

CHAPTER 12 - LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION

Landscape is an integral component of the environment. It reflects the influence of environmental processes and human activity over time. Canterbury's landscape varies significantly, including the rugged main divide ranges with its intermontane basins; downlands and foothills; the expansive Canterbury plains created by river shingle deposition from braided river systems; the volcanic features of Banks Peninsula; and remnant limestone formations from marine deposits. Many of these areas have been through significant change over the period of human settlement in Canterbury.

Landscape can be considered as:

“The physical and characteristic products of the interaction between human societies and culture with the natural environment. They can be considered to be spatial areas where place specific elements and processes reflect a particular natural and cultural history. This unique combination of attributes may be expressed visually or in terms of meaning and spirituality. Because the underlying human and natural processes are subject to change and evolution, landscapes are dynamic systems.”

“Allan Rackham - Banks Peninsula Landscape Study (2007)” – **(sub 32.24 Mainpower)**

Landscape is relevant to a number of provisions in Part 2 – Purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991(RMA). Section 6 requires, as a matter of national importance, for all persons exercising functions under the RMA, to recognise and provide for

- (1) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate, subdivision, use and development; and
- (2) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins **from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (sub 32.24 Mainpower, sub 42.139 Meridian Energy)**

The RMA also provides for the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values. Sections 6, 7, and 8 also recognise the need to protect the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water and sites. They require that particular regard is given to kaitiakitanga and that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account when exercising functions under the RMA. Acknowledgement of the unique relationship of Ngāi Tahu with the Canterbury landscape and features is necessary. This relationship is reflected in tribal history and the contemporary identity of Ngāi Tahu, hapū and whānau.

Because landscape management is often a source of resource-use conflict, and has significant cross boundary issues, it is a significant resource management issue for the region and requires integrated management by both territorial and regional councils. This chapter identifies the landscape issues for the region, along with objectives, policies and methods.

The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) is concerned primarily with outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Canterbury region. The CRPS also provides support for the management and identification of other landscapes that may warrant protection **or management** for other reasons such as maintaining natural character, **historic and cultural heritage** or amenity **(sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation)**. Landscape values contribute to social

well-being by providing a sense of place and identity in New Zealand, and to our economic well-being through tourism.

The chapter recognises broad landscape patterns distinctive in a regional context, and recognises that greater detail is mapped at district and regional plan level, with site-specific landscape assessments occurring as a result of management methods implemented through those plans, where appropriate. In this context, the CRPS acts as a signal or flag that a particular landscape contains values of importance to the region. The CRPS provides guidance by identifying the values of the particular landscape type that are of importance to its outstanding status. The objectives and policies of this chapter are therefore primarily concerned with landscape values and their protection and/or maintenance rather than listing potential threats, which may be unknown, or prescribing particular outcomes.

12.1 ISSUES

Issue 12.1.1 – Development can adversely affect landscapes

Subdivision, use and development can result in modification or loss of landscape values, potentially adversely affecting the integrity of outstanding natural features and landscapes, and other important landscapes.

Explanation

Landscape change can occur at a range of scales and timeframes and may be site-specific or broad-scale, or can be incremental and potentially cumulative. Emphasis is placed on the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes within a regional context, however it is also recognised that the management of other landscapes is important. Other **important (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation)** landscapes can include areas of high natural character in the coastal environment, historic cultural and historic heritage landscapes and amenity landscapes.

Issues arise where the effects of subdivision, use or development result in the loss or degradation of the values which are fundamental or integral to a landscape or feature being considered ~~important or outstanding~~ **or important. (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation)** This can be controversial where the landscape concerned is characteristic of, or unique to, the Canterbury region. As economic activity is often based on the development of natural and physical resources, it can be challenging to progress economic well-being without impacting on the landscape. Additionally, sometimes activities need to be located within ~~important or outstanding~~ **or important. (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation) natural (sub 32.25 Mainpower) landscapes. Such activities include structures associated with the electricity network, and the state highway network. (sub 14.5 Mainpower, sub 53.58 NZTA, sub 72.2 Orion New Zealand)** Judgments are therefore required to determine appropriate development in a landscape and how best to facilitate integrated or sustainable management options. Options may involve the management of landscape change or protection of landscape values through both regulatory and non-regulatory methods.

