within the raised sedimentary landform.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the combination of remnant native vegetation, which provides a pattern of land cover coherence contrasted by the surrounding agricultural land use, and the vividness of the eroded valley system that has been formed by the incised river valley.

² S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	Naturalness	Naturalness is degraded by the presence of pastoral farmland on the slopes of the valley.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	While there are DOC tramping tracks further east upstream, outside of the boundaries of the SAF, there are none within the SAF, limiting public access. Mangoira Stream has been known to be used for riverbed four-wheel driving.
	Tangata Whenua	Tributary to the Ōroua River, which has extensive cultural associations for Māori. Under the Settlement Act the stream is an area of interest for both Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Hauti. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have identified that this area is identified as part of the Ōroua River Catchment of which Ngāti Kauwhata has interest.
	Shared/Recognised	The western escarpment rising up out of the water course is recognised as a Conservation Area within the District Plan and is within DOC control.
Summary of Key Characteristics		More modified than an ONF in terms of vegetation cover and presence of pasture. Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the existing native vegetation combined with the expressiveness of the formative processes of the stream corridor landform which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use and flatter landform.
Potential Issues		<p>The incised river channel with partial cover of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist maintenance of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict adverse effects on cultural values; • limit the loss of native vegetation; • limit the establishment of exotic vegetation; • limit earthworks; and • limit built development.

SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURE³ 2 – UPPER ŌROUA RIVER AND RIVER VALLEY



Version 10: 14 January 2019

³ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Significant Amenity Feature ⁴		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Deeply incised stream valleys with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers leaving old ox-bows and exposed papa mudstone escarpments.
	Biological/ Ecological	Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. This area contains the Hopkins Property which is listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1B (SA37). Trout has been recorded in the Ōroua River. Abuts Ruahine Range ONL but identified as a separate SAF due to different (river) character compared to Ruahine Range character.
	Hydrological	The Ōroua River is one of the main rivers flowing out of western Ruahine Forest Park. Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff, contributing to ecosystem health and mauri. Received 2018 New Zealand River Award for demonstrating long-term trend improvements in water quality, specifically in relation to dissolved reactive phosphorus. Information based on research data for the river collated by LAWA. The Ōroua River was the most improved in the Horizons Region, making it a unique waterbody in the area with enhanced ecosystem functionality.
Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable due to the dramatic geomorphology with bends and escarpments which contrast with the folded/terraced landforms of the surrounding pastoral landscape.
	Legibility/ Expressiveness	Clearly legible landform features very expressive of the erosion processes of the river, with ‘empty’ scalloped oxbows and white papa escarpments providing historical references to shifts in the river.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the native vegetation, which provides a general pattern of land cover coherence, combined with the striking scale of the incised river valley with its old river bends and vivid white cliff escarpments.

⁴ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

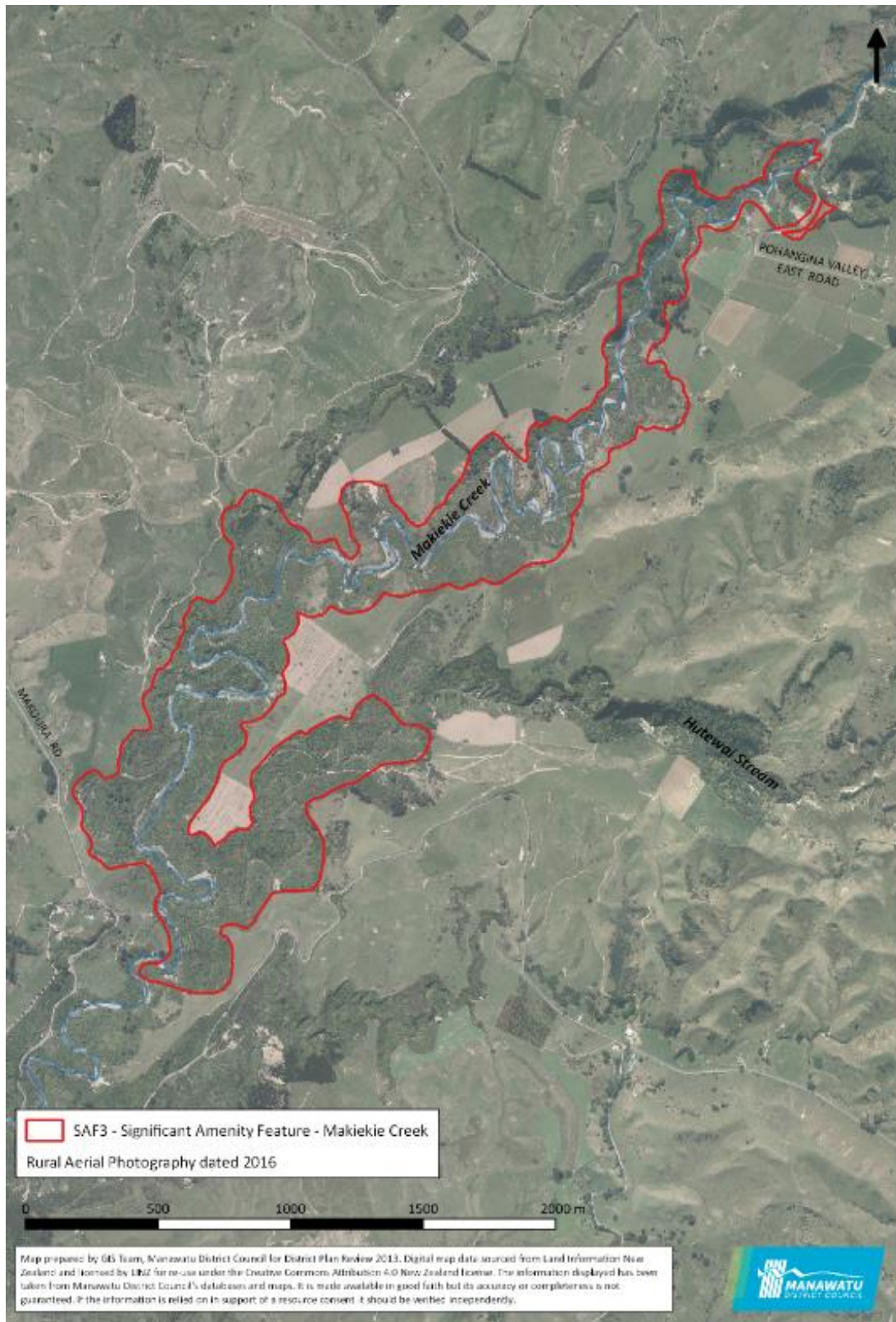
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a moderate degree of perceived naturalness exists within the gullies due to the presence of mudstone cliffs and indigenous vegetation. This character is, however, reduced by the extent of pastoral farming on both the valley slopes and valley floor.
Associational	Historical	Slightly upstream, to the east of the SAF boundary, is the Alice Nash Memorial Heritage Lodge. This is only of historic associational value only and does not affect the extent of the SAF. Access to the lodge is via a track which was a former logging road, indicating past forestry activities in the area.
	Recreation	Public walking tracks, camping, hunting, and fishing. Just to the east upstream, outside the boundary of the SAF, is the Iron Gate Gorge, Alice Nash Memorial Heritage Lodge, and Iron Gate Hut Track.
	Tangata Whenua	<p>Under the Settlement Act the SAF is an area of interest for Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Hauiti. Ngāti Tūwharetoa are also acknowledged under the Settlement Act, and Ngāti Kauwhata in the Ōroua Declaration in relation to the area. Ngāti Apa (North Island) acknowledge that other iwi have interests in the Ōroua River. These include Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Hauiti and Rangitāne. Ngāti Taura was a shared Rangitāne – Ngāti Apa hapū located around the Ōroua River above Mangawhata (meaning eel drying), extending to the Rangitīkei River and coastal area. Ngāti Apa (North Island) is linked to the Ōroua River through the ancestor Matangi. Flocks of birds would gather along the river and occupy certain areas. Matangi heard of this and travelled from the Wairarapa region to see these birds. As he drew near the birds would take flight and soar into the sky, hence naming the surrounding land on the lower left bank of the Ōroua River ‘Aorangi’. Hapū of Ngāti Apa (North Island) - Ngāti Tumokai, Ngāti Taura, and Ngāti Rakei, and Ngāti Apu - occupied the surrounding lands of the Ōroua River. The land was fertile and would be cultivated extensively by these hapū. Kāinga, pā, urupā, and eel fisheries were located along the Ōroua River.</p> <p>The Ōroua River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. The histories and traditions of Rangitāne o Manawatū such as waiata, kōrero and whakairo outline the connections Rangitāne o Manawatū have with the Ōroua River. One of the most significant qualities is the mauri that flows from the central Ruahine Range through the rohe connecting the Range to the wetlands and sand</p>

