

PART 2 LANDSCAPES & RURAL CHARACTER 6

6 Landscapes and Rural Character

6.1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide greater detail as to how the landscape, particularly outside urban settlements, will be managed in order to implement the strategic objectives and policies in Chapter 3. This chapter needs to be read with particular reference to the Chapter 3 strategic objectives and policies in Chapter 3, which identify the outcomes the policies in this chapter are seeking to achieve. The relevant Chapter 3 strategic objectives and policies are identified in brackets following each policy.

Landscapes have been categorised to provide greater certainty of their importance to the District, and to respond to regional policy and national legislation. Categorisations of landscapes will provide decision makers with a basis to consider the appropriateness of activities that have adverse effects on those landscapes.

6.1.1 Application of this Chapter

Chapter 1 (Introduction) provides an explanation of the structure of the District Plan including the application of the strategic chapters of the District Plan applying across the Queenstown Lakes District, and the two-volume approach consisting of Volume A and Volume B.

Chapter 3 provides overarching strategic direction for the Queenstown Lakes District. The Chapter 3 strategic objectives and policies are further elaborated on in Chapter 6, which provides more detailed policies for landscapes and rural character. Chapter 6 applies district wide over Volume A and Volume B land, with the application of location specific policies as set out in the chapter. The principal role of Chapters 3 to 6 collectively is to provide direction for the more detailed provisions related to zones and specific topics contained elsewhere in the District Plan.

6.2 Values

The District's landscapes are of significant value to the people who live in, work in or visit the District. The District relies in a large part for its social and economic wellbeing on the quality of the landscape, open spaces and the natural and built environment. Those landscapes also have inherent values, particularly to tangata whenua.

The landscapes consist of a variety of landforms created by uplift and glaciations, which include mountains, ice-sculpted rock, scree slopes, moraine, fans, a variety of confined and braided river systems, valley floors and lake basins. These distinct landforms remain easily legible and strong features of the present landscape.

Indigenous vegetation also contributes to the quality of the District's landscapes. While much of the original vegetation has been modified, the colour and texture of indigenous vegetation within these landforms contribute to the distinctive identity of the District's landscapes.

The open space or open character of rural land are key elements of the landscape character that can be vulnerable to degradation from subdivision, development and non-farming activities. The prevalence of large farms and landholdings contributes to the open space and rural working character of the landscape. The predominance of open space over housing and related domestic elements is a strong determinant of the character of the District's rural landscapes.

Some rural areas, particularly those closer to the Queenstown and Wānaka urban areas and within parts of the Wakatipu Basin and Upper Clutha Basin, have an established pattern of housing on smaller landholdings. The landscape character of these areas has been modified by vehicle accesses,

Commented [SG1]: Minor edit to remove second reference to Chapter 3.

Council does not have a particular preference as to where Chapter 3 is referenced, but notes that the following sentence and 6.1.1 refers to Chapter 3 ahead of the terms 'objectives and policies'.

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Addition suggested, for consistency of wording.

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earthworks and vegetation planting for amenity, screening and shelter, which have reduced the open space exhibited by larger scale farming activities.

While acknowledging these rural areas have established rural living and development, and a substantial amount of further subdivision and development has already been approved in these areas, the landscape values of these areas are vulnerable to degradation from further subdivision and development. Areas where rural living development is at or is approaching the finite capacity of the landscape need to be identified if the District's distinctive rural landscape values are to be sustained. Areas where the landscape can accommodate sensitive and sympathetic rural living developments similarly need to be identified.

The lakes and rivers both on their own and, when viewed as part of the distinctive landscape, are a significant element of the national and international identity of the District and provide for a wide range of amenity and recreational opportunities. They are nationally and internationally recognised as part of the reason for the District's importance as a visitor destination, as well as one of the reasons for residents to belong to the area. Managing the landscape and recreational values on the surface of lakes and rivers is an important District Plan function.

Private, commercial and public operators rely on the use, occupation of and access to lakes and rivers for a wide range of activities including recreation, commercial recreation, tourism, transport services and infrastructure. These activities could also include both temporary and permanent structures on the surface, and on the margins, of lakes and rivers.

Activities on the surface of lakes and rivers and their supporting infrastructure can have adverse effects on nature conservation values, landscape values, and navigational and congestion safety (including on other commercial operators and recreational users). New activities also have the potential to adversely affect established activities for example by detracting from the experience enjoyed by the users of existing activities and generating adverse safety effects.

6.3 Policies

6.3.1 Rural Landscape Categorisation

6.3.1.1 Categorise the Rural Zoned landscapes in the District as:

- a. Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF);
- b. Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL);
- c. Rural Character Landscape (RCL)
(3.2.5.4 - 3.2.5.7, 3.3.28, 3.3.32).

6.3.1.2 Exclude identified Ski Area Sub-Zones and the area of the Frankton Arm located to the east of the Outstanding Natural Landscape line as shown on the District Plan web mapping application from the Outstanding Natural Feature, Outstanding Natural Landscape and Rural Character Landscape categories applied to the balance of the Rural Zone and from the policies of this chapter related to those categories. (3.2.1.1, 3.1B.6).