In this context, it is very important to have identified those particular values which have led to the identification of a landscape as ~~important or outstanding~~ **or important. (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation)**. The understanding of those values, in turn, provides a basis upon which to develop specific, rather than broad-brush management methods, which are relevant to the particular values under consideration.

Issue 12.1.2 – Inconsistent identification and management

Inconsistent identification and management of outstanding natural features and landscapes across the Canterbury region may result in the variable achievement of their protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. (sub 42.142 Meridian Energy, sub 32.28 Mainpower). There is also potential for discrepancies in the protection of values which cross local authority boundaries.

Explanation

The Canterbury Regional Council and territorial authorities have undertaken a number of detailed landscape studies. These studies have been undertaken at different times and at varying levels of analysis. Over time, landscape assessment methodology has evolved. As a result, there has been some variation in landscape management across the Canterbury region. This has resulted in some differences in how landscape types with the same values have been managed with some areas subject to greater levels of control than others. It is recognised that some variation reflects local issues of importance to the community **and what constitutes appropriate or inappropriate development.** ~~and it~~ (sub 42.143 Meridian, sub 32.28 Mainpower) is not expected that district councils will adopt exactly the same types of management methods.

It is also acknowledged that there is considerable variation in landscape types across the Canterbury region, for example the coast, high country, mountains, plains and basins. Variation in management will therefore also reflect the different nature of, and issues within, ~~these~~ **outstanding natural** (sub 42.143 Meridian, sub 32.28 Mainpower) landscapes.

12.2 OBJECTIVES

Objective 12.2.1 – Identification and protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes

Outstanding natural features and landscapes within the Canterbury region are identified and their values are specifically recognised and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

The following policies implement this objective:

Policy 12.3.1, Policy 12.3.2, Policy 12.3.4, Policy 12.3.5

Principal reasons and explanation

The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance under Section 6(b) of the RMA. Landscape is an integral element of the environment and potential land-use effects on landscape values require an integrated management response. **Changes in landscape can also affect the relationship of Ngāi Tahu with ancestral land, sites and wāhi tapu.** (sub 98.111, sub 98.109 TRoNT)

Landscape is multi-dimensional and includes natural science, legibility, aesthetic, shared and recognised, transient, heritage and tāngata whenua values. These values can also overlap with the statutory considerations in Section 6(a) of the RMA, concerned with natural character, Section 6(c), significant areas of indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, Section 6(f), historic heritage and Section 8 in relation to the principles of

the Treaty of Waitangi. Accordingly, it is important that there is some clarity as to which values within a landscape contribute to its status as outstanding.

It is important to acknowledge that landscape-related management methods are not intended to be prohibitive with respect to all land-use change. As part of sustainable management, land-use, and thereby landscape change, may occur. The focus should be on what is appropriate development in relation to the values that make a landscape outstanding. As such, there will be instances where certain types or scales of development, are inappropriate.

Objective 12.2.2 – Identification and protection management (sub 44.55 Genesis Power, 26.47 Trustpower) of other landscapes

~~The identification and management of other important landscapes and features that do not meet the threshold of are not outstanding natural landscapes, including:~~

~~(1) Areas of high natural character in the coastal environment, and in or around wetlands, lakes and rivers~~

~~(2) Amenity landscapes~~

~~and protection of those landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.~~

Other important landscapes may include:

(1) Natural character.

(2) Amenity

(3) Historic and cultural heritage

(sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation Company Ltd, sub 26.47 TrustPower, sub 44.55 Genesis Power)

The following policies implement this objective:

Policy 12.3.2, Policy 13.3.3

Principal reasons and explanation

~~While the p~~**Protection** ~~of the outstanding natural features and landscapes are is a matter of national importance,~~ the protection of ~~o~~Other types of landscapes may also be important at a local, district or regional, district or local level. It may be appropriate in a range of circumstances that methods are used to protect **Methods for managing** the values of those landscapes. may include protecting them.

The RMA recognises that the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers are precious and finite resources, and that the preservation of the natural character of these areas and their protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is important. Many of these areas are modified, so areas with high natural character are consequently more important. Areas of high natural character in the coastal environment are addressed by this Chapter and Chapter 8 – The Coastal Environment. Historic and cultural heritage landscapes are addressed by this Chapter and Chapter 13 – Historic Heritage.