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

		<p>country and finally to the Manawatū River. This fertile land also contained some of the richest food supplies in the Manawatū Region, with the most desired item being tuna (eel) which could be caught in huge quantities from the waters of the swamps adjacent to the riverbanks and streams. Other traditional resources gathered along the river included the mountain cabbage (tōi, Cordyline indivisa) and harvesting of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that Ngāti Kauwhata have significant interests from the top of the Ōroua to it’s confluence at the Manawatū. Ngāti Kauwhata iwi have lived on the Ōroua river since 1828.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū have statutory acknowledgement over the upper Oroua River, riparian margins and rivers are intimately linked therefore the statutory acknowledgement pertains to vegetation, landforms and impacts adjacent to the river.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	<p>The Ōroua River was the recipient of a 2018 New Zealand River Award from Accord member Horizons Regional Council. The awards were judged by a panel of scientists using long-term data collected from New Zealand Rivers and awarded to rivers which showed long-term trend improvements in water quality. The Ōroua Catchment Care Group, through the leadership of Ngāti Kauwhata representatives, are partnering with landowners in river quality improvement work, such as riparian planting and fencing. Additionally, the area is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.</p>
Summary of Key Characteristics	<p>More modified than an ONF in terms of vegetation cover and presence of pasture. Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the river corridor landform which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural landform. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the perceived naturalness and ecological and water quality values. A pole transmission line crosses the river valley at Āpiti Reserve linking Ōroua Valley Road and Main South Road and does not adversely affect the key characteristics of the Amenity Area.</p>	
Potential Issues	<p>The incised river channel, with large areas of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and</p>	

	<p>associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict adverse effects on cultural values; • limit the loss of native vegetation; • limit the establishment of exotic vegetation; • limit earthworks; and • limit built development.
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SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURE⁵ 3 – MAKIEKIE CREEK



Version 10; 14 January 2019

⁵ S9/4 (Forest and Bird)

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

Characteristics and Values Features of Significant Amenity Feature ⁶		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Incised stream valley with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	<p>Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. There are indigenous forest remnants in Makiekie Reserve and on the valley sides. These enhance ecological value, increase ecosystem health and mauri, while also creating a habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife. The forest includes an interesting mix of conifer and broad-leaf species, as well as beech forest. In the Makiekie Scenic Reserve large rimu and tōtara are plentiful. There are also mature red beech trees up to 35m tall in some places, as well as younger, regenerated stands that have come up following wind damage. Due to large scale deforestation in the District areas of remnant native bush, such as in this SAF, are rare for the area and are representative of what land cover used to look like.</p> <p>Horizons Regional Council recommends Makiekie Creek for trout fishery value in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region. Makiekie Creek was also included in a published research article by Michael K. Joy and Russell G. Death who undertook a biological assessment of rivers in the Manawatū-Whanganui region investing macroinvertebrates.</p>
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff, contributing to ecosystem health and mauri of this area and the wider catchment downstream.
Perceptual	Memorability	Contrasts with the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than surrounding folded/terraced landforms
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Complex landform feature which is expressive of the erosion processes of the river.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the native vegetation, which provides a general pattern of land

⁶ S9/5 (Forest and Bird)

		cover coherence, combined with the striking scale of the incised river valley with its old river bends and vivid white cliff escarpments.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a moderate degree of perceived naturalness exists within the gullies due to the presence of the combination of indigenous vegetation and the meandering river course, and mudstone cliffs. This character is however degraded by the extent of pastoral farming on both the valley slopes and valley floor.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	Upstream, east of the SAF boundary, Makiekie Creek forms part of a DOC tramping route, Deerford Track to Makiekie Creek, which is used for both walking and hunting. While outside the identified extent of the SAF, this indicates the associative values relating to the wider area. There are no DOC tracks within the SAF itself, limiting public access.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act Makiekie Creek is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Hauiti. Makiekie Creek is a tributary to Pōhangina River, which was known by Māori as a place of darkness and with a degree of fear attached to the area because of previous bloodshed. Another level of meaning was the very ulcerated or dissected nature of the landscape itself, lots of little streams with valleys cutting down in to the area. Makiekie Creek was also a source of vivianite, a mineral that was used as a blue pigment for the face painting of warriors for battle. This was the only source for Rangitāne o Manawatū and so was of military significance. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that this an identified area of interest.
	Shared/Recognised	Adjacent to the Makiekie Scenic Reserve, recognised for its ecological and scenic values. Additionally, the area is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.
Summary of Key Characteristics		Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the presence of indigenous vegetation combined with the expressiveness of the formative erosion

RoR Appendix 3 – NFL- APP2 Significant Amenity Features Tables (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

	processes which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use and terraced form.
Potential Issues	<p>The incised river channel, with large areas of native vegetation, defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict adverse effects on cultural values; • limit the loss of native vegetation; • limit the establishment of exotic vegetation; • limit earthworks; and • limit built development.

3 DISTRICT WIDE RULES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains provisions that apply in the Manawatū District relating to:

- Network utilities
- Transport
- Noise
- **Earthworks**
- Signage
- **Temporary activities**
- **Relocated buildings**

This chapter is intended to be read in conjunction with the relevant zoning provisions. Where specific rules are included in the relevant zoning rules, then those rules apply (unless otherwise referenced in this chapter).