6.3.1.3 Provide a separate regulatory regime for the Gibbston Valley (identified as the Gibbston Character Zone), Rural Residential Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone and the Special Zones within which the Outstanding Natural Feature, Outstanding Natural Landscape and Rural Character Landscape categories and the policies of this chapter related to those categories do not apply unless otherwise stated. (3.2.1.1, 3.1B.6).

6.3.1.4 Provide a separate regulatory regime for the Wakatipu Basin Rural Amenity Zone, within which the Outstanding Natural Feature, Outstanding Natural Landscape and Rural

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Character Landscape categories and the policies of this chapter related to those categories do not apply. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.7, 3.2.1.8, 3.3.21, 3.3.31).

- 6.3.1.5 Classify the Open Space and Recreation zoned land located outside the Urban Growth Boundary as Outstanding Natural Landscape, Outstanding Natural Feature or Rural Character Landscape, and provide a separate regulatory framework for the Open Space and Recreation Zones within which the remaining policies of this chapter do not apply.
- 6.3.2 **Managing Activities in the Rural Zone, the Gibbston Character Zone, the Rural Residential Zone and the Rural Lifestyle Zone**
- 6.3.2.1 Avoid urban development and subdivision to urban densities in the rural zones. (3.2.2.1, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6).
- 6.3.2.2 Ensure that the location and direction of lights does not cause excessive glare and avoids unnecessary degradation of views of the night sky and of landscape character, including of the sense of remoteness where it is an important part of that character. (3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6 3.3.20, 3.3.21, 3.3.23, 3.3.30, 3.3.31, 3.3.34, 3.3.35).
- 6.3.2.3 Ensure the District's distinctive landscapes are not degraded by production forestry planting and harvesting activities. (3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.3.20, 3.3.21, 3.3.30, 3.3.31, 3.3.34, 3.3.35).
- 6.3.2.4 Enable continuation of the contribution low-intensity pastoral farming in the Rural Zone and viticulture in the Gibbston Character Zone on large landholdings makes to the District's landscape character. (3.2.1.7, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.3.21).
- 6.3.2.5 Avoid indigenous vegetation clearance where it would significantly degrade the visual character and qualities of the District's distinctive landscapes. (3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.3.30, 3.3.31, 3.3.34, 3.3.35).
- 6.3.2.6 Encourage subdivision and development proposals to promote indigenous biodiversity protection and regeneration where the landscape values and nature conservation values would be maintained or enhanced, particularly where the subdivision or development constitutes a change in the intensity in the land use or the retirement of productive farm land. (3.2.1.7, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.4.1, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.3.20, 3.3.30, 3.3.31, 3.3.34, 3.3.35).
- 6.3.2.7 Ensure that subdivision and development in the Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Rural Character Landscapes in proximity to an Outstanding Natural Feature or Outstanding Natural Landscape does not compromise the landscape values of that Outstanding Natural Feature or Outstanding Natural Landscape. (3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.2.5.4, 3.3.30, 3.3.31)
- 6.3.2.8 Encourage any landscaping to be ecologically viable and consistent with the established character of the area. (3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.5.3, 3.3.30).
- 6.3.3 **Managing Activities on Outstanding Natural Features and in Outstanding Natural Landscapes**
- 6.3.3.1 Recognise that subdivision and development is inappropriate on Outstanding Natural Features ~~and or~~ in Outstanding Natural Landscapes ~~unless~~:
- landscape values are protected; and
 - in the case of any ~~subsequent~~ subdivision or development, all buildings and other structures and all changes to landform or other physical changes to the appearance

Commented [SG3]: Minor drafting edit.

Council suggests amendment to align with SO 3.2.5.2.

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Council suggests that there is no need to capitalise.

Commented [SG5]: Anomalous drafting.

Council's understanding is that the provisions attached to the Court's Decision 2.7 have accidentally included the word "subsequent" in this policy.

Decision 2.2 confirmed the wording of this policy without the word "subsequent", with Decision 2.7 only testing the scope for the amendments made. As a result, Council has proposed deletion of this word, to align with the determinations made by Decision 2.2.

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of land will be reasonably difficult to see from beyond the boundary of the site in question. (3.2.5.2)

6.3.3.2 Ensure that the protection of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes includes recognition of any values relating to cultural and historic elements, geological features and matters of cultural and spiritual value to tangata whenua, including tōpuni and wāhi tūpuna. (3.2.3.1, 3.2.5.2, 3.2.7.1, 3.3.17, 3.3.30, 3.3.49, 3.3.50, Chapter 5).

6.3.3.3 [subject to s293 process and excluded]

6.3.3.4 The landscape values of Outstanding Natural Landscapes are a significant intrinsic, economic and recreational resource, such that new large scale renewable electricity generation or new large scale mineral extraction development proposals are not likely to be compatible with them. (3.2.5.2, 3.3.24).

6.3.3.5 Maintain the open landscape character of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes where it is open at present. (3.2.1.7, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.4.1, 3.2.5.2, 3.3.2, 3.3.21, 3.3.30).