Natural character and / or historic cultural landscapes or historic heritage landscapes need to be identified and managed because they are matters of national importance and may warrant protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

It may also be appropriate that ~~Some district plans~~ **territorial authorities' district plans** provide for varying degrees of amenity landscapes or **with associated** landscape controls. These might seek, **for example** the protection of views, or the maintenance of **a particular identified matter of** amenity which is important or significant for the local community.

~~Historic cultural and historic heritage landscapes traverse both the landscape chapter and the historic heritage chapter. Reference should be made to the explanation of cultural landscapes in Chapter 2 – Issues of Significance to Ngāi Tahu and Chapter 13 – Historic Heritage. Similarly, areas of high natural character in the coastal environment are addressed by this chapter and Chapter 8 – The Coastal Environment.~~

(sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation Company Ltd, sub 26.47 TrustPower, sub 44.55 Genesis Power)

Objective 12.2.3 – Consistency of assessment and management

Ensure consistency of assessment and promote consistency of management of outstanding natural features and landscapes across the Canterbury region.

The following policies implement this objective:

Policy 12.3.4

Principal reasons and explanation

Landscape assessments have taken place over the Canterbury region for a number of years, with understanding of landscapes evolving, and varying degrees of funding and assessment. The objective seeks that future studies, or refinements to existing studies, follow a consistent methodology for assessment.

Consistency of assessment methodology is important to the Canterbury region, particularly where outstanding **natural (sub 32.25 Mainpower, sub 42.147 Meridian)** landscapes or features cross local authority boundaries. **Although a uniform management framework is not expected, widely Varying** methods of management in adjacent districts or regions have the potential to create different outcomes for the same **outstanding natural** landscape area. In addition to this, it may create inequities for landowners **and resource users (sub 52.15 Mackenzie District Council)** across local authority boundaries.

12.3 POLICIES

Policy 12.3.1 – Identification of outstanding natural features and landscapes

To identify the outstanding natural features and landscapes for the Canterbury region, while:

- (1) recognising that the values set out in Appendix 5 indicate the outstanding natural features and landscapes for Canterbury, at a regional scale; and**

- (2) enabling the specific boundaries of outstanding natural features and landscapes, for inclusion in plans, to be determined through detailed assessments which address the assessment matters set out in Policy 12.3.4(1).

This policy implements the following objectives:

Objective 12.2.1, Objective 12.2.3

12.3.1 Methods

The Canterbury Regional Council:

Will

- (1) Make available any information about outstanding natural features and landscapes that it holds.

Territorial authorities:

Will

- (2) Set out objectives, policies and methods, including maps, to identify outstanding natural features and landscapes in district plans:
- (a) at the time of a relevant district plan review, change or replacement; or
 - (b) within 7 years of the CRPS becoming operative
- whichever is sooner.

Should

- (3) Request applicants for privately initiated plan changes or resource consents, where relevant, to provide appropriate detailed—(sub 26.49 Trustpower, sub 82.14 Waitaki Irrigators Collective) assessments as to whether the site is located within, or near, an outstanding natural feature or landscape; its associated values; and any actual or potential effects on those areas.

Local authorities:

Will

- (4) Work collaboratively to map outstanding natural features and landscapes, while:
- (a) having particular regard to the values set out in Appendix 5, relevant district landscape studies, and the matters to be considered in such assessments as set out in Policy 12.3.4,
 - (b) considering the findings of the Canterbury Regional Landscape Study Review 2010,
 - (c) providing reasoning as to why areas are, or are not, considered to be outstanding natural features or landscapes in relation to the assessment matters under Policy 12.3.4 and the values in Appendix 5.
 - (d) have regard to any geopreservation sites when considering the location of outstanding natural features.

(5) Engage with Ngāi Tahu as tāngata whenua to identify the values of cultural significance associated with outstanding natural features and landscapes as part of detailed assessments. This process will be assisted by iwi management plans. (sub 98.112 TRoNT)

Should

~~(5)~~(6) Undertake changes to regional plans at the same time as changes to district plans where appropriate, following the detailed analysis of landscapes referred to in Method 12.3.1(4) above to ensure consistency of identification. Such plan changes should be heard jointly.

