

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process ([ISPP](#)). Please see notations.

Taiao Takutai

Coastal Environment

CE	Coastal Environment
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P1 Sch1

Introduction

Coastal Environment

The purpose of this chapter is to manage the effects of activities and development on the landward extent of the coastal environment.

Wellington City's coastal environment includes the coastal marine area (CMA) as well as the inland extent of the coastal environment. The CMA extends up to 12 nautical miles out to sea and falls under the jurisdiction of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC). The landward extent of the coastal environment represents the area inland from mean high water springs where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant. The extent of the landward portion of the coastal environment has been determined by applying Policy 1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement [2010](#) (NZCPS).

This chapter only applies to the inland extent of the coastal environment, which is identified on the District Plan maps. Any activities within the coastal marine area fall within the responsibility of Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Wellington City's coastline extends for over 100 ~~kilometers~~ [kilometres](#). The western and southern parts of this coastline are largely undeveloped. Narrow shore platforms and steep escarpment and cliff faces are typical along this part of the coastline, where exposure to rigorous environmental conditions has helped shape rugged landforms. [Parts of the rural environment above the coastal escarpments have been modified by development. At the same time](#) the urban areas of [the coastal environment](#) have been heavily modified, with public roads present nearly the entire length of the coastline around the harbour from Sinclair Head to Petone, with residential and commercial development having modified the natural character throughout this area. [Similarly, the 'Moa Point Road Seawall Area', as shown on the ePlan mapping, is another area where the natural character of the coast has been heavily modified by the existing hard engineering natural hazard mitigation structures that protect the Airport, road and network utilities located in this area. There has also been development of large scale infrastructure within the coastal environment, such as wind turbines, quarries, the National Grid, roads and other built facilities.](#)

Wellington's coastline contributes to the character and identity of the City, and while exposed to natural hazards it also provides amenity, recreation opportunities, cultural and social value to the community, and is a place of importance to tangata whenua.

The direction in the [New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement NZCPS](#) is to preserve and restore the natural character of the coastal environment (Policies 13 and 14). Within the landward extent of the coastal environment in the Wellington District, High Coastal Natural Character Areas have been identified using the criteria of the NZCPS and the [Wellington](#) Regional Policy Statement [for the Wellington Region](#) (RPS). This chapter introduces provisions to protect identified High

Coastal Natural Character Areas from inappropriate use and development. These areas are shown on the District Plan maps and the identified values can be found in SCHED12. [APPX provides more information on how natural character in the Coastal Environment has been evaluated and provides guidance for landscape assessments that address natural character.](#)

The [New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 NZCPS](#) also requires development to be set back from the coastal marine area and other water bodies, where practicable and reasonable (Policy 6). For this reason, within the landward extent of the coastal environment, riparian margin setbacks and a coastal margin setback are applied. Within these coastal margins and riparian margins within the coastal environment, activities are restricted to ensure that these sensitive areas are managed in a way that protects the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values of the coastal environment. Activities are still able to be undertaken within these areas, however activities such as new buildings will require consent to ensure the effects are minor and consider the character of the area. The coastal and riparian margin provisions do not apply in highly modified areas like the Port Zone or the City Centre Zone.

[Protecting natural features and natural landscape within the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and protecting indigenous biodiversity are also a key focus of the NZCPS \(Policies 15 and 11 of the NZCPS respectively\).](#) Council has ~~also~~ identified areas of outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFL), special amenity landscape (SAL), and significant natural areas (SNA) within the district using the relevant criteria of the RPS. These overlays are identified on the planning maps and the relevant values are listed in SCHED8, SCHED10 and SCHED11. Some of the identified ONFL, SAL and SNA are located within the coastal environment. The relevant provisions that apply to these areas within the coastal environment are located in the NFL and ECO chapters.

Public access is to be encouraged and managing activities within coastal margins allows for the consideration of the effects of proposals on existing or future public access. [The Public Access \(PA\) provisions that apply within the coastal environment \(and address the matters in Policies 18 and 19 of the NZCPS\) are primarily located within the PA chapter.](#)

Provisions relating to infrastructure within the coastal environment are located in the INF-CE sub-chapter [and in the Special Purpose Port Zone and Airport Zone](#). The provisions in the INF-CE sub-chapter apply in addition to the general provisions of the infrastructure chapter [and generally give effect to NZCPS Policy 6\(1\)\(a\) and 6\(2\)\(c\). The Coastal Environment chapter provisions do not apply to Infrastructure located within the Coastal Environment \(unless specifically stated within a INF-CE rule or standard, for example, as a matter of discretion\).](#)

Provisions relating to renewable electricity generation within the coastal environment are located in the REG chapter. [The Coastal Environment chapter provisions do not apply to renewable energy generation activities located within the Coastal Environment Environment \(unless specifically stated within a renewable electricity generation rule or standard, for example, as a matter of discretion\).](#)

Provisions relating to subdivision within the coastal environment are located in the SUB chapter.

Provisions relating to earthworks within the coastal environment are located in the EW chapter.

Coastal Hazards

Wellington City's coastal environment is susceptible to a range of coastal hazards, which are mapped as Coastal Hazard Overlays. These include:

1. Tsunami; and
2. Coastal inundation including sea level rise.

This Chapter's objectives, policies and rules provide the framework for ensuring that the risks of coastal hazards that threaten people and property are recognised and provided for, while also taking into account climate change effects over time. Given the continued uncertainty associated with the rate of sea level rise, the different sea level rise scenarios as outlined in the Ministry for the Environment 'Preparing for Coastal Change' (2017) guidance have been used to form the basis of the mapping of these hazards.

The Natural Hazards Chapter (NH) provides a comprehensive assessment of the risk-based approach including a break-down of the susceptibility of different activities and the corresponding sensitivities to natural hazards. The assessment against the risk-based approach within the natural hazard chapter is equally applicable to coastal hazards, and therefore is not duplicated in this chapter. The hazard ranking of coastal hazards is set out below:

Coastal Hazard Overlay	Respective Hazard Ranking
Tsunami – 1:100 year scenario inundation extent	High
Existing coastal inundation extent with a 1:100 year storm	
Tsunami – 1:500 year scenario inundation extent	Medium
Coastal inundation extent – with 1.49m sea level rise scenario and 1:100 year storm	
Tsunami 1:1000 year scenario inundation extent	Low

The framework below provides a specific pathway for any development within either the City Centre Zone, ~~or the Wellington Airport Zone, and~~ operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities within the Port Zone. ~~Any Aactivities within these zones the City Centre Zone or are associated with the Wellington Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities~~ are assessed against their own specific objectives, policies and rules in this chapter and the relevant zone chapter. This is in recognition of the social and economic benefits these activities have, their functional and operational need to be located where they are, and that their position in the City is largely fixed.

