

21.22.1 Peninsula Hill ONF

General Description of the Area

The Peninsula Hill ONF encompasses the elevated roche moutonnée landform of Peninsula Hill which frames the south side of Whakatipu Waimāori's (Lake Whakatipu's) Frankton Arm. Along its north and west boundaries, the PA ONF adjoins urban zoned land at Kelvin Peninsula. The south boundary adjoins the Jacks Point Zone Tablelands and Homesites area. The eastern boundary adjoins urban zoned land including Hanley Downs and the Coneburn SHA.

Physical Attributes and Values

Geology and Geomorphology • Topography and Landforms • Climate and Soils • Hydrology • Vegetation • Ecology • Settlement • Development and Land Use • Archaeology and Heritage • Mana whenua

Important landforms and land types:

1. Largely unmodified roche moutonnée glacial landform of Peninsula Hill with a smoother and more coherent 'up ice' slope to the southwest/south, and a steeper rough 'plucked' slope extending from the northeast around to the northwest. Highest point: 834m. This form indicates the direction of travel of the glacier that formed the roche moutonnée clearly.
2. Exposed and irregular rock faces and outcrops, landslips and loose boulders throughout the north-western, northern and north-eastern flanks with thin soil cover.
3. Two elevated landform 'ribs' extending on a west to east alignment on the south side of the hill.
4. Further afield, the roche moutonnée of Peninsula Hill is linked to the roche moutonnée of Jacks Point Hill by the Tablelands - a hummocky elevated area formed by glacial processes.

Important hydrological features:

5. A series of steep gullies draining from the western, northern, and eastern hill slopes to the Frankton Arm of Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu).
6. Shallow gullies (including localised wetlands) draining the lower-lying landform ribs to the south of the hill in an easterly direction and which eventually discharge into the Kawarau River.
7. A series of small tarns, formed in topographic depressions in the bedrock left by glacial processes, around the crest of Peninsula Hill and the lower north-western hill slopes.

Important ecological features and vegetation types:

8. Particularly noteworthy indigenous vegetation features include:
 - a. Swathes and scattered pockets of grey shrubland dominated by matagouri, occur across the hillslopes with more extensive areas associated with the steeper bluffly terrain overlooking Frankton and Frankton Arm.
9. Other distinctive vegetation types include:
 - a. Grazed pasture covers the lower southeastern slopes facing the Remarkables, while rough pasture (exotic grassland) occurs on the southern and western side of the hill.

- b. Mixed exotic tree plantings throughout the north-western lower slopes in the vicinity of the access from Kelvin Peninsula.
10. Animal pest species include feral goats, feral cats, ferrets, stoats, weasels, hares, rabbits, possums, rats and mice.
 11. Plant pest species include wilding pines, hawthorn, broom and sweet briar. Woody weeds cover much of the north facing slopes including the bluffy terrain overlooking Frankton and the Kawarau River.

Land-use patterns and features:

12. Grazed pasture is the dominant land use across the PA. Associated with this activity is a network of farm tracks throughout the north-western and northern slopes that provide access between Kelvin Peninsula and the hilltop which is also used for paid scenic drive and animal encounter activities, and throughout the lower-lying rib/gully landforms to the south of the hill 'proper' (accessed from Hanley Downs and Jacks Point).
13. Other human modification is limited to: a cluster of communication towers on the hilltop; a dwelling on the north-eastern edge of the ONF (on Peninsula Road); and a dwelling on the south-western edge (accessed via Preserve Drive).
14. The Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) at Jacks Point Zone includes the lower-lying ribs and gullies to the south of the hill. This area is zoned Landscape Protection Area (LPA) under the Jacks Point zone and provides an important counterpoint or 'offset' for the urban and rural living development at Jacks Point and Hanley Downs. Within the LPA, policy focuses on enabling low-intensity pastoral farming and landscape restoration. A dwelling is anticipated in a localised hollow at the western end of the uppermost gully. A range of location-specific assessment criteria and development controls are included in the zone provisions to guide an appropriate development outcome. Walking and cycling trails are also anticipated linking between Hanley Downs, Jacks Point and the existing track along the edge of Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu) (within PA ONL Homestead Bay).
15. State Highway 6 which runs along the outside of the north-eastern edge of the ONF.