~~(6) Engage with Ngāi Tahu as tāngata whenua to identify the values of cultural significance associated with outstanding natural features and landscapes as part of detailed assessments. This process will be assisted by iwi management plans. (sub 98.112 TRoNT)~~

Principal reasons and explanation

The Canterbury region has a number of different landscape types, which in turn have different landscape values. It is important that the provisions of regional and district plans acknowledge the values which contribute to a particular landscape's importance and provide for management mechanisms which are relevant to the values concerned, such as zoning, overlays or specific matters for assessment.

As part of the preparation of the CRPS, the Canterbury Regional Landscape Study Review 2010 was undertaken to identify the values of outstanding natural features and landscapes at a broad regional level addressing the matters set out in Policy 12.3.4. These values are set out in Appendix 5. The understanding of those values provides a basis upon which to develop specific management mechanisms, which are relevant to the particular values under consideration.

Due to the broadness and scale of the Canterbury Regional Landscape Study Review 2010, and its geomorphological basis, the boundaries of the outstanding natural features and landscapes are not fixed on the ground. Accordingly, it is acknowledged that it is appropriate for local authorities to undertake further **(sub 23.67 Hurunui District Council)**-detailed, collaborative studies at the appropriate scale and context for each district, to ensure that outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified in both district and regional plans. These will need to go through further **(sub 23.67 Hurunui District Council)** consultation processes with landowners and resource users. In addition, landscape assessments undertaken for site-specific developments or plan changes will also occur at a more detailed level, particularly where no detailed mapping is available in district or regional plans. The values identified in Appendix 5 will assist with identifying where those areas are likely to be located.

Policy 12.3.2 – Management methods for outstanding natural features and landscapes

To ensure management methods in relation to subdivision, use or development, seek to achieve protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, through the maintenance or enhancement of their values. (sub 32.29 Mainpower)

This policy implements the following objectives

Objective 12.2.1

12.3.2 Methods

The Canterbury Regional Council:

Will

- (1) Set out objectives, policies or methods in relevant regional **plans to protect outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and (sub 26.50 Trustpower)** to manage use and development, and its potential effects on the values of outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Territorial authorities:

Will

- (2) Set out objectives, policies or methods in district plans to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of subdivision, use and development of land on the values of outstanding natural features and **landscapes and protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, (sub 26.50 Trustpower)** and in particular;
 - (a) will continue to enable activities that maintain the integrity of landforms and their associated landscape values; and
 - (b) may achieve protection through methods such as zoning, overlays or land purchase; and
 - (c) may include provisions that provide for covenanting, pest management, revegetation, or other mechanisms as appropriate to the values concerned.

Local authorities:

May

- (3) **Where it is appropriate, include provisions for areas located adjacent to or in near proximity to an outstanding natural feature or landscape in order to protect the values associated within that outstanding natural feature or landscape from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (sub 22.12 Jamie McFadden, sub 33.18 New Zealand Win Energy Association)**
- ~~(3) Where it is appropriate, identify areas as buffers for an outstanding natural feature or landscape following a detailed landscape assessment, in order to protect the values associated with that outstanding natural feature or landscape **from inappropriate development. (sub 33.18 New Zealand Wind Energy Association)**~~

Should

- (4) **Engage with the public, landowners and resource users when undertaking detailed identification of outstanding natural features and landscapes. (sub 66.47 Dairy NZ Lincoln)**

Principal reasons and explanation

The policy provides a link between the values of outstanding natural features and landscapes, and management methods. Protection of outstanding **natural** features and landscapes **from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (sub 42.151 Meridian)** is achieved by maintaining or enhancing the values of those landscapes. Management methods that achieve maintenance or enhancement of landscape values in relation to outstanding natural features or landscapes will also assist with determining inappropriate development for those areas. **Determination of what is appropriate development in relation to outstanding natural features and landscapes will often require consideration through a consent process, requiring a wide assessment of relevant factors.** (sub 26.50 Trustpower)

The Canterbury region has a number of different landscape types, which in turn have different landscape values. It is important that the provisions of regional and district plans acknowledge the values which contribute to a particular landscape's importance and provide for management methods which are relevant to the values concerned, such as zoning, overlays or specific matters for assessment.