3A NETWORK UTILITIES

3A.1 Introduction

Network utilities, including **infrastructure of regional and national importance**, are an essential part of the District’s infrastructure. Communities rely on network utilities to function. It is therefore critical the development, operation, upgrading and maintenance of these essential services are managed appropriately to ensure the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of those in the District and beyond. Such infrastructure, services and facilities can also create significant direct or indirect adverse environmental **effects**, some of which may be quite specific to the utility. Due to their locational, technical and operational constraints, some utilities may generate adverse **effects** that cannot be practically avoided, remedied or mitigated. As such, these **effects** need to be balanced against the essential nature of facilities and the benefits these utilities provide to the social, economic, health and safety and wellbeing of people and communities in the Manawatū District and beyond.

The **National Grid** is managed and regulated in part by the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 (NPSET) and the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (NESETA). The NPSET came into **effect** on 13 March 2008 and recognises the national significant

ance of the **National Grid** in its entirety. The PSET facilitates the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing **National Grid** network and the establishment of new **National Grid** assets. The District Plan is required to give **effect** to the NPSET.

The NESETA came into **effect** on 14 January 2010. The NESETA sets out a national framework for permissions and consent requirements for activities on **National Grid** lines existing at 14 January 2010. Activities include the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing lines but exclude the development of new lines and substations. The NESETA must not be in conflict with nor duplicate the provisions of the NESETA.

Telecommunication and **Radiocommunication** facilities are in part managed under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for **Telecommunication** Facilities) Regulations 2016 (NESTF). The NESTF provides a nationally consistent planning framework for a wide range of **telecommunication** facilities in locations inside and outside the **road** reserve. **Telecommunication** facilities not covered by the NESTF 2016 are controlled under the District Plan.

The Manawatū Wanganui **Regional Council**'s One Plan also provides for the regional and national importance of a range of infrastructure in the region. The Regional Policy Statement section of the One Plan (RPS) requires that **councils** recognise, and have regard to the benefits that derive from regionally and nationally important infrastructure and utilities, and that the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of such infrastructure be provided for in the District Plan. The RPS also requires that the **Council** ensure that adverse **effects** from other activities on **network utility** infrastructure are avoided as reasonably practicable.

This chapter provides clarification to **network utility** operators for activities that can be undertaken without a resource consent, and the parameters these activities must comply with. The District Plan provides for a large range of works to be permitted subject to performance standards.

Subdivision, use and development can adversely impact surrounding network utilities. Therefore, additional provisions relating to setbacks from key network utilities are included in the Chapter 8 - Subdivision. **Earthworks** when undertaken in proximity to network utilities can undermine the infrastructure asset. Provisions restricting **earthworks** near some network utilities are contained in the **earthworks** section of this chapter.

The provisions in 3A of the District Wide Rules Chapter address the development and maintenance of network utilities. The intention is that Chapter 3A will be standalone at the completion of the Sectional District Plan Review. There are some chapters and zones where provisions may apply (for example setbacks) until the Sectional District Plan Review progress has been completed. As other chapters and provisions are reviewed, relevant provisions will be included or cross referenced to Chapter 3A, and those reviewed chapters will cease to apply. When completed, the rules in this chapter (including any cross referenced) will supersede the zone rules. Zone rules will only apply

RoR Appendix 4 – Amended Chapter 3A Network Utilities and Chapter 3D Earthworks (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

if specifically stated in Chapter 3A.

For the avoidance of doubt, Network Utility activities within ONFLs will only be assessed under the provisions of Chapter 3A and not the underlying zoning in which they are located.

Note: There are some existing rules that identify subdivision and land use to be setback from **Network Utility** infrastructure and these continue to apply as outlined in other chapters in the District Plan until those provisions are reviewed.

Guidance Note: Plan Users are directed to Chapter 8 Residential Zone, Rule 8.4.1.g for additional provisions that apply to Network Utilities with respect to infrastructure being located underground. [PC51]¹

3A.2 Resource Management Issues

The following resource management issues have been identified in relation to network utilities:

1. To provide for the safe, effective and efficient operation, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrade of network utilities, including **infrastructure of regional and national importance**.
2. Recognising that network utilities have technical and operational requirements that may dictate their location and design.
3. The safe, effective and efficient operation, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrading and **planned development** of network utilities can be put at risk by inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
4. The need to balance the visual amenity **effects** of network utilities against their locational needs.
5. The need to manage the disposal of solid waste material by reusing and recycling where possible, while avoiding the use of contaminated soils.
6. Recognising the constraints on existing network utilities when considering new development.
7. Potential **effects** from electromagnetic and other forms of radiation.
8. The location, operation and maintenance, **replacement** upgrading of network utilities can create adverse **effects** on the **environment**.

¹ PC51 decision of hearing panel. Has legal effect but is not yet operative.

3A.3 Objectives and Policies

Objective 1

To ensure:

- a. **Network utility** infrastructure of national and regional importance, including the **National Grid**, is able to operate, upgrade and develop efficiently and effectively while managing any adverse **effects** in the **environment** having regard to the locational, technical and operational constraints of the infrastructure.
- b. All other network utilities are designed, located, constructed, operated, upgraded and maintained in a manner that ensures the efficient use of **natural and physical resources** while recognising the **environment** they are located in.

Policies

- 1.1 To enable the establishment, operation, maintenance, **replacement**, and **minor upgrading** of network utilities.
- 1.2 To encourage **network utility** operators to coordinate and co-locate services or to locate within the existing roading network where practicable.
- 1.3 To encourage all new cables and lines, including electricity distribution lines (but not the **National Grid**) are installed underground.
- 1.4 To recognise the locational, technical and operational requirements and constraints of network utilities and the contribution they make to the functioning and wellbeing of the community and beyond when assessing their location, design and appearance.
- 1.5 To ensure network utilities are constructed and located in a manner sensitive to the amenity and landscape values where they are located, including those areas identified as Significant Amenity Features in NFL-APP2².

Objective 2

To protect network utilities in the district, and in particular nationally and regionally important infrastructure, including the **National Grid**, by avoiding the adverse **effects** of subdivision use and development and other land use activities on the operation, maintenance, **replacement**, and upgrading of the existing network utilities and **planned development** of new network utilities.

Policies

- 2.1 To ensure that any vegetation is planted and maintained to avoid interference with network utilities, including transmission lines and the **National Grid Yard**.

² Supported by S8/43 (Department of Conservation)

RoR Appendix 4 – Amended Chapter 3A Network Utilities and Chapter 3D Earthworks (PC(R2) Recommendations in light of Council’s Right of Reply)

- 2.2 To require that appropriate separation of activities is maintained to enable the safe operation, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrading, and avoid **reverse sensitivity** and/or manage risk issues.
- 2.3 To ensure all subdivision and development is designed to avoid adverse **effects** on the operation, access, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrading of existing or **planned development** of network utilities.
- 2.4 To manage the **effects** of subdivision, development and land use on the safe, effective and efficient operation, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrading of the **National Grid** by ensuring that:
- Areas are identified in the Plan to establish safe buffer distances for managing subdivision and land use development near the **National Grid**.
 - Sensitive activities**, and **intensive farming** are excluded from establishing within the **National Grid Yard**.
 - Non-**sensitive activities** within the **National Grid Yard** are managed so that the **National Grid** is not compromised.
 - Subdivision is managed around the **National Grid Corridor** to avoid subsequent land use from restricting the operation, maintenance and upgrading of the **National Grid**.
 - Changes to existing activities within a **National Grid Yard** do not further restrict the operation, maintenance and upgrading of the **National Grid**.