Many of the key resource management issues that arise within the Coastal Environment are addressed in other chapters of the District Plan. For this reason, this chapter focuses on those key matters that are not addressed elsewhere. The matters in this chapter should therefore not be interpreted as creating primacy or elevating the matters identified in this chapter over other provisions that apply to the Coastal Environment in other chapters of the District Plan.

Other relevant District Plan provisions

P1 Sch1

It is important to note that in addition to the provisions in this chapter, a number of other Part 2: District-Wide chapters also contain provisions that may be relevant for your activity, including:

- **Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity** - Provisions relating to significant natural areas in the Coastal Environment are located in the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Chapter.
- **Natural Features and Landscapes** - Provisions relating to outstanding natural features and landscapes and special amenity landscapes in the coastal environment are located in the Natural Features and Landscapes Chapter.
- **Public access** – the Public Access Chapter contains additional policy direction relating to public access within the coastal environment.

- **Subdivision** - Provisions relating to subdivision in the coastal environment are located in the Subdivision Chapter.
- **Earthworks** - Provisions relating to earthworks in the coastal environment are located in the Earthworks Chapter.
- **Infrastructure - Coastal Environment** - Provisions relating to infrastructure in the coastal environment are located in the Infrastructure - Coastal Environment Chapter.
- **Renewable Electricity Generation** - Provisions relating to renewable electricity generation in the coastal environment are located in the Renewable Electricity Generation Chapter. Resource consent may therefore be required under rules in this chapter as well as other chapters. Unless specifically stated in a rule or in this chapter, resource consent is required under each relevant rule. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach chapter.

Objectives

P1 Sch1

CE-O1

Natural character within the coastal environment

The natural character ~~and qualities that contribute to the natural character~~ within the landward extent of the coastal environment ~~are~~ maintained and, where appropriate, rehabilitated, restored or enhanced.

P1 Sch1

CE-O2

High coastal natural character areas

~~The identified characteristics and values of areas of high~~ high coastal natural character areas in the landward extent of the coastal environment are preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

P1 Sch1

CE-O3

Coastal margins and riparian margins

Coastal margins and riparian margins in the landward extent of the coastal environment are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

P1 Sch1

CE-O4

Customary Harvesting

Tangata whenua are able to exercise customary harvesting within the landward extent of the coastal environment.

Objectives – Coastal hazards

ISPP

CE-O5

Risk from coastal hazards

		Subdivision, use and development in the Coastal Hazard Overlays reduces or does not increase the risk to people, property, and infrastructure.
P1 Sch1	CE-O6	Natural systems and features Natural systems and features that reduce the susceptibility of people, property, and infrastructure from damage by coastal hazards are created, maintained or enhanced.
P1 Sch1	CE-O7	Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities are provided for, while also ensuring that subdivision, development and use of land occupied by Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities do not increase the risk to people, property, and infrastructure.
P1 Sch1	CE-O8	City Centre Zone Provide for a range of activities that maintain the vibrancy and vitality of the City Centre Zone, while also ensuring that subdivision, development and use in these areas do not increase the risk to people, property, and infrastructure.
P1 Sch1	CE-O9	Measures to reduce damage from sea level rise and coastal erosion Green infrastructure is the primary methods used to reduce damage from sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Policies – Coastal environment

P1 Sch1	CE-P1	Identification of the coastal environment and of high coastal natural character areas within the coastal environment 1. Identify and map the landward extent of the coastal environment. 2. Identify and map areas of very high and high natural character within the coastal environment and list the identified key values in SCHED 12 – High Coastal Natural Character Areas.
P1 Sch1	CE-P2	Use and development <u>effects on natural character</u> within the coastal environment

		<p>Provide for use and development in the landward extent of the coastal environment where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment; and</u> 2. Consolidates existing urban areas; and or 3. Does not establish new urban sprawl along the coastline.
P1 Sch1	CE-P3	<p>Restoration and enhancement <u>of natural character</u> within the coastal environment</p> <p>Provide for restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character values and coastal and riparian margins within the landward extent of the coastal environment by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising the values present that could be enhanced; 2. Encouraging natural regeneration of indigenous <u>species/vegetation</u>, including where practical the removal of pest species; 3. Rehabilitating dunes or other natural coastal features or processes; 4. Restoring or protecting riparian and coastal margins; 5. Removing redundant structures that do not have heritage or amenity value; 6. Modifying structures that interfere with coastal or ecosystem processes; or 7. Providing for mana whenua to exercise their responsibilities as kaitiaki to protect, restore and maintain <u>natural character values in the coastal environment areas of indigenous biodiversity</u>.
P1 Sch1	CE-P4	<p>Customary harvesting within the coastal environment</p> <p>Recognise and provide for tangata whenua to exercise customary harvesting within the landward extent of the coastal environment in accordance with tikanga Māori and traditional cultural practices.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-P5	<p>Use and development in high coastal natural character areas</p> <p>Only allow use and development in high coastal natural character areas in the coastal environment where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any significant adverse effects on the identified values described in SCHED12 are avoided and any other adverse effects on the identified values described in SCHED12 are avoided remedied or mitigated; 2. It can be demonstrated that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The particular values and characteristics of the high coastal natural character areas <u>including but not limited to the key values as</u> identified in SCHED12 are protected from inappropriate use and development, <u>including by</u> considering the extent to which the values and characteristics of the area are vulnerable to change including the effects of climate change and other natural processes;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Any proposed earthworks, building platforms and buildings or structures are of a scale and prominence that <u>respects maintains</u> the identified values and the design and development integrates with the existing landform and dominant character of the area; c. The duration and nature of adverse effects are limited; d. There is a functional or operational need for the activity to locate in the area; e. There are no reasonably <u>practical practicable</u> alternative locations that are outside of the high coastal natural character areas or are less vulnerable to change; and f. Restoration or rehabilitation planting of indigenous <u>vegetationspecies</u> will be incorporated <u>where practicable</u> to mitigate any adverse effects <u>on natural character</u>.
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-P6 Use and development within coastal margins and riparian margins in the coastal environment – located inside the Port Zone, Airport Zone, Stadium Zone, Waterfront Zone, City Centre Zone, or Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area <u>or the Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u></p> <p>Provide for use and development within coastal margins and riparian margins in the coastal environment where it is located in the highly modified Port Zone, Airport Zone, Stadium Zone, Waterfront Zone or City Centre Zone, or Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area <u>or the Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u>.</p>
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-P7 Use and development within coastal margins and riparian margins in the coastal environment – located outside the Port Zone, Airport Zone, Stadium Zone, Waterfront Zone, City Centre Zone and, or the Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area <u>or the Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u></p> <p>Only allow use and development within coastal and riparian margins in the coastal environment outside of the Port Zone, Airport Zone, Stadium Zone, Waterfront Zone, City Centre Zone, or the Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area, <u>or the Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any significant adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment are avoided and any other adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 2. It can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any proposed earthworks, building platform, building or structure are able to integrate with the existing landform, do not dominate the natural character of the area and do not limit or prevent public access to, along or adjacent to the coast and waterbodies; b. There is a functional or operational need for the activity to locate within the coastal or riparian margin; c. There are no reasonably practical alternative locations that are outside of the coastal or riparian margins or are less vulnerable to change; and d. Restoration or rehabilitation planting of indigenous <u>speciesvegetation</u> will be incorporated <u>where practicable</u> to mitigate any adverse effects <u>on natural character</u>.