Important archaeological and heritage features and their locations:

16. Rees or Boyes Cottage (archaeological site F41/761) at the base of Peninsula Hill.

Mana whenua features and their locations:

17. The entire area is ancestral land to Kāi Tahu whānui and, as such, all landscape is significant, given that whakapapa, whenua and wai are all intertwined in te ao Māori.
18. The north-eastern extent of the ONF overlaps the mapped wāhi tūpuna Tititea. Tititea was a pā located on the south side of the Kawarau River near Whakatipu Waimāori.

Associative Attributes and Values

Mana whenua creation and origin traditions • Mana whenua associations and experience • Mana whenua metaphysical aspects such as mauri and wairua • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

Mana whenua associations and experience:

19. Kāi Tahu whakapapa connections to whenua and wai generate a kaitiaki duty to uphold the mauri of all important landscape areas.
20. Kāi Tahu tradition tells of an incident where a 280 strong war party was repelled from this area and chased to the top of the Crown Range, which is now named Tititea in memory of this incident.
21. The mana whenua values associated with Peninsula Hill and Tititea include, but may not be limited to, kāika and tauraka waka.

Important historic attributes and values:

22. The association of the hill with W. G. Rees' early sheep run.

Important shared and recognised attributes and values:

23. The descriptions and photographs of the area in tourism publications.
24. The popularity of the views across the Frankton Arm to Peninsula Hill, (partially flanked and backdropped by the Remarkables) as an inspiration/subject for art and photography.
25. The identity of the area as an important gateway feature on the south side of Queenstown.
26. The landmark qualities of the landform as a reference point in views from Queenstown.
27. The popularity of the recreational 'features' listed below.

Important recreation attributes and values:

28. The popularity of the area as a tourism destination: as a breeding and finishing farm with deer, sheep, cattle, goats, donkeys, pigs, and miniature horses, many of which can be fed by the public as paid visitors of Deer Park Heights. The area also has a number of film location attractions and picnic spots. Access by vehicle only.
29. Walking and cycling on the Jacks Point Trail (part of the Queenstown Trail) that runs along the western edge of the PA ONF Peninsula Hill (trail is located within PA ONL Homestead Bay).
30. SH6 as a key scenic route in very close proximity.

Perceptual (Sensory) Attributes and Values

Legibility and Expressiveness • Views to the area • Views from the area • Naturalness • Memorability • Transient values • Remoteness / Wildness • Aesthetic qualities and values

Legibility and expressiveness attributes and values:

31. The area's natural landforms, land type and hydrological features (described above) which are highly legible and highly expressive of the landscape's formative glacial, slope and fluvial processes.

Particularly important views to and from the area:

32. Engaging and attractive long-range views from the Frankton Arm, Queenstown, Frankton (including the airport), SH6, Queenstown Hill, the Queenstown Gondola, Queenstown Gardens, and the Frankton Track to the rugged and dramatic north-western, northern, and north-eastern hill slopes. From this orientation the open and distinctive roche moutonnée landform is highly legible and its generally undeveloped character forms a memorable contrast with the fringe of urban development along its base. The waters of

the Frankton Arm seen in the foreground of view along with the Remarkables in the background of the outlook add to the scene, establishing it as one of the key vistas associated with Queenstown.