Objective 3

The characteristics and values of the Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in Appendix NFL-APP1 and historic heritage identified in Appendix 1F and 1E, are protected from the inappropriate use and development of new network utilities.^{3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10}

~~To protect the values that are important to significant heritage and landscape areas from the inappropriate development of network utilities.~~

Policies

³ S10/4 and S10/5 (Powerco)

⁴ S26/8 and S26/9 (KiwiRail)

⁵ S12/30 (Transpower)

⁶ S28/7 (Waka Kotahi)

⁷ S8/45 (Department of Conservation)

⁸ Supported by S8/44 (Department of Conservation)

⁹ Supported by S12/29 (Transpower)

¹⁰ Supported by S13/5 (Horizons Regional Council)

These **highlighted** provisions have been appealed by PowerCo and Transpower. The appeals on hold pending the provisions being reviewed as part of a future Plan Change on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (Plan Change 65). For now the highlighted provisions continue to have legal effect alongside the corresponding provisions of the Operative District Plan. The Appeals will be withdrawn once Plan Change 65 is made operative, unless otherwise agreed by PowerCo and Transpower. For further information see the Minute of the Court, dated [2 May 2018].

~~To protect the characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes scheduled in NFL APP1 or a site of historic heritage scheduled in Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value) from the effects of network utilities^{11 12 13 14 15 16 17}.~~

3.1 To avoid significant adverse cumulative effects from new network utilities on the characteristics and values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes^{18 19 20}
²¹.

3.2 Except as required by Policy 3.1²², avoid adverse effects from new network utilities as far as reasonably practicable and where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the characteristics and values identified in Appendix NFL-APP1, (Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes), Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) or 1F (Sites with Heritage Value)²².

For the purpose of Policy 3.2²³, reasonably practicable means where^{23 24 25 26}.

a. a thorough options analysis has demonstrated there is no reasonably practicable alternative location, recognising the functional and operational need of the network utility; and

b. the infrastructure is of national or regional importance; and

c. the development does not have a significant adverse effect on the sites characteristics and values identified in Appendix NFL APP1 (Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes), Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) or 1F (Sites with Heritage Value).²⁷

3.3 To provide for the operation, maintenance, replacement or minor upgrading of existing network utilities located within or adjacent to Outstanding Natural

¹¹ S26/8 and S26/9 (KiwiRail)

¹² S8/45 (Department of Conservation)

¹³ S10/5 (Powerco)

¹⁴ S12/30 (Transpower)

¹⁵ S28/7 (Waka Kotahi)

¹⁶ Supported by S8/45 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁷ Supported by S12/30 (Transpower)

¹⁸ Supported by S8/46 (Department of Conservation)

¹⁹ Supported by S10/6 (Powerco)

²⁰ Supported by S12/31 (Transpower)

²¹ Supported by S13/9 (Horizons Regional Council)

²² S10/7 (Powerco)

²³ Supported by S8/47 (Department of Conservation)

²⁴ Supported by S12/32 (Transpower)

²⁵ Supported by S13/10 (Horizons Regional Council)

²⁶ Supported by S26/11 (KiwiRail)

²⁷ S10/7 (Powerco)

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Features and Landscapes^{28 29 30 31 32}.

- 3.4 To avoid inappropriate use and development of new network utilities within Outstanding Natural Landscapes which adversely affects the identified values and characteristics of the areas, and adverse effects are unable to be mitigated or remedied, including^{33 34 35}:
- a. The extensive unbuilt coastal strip along the Manawatū Coastline Outstanding Natural Landscape.
 - b. The unmodified and continuous indigenous vegetation values and the ridges and hilltops of the Ruahine Ranges Outstanding Natural Landscape.
- 3.5 To recognise the benefits of the National Grid by providing for the major upgrade or development of new National Grid Electricity infrastructure in an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape by ~~managing~~ seeking to avoid adverse effects on the characteristics and values of the feature or landscape by ensuring route, site and method selection demonstrates that, to the extent practicable having regard to the functional, operational and technical needs of the National Grid, in order of preference^{36,37}.
- a. Infrastructure will be located outside of an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape.
 - b. Where a. cannot be achieved, infrastructure will be located in the more compromised parts of the Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape; and
 - c. Techniques (such as structure selection) will be used to avoid adverse effects; and
 - d. Adverse effects that cannot be avoided will be remedied or mitigated.

Guidance Note: Objective 3 and Policies 3.1 to 3.5 apply to network utility activities undertaken in areas identified within Appendix NFL-APP1 as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. With the exception of Policy 3.3, Objective 3 and Policies 3.1 to 3.5 do not apply to network utility activities located outside an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in Appendix NFL-APP1. In the event of inconsistency or conflict between Policies 3.1-3.5 and other objectives and policies within the Plan, Policies 3.1 to 3.5 will take precedence.

- ~~3.1 Subject to Policy 3.2, to protect the characteristics and values that cause an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape to be scheduled in Appendix 1C (Outstanding Natural Features) or a site of historic heritage scheduled in Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value).~~

²⁸ Supported by S8/48 (Department of Conservation)

²⁹ Supported by S10/8 (Powerco)

³⁰ Supported by S12/33 (Transpower)

³¹ Supported by S26/12 (KiwiRail)

³² Supported by S28/10 (Waka Kotahi NZTA)

³³ S10/9 (Powerco)

³⁴ Supported by S8/49 (Department of Conservation)

³⁵ Supported by S12/34 (Transpower)

³⁶ Supported by S8/50 (Department of Conservation)

³⁷ S12/35 (Transpower)

- ~~3.2 To restrict the development of network utilities, except within an existing road corridor, within areas scheduled in Appendix 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of Indigenous Forest/Vegetation (excluding Reserves), 1C (Outstanding Natural Features), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) 1F (Sites with Heritage Value) unless:~~
- ~~a. there is no practicable alternative location; and~~
 - ~~b. the infrastructure is of national or regional importance; and~~
 - ~~c. the development substantially protects the values of the scheduled resource.~~

3A.4 Rules

Rules in this chapter apply District-wide and the chapter needs to be read in conjunction with the other District Wide Rules, the District Plan maps, relevant appendices and depending on the progress of the Sectional District Plan Review at the time an application is lodged, any relevant provisions of the applicable zone.

Note: The provisions in the District Wide Rules Chapter are intended to be standalone for the development and maintenance of Network Utilities upon completion of the Sectional District Plan Review. There are some chapters and zones where provisions may apply (for example setbacks). The new provisions will be included or cross referenced to Chapter 3A of the District Wide Rules Chapter as the Sectional District Plan Review progresses. Provisions in the rules of the District Plan that may apply until they are reviewed include, but are not limited to, the relevant noise provisions in the Manfeild Park and Special Development Zone, subdivision provisions, special yard requirements in the Residential Zone, **buildings** clear of drains in the Village and Rural Zone, and roading impacts on the Rural Zone and Flood Channel Zones.