P1 Sch1

CE-P8	<p>Vegetation removal within the coastal environment</p> <p>Manage the removal of vegetation in the coastal environment as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow for the removal of vegetation in the coastal environment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. outside of high coastal natural character areas, and b. outside coastal and riparian margins; 2. Allow for the removal of exotic vegetation in the coastal environment within high coastal natural character areas, or within coastal and riparian margins; and 3. Only allow for the removal of indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment within high coastal natural character areas, or within coastal and riparian margins that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is of a scale that maintains the existing natural character identified values; or b. Is necessary for the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of public accessways; or c. Is necessary to avoid an imminent threat to the safety of people, or significant damage to property. <p>b. Is associated with ongoing maintenance of existing public accessways.</p>
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P1 Sch1

CE-P9	<p>Mining and quarrying activities within the coastal environment</p> <p>Manage mining and quarrying activities within in the coastal environment as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow for established mining and quarrying activities in the Coastal Environment; 2. Only allow for the extension of established mining and quarrying activities or new quarrying and mining activities where it is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. located outside of high coastal natural character areas and outside of coastal and riparian margins; b. and any potential significant adverse effects on natural character of the coastal environment are avoided; and c. any other adverse effects on natural character can be are avoided, remedied or mitigated; 3. Avoid the extension of established mining and quarrying activities and the establishment of new mining and quarrying within high coastal natural character areas and within coastal and riparian margins in the coastal environment; and 4. Avoid the establishment of new mining and quarrying activities within the coastal environment.
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P1 Sch1

CE-P10	<p>Inappropriate activities within the coastal environment</p> <p>Avoid the establishment of activities that are incompatible with, or detrimental to, the natural character and qualities <u>new quarrying, mining and plantation forestry activities</u> within the landward extent of the coastal environment.</p>
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Policies – Coastal hazards

<p>ISPP</p>	<p>CE-P11</p>	<p>Identification of coastal hazards</p> <p>Identify coastal hazards within the District Plan and take a risk-based approach to the management of subdivision, use and development based on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sensitivity of the activities to the impacts of coastal hazards; 2. The risk posed to people, property, and infrastructure, by considering the likelihood and consequences of different coastal hazard events; and 3. The longer term impacts of climate change and sea level rise.
<p>ISPP</p>	<p>CE-P12</p>	<p>Levels of risk</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development reduces the risk to people, property, and infrastructure by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable subdivision, use and development that have either low occupancy, risk, or replacement value within the low, medium and high hazard areas of the Coastal Hazard Overlays; 2. Requiring mitigation for subdivision, use and development that addresses the impacts from the relevant coastal hazards to people, property, and infrastructure in the low and medium hazard areas; and 3. Avoiding subdivision, use and development in the high hazard area unless there is a functional and operational need for the building or activity to be located in this area and incorporates mitigation measures are incorporated that reduces the risk to people, property, and infrastructure.
<p>ISPP</p>	<p>CE-P13</p>	<p>Less hazard sensitive activities</p> <p>Allow less hazard sensitive activities within all hazard areas of the Coastal Hazards Overlays.</p>
<p>ISPP</p>	<p>CE-P14</p>	<p>Additions to buildings for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the medium coastal hazard area and high coastal hazard area</p> <p>Enable additions to buildings that accommodate existing potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the medium coastal hazard area and high coastal hazard area, where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They enable the continued use of the existing building; and 2. The risk from the coastal hazard is low due to either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposed mitigation measures; or b. The size and the activity of the addition.
<p>ISPP</p>	<p>CE-P15</p>	<p>Subdivision and hazard sensitive activities within the low coastal hazard areas</p>

ISPP

	<p>Provide for hazard sensitive activities within the low coastal hazard area, or any subdivision where the building platform for a hazard sensitive activities within the low coastal hazard area, where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building, or subdivision incorporates measures that reduce or do not increase the risk to people, and property from a tsunami; 2. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building in case of a tsunami. 3. If the activity has a post disaster function, mitigation measures are incorporated to allow for the continued operation following a tsunami; and 4. For health care facilities, retirement villages, educational facilities and childcare facilities, there is an evacuation plan that allows for the safe removal of all occupants prior to the arrival of the tsunami.
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ISPP

<p>CE-P16</p>	<p>Potentially hazard sensitive activities within the medium coastal hazard areas</p> <p>Provide for potentially hazard-sensitive activities in the medium coastal hazard areas, or any subdivision where the building platform for a potentially hazard-sensitive activity will be within the medium coastal hazard areas where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building, or subdivision incorporates measures that reduce or do not increase the risk to people and property from the coastal hazard; and 2. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building in case of a tsunami.
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ISPP

<p>CE-P17</p>	<p>Hazard sensitive activities in the medium coastal hazard areas</p> <p>Only allow hazard-sensitive activities in the medium coastal hazard area where, or any subdivision where the building platform for a hazard-sensitive activity will be within the medium coastal hazard area, where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building, or subdivision incorporates measures that demonstrate that reduce or not increase the risk to people and property from the coastal hazard, and 2. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building from the coastal hazard. 3. If the activity has a post disaster function, mitigation measures are incorporated to allow for the continued operation following a coastal hazard event; and 4. For health care facilities, retirement villages, educational facilities and childcare facilities, there is an evacuation plan that allows for the safe removal of all occupants prior to the arrival of the coastal hazard.
<p>CE-P18</p>	<p>Hazard sensitive activities and potentially hazard sensitive activities in the high coastal hazard area</p>