6.3.3.6 Locate, design, operate and maintain regionally significant infrastructure so as to seek to avoid adverse effects on Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features, while acknowledging that location constraints and/or the nature of the infrastructure may mean that this is not possible in all cases. (3.2.1.9, 3.2.5.1-3.2.5.3, 3.3.24, 3.3.30).

6.3.3.7 In cases where it is demonstrated that regionally significant infrastructure cannot avoid adverse effects on Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features, avoid significant adverse effects and minimise other adverse effects on those landscapes and features. (3.2.1.9, 3.2.5.1-3.2.5.3, 3.3.24, 3.3.30).

6.3.4 Managing Activities in Rural Character Landscapes

6.3.4.1 Recognise that subdivision and development is unsuitable in many locations in Rural Character Landscapes and successful applications will need to be, on balance, consistent with the objectives and policies of the Plan. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.22, 3.3.23b, 3.3.34-35).

6.3.4.2 Encourage plan changes applying Rural Lifestyle and Rural Residential Zones to land as the appropriate planning mechanism to provide for any new rural lifestyle and rural residential developments in preference to ad-hoc subdivision and development and ensure these zones are located in areas where the landscape can accommodate the change. (3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.22, 3.3.23, 3.3.34-35).

6.3.4.3 Require that proposals for subdivision or development for rural living in the Rural Zone:

- take into account all subdivision and development that is in existence or is consented for all land within the relevant landscape character area as at 14 May 2021; and
- assess the potential for adverse cumulative effects on the landscape character of that area and its wider landscape context. (3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.23, 3.3.34-35).

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- 6.3.4.4 Have particular regard to the potential adverse effects on landscape character and visual amenity values where further subdivision and development would constitute sprawl along roads. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.23, 3.3.34-35).
- 6.3.4.5 Ensure incremental changes from subdivision and development do not degrade landscape character, or important views as a result of activities associated with mitigation of the visual effects of proposed development such as screen planting, mounding and earthworks. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5, 3.3.23, 3.3.34-35).
- 6.3.4.6 Locate, design, operate and maintain regionally significant infrastructure so as to seek to avoid significant adverse effects on the character of the landscape, while acknowledging that location constraints and/or the nature of the infrastructure may mean that this is not possible in all cases. (3.2.1.9, 3.2.5.5-3.2.5.7, 3.3.24, 3.3.32).
- 6.3.4.7 In cases where it is demonstrated that regionally significant infrastructure cannot avoid significant adverse effects on the character of the landscape, such adverse effects shall be minimised. (3.2.1.9, 3.2.5.5-3.2.5.7, 3.3.24, 3.3.32).
- 6.3.4.8 Avoid adverse effects on visual amenity from subdivision, use and development that:
- is highly visible from public places and other places which are frequented by members of the public generally (except any trail as defined in this Plan); or
 - forms the foreground for an Outstanding Natural ~~Feature Landscape~~ or Outstanding Natural ~~Feature Landscape~~ when viewed from public roads (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.23, 3.3.30-31, 3.3.34-35).
- 6.3.4.9 In the Wakatipu Basin, avoid planting and screening, particularly along roads and boundaries that would degrade openness where such openness is an important part of its landscape character. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.23, 3.3.30-31, 3.3.34-35).
- 6.3.4.10 In the Upper Clutha Basin, subdivision and development maintains open landscape character where that is the existing character of the Rural Character Landscape. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.23, 3.3.34-35).
- 6.3.4.11 Encourage development to utilise shared accesses and infrastructure, and to locate within the parts of the site where it will minimise disruption to natural landforms and to rural character. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.8, 3.2.1.9, 3.3.22, 3.3.23b).

Commented [SG6]: Minor drafting edit.

For consistency in order of references to ONF and ONL.

6.3.5 Managing Activities on Lakes and Rivers

- 6.3.5.1 Manage the location, intensity and scale of structures on the surface and margins of water bodies including jetties, moorings and infrastructure recognising the functional needs of these activities, and the importance of lakes and rivers, including as a commercial recreation, tourism, transport and recreational resource, and ensure these structures are at a scale or in a location that, as far as practicable:
- protects the values of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes; and
 - maintains the landscape character of Rural Character Landscapes and maintains or enhances their visual amenity values.
- (3.2.1.1, 3.2.4.1, 3.2.4.3, 3.2.4.4, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.20, 3.3.25, 3.3.30, 3.3.33).

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- 6.3.5.2 Recognise the character of the Frankton Arm including the established jetties and wharves, and provide for their maintenance, upgrade or expansion. (3.2.4.3, 3.2.5, 3.3.30).
 - 6.3.5.3 Recognise the urban character of Queenstown Bay and provide for structures and facilities on the surface and margins of Queenstown Bay within the Queenstown Town Centre Waterfront Subzone providing they protect the ability to appreciate the District's distinctive landscapes. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.4.1, 3.2.4.3, 3.2.4.4, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.20, 3.3.30).
 - 6.3.5.4 Provide for appropriate commercial and recreational activities on the surface of water bodies that do not involve construction of new structures. (3.2.1.1, 3.2.4.4, 3.2.5.5, 3.2.5.6, 3.3.30, 3.3.34-5).
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