Guidance Note: Plan Users are directed to Chapter 8 Residential Zone, Rule 8.4.1.g for additional provisions that apply to Network Utilities with respect to infrastructure being located underground. [PC51]³⁹

3A.4.2 Permitted Activities

The following network utilities are **Permitted Activities** throughout the District, provided that they comply with the standards in Rule 3A.4.2 below:

- a. The operation, maintenance, **replacement**, or **minor upgrading** or repair of lawfully established or consented network utilities, or those that are existing as at 22 February 2017.
- b. Construction, operation, maintenance, realignment and upgrading of roads and railway lines within the **road** reserve or railway corridor.

³⁹ PC51 decision of hearing panel. Has legal effect but is not yet operative.

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- c. The construction, operation, maintenance, **replacement** and **minor upgrading** of **radiocommunication** and/or **telecommunication** facilities, cables and lines.
- d. Underground pumping stations and pipe networks for the conveyance or drainage of water or sewage, and necessary incidental equipment.
- e. Water storage tanks, reservoirs and wells, including pump stations.
- f. Pipes for the distribution (but not transmission) of natural or manufactured gas at a gauge pressure not exceeding 2000kPa including any necessary ancillary equipment such as household connections and compressor stations.
- g. The construction, operation, maintenance, **replacement** and upgrading of any new electricity lines up to and including 110kV and associated transformers and switchgear.
- h. Soil conservation, erosion protection, river control or flood protection works undertaken by, or on behalf of the Manawatū Wanganui **Regional Council**.
- i. Land drainage, stormwater control or irrigation works including pump stations.
- j. Railway crossing warning devices and barrier arms.
- k. Trig stations and survey marks.
- l. Navigational aids, lighthouses and beacons.
- m. Meteorological instruments and facilities.
- n. Decommissioning and removal of utilities.
- o. Electric vehicle charging stations.
- p. The trimming and removal of any vegetation that is required to maintain safe separation distances or the ongoing efficient operation of the **telecommunication** or electricity line.

Guidance Notes

1. The provisions of the National Environmental Standard for **Telecommunications** Facilities (2016) apply and resource consent may be required under those Standards. In the event of a conflict between them the provisions of the National Environmental Standard override the District Plan.
2. Water takes, diversions, new tracks, drilling of bores, offal pits, farm dumps and **earthworks** are also regulated by the Manawatū-Wanganui **Regional Council** and a resource consent may be required under the rules of the One Plan.
3. The National Environmental Standard for Electricity Transmission Activities (2010) (NESETA) sets out a national framework of permission and consent requirements for activities on **National Grid** lines existing at 14 January 2010. Activities include

the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing lines but exclude the development of new lines (post 14 January 2010) and substations. The District Plan must not be in conflict with nor duplicate the provisions of the NESETA.

4. Vegetation and planting around lines (including the **National Grid**) shall comply with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.
5. The New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001) contains restrictions on the location of structures and activities in relation to the lines, and must be complied with.
6. Early consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is encouraged where a development may adversely affect an item listed on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rarangi Korero. Works near or within areas of historic heritage may also require an Archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014). It is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological **site** or demolish/destroy a whole **building** if the person knows or reasonably suspects it to be an archaeological **site**. An archaeological **site** is any place, including any **building** or structure (or part of), that:
 - was associated with human activity or the **site** of a wreck of a vessel that occurred before 1900; and
 - provides or may provide, through archaeological investigation, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
7. The Electricity Act 1992 outlines the regulatory process for the electricity **industry** and the supply of electricity. This includes responsibilities between the electricity **industry** and landowners. The provisions of the Electricity Act 1992 are separate from the regulation of activities under the District Plan and Resource Management Act 1991.

3A.4.3 Standards for Permitted Activities

The **permitted activities** specified in Rule 3A.4.1 above must comply with the following standards and the relevant standards in those chapters and zones that have not been reviewed and made operative as part of the Sectional District Plan Review. The **permitted activities** specified in Rule 3A.4.1 do not need to comply with the **height** and setback rules in the zone chapter:

- a. New network utilities must not exceed a maximum **height** of
 - i) 9m within the Residential or Village Zone, or
 - ii) 25m within the Rural Zone, or
 - iii) 22m for all other zones.

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Guidance Note: antennas (including any ancillary equipment) that do not extend 3m above the **height** of the **building** or **mast** are excluded from the 9m, 22m or 25m limit above. The **mast** heights provided in i), ii) and iii) above can be increased by 5m if the **mast** is used by more than one **telecommunications** provider. Lightning rods may exceed the maximum **height**. Refer also to Clause f relating to transmission line requirements.

- b. Any **mast** with a **height** of more than 9m must not be located within 20m of any **site** zoned Residential or Village.
- c. All **masts** must be set back 20m from a **road** reserve on any **site** zoned Rural or Flood Channel.
- d. No **mast**, **building** or structure may be located closer than 5m to any **site** boundary. This 5m yard does not apply to **buildings** with a floor area of less than 10m², or to overhead lines and cables.
- e. **Telecommunication** cabinets must not exceed 10m² in area in all zones, except in Flood Channel Zone where cabinets must not exceed 5m² in area.
- f. Electricity transmission and distribution must not, with the exception of **minor upgrading** activities, exceed a **height** of:
 - i) 12m in the Residential and Inner Business Zones, or
 - ii) 25m in all other zones.
- g. **Buildings** and structures within an electricity transmission corridor, including the **National Grid Yard** must:
 - i) Comply with the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances 2001 (NZECP34:2001). (Note: compliance with the permitted activity standard of the Plan does not ensure compliance with NZECP34:2001); and
 - ii) With the exception of electricity lines associated with the electricity transmission or distribution, not exceed a maximum **height** of 2.5m and an area of 10m².
- h. No **antenna** will exceed the following dimensions:
 - i) 2.5 metres in diameter (dish **antenna**), or a face area of 1.5m² (other **antenna**) in the Residential Zone, or
 - ii) 5 metres in diameter (dish **antenna**), or a face area of 2.5 m² (other **antenna**) in all other zones.
- i. Where network utilities are located underground, any disturbance of the ground surface and any vegetation (apart from vegetation compromising the operational integrity of the **network utility**) must be reinstated or replaced upon completion

of the works within the first available planting season.

Guidance Note: The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011) also applies to **earthworks** and a resource consent may be required under those provisions.

- j. Works that are undertaken outside of an existing **road** corridor carriageway or **railway corridor**, or that are not in operation, maintenance, **replacement or minor upgrading** works, must not be located within the areas scheduled in ~~Appendix~~ **Appendices 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of Indigenous Forest/Vegetation (excluding Reserves), 1C (Outstanding Natural Features), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with heritage Value), and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value), Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1 or Significant Amenity Features identified in NFL-APP2 of this Plan.**^{41 4243 44}.
- k. Exterior lighting must be directed away from public places and adjoining **sites**, and must avoid any spill of light that may result in safety concerns for **road** users.
- l. Metal cladding or fences must be painted or otherwise treated to mitigate reflection.
- m. All road/rail level crossings must be kept clear of **buildings** and other obstructions which might block sight lines in accordance with Appendix 3B.5.
- n. All network utilities must meet the noise standards relevant to the zone they are located in.
- o. All activities that result in vibration must be managed in accordance with the NZ Transport Agency State Highway Construction and Maintenance Noise and Vibration guide (August 2013) to manage vibration beyond **site** boundaries.
- p. Electric vehicle charging stations must not exceed 1.5m² in area and 1.8m in **height** per charging station in all zones.