		<p>Avoid Hazard sensitive activities and potentially hazard sensitive activities in the high coastal hazard area or any subdivision where the building platform for a potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitive activity will be within the high coastal hazard area where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building or subdivision has an operational or functional need to locate within the high coastal hazard area and locating outside of these high coastal hazard areas is not a practicable option; 2. The activity, building, or subdivision incorporates measures that demonstrate that reduce or not increase the risk to people, and property from the coastal hazard; 3. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building from the coastal hazard; and 4. The activity does not involve the removal or modification of a natural system or feature that provides protection to other properties from the natural hazard.
P1 Sch1	CE-P19	<p>Subdivision, use and development which will not be occupied by members of the public, or employees associated with the Airport, operation port Activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities in the Coastal Hazards Overlays</p> <p>Enable subdivision, development and use associated with the Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities within the Coastal Hazard Overlays, where they do not involve the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by members of the public, or more than 10 employees associated with either of these activities or the creation of vacant allotments.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-P20	<p>Subdivision, use and development which will be occupied by members of the public, or employees associated with the Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities in the Coastal Hazards Overlays</p> <p>Manage subdivision, development and use associated with the Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities within the Coastal Hazard Overlays where they involve the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by members of the public, or over 10 employees associated with either of these activities by ensuring that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building or subdivision incorporates measures that do not increase the risk to people, property, and infrastructure; and 2. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building from the coastal hazard.
P1 Sch1	CE-P21	<p>Subdivision, use and development in the City Centre Zone which will not be occupied by members of the public and within the Coastal Hazards Overlays</p>

		Enable subdivision, development and use associated within the City Centre Zone and within all of the Coastal Hazard Overlays, where they do not involve the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by members of the public, or employees or the creation of vacant allotments.
P1 Sch1	CE-P22	<p>Subdivision, use and development in the City Centre Zone which will be occupied by members of the public and within the Coastal Hazards Overlays</p> <p>Manage subdivision, development and use within the City Centre Zone and within all of the Coastal Hazard Overlays, where they involve the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by members of the public, employees or result in the creation of a vacant allotment by ensuring that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity, building or subdivision incorporates measures that reduce or not increase the risk to people, and property; and 2. There is the ability to access safe evacuation routes for occupants of the building from the coastal hazard.
P1 Sch1	CE-P23	<p>Natural systems and features</p> <p>Protect, restore, and enhance natural systems and features where they will reduce the existing risk posed by coastal hazards to people, property, and infrastructure.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-P24	<p>Coastal hazard mitigation works involving green infrastructure</p> <p>Enable green infrastructure undertaken by a Crown entity or their nominated contractors or agents within the identified Coastal Hazard Overlay where they will reduce the risk from coastal hazards to people, property and infrastructure.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-P25	<p>Green infrastructure and planning coastal hazard mitigation works</p> <p>Encourage green infrastructure measures when undertaking planned coastal hazard mitigation works within the identified Coastal Hazard Overlays where they will reduce the risk from coastal hazards risk to people, property and infrastructure.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-P26	<p>Hard engineering measures</p> <p>Only allow for hard engineering measures for the reduction of the risk from coastal hazards where:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engineering measures are needed to protect existing nationally and regionally significant infrastructure and it can be demonstrated that there is no practicable alternative; 2. There is an immediate risk to life or private property from the coastal hazard; 3. The construction of the hard engineering measures will not increase the risk from Coastal Hazards on adjacent properties that are not protected by the hard engineering measures; 4. It avoids the modification or alteration of natural features and systems in a way that would compromise their function as natural defences; 5. Hard engineering structures are designed to minimise adverse effects on the coastal environment Significant natural features and systems and any adverse effects are avoided; remedied or mitigated; and 6. It can be demonstrated that green infrastructure measures would not provide an appropriate level of protection in relation to the significance of the risk.
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Rules: Land use activities

P1 Sch1

CE-R1	Customary harvesting by tangata whenua within the coastal environment
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All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
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P1 Sch1

CE-R2	Restoration and enhancement activities within the coastal environment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outside of high coastal natural character areas; and 2. Outside of coastal and riparian margins.
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All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
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P1 Sch1

CE-R3	Restoration and enhancement activities within the coastal environment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within high coastal natural character areas; or 2. Within coastal or riparian margins.
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All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The works are for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the coastal natural character by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Planting eco-sourced local indigenous vegetation; ii. Carrying out pest animal and pest plant control activities; iii. Carrying out activities in accordance with a registered protective covenant under the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987 or Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or iv. Carrying out activities in accordance with a Reserve Management Plan approved under the Reserves Act 1977; or b. The works are undertaken by mana whenua in accordance with the principle of kaitiakitanga.
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All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R3.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p>
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		1. The matters in CE-P3.
P1 Sch1	CE-R4	<p>Vegetation trimming or removal within the coastal environment;</p> <p>1. <u>O</u>utside of high coastal natural character areas; <u>and</u></p> <p>2. <u>Outside of coastal or riparian margins.</u></p>
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
P1 Sch1	CE-R5	<p>Exotic vegetation trimming or removal within the coastal environment;</p> <p>1. <u>w</u>Within high coastal natural character areas; <u>or</u></p> <p>2. <u>Within coastal and riparian margins. but outside of an significant natural area</u></p>
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
P1 Sch1	CE-R6	<p>Indigenous vegetation trimming or removal within the coastal environment;</p> <p>1. <u>w</u>Within high coastal natural character areas; or</p> <p>2. <u>Within coastal and riparian margins but outside of significant natural area</u></p>
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with CE-S1 is achieved.</p>
	All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R6.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The extent and effect of non-compliance with any relevant standard as specified in the associated assessment criteria for the infringed standard; and</p> <p>2. The matters in CE-P8.</p> <p><u>Section 88 information requirements for applications:</u></p> <p><u>Applications under this rule must provide the following in addition to the standard information requirements:</u></p> <p><u>1. An assessment by a suitably qualified landscape architect to assess the proposal against the identified natural character values of the coastal environment in accordance with APPX.</u></p>

P1 Sch1

<p>CE-R7</p>	<p>Any activity not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying within the coastal environment-but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Outside of high coastal natural character areas; and • 2. Outside of coastal or riparian margins. 	
<p>All Zones</p>	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the <u>permitted activity</u> rules and standards for land use activities in the underlying zones.</p>	
<p>All Zones</p>	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R7.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in CE-P2 and CE-P10.</p>	
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-R8</p>	<p>Any activity not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary or non-complying within the coastal environment:</p> <p>1. wWithin coastal or riparian margins</p>
<p>Airport Zone Port Zone Stadium Zone Waterfront Zone City Centre Zone Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area <u>Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u></p>	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the <u>permitted activity</u> rules and standards for land use activities in the underlying zones.</p>	
<p>Airport Zone Port Zone Stadium Zone</p>	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R8.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved;</p>	

<p>Waterfront Zone</p> <p>City Centre Zone</p> <p>Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area</p> <p><u>Moa Point Road Seawall Area</u></p>	<p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The matters in CE-P6, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3. 	
<p>All other Zones</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activity status: Discretionary 	
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-R9</p>	<p>Any activity not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary or discretionary within the coastal environment;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> wWithin high coastal natural character areas
<p>All Zones</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activity status: Discretionary <p><u>Section 88 information requirements for applications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Applications under this rule must provide the following in addition to the standard information requirements:</u> <u>1. An assessment by a suitably qualified landscape architect to assess the proposal against the identified natural character values of the coastal environment in accordance with APPX.</u> 	
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-R10</p>	<p>Extension of existing mining and quarrying activities within the coastal environment</p>
<p>All Zones</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activity status: Restricted Discretionary <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is located outside of high coastal natural character areas and outside of coastal and riparian margins in the coastal environment. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of the activity on the natural character of the coastal environment; Whether there is a functional or operational need for the activity to be located within the coastal environment; and The matters in CE-P9. 	
<p>All Zones</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activity status: Non-complying <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the requirements of CE-R10.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved. 	