Identification of an outstanding natural feature or landscape is not intended to result in a prohibition on land-use change. **In particular, it is recognised that the outcome sought is protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Outstanding natural landscapes and features are, however, (sub 42.151 Meridian, sub 32.29 Mainpower)** an integral component of the environment and should be considered as part of sustainable management. In addition, it is acknowledged that some landscape values may not be adversely affected by land-use activities due to their scale or location.

While some areas may be mapped as outstanding natural features and landscapes in regional or district plans, specific zone or rule provisions may already appropriately manage the effects of activities on the values of those areas. Where the values are not protected **from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (sub 42.151 Meridian, sub 32.29 Mainpower)**, or patterns of inappropriate development are being established, changes to district and/or regional plans may be necessary.

It is acknowledged that some activities, such as pastoral farming, have enabled landscape values, such as legibility of the underlying landform, to be maintained. Some landscapes values also occur at a very large geographic scale, such as Banks Peninsula or the intermontane basins, and it is appropriate that working landscapes within these large-scale features are maintained to ensure that the community continues to provide for its economic and social well-being. It is also possible for some **(sub 42.151 Meridian, sub 32.29 Mainpower)** areas to be used and developed within landscapes associated with large geomorphic features, without adversely affecting the integrity of these landforms and their associated landscape values. **In addition, the type of development, including whether the development constitutes a nationally significant matter or is reliant on a specific natural resource that is only available in some areas will be relevant considerations for determining what constitutes appropriate or inappropriate development.** (sub 42.151 Meridian, sub 32.29 Mainpower)

A range of options may exist for the effective management of outstanding natural features and landscapes, for example pest control, purchase of reserve land, or private land covenanting. The policy seeks to achieve Objective 12.2.1 through the maintenance of those values **from inappropriate subdivision, use and development (sub 42.151 Meridian, sub 32.29 Mainpower)** which have contributed to a locality being an outstanding natural feature or landscape. Where enhancement of a landscape value is promoted or possible, such as natural science or amenity values as a consequence of re-vegetation, this is also supported by the policy. Restoration of biodiversity can enhance tāngata whenua values and the

relationship of Ngāi Tahu with a particular outstanding natural feature or landscape, as has happened with Castle Hill (Kura Tawhiti).

Policy 12.3.3 – Protection Identification and management of other important landscapes

~~To recognise that~~ **Identifying and managing other important landscapes that ~~do not meet the threshold of~~ are not outstanding natural landscapes, may warrant protection and management for natural character, amenity, historic cultural, historic heritage or other and amenity purposes. (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation, sub 26.51 Trustpower)**

This policy implements the following objectives

Objective 12.2.2, Objective 13.2.2

12.3.3 Methods

Local authorities:

May

- (1) Set out, objectives, policies or methods that provide for the ~~protection and~~ **appropriate** management of other important landscapes, including for their natural character, amenity, historic cultural or historic heritage values, ~~or for other~~ **and amenity values** purposes. **Where these landscapes warrant such management, this may include the protection of such landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.** (sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation, sub 26.51 Trustpower)

Principal reasons and explanation

Landscape management is not limited to outstanding natural features or landscapes. The RMA also requires consideration of other types of landscapes and landscape values, **while understanding that the level of protection afforded to other important landscapes may be less than those of outstanding natural features.** This might include matters such as:

- the preservation of natural character in the coastal environment, **and its protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development,** which is a matter of national importance under Section 6(a);
- **the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga, which is a matter of national importance under Section 6(e),**
- **the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, which is a matter of national importance under Section 6(f), (sub 33.19 NZWEA)**
- ~~or~~ **the identification and management** of amenity landscapes which are important to local communities; ~~which is consistent with~~ **whereby the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values is another matter to be had particular regard to under** Section 7(c).

(sub 25.21 Amuri Irrigation , sub 26.51 Trustpower, 71.15 Fulton Hogan)

These **other landscapes (sub 71.15 Fulton Hogan)** are natural and physical resources of the region that contribute to its identity, and may require specific management to maintain those values. Many territorial authorities include management methods to achieve environmental outcomes consistent with these statutory provisions.