Guidance Notes:

1. Vegetation planted within an electricity transmission corridor, including the **National Grid Yard** and distribution lines should be selected and managed to ensure that it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards

⁴¹ S10/10 (Powerco)

⁴² S26/13 (Kiwirail)

⁴³ Supported by S8/51 (Department of Conversation)

⁴⁴ These **highlighted** provisions have been appealed by PowerCo and Transpower. The appeals on hold pending the provisions being reviewed as part of a future Plan Change on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (Plan Change 65). For now the highlighted provisions continue to have legal effect alongside the corresponding provisions of the Operative District Plan. The Appeals will be withdrawn once Plan Change 65 is made operative, unless otherwise agreed by PowerCo and Transpower. For further information see the Minute of the Court, dated [2 May 2018].

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from Trees) Regulations 2003.

2. The New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001) contains restrictions on the location of structures and activities in relation to the lines.
3. **Buildings**, structures and other activities near transmission gas lines should be managed according to the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines – Gas and Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885) and the Gas Distribution Networks (NZS 5258:2003).
4. Compliance with the permitted activity standards in Rule 3A.4.2 does not necessarily ensure compliance with the relevant code of practice identified above.
5. Sounds generated by construction, maintenance and demolition activities will be assessed, predicted, measured, managed and controlled by reference to NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise.
6. For any construction work associated with any infrastructure that is undertaken in the legal road, the person responsible for that work must be able to demonstrate compliance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators Access to Transport Corridors (2011).
7. **Radiocommunication** and/or **telecommunication** facilities that emit radiofrequency fields are required to comply with the radiofrequency regulations in the NESTF 2016.

3A.4.4 Restricted Discretionary Activities

The following activities are **Restricted Discretionary Activities** in respect to network utilities:

- a. Any permitted activity that does not comply with any of the relevant standards in Rule 3A.4.2). This rule does not apply to activities that do not meet standard (j) in Rule 3A.4.2 unless it meets the definition of **minor upgrading**, maintenance or **replacement**.

For these activities, the **Council** has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters, only to the extent that they are relevant to the standard that is not met:

- scale of built form and location on **site**, including **height**
- screening, storage and landscaping
- traffic generation, **site** access and parking

These **highlighted** provisions have been appealed by PowerCo and Transpower. The appeals on hold pending the provisions being reviewed as part of a future Plan Change on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (Plan Change 65). For now the highlighted provisions continue to have legal effect alongside the corresponding provisions of the Operative District Plan. The Appeals will be withdrawn once Plan Change 65 is made operative, unless otherwise agreed by PowerCo and Transpower. For further information see the Minute of the Court, dated [2 May 2018].

- noise and vibration
- signage
- lighting
- **effects** on heritage
- known **effects** on the health and safety of nearby residents.

In determining whether to grant a resource consent and what conditions to impose, the **Council** will, in addition to the objectives and policies of the Network Utilities section and the relevant zone, assess any application in terms of the following assessment criteria:

- i) the proposed benefits of the **network utility** proposal to the wider community and beyond.
- ii) whether the activity will result in any adverse **effects** on **amenity values** of neighbouring properties or the character of the zone in which the activity is proposed.
- iii) whether the application remains consistent with the intention of the standard(s) it infringes.
- iv) the degree to which the non-compliance can be mitigated to ensure the **effects** are internalised to the **site**.
- v) the degree to which co-location has been considered and is practicable.
- vi) Whether the activity impacts on the scheduled heritage values in ~~Appendix~~ Appendices 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of Indigenous Forest/Vegetation (excluding reserves), 1C (Outstanding Natural Features), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value), and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value), Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes identified in NFL-APP1 or Significant Amenity Features identified in NFL-APP2 of this Plan and, if so, how such impacts are remedied or mitigated ⁴⁶₄₇.
- vii) the degree to which the alternative locations, sites, or routes have been assessed and any operational, locational or technical constraints considered.
- viii) the degree to which the proposed facility may affect the performance of other utilities nearby.
- ix) the technical and operational needs for the efficient functioning of the **network utility**.

⁴⁶ S10/11 (Powerco)

⁴⁷ Supported by S8/52 (Department of Conservation)

3A.4.5 Discretionary Activities

The following activities shall be a Discretionary Activity⁴⁸

- a. Any new network utility, including windfarms and new transmission and distribution electricity lines within any Outstanding Natural Feature as identified in Appendix NFL-APP1 or Significant Amenity Feature identified in Appendix NFL-APP2⁴⁹.
- b. Any network utility not otherwise specified as Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Non-Complying Activity, or is not specifically provided for in this Plan, shall be a Discretionary Activity.

3A.4.6 Non-Complying Activities

Any new network utility, including windfarms and new transmission and distribution electricity lines located within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in NFP-APP1 in Appendix 1C which is not otherwise provided for is a Non-Complying Activity.

These highlighted provisions have been appealed by PowerCo and Transpower. The appeals on hold pending the provisions being reviewed as part of a future Plan Change on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (Plan Change 65). For now the highlighted provisions continue to have legal effect alongside the corresponding provisions of the Operative District Plan. The Appeals will be withdrawn once Plan Change 65 is made operative, unless otherwise agreed by PowerCo and Transpower. For further information see the Minute of the Court, dated [2 May 2018].

⁴⁸ Supported by S12/36 (Transpower)

⁴⁹ S10/12 (Powerco)

These highlighted provisions have been appealed by PowerCo and Transpower. The appeals on hold pending the provisions being reviewed as part of a future Plan Change on Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (Plan Change 65). For now the highlighted provisions continue to have legal effect alongside the corresponding provisions of the Operative District Plan. The Appeals will be withdrawn once Plan Change 65 is made operative, unless otherwise agreed by PowerCo and Transpower. For further information see the Minute of the Court, dated [2 May 2018].

3D EARTHWORKS

3D.1 Introduction

Earthworks are often carried out in conjunction with subdivision and development including through construction of a structure or **building**, the establishment of a **site** access and when completing landscaping. **Earthworks** are also undertaken in the rural **environment** in conjunction with rural production activities, and for biosecurity purposes to dispose of unwanted organisms.

Without appropriate management, **earthworks** have the potential to affect land stability and cause erosion. Rehabilitation and design have an important role in the mitigation of potential adverse **effects** such as land stability and visual amenity.

Earthworks can also affect archaeological **sites** and care should be taken to ensure those **sites** are protected and not destroyed.