P1 Sch1	CE-R11	New quarrying and mining activities and new plantation forestry within the coastal environment
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Non-complying
Rules: Buildings and structures activities		
P1 Sch1	CE-R12	<p>Construction, addition or alteration of buildings and structures, within the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Outside of high coastal natural character areas; and • 2. Outside of coastal and riparian margins.
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the permitted activity rules and standards for buildings and structures activities in the underlying zones.</p>
	All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R12.1.a cannot be is not achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in CE-P2, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3.</p>
P1 Sch1	CE-R13	<p>Construction, addition or alteration of buildings and structures within the coastal environment:</p> <p>1. wWithin high coastal natural character areas</p>
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. A maximum of one building or structure per site; and</p> <p>b. Compliance with CE-S2 is achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in CE-P2, CE-P4, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3; and</p> <p>2. The effects on identified coastal natural character values and measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.</p> <p><u>Section 88 information requirements for applications:</u></p> <p><u>Applications under this rule must provide the following in addition to the standard information requirements:</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>1. <u>An assessment by a suitably qualified landscape architect to assess the proposal against the identified natural character values of the coastal environment in accordance with APPX.</u></p>

	<p>All zones</p> <p>2. Activity status: Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with any of the requirements of CE-R13.1 cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p><u>Section 88 information requirements for applications:</u></p> <p><u>Applications under this rule must provide the following in addition to the standard information requirements:</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>1. <u>An assessment by a suitably qualified landscape architect to assess the proposal against the identified natural character values of the coastal environment in accordance with APPX.</u></p>
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-R14</p> <p>Additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures within in the coastal environment:</p> <p>• 1. Within coastal or riparian margins</p>
	<p>All Zones</p> <p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the <u>permitted activity</u> rules and standards for buildings and structures <u>activities</u> in the underlying zones.</p>
	<p>All Zones</p> <p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R14.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in CE-P2, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3</p>
<p>P1 Sch1</p>	<p>CE-R15</p> <p>Construction of new buildings and structures within in the coastal environment:-and</p> <p>1. wWithin coastal or riparian margins</p>
	<p>Airport Zone</p> <p>Port Zone</p> <p>Stadium Zone</p> <p>Waterfront Zone</p> <p>City Centre Zone</p> <p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the <u>permitted activity</u> rules and standards for buildings and structures <u>activities</u> in the underlying zones.</p>

Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area							
Moa Point Road Seawall Area							
Airport Zone Port Zone Stadium Zone Waterfront Zone City Centre Zone Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area Moa Point Road Seawall Area	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R15.1.a cannot be <u>is not achieved</u>.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The matters in CE-P7, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3-; <u>Any measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment, including restoration or rehabilitation planting of indigenous vegetation; and</u> <u>The functional or operational need for the activity to locate within the coastal or riparian margin.</u> 						
All other Zones	<p>3. Activity status: Discretionary</p> <p><u>Section 88 information requirements for applications:</u></p> <p>- <u>Applications under this rule must provide the following in addition to the standard information requirements:</u></p> <p>- <u>1. An assessment by a suitably qualified landscape architect to assess the proposal against the identified natural character values of the coastal environment in accordance with APPX.</u></p>						
Rules – Coastal hazards							
ISPP	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;">CE-R16</td> <td>Less hazard sensitive activities within all the Coastal Hazard Overlays</td> </tr> </table>	CE-R16	Less hazard sensitive activities within all the Coastal Hazard Overlays				
CE-R16	Less hazard sensitive activities within all the Coastal Hazard Overlays						
P1 Sch1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;">All Zones</td> <td>1. Activity status: Permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;">CE-R17</td> <td>Green infrastructure for the purposes of coastal hazard mitigation works undertaken by a Crown entity or their nominated contractor or agent within the Coastal Hazard Overlays</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;">All Zones</td> <td> <p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> </td> </tr> </table>	All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted	CE-R17	Green infrastructure for the purposes of coastal hazard mitigation works undertaken by a Crown entity or their nominated contractor or agent within the Coastal Hazard Overlays	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p>
All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted						
CE-R17	Green infrastructure for the purposes of coastal hazard mitigation works undertaken by a Crown entity or their nominated contractor or agent within the Coastal Hazard Overlays						
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p>						

		a. The works must be undertaken by either Crown entity, Regional or Territorial Authority or an agent on their behalf for the express purpose of coastal hazard mitigation works.
ISPP	CE-R18	Additions to buildings within the Coastal Hazard Overlays
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The additions are to a hazard sensitive activity or potentially hazard sensitive activity in the low coastal hazard area; b. The additions are to buildings for a less hazard sensitive activity in either the low coastal hazard area, medium coastal hazard area or high coastal hazard area; c. The additions are to a potentially hazard sensitive activity in the medium coastal hazard area and they do not increase the building footprint by more than 100m²; or d. The additions are to a hazard sensitive activity in the medium coastal hazard area and they do not increase the building footprint by more than 50m².
	All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R18.1.c or CE-R18.1.d cannot be achieved; or b. The addition is to a potentially hazard sensitive activity or a hazard sensitive activity within a high coastal hazard area. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matters in CE-P14.
P1 Sch1	CE-R19	Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities within the Coastal Hazard Overlay
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It does not involve the construction of a building that would be occupied by more than 10 employees of the activity, or any members of the public; or b. It does not involve the conversion of an existing building into a building that would be occupied by more than 10 employees of the activity, or any members of the public.
	All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R19.1 cannot be achieved <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matters in CE-P20.