Note:

In relation to ~~historic cultural and historic heritage~~ **natural** landscapes, reference should also be made to **Chapter 7 – Freshwater and Chapter 8 – The Coastal Environment** Policy 13.3.3 in Chapter 13 – Historic Heritage.

Historic cultural and historic heritage landscapes are also managed under Policy 13.3.3. (sub 33.19 NZWEA)

Policy 12.3.4 – Consistency of identification and management of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes and management (sub 42.153 Meridian Energy Limited, sub 32.30 Mainpower)

To seek regional consistency in the identification and management (sub 42.153 Meridian Energy Limited) of outstanding natural features and landscape areas and values by:

- (1) considering the following assessment matters which address biophysical, sensory and associative values when assessing landscapes in the Canterbury region:**
 - (a) Natural science values**
 - (b) Legibility values**
 - (c) Aesthetic values**
 - (d) Transient values**
 - (e) Tāngata whenua values**
 - (f) Shared and recognised values**
 - (g) Historic values**
- (2) requiring methods for landscape management to be developed and considered, having regard to the management methods in adjoining districts or regions, and the extent to which these may, in combination, protect outstanding natural features and landscapes.**

This policy implements the following objectives

Objective 12.2.1, Objective 12.2.2

12.3.4 Methods

The Canterbury Regional Council:

Will

- (1) When identifying and assessing outstanding natural landscapes and features, include and apply the assessment matters in Policy 12.3.4 at the time of regional plan reviews, council-initiated, or privately requested plan changes, as well as in the assessment of resource consent applications which involve landscape management considerations **for outstanding natural landscapes and features.** (sub 42.154 Meridian Energy)

Territorial authorities:

Will

- (2) When identifying and assessing outstanding natural landscapes and features, include and apply the assessment matters in Policy 12.3.4 at the time of district plan reviews, council-initiated, or privately requested plan changes, as well as in the assessment of resource consent applications which involve landscape management considerations **for outstanding natural landscapes and features.** (sub 42.154 Meridian Energy)

Principal reasons and explanation

The policy seeks to achieve consistent assessment processes, and consideration of adjoining district and regional planning methods. It provides an assessment framework for **outstanding natural** landscape **identification** effects—(sub 42.155 Meridian Energy). These include:

- (1) Natural Science values – the geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components of the landscape
- (2) Legibility (expressiveness) values – how obviously the landscape demonstrates the formative processes leading to its creation
- (3) Aesthetic values – including memorability and naturalness
- (4) Transient values – occasional presence of wildlife, or its values at certain times of the day or of the year
- (5) Tāngata whenua values
- (6) Shared and recognised values
- (7) Historic values

These values or assessment matters can be grouped; those that are part of the natural environment – biophysical values; those that are a result of life experiences involving culture and history – associative values; and those that are a result of what we can see – sensory values.

As landscape is the visual manifestation of geological processes, landforms and their legibility are a significant factor in people's understanding and appreciation of a particular landscape. Landforms can occur at a range of scales, from discrete bays or headlands to the full length of the Southern Alps/Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. They do not always begin and end within regional or district boundaries and more rarely within property boundaries. **Although a uniform management framework is not expected, widely varying methods of management in adjacent districts or regions have the potential to create different outcomes for the same outstanding natural landscape area. In addition to this, it may create inequities for landowners and resource users across local authority boundaries.** (sub 52.16 Mackenzie District Council) It is therefore appropriate that

landscape management is addressed as a cross-boundary issue requiring some consistency in their identification and management.

12.4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

- (1) The community generally agrees to a shared set of areas and values for outstanding natural features and landscapes
- (2) The values of the outstanding natural features and landscapes ~~that are identified in district and regional planning documents~~ **and** ~~are maintained~~ **protected from inappropriate development (sub 33.21 New Zealand Wind Energy Association)**
- (3) Only appropriate development is allowed to occur within outstanding **natural (sub 32.25 consequential amendment New Zealand Wind Energy Association, sub 32.30 New Zealand Wind Energy Association)** landscapes
- (4) Landscapes that are not considered to be outstanding, but still have other values, are **identified in district and regional planning documents and are (sub 33.22 New Zealand Wind Energy Association)** protected from inappropriate development