3D.2 Resource Management Issues

The following resource management issues have been identified in relation to **earthworks**:

1. Potential adverse **effects** resulting from **earthworks** can detract from the **amenity values** of the District.
2. **Earthworks** can result in or increase the risk of land instability.
3. **Earthworks** can result in adverse **effects** on historic heritage values.
4. **Earthworks** can result in adverse **effects** on the values that cause a natural feature or landscape to be outstanding.
5. Increased risk of natural hazards when overland flow paths or stormwater drains/swales are changed through **earthworks**.
6. **Earthworks** can compromise the safe, efficient and effective functioning of established network utilities including regionally and nationally significant infrastructure.

3D.3 Objectives and Policies

Objective 1

To ensure **earthworks** do not result in adverse **effects** on the visual amenity, landscape, or historic heritage values of the area.

Policies

- 1.1 To mitigate any visual amenity **effects** arising from **earthworks**.
- 1.2 To restrict **earthworks** within the area of items scheduled in Appendix 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of **Indigenous Forest/Vegetation** (excluding Reserves), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (**Sites** with Heritage Value).
- 1.3 To restrict **earthworks** in Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes as scheduled in ~~Appendix NFL-APP1 Appendix 1C~~, except where **earthworks** are necessary to manage risk to human health and safety^{51 52}.
- 1.4 To ensure the scale of **earthworks** are appropriate for the **site** they are located on to avoid visual amenity **effects** on or beyond the **site**.

Objective 2

To ensure that **earthworks** are designed and undertaken in a manner to minimise the risk of land instability and accelerated erosion.

Policies

- 2.1 To manage the scale of **earthworks** on **sites** susceptible to erosion and land instability.
- 2.2 To require rehabilitation measures be undertaken to avoid accelerated erosion following **earthworks**.
- 2.3 To ensure all adverse **effects** from **earthworks** including dust and sediment run-off are managed onsite so that particulate matter does not cause a nuisance or affect the safety or operation of other activities.
- 2.4 To ensure that **earthworks** do not affect the functioning of known overland flow paths.

Objective 3

To protect the operation of the **National Grid** and **infrastructure of regional and national importance** by avoiding **earthworks** that could undermine their integrity and functioning.

Policies

- 3.1 To control **earthworks** within the **National Grid Yard** to ensure the continued safe, effective and efficient access to and operation, maintenance and upgrading of the **National Grid**.
- 3.2 To control **earthworks** near **infrastructure of regional and national importance** to ensure their safe and efficient operation, maintenance and upgrading.

⁵¹ S10/14 (Powerco)

⁵² Supported by S8/55 (Department of Conservation)

3D.4 Rules

Rules in this chapter apply District-wide and the chapter needs to be read in conjunction with the District Plan maps, relevant appendices and provisions of the applicable zone.

3D.4.1 Permitted Activities

The following are **Permitted Activities** in all zones, except the Rural and Flood Channel zones provided that they comply with the standards in Rule 3D.4.2 below.

- a. **Earthworks**, other than in an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape.
- b. **Earthworks** for the purposes of burying material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Minister under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Guidance Notes:

1. Water takes, diversions, discharges and **earthworks** are also regulated by the Manawatū-Wanganui **Regional Council** and a resource consent maybe required under the rules of the One Plan.
2. **Earthworks** near or within areas of cultural and natural heritage values may also require an Archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014). It is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological **site** or destroy an archaeological **site** or demolish/destroy a whole **building** if the person knows or reasonably suspects it to be an archaeological **site**. An archaeological **site** is any place, including any **building** or structure (or part of), that:
 - was associated with human activity or the **site** of a wreck of a vessel that occurred before 1900; and
 - provides or may provide, through archaeological investigation, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
3. The disposal of contaminated material, including unwanted organisms, may require resource consent from the Manawatū-Wanganui **Regional Council** under the rules of the One Plan.

3D.4.2 Standards for Permitted Activities

The **Permitted Activities** specified above must comply with the following standards:

- a. Any sediment run-off from **earthworks** must be contained within the subject **site**.
- b. All dust and sedimentation control measures must be installed prior to **earthworks** commencing, maintained during the construction works, and only removed once stabilisation occurs.
- c. **Earthworks** must not be undertaken closer than 20m of the banks of the Oroua River or Kiwitea Stream.

- d. **Earthworks** must not be undertaken closer than 10m of the banks of the Makino Stream.
- e. **Earthworks** must not be undertaken within any area identified in Appendix 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of **Indigenous Forest/Vegetation** (excluding Reserves), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value) and 1F (**Sites** with Heritage Value).

f. **Earthworks** undertaken in the **National Grid**

Around **National Grid** support poles and stay wires:

- i) depth shall be no greater than 300mm within 2.2m of the pole or stay wire; and
- ii) depth shall be no greater than 750mm between 2.2m and 5m of the pole or stay wire.

Around **National Grid** support towers (including any tubular steel tower that replaces a steel lattice tower):

- iii) depth shall be no greater than 300mm within 6m of the outer edge of the visible foundation of the tower; and
- iv) depth shall be no greater than 3m between 6m and 12m of the outer edge of the visible foundation of the tower; and
- v) shall not compromise the stability of a **National Grid** support structure, and
- vi) shall not result in a reduction in the ground to conductor clearance distances below what is required by Table 4 of NZECP34:2001.

Provided that the following earthwork activities are exempt from the provisions (i)-(vi) above:

- vii) by a **network utility** operator within a transport corridor as part of a transmission activity or for utility infrastructure, or
- viii) as part of agricultural or domestic cultivation, or
- ix) repair, sealing or resealing of a road, footpath, driveway or farm track
- x) any vertical holes not exceeding 500mm in diameter provided they are:
 - a) more than 1.5m from the outer edge of a pole support structure or stay wire; or
 - b) a post hole for a farm fence or horticulture structure and more than 6m from the visible edge of a tower support structure foundation.

Guidance Note: The New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP34:2001) contains restrictions on the location of structures and activities in relation to all electricity lines. Compliance with the Code of Practice is mandatory. Compliance with the permitted activity standards of the Plan does not ensure compliance with the Code of Practice.

- g. No **earthworks, buildings** or structures can be undertaken or erected within 20m of a natural gas transmission pipeline.
- h. **Earthworks** must comply with the standards specified in Table 3D.1 Earthwork Volumes.
- i. **Earthworks** must not block any stormwater or overland flow paths.

Table 3D.1 Earthwork Volumes

Zone	Minimum setback from site boundary		Maximum area per site exposed at any one time	Maximum permitted volume per site in any 12 month period	Maximum change to existing ground level
	1.5m	3m	500m ²	500m ³	1.5m
Residential, Village & Inner Business Zones	✓		✓		✓
Outer Business & Industrial Zones		✓		✓	✓
Manfeild Park & Special Development Zones		✓		✓	✓
Recreation Zone	✓			✓	✓

Guidance Notes:

1. The restrictions above do not apply to land based quarrying activities which are managed in the Rural Zone of this Plan.
2. **Earthworks** are also regulated by the Manawatū-Wanganui **Regional Council** and

a resource consent may be required under the rules of the One Plan, or any subsequent Regional Plan. The One Plan requires Erosion and Sediment Control measures to comply with the Greater Wellington **Regional Council**'s Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines dated September 2002.