ISPP	CE-R20	Potentially hazard sensitive activities or hazard sensitive activities within the City Centre Zone and are also within the medium and high coastal hazard areas
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It does not involve the construction of a building that would be occupied by more than 10 employees of the activity, or any members of the public; or b. It does not involve the conversion of an existing building into a building that would be occupied by more than 10 employees of the activity, or any members of the public.
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R20.1 cannot be achieved. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matters in CE-P22.
ISPP	CE-R21	Potentially hazard sensitive activities in the low coastal hazard area
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
ISPP	CE-R22	Hazard sensitive activities in the low coastal hazard area
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity Status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The development does not involve the construction of a childcare service, retirement village educational facility, hospital, emergency service facility or health care facility; or b. If the development involves the construction of residential units, the total number of residential units on a site is no more than three.
	All Zones	<p>2. Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of CE-R22.1.a cannot be achieved. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matter in CE-P15.
ISPP	CE-R23	Potentially hazard sensitive activities in the medium coastal hazard area, excluding the City Centre Zone or Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities
	All Zones	<p>1. Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matters in CE-P14.

ISPP	CE-R24	All hard engineering measures in the high coastal hazard area	
	All Zones	1. Activity Status: Discretionary	
ISPP	CE-R25	Potentially hazard sensitive activities within the high coastal hazard area, excluding the City Centre Zone or Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities	
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Discretionary	
ISPP	CE-R26	Hazard sensitive activities within the medium coastal hazard area, excluding the City Centre Zone or Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities	
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Discretionary	
ISPP	CE-R27	Hazard sensitive activities within the high coastal hazard area, excluding the City Centre Zone or Airport, operation port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities	
	All Zones	1. Activity status: Non-Complying	
Standards			
P1 Sch1	CE-S1	<p>Indigenous vegetation trimming or removal within in the coastal environment and:</p> <p>1. <u>w</u>Within high coastal natural character areas; <u>or</u></p> <p>2. <u>Within coastal or riparian margins</u></p>	
	All Zones	<p>1. Indigenous vegetation removal must not exceed 50m² in total area per 12 month cont<u>ig</u>uous period per site.</p> <p>The following are exempt from the maximum permitted area of removal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vegetation removal addressing an imminent threat to people or property represented by deadwood, diseased or dying vegetation; b. Vegetation removal that is necessary to ensure the safe and efficient operation of any formed public road-or access<u>way</u>; c. Vegetation removal within 35<u>10</u>m from the external wall of an existing building; d. Vegetation removal within 1m width either side of an existing fence or other structure; e. Vegetation removal of 2.5m in total width for maintenance of 	<p>Assessment criteria where the standard is infringed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The effects on identified coastal natural character values and measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.

P1 Sch1

	<p>public access track (where undertaken by WCC, GWRC or their agents);</p> <p>f. Vegetation removal that is required in accordance with sections 43 or 64 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017; and</p> <p>g. Customary harvesting.</p>	
	<p>CE-S2</p> <p>New buildings and structures within the coastal environment: and</p> <p>1. wWithin high coastal natural character areas</p>	
<p>All Zones</p>	<p>1. Buildings or structures in high coastal natural character areas must not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A maximum height of 5m above ground level; and b. A gross floor area of 50m² <p>2. The exterior façade and roof must be finished in a colour that is contained within Groups A, B or C of BS5252 and that does not exceed a reflectance value of 30%. (Note: Some colours in Groups A, B or C of BS5252 have a reflectance value of over 30% and are therefore not compliant.)</p>	<p>Assessment criteria where the standard is infringed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the building or structure and its scale and location is integrated into the landform to limit prominence and protect the identified values and characteristics and any measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects; and 2. The effect of the reflectivity and colour of external materials on the identified values and characteristics

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Ahurei o Ngā Hanga Māori

Natural Character

NATC	Natural Character
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Introduction

The purpose of the Natural Character chapter is to protect the natural character values of rivers and their margins across the district.

Areas of natural character, including coastal margins and riparian margins, within the coastal environment are identified and managed in the Coastal Environment Chapter. For clarity, riparian margins located within the coastal environment are managed in the Coastal Environment chapter. Where works involve rivers or streams that extend into the coastal environment, the Natural Character chapter applies only to the extent of the margin located outside of the Coastal Environment overlay.

~~There are no natural lakes within the Wellington City Council boundaries and wetlands are sufficiently covered by the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (2020).~~

~~Riparian margins are not identified on the ePlan map. Instead, the approach of the plan is to This chapter does not rely on the identification of specific areas but applies a riparian margin setback of 10 metres from the beds of all rivers throughout the district for the application of the rules in this chapter. Within these margins certain activities are restricted. This is to ensure that development within proximity to rivers is sympathetic to the sensitive environment and maintains or enhances the natural character. Activities are still able to be undertaken within these areas however most activities will require resource consent to ensure the effects are assessed and take into account the character and amenity of the area.~~

~~The chapter# also gives effect to Policy 43 of the Regional Policy Statement which requires Council's to have particular regard to maintaining or enhancing the ecological functions of riparian margins when changing/reviewing a District Plan. Activities are still able to be undertaken within these areas however most activities will require resource consent to ensure the effects are assessed and take into account the character and amenity of the area.~~

Relationship to other regulation

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 manage vegetation removal, earthworks, natural hazards works, infrastructure and public access structures within 10 metres of natural wetlands. As such, Council has decided not to duplicate provisions for these activities and they are not managed through this chapter.

~~There are no natural lakes within the Wellington City Council boundaries and wetlands are sufficiently covered by the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (2020).~~

~~The Greater Wellington Regional Council Proposed Natural Resources Plan (appeals version 2019) manages earthworks within 5 metres of surface water bodies, as such, Council has decided not to duplicate provisions for earthworks within riparian margins in the District Plan and they are not managed through this chapter.~~

Other relevant District Plan provisions
It is important to note that in addition to the provisions in this chapter, a number of other Part 2: District-Wide chapters also contain provisions that may be relevant for your activity, including:

- **Coastal Environment** – Objectives, Policies and Rules relating to coastal margins and riparian margins in the Coastal Environment are located in the Coastal Environment Chapter.
- **Public access** – the Public Access Chapter contains additional policy direction relating to public access within riparian margins.
- **Subdivision** - Policies and Rules relating to Subdivision in riparian margins are located in the Subdivision Chapter.
- **Earthworks** - Policies and Rules relating to Earthworks in riparian margins are located in the Earthworks Chapter.
- **Infrastructure** - Policies and Rules relating to Infrastructure in riparian margins are located in the Infrastructure Chapter.
- **Renewable Electricity Generation** - Policies and Rules relating to renewable electricity generation in riparian margins are located in the Renewable Electricity Generation Chapter.
- **Natural Hazards** – Policies and Rules relating to natural hazards in riparian margins are located in the Natural Hazards Chapter.

Resource consent may therefore be required under rules in this chapter as well as other chapters. Unless specifically stated in a rule or in this chapter, resource consent is required under each relevant rule. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach chapter.