33. Intermittent closer-range views from Kelvin Peninsula that afford an appreciation of the rocky and 'plucked' landform character and dynamic nature of the northwest to northeast side of the hill. The contrast established by this natural landform backdrop seen within an urban context adds to the memorability and appeal of such views.
34. Highly attractive and memorable close to long-range views from the Jacks Point Trail to the south of Peninsula Hill across the undulating tablelands to the dramatic and generally undeveloped roche moutonnée, flanked by Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu) and the distant peaks of Te Taumata-o-Hakitekura (Ben Lomond), Mount Dewar and Coronet Peak. The careful siting and design of rural living and urban development within the Jacks Point zone means that, where visible, built development is subservient to the natural landscape in these views.
35. Memorable 'gateway' views from SH6 to the southern and eastern sides of the hill and which screen views to Queenstown. The dominance of the landform feature by virtue of its proximity, scale, distinctive physical form, and undeveloped character, together with the limited awareness of urban development at Jacks Point, adds to the scene.
36. Attractive mid and long-range views from Jacks Point, Hanley Downs, and Coneburn SHA to the southern and/or eastern hill slopes. These orientations afford an appreciation of the rugged character of the eastern side of the feature and the smoother and more coherent landform character on the southern side. The mountainous backdrop against which the feature is seen together with its visual dominance (as a consequence of its scale, proximity, and appearance) and visual connection to the patterning of open and undeveloped hummocky terrain in the foreground of view (which is a fundamental development strategy of the Jacks Point zone) adds to the appeal of the outlook.
37. Appealing longer-range views westbound on the Remarkables Ski Field Access Road. In these views there is an awareness of the scale and form of the landscape feature rising out of the low-lying fans, deltas and hummocky terrain throughout the Coneburn valley. This theme of contrast is reinforced by the legible patterning of urban development (existing or anticipated) across the majority of the valley floor juxtaposed against the undeveloped roche moutonnée. At higher elevations along the road the broader mountain setting adds to the spectacle.
38. Highly attractive mid and long-range views from Whakatipu-wai-Māori (Lake Whakatipu) to the west and southwest to the smoother western and southern roche moutonnée slopes. From this orientation built development within the Jacks Point zone is largely screened from view, or, where visible, difficult to see.
39. Engaging and seemingly 'close-range' views from planes approaching or exiting Queenstown airport via the Frankton Arm. Such views offer an appreciation of the rugged nature of the northern hill slopes and the broader glacial landscape context within which the roche moutonnée is set.
40. In all of the views, the dominance of more 'natural' landscape elements, patterns, and processes is evident within the ONF along with the very limited extent and generally subservient nature of built development within the ONF and the contrast with the surrounding 'developed' landscape character, underpinning the high quality of the outlook.

Naturalness attributes and values:

41. The 'seemingly' undeveloped character of Peninsula Hill set within an urban context, which conveys a relatively high perception of naturalness. While modifications related to its pastoral, tourism, and infrastructure use are visible, the very low number of buildings, the relatively modest scale of tracks and limited visibility of infrastructure on top limits their influence on the character of the landform as a natural landscape element.
42. The irregular patterning and proliferation of grey shrubland, exposed rock faces, and areas of visible erosion in places adds to the perception of naturalness.

Memorability attributes and values:

43. The appealing and engaging views of the largely undeveloped and highly legible roche moutonnée landform of Peninsula Hill. The juxtaposition of the landscape feature within an urban context, along with its location on a key scenic highway route and the airport approach path, and the magnificent mountain and lake context within which it is seen in many views, are also factors that contribute to its memorability.

Transient attributes and values:

44. Seasonal snowfall and the ever-changing patterning of light and weather across the roche moutonnée slopes.

Remoteness and wildness attributes and values:

45. The juxtaposition of the generally undeveloped 'natural' landform in close proximity to Queenstown and the experience afforded from locations such as the Jacks Point Trail and Whakatipu-wai-Māori (Lake Whakatipu) to the west and southwest, where views of Peninsula Hill are generally unencumbered by visible built development.

Aesthetic attributes and values:

46. The experience of the values identified above from a wide range of public viewpoints.
47. More specifically, this includes:
 - a. The highly attractive and memorable composition created by the generally undeveloped roche moutonnée landform, juxtaposed beside an urban context or natural lake/mountain setting.
 - b. At a finer scale, the following aspects contribute to the aesthetic appeal:
 - i. the clearly legible roche moutonnée landform profile and character;
 - ii. the open and pastoral character of Peninsula Hill;
 - iii. the distinctly rugged character of the northern side of the feature and the more coherent appearance of the southern side of the feature as a consequence of the landform and vegetation character; and,
 - iv. the very limited level of built modification evident through the ONF.
48. It is noted that control of plant pests species such as wilding pines can temporarily detract from aesthetic values.