3. The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011) also applies to **earthworks** and a resource consent may be required under those provisions.
4. Where **earthworks** are to be undertaken within 20m of any electricity line or high pressure gas transmission line, the owners of the electrical or gas network should be advised of the intention to carry out the works not less than 5 working days prior to their commencement.
5. **Earthworks** that may or will modify or destroy an archaeological **site** require an Archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014). It is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological **site** or demolish/destroy a whole **building** if the person knows or reasonably suspects it to be an archaeological **site**. An archaeological **site** is any place, including any **buildings** or structure (or part of), that:
 - was associated with human activity or the **site** of a wreck of a vessel that occurred before 1900; and
 - provides or may provide, through archaeological investigation, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

3D.4.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities

The following activities are **Restricted Discretionary Activities**:

- a. Any **earthworks** undertaken in the **National Grid Yard** that do not comply with the standards for **permitted activities** under Rule 3D.4.2 f. i) – iv) above.

For this activity, the **Council** has restricted its discretion to considering the following matters, only to the extent that they are relevant to the standard that is not met:

- Any effects on the operation of the **National Grid**
- Volume, area and location of the works, including **temporary activities** such as stockpiles
- Hours of operation and time of year the proposed works will occur
- **Site** remediation
- The use of mobile machinery within the **National Grid Yard**
- Demonstrated compliance with the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP34:2001).

3D.4.4 Discretionary Activities

The following activities are a Discretionary Activity^{53 54}:

- a. Any **earthworks** that do not meet the Permitted Activity standards, or ~~is~~are not specifically provided for in this Plan, ~~shall be a Discretionary Activity.~~
- b. Any earthworks within an Outstanding Natural Feature identified in NFL-APP1 or Significant Amenity Feature identified in NFL-APP2.

Guidance Note:

The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011) also applies to **earthworks** and a consent may be required under those provisions.

3D.4.5 Non-Complying Activities

Any **earthworks** within an Outstanding Natural Feature ~~or~~ Landscape identified in NFL-APP1 Appendix 1C, except within an existing **road** corridor, or in the **National Grid Yard** that do not comply with 3D.4.2 f. v) or vi) is a Non-Complying Activity.

⁵³ Supported by S10/15 (Powerco)

⁵⁴ Supported by S12/38 (Transpower)

RoR Appendix 5 – Powerco email dated 24 November 2020

From: Gary Scholfield <Gary.Scholfield@powerco.co.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, 24 November 2020 3:41 pm
To: Andrea Harris <Andrea.Harris@mdc.govt.nz>
Cc: Louise Allwood <Louise.Allwood@ghd.com>
Subject: Powerco - Hearing Follow up Comments Plan Change 65

Hi Andrea

Following on from the hearing yesterday, we were asked by the Hearing Chair to provide some commentary around a Policy that includes reference to an options analysis within the suite of policies; along with some form of guidance note to assist with implementation of the policies. Some suggestions are outlined below:

Appendix 3 – Chapter 3A and Chapter 3D Showing officer recommendations

Modify Policy 3.3 a as follows:

- a. *A thorough options analysis has demonstrated* there is no reasonably practicable alternative location, recognising the functional and operational need of the network utility; and

Add new guidance / advice note as follows:

Objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 apply to network utility activities undertaken in areas identified within Appendix NFL-APP1 as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. With the exception of policy 3.4, objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 do not apply to network utility activities located outside an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in Appendix NFL-APP1. [We note that you have recommended that Policy 3.1 is deleted, so the numbering of these policies may alter]

Appendix 2 NFL Chapter showing officer recommendations

We note that the introduction text in Appendix 2 NFL Chapter showing officer recommendations clearly states that this chapter does not apply to activities involving network utilities. The provisions of Chapter 3A Network Utilities apply and prevail over this chapter which we consider appropriate.

Let me know if you have any queries on the above.

Regards

Gary Scholfield | Environmental Planner

POWERCO

Level 2, 152 Devonport Road, Tauranga 3110 | PO Box 13 075, Tauranga 3141
Ext 5659 | Ph +64 7 928 5659 | Mobile +64 27 598 4145 | Web www.powerco.co.nz



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RoR Appendix 6 – Transpower email dated 9 December 2020

From: Pauline Whitney <Pauline.Whitney@boffamiskell.co.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2020 9:02 AM
To: Harris, Andrea <andrea.harris@wsp.com>; gary.scholfield@powerco.co.nz
Cc: Rebecca Eng (Rebecca.Eng@transpower.co.nz) <Rebecca.Eng@transpower.co.nz>
Subject: RE: MDC ONFL Chapter 3A follow up

Hi Andrea

Thanks for the email.

I have no concerns with the addition of the guidance note. I am not 100% clear on why it is needed as my reading of the objective and policies are that they only apply to ONFL sites. However, have no objection to its inclusion.

I note the below makes reference to the potential deletion of Policy 3.1. That policy potentially conflicts with the proposed guidance note in that the policy also applies to historic heritage. If Policy 3.1 is to be retained, its application needs to be clarified in the guidance note.

Regards

Pauline



Pauline Whitney | Planner | Senior Principal

E: pauline.whitney@boffamiskell.co.nz | D: +64 4 901 4290 | T: +64 4 385 9315 | M: +64 21 0236 4245

LEVEL 4, HUDDART PARKER BUILDING | 1 POST OFFICE SQUARE | WELLINGTON 6011 | NEW ZEALAND

www.boffamiskell.co.nz

From: Harris, Andrea <andrea.harris@wsp.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 December 2020 9:49 AM
To: gary.scholfield@powerco.co.nz; Pauline Whitney <Pauline.Whitney@boffamiskell.co.nz>
Subject: MDC ONFL Chapter 3A follow up

Hi

During the MDC ONFL Hearing the panel canvassed whether a new policy should be introduced into the Plan that directed how consents should be dealt with under Chapter 3A. We discussed this briefly during the hearing. At the time we all agreed that such a policy was not the best way to address the issues raised.

Following the hearing Gary sent through a suggested guidance note that could be included in the Plan that stated how the policies in Chapter 3A are applied. The suggested wording was:

RoR Appendix 6 – Transpower email dated 9 December 2020

Objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 apply to network utility activities undertaken in areas identified within Appendix NFL-APP1 as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. With the exception of policy 3.4, objective 3 and policies 3.1 to 3.6 do not apply to network utility activities located outside an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape identified in Appendix NFL-APP1. [We note that you have recommended that Policy 3.1 is deleted, so the numbering of these policies may alter]

I have taken some time to reflect on the discussions from the hearing and I think that the wording suggested by Gary captures well the issues we had discussed - that is these policies do not apply to areas outside ONFLs (with the exemption of Policy 3.4).

Pauline – interested in your thoughts on this guidance note. Do you support this being included in Chapter 3A? You were clear at the hearing that you considered the policies were fine and did not need to be amended. So just wanting to hear any concerns you may have on the addition of this guidance note.

Cheers
Andrea

Andrea Harris
Planning Work Group Manager



T: +64 6 350 2504
M: +64 27 292 4708
andrea.harris@wsp.com

WSP
Level 4 The Square Centre
478 Main Street
Palmerston North 4410
New Zealand

wsp.com/nz



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