Objectives

<p>NATC-O1</p>	<p>Natural character</p> <p>The natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the natural character within riparian margins are preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and maintained <u>restored, rehabilitated</u> or enhanced where appropriate.</p>
<p>NATC-O2</p>	<p>Customary Harvesting</p> <p>Tangata whenua are able to exercise customary harvesting within riparian margins.</p>

Policies

<p>NATC-P1</p>	<p>Appropriate use and development</p> <p>Provide for use and development within riparian margins where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It protects the natural character and integrates with the landform; 2. It provides for planned natural hazard mitigation works where undertaken by Wellington City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council or their nominated agents; 3. It has a functional or operational need to be located within the riparian margin; and 4. It does not limit or prevent public access to, along or adjacent to waterbodies; and 5. <u>The ecological values of the riparian margin will not be adversely affected.</u>
<p>NATC-P2</p>	<p>Restoration and enhancement</p> <p>Provide for restoration and enhancement of natural character within riparian margins where appropriate including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The replanting of riparian margins with indigenous <u>vegetation species</u>; 2. The removal of pest plant and animal species; and 3. The removal of redundant buildings or structures in riparian margins.
<p>NATC-P3</p>	<p>Customary Harvesting</p> <p>Recognise and provide for tangata whenua to exercise customary harvesting within riparian margins in accordance with tikanga Māori and traditional cultural practices.</p>

Rules: Land use activities

<p>NATC-R1</p>	<p>Activities within riparian margins</p>
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All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance is achieved with the rules and standards for activities in the underlying zone.</p>
All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of NATC-R1.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> be achieved. Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in NATC-P1, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3; and</p> <p>2. Any measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.</p>
NATC-R2	Restoration and enhancement activities within riparian margins
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p><u>Where:</u></p> <p>a. <u>The works are for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the coastal natural character by:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Planting eco-sourced local indigenous vegetation;</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Carrying out pest animal and pest plant control activities;</u></p> <p>iii. <u>Carrying out activities in accordance with a registered protective covenant under the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987 or Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or</u></p> <p>iv. <u>Carrying out activities in accordance with a Reserve Management Plan approved under the Reserves Act 1977; or</u></p> <p>b. <u>The works are undertaken by mana whenua in accordance with the principle of kaitiakitanga.</u></p>
<u>All Zones</u>	<p>2. <u>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</u></p> <p>a. <u>Where compliance with NATC-R2.1 is not achieved.</u></p> <p><u>Matters of Discretion are:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The matters in NATC-P2</u></p>
NATC-R3	Customary harvesting within riparian margins
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p>
Rules: Building and structure activities	
NATC-R4	Construction, addition or alteration of buildings or structures for natural hazard mitigation purposes where carried out within riparian margins by a Regional or Territorial Authority, or an agent on their behalf
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p>
NATC-R5	Construction, addition or alteration of buildings and structures within riparian margins
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <p>1. The matters in NATC-P1, PA-P1, PA-P2 and PA-P3; and</p> <p>2. Any measures proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects.</p>

	This rule does not apply to agricultural fences used to separate livestock from rivers and streams.
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This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Uru Tūmatanui

Public Access

PA	Public Access
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Introduction

The purpose of the Public Access chapter is to ensure public access to, adjacent to, and along the coastal ~~environment, lakes,~~ and rivers is maintained and enhanced.

Wellington City has over 100km of coastline, stretching from Petone to Porirua, enclosing Wellington Harbour and covering the southern and western coast of the city. The character of the coastline varies from highly modified (for example the commercial port ~~area,~~ the City Centre and the airport) to natural and rural.

While there are no large freshwater lakes within Wellington, there are a number of streams/rivers that are highly valued by the community and provide important recreational opportunities.

The coastal and riparian margins that are required by the Natural Character Chapter and the Coastal Environment Chapter aim to maintain and improve public access to waterbodies and the coast.

It is acknowledged that public access to the coast and waterbodies may be in conflict with the protection of identified values such as significant natural areas or areas of high coastal natural character. Therefore, while it is important to provide for public access it is equally important to manage any potential adverse effects on identified values in these areas.

The objectives and policies of this chapter give effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 and the ~~Greater~~ Wellington Regional Policy Statement and are not inconsistent with the ~~Proposed~~-Natural Resources Plan.

Other relevant District Plan provisions

It is important to note that in addition to the provisions in this chapter, a number of other Part 2: District-Wide chapters also contain provisions that may be relevant for your activity, including:

- **Coastal Environment** – Provisions relating to public access in the Coastal Environment are located in the Coastal Environment Chapter.
- **Natural Character** – Provisions relating to public access to, along and adjacent to riparian margins are located in the Natural Character Chapter.
- **Subdivision** - Provisions relating to esplanade reserves and esplanade strips are located in the Subdivision Chapter.
- **Infrastructure** - Provisions relating to public access are located in the Infrastructure Chapter.
- **Renewable Electricity Generation** - Provisions relating to public access are located in the Renewable Electricity Generation Chapter.

Resource consent may therefore be required under rules in this chapter as well as other chapters. Unless specifically stated in a rule or in this chapter, resource consent is required under each relevant rule. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach chapter.

Objectives

PA-O1	Public access
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	Public access to the coast and waterbodies is maintained and enhanced.
PA-O2	<p>Adverse effects of public access</p> <p>Public access does not have a negative impact on:</p> <p><u>a.</u> existing values such as natural character, indigenous biodiversity, landscape values, historic heritage, sites of significance to Māori or the coastal environment; <u>or</u></p> <p><u>b.</u> <u>public health and safety, particularly with respect to the security and safe operation and functioning of regionally significant infrastructure.</u></p>
Policies	
PA-P1	<p>Appropriate activities</p> <p>Enable activities within coastal and riparian margins that do not limit or prevent <u>maintain or enhance</u> public access to, along or adjacent to the coast and waterbodies.</p>
PA-P2	<p>Maintenance and enhancement of public access</p> <p>Maintain and enhance public access to, along or adjacent to the coast and waterbodies by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that subdivision design and layout in and along coastal and riparian margins allows for public access to the coastline and waterbodies; 2. Requiring the creation of esplanade reserves and/or esplanade strips along the coastal environment and waterbodies (in accordance with SUB-P8); 3. Requiring appropriate setbacks from existing public access corridors; and 4. Only allowing new activities within public access corridors where there is a functional need for the activity to be located within the public access corridor, there is no reasonably practicable alternative and adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
PA-P3	<p>Restriction of public access</p> <p>Only allow for the restriction of public access to, along or adjacent to the coast and waterbodies where the restriction is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect threatened indigenous species; or 2. Protect dunes, estuaries and other sensitive natural areas or habitats; or 3. Protect sites and activities of cultural value to Māori; or 4. Protect historic heritage; or 5. Protect public health or safety; or 6. Avoid or reduce conflict between public uses of the coastal marine area and its margins; or 7. Provide for temporary activities or special events; or 8. Provide for defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1990; or 9. Ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or 10. Address other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction; or provide for the safe and efficient operation of the Port and Airport Zone.