Summary of Landscape Values

Physical • Associative • Perceptual (Sensory)

Rating scale: seven-point scale ranging from **Very Low** to **Very High**.

very low	low	low-mod	moderate	mod-high	high	very high
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These various combined physical, associative, and perceptual attributes and values described above for PA ONF Peninsula Hill can be summarised as follows:

49. **High physical values** due to the high-value landforms, vegetation features, habitats, species, hydrological features and mana whenua features in the area.

50. **High associative values** relating to:

- a. The mana whenua associations of the area.
- b. The strong shared and recognised values associated with the area.
- c. The recreational attributes of the ONF.

51. **Very High perceptual values** relating to:

- a. The high legibility and expressiveness values of the area deriving from the visibility of physical attributes that enable a clear understanding of the landscape's formative processes.
- b. The high aesthetic and memorability values of the area as a consequence of its distinctive and appealing composition of natural landscape elements. The visibility of the area from Queenstown, Frankton, SH6, Whakatipu Waimāori (Lake Whakatipu) , the Jacks Point and Frankton Trails, Kelvin Peninsula, Hanley Downs, Coneburn SHA, Jacks Point, the Remarkables Ski Field Access Road, and the airport approach path, along with the area's transient values, play an important role.
- c. A high perception of naturalness arising from the dominance of the more natural landscape across Peninsula Hill.
- d. A sense of remoteness and wildness primarily as a consequence of the landform's proximity to Queenstown and urban development within the Coneburn valley and the overt contrast established by its scale, naturalness and dramatic appearance within an urban context. From some orientations on the lake and local trail network, the very limited visibility of built development in the wider outlook establishes Peninsula Hill as part of the expansive natural landscape.

Landscape Capacity

The landscape capacity of the PA ONF Peninsula Hill for a range of activities is set out below.

- i. **Commercial recreational activities – very limited** landscape capacity for activities that integrate with and complement/enhance existing recreation features; are located to optimise the screening and/or camouflaging benefit of natural landscape elements; designed to be of a sympathetic scale, appearance, and character; integrate appreciable landscape restoration and enhancement; enhance public access; and protects the area's ONF values.
- ii. **Visitor accommodation and tourism related activities – no** landscape capacity for tourism related activities. **Excepting in relation to the two homesites within the Jacks Point zone, no** landscape capacity for visitor accommodation activities.
- iii. **Urban expansions – no** landscape capacity.
- iv. **Intensive agriculture – no** landscape capacity.
- v. **Earthworks – very limited** landscape capacity for earthworks associated with farm or public access tracks, that protect naturalness and expressiveness attributes and values, and are sympathetically designed to integrate with existing natural landform patterns.
- vi. **Farm buildings – very limited** landscape capacity for modestly scaled buildings that reinforce existing rural character in lower-lying flat land within the ONF.
- vii. **Mineral extraction – no** landscape capacity.

- viii. **Transport infrastructure – very limited** landscape capacity for trails that are: located to integrate with existing networks; designed to be of a sympathetic appearance and character; integrate landscape restoration and enhancement; and protect the area’s ONF values. **No** landscape capacity for other transport infrastructure.
- ix. **Utilities and regionally significant infrastructure – limited** landscape capacity for infrastructure that is buried or located such that they are screened from external view. In the case of utilities such as overhead lines or cell phone towers which cannot be screened, these should be co-located with existing infrastructure or designed and located so that they are not visually prominent and do not form a collective dominant element when viewed alongside existing infrastructure.
- x. **Renewable energy generation – no** landscape capacity. **Very limited** landscape capacity for discreetly located and small-scale renewable energy generation.
- xi. **Production forestry – no** landscape capacity.
- xii. **Rural living – no** landscape capacity.