	10. <u>Provide for the safe and efficient operation of regionally significant infrastructure.</u>
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Rules:

There are no rules in this chapter.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**).

~~This chapter has been amended to incorporate the adopted motion (26) of the Wellington City Council Planning & Environment Committee on 23 June 2022. In approving the plan for notification the committee members agreed an amendment to identify the Outer Green Belt to be included as an Amenity Landscape.~~

Ngā Hanga Māori me Ngā Nohopae

Natural Features and Landscapes

NFL	Natural Features and Landscapes
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Introduction

The purpose of the Natural Features and Landscapes Chapter is to manage the effects of activities on the identified outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFL), special amenity landscapes (SAL), and ridgelines and hilltops. These are identified within SCHED10 – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and SCHED11 – Special Amenity Landscapes.

The ONFLs and SALs are district wide landscape features which apply across every zone. The method of identifying ONFLs is consistent with the criteria within Policy 25 of the Greater Wellington Regional Policy Statement. The method for identifying SALs is consistent with the criteria set out in Policy 27 of the Greater Wellington Regional Policy Statement, ~~with the exception of some areas of the Outer Green Belt which have been identified as SAL in accordance with the adopted amendment by the Planning and Environment Committee on 23 June 2022.~~

Wellington's landscapes present a natural backdrop to the city and encompass rolling and rugged hills which are significantly varied in topography. The landscapes encompass areas of the Coastal Environment, where the hills slope towards the coastline.

The following ONFLs have been identified in Wellington City:

1. Karori Wildlife Sanctuary (ONL)
2. Otari-Wilton's Bush (ONL)
3. Raukawa Cook Strait Coast (ONL)*
4. Terawhiti (ONF)*
5. Te Rimurapa Sinclair Head / Pariwhero Red Rocks (ONF)*
6. Tapu Te Ranga Island (ONF)*
7. Hue te Taka Peninsula / Rangitatau Palmer Head (ONF)*
8. Oruaiti (ONF)*

* partially or entirely located within the Coastal Environment

The following SALs have been identified in Wellington City:

1. Watt's Peninsula*
2. Town Belt*
3. Te Ahumairangi Hill
4. Wellington Botanic Garden
5. Wrights Hill / Makara Peak
6. Mount Kaukau
7. Korokoro Stream Valley*
- ~~8. Outer Green Belt~~

* partially or entirely located within the Coastal Environment

The following ridgelines and hilltops have been identified in Wellington City:

1. Bests Ridge
2. Horokiwi Ridge
3. Mt Albert Ridge
4. Mt Crawford / Point Halswell
5. Mt Victoria
6. Ngaio Reserve
7. Oku Street Reserve
8. Orongo Ridge – Point Dorset
9. Pipinui Point & Coastal Hills
10. South Headland Reserve
11. Tawatawa Ridge
12. Te Kopahu Ridge
13. Te Wharangi Ridge & Totara / Bests / Spicers Ridge
14. Tinakori Hill
15. Upper Ngauranga
16. Western Harbour Hills (Brandon's Rock / Woodridge)
17. White Rock Hill / Quartz Hill / Outlook Hill
18. Wrights Hill

The Natural Features and Landscapes chapter provisions do not apply to Infrastructure located within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, Special Amenity Landscapes, or Ridgelines and Hilltops (unless specifically stated within a INF-NFL rule or standard for example, as a matter of discretion).

The Natural Features and Landscapes chapter provisions do not apply to renewable energy generation activities located within Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, Special Amenity Landscapes, or Ridgelines and Hilltops (unless specifically stated within a renewable electricity generation rule or standard for example, as a matter of discretion).

Other relevant District Plan provisions

It is important to note that in addition to the provisions in this chapter, the following Part 2: District-Wide matters chapters may also be of relevance, including:

- **Historic Heritage and Sites, Areas of Significance to Māori, Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity and the Coastal Environment** – Natural Features and Landscapes can contain archaeological sites and areas of significance to Māori as well as areas of significant indigenous biodiversity, or be located within the Coastal Environment. Specific provisions for the protection of these sites are located in the Historic Heritage Chapter, Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Chapter, Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Chapter and the Coastal Environment Chapter.
- **Subdivision** - The Subdivision Chapter contains provisions which manage subdivision of land within outstanding natural features and landscapes, and within special amenity landscapes, and ridgelines and hilltops.
- **Earthworks** - The Earthworks Chapter manages the adverse effects of earthworks on the environment, including visual amenity values on landscapes and features, the stability of land plus adverse health and safety effects, damage to property and the creation or increase in the risk of natural hazards for the underlying zone, applicable outside of the riparian margin.
- **Public access** – the Public Access Chapter contains additional policy direction relating to recreation and public access to and along the Coastal Environment. Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Special Amenity Landscapes can be present in this environment.
- **Signs** - To ensure signs are compatible with an area, their scale, number, illumination, motion and placement are managed by the Signs Chapter.
- **Infrastructure - Natural Features and Landscapes** - Policies and Rules relating to Infrastructure in Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, ~~and~~ Special Amenity Landscapes, and Ridgelines and Hilltops are located in the Infrastructure - Natural Features and Landscapes Chapter.

- **Renewable Electricity Generation** – Policies and Rules relating to renewable electricity generation in Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, Special Amenity Landscapes, and Ridgelines and Hilltops are located in the Renewable Electricity Generation Chapter.
- **Upper Stebbings and Glenside West Development Area** – Policies and rules relating to the Ridgetop Area are located in the Upper Stebbings and Glenside West Development Area Chapter.

Resource consent may therefore be required under rules in this chapter as well as other chapters. Unless specifically stated in a rule or in this chapter, resource consent is required under each relevant rule. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach chapter.

Objectives

<p>NFL-O1</p>	<p>Outstanding natural features and landscapes</p> <p>The characteristics and values of outstanding natural features and landscapes are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>
<p>NFL-O2</p>	<p>Special amenity landscapes</p> <p>The characteristics and values of special amenity landscapes are maintained and, where practicable, enhanced.</p>
<p>NFL-O3</p>	<p>Ridgelines and hilltops</p> <p>The natural green backdrop <u>and continuity of open space</u> provided by identified ridgelines and hilltops is maintained <u>and enhanced, where practicable</u>.</p>

Policies

<p>NFL-P1</p>	<p>Identification of outstanding natural features and landscapes and special amenity landscapes</p> <p>Identify all areas with significant landscape values and list within SCHED11 and SCHED12.</p>
<p>NFL-P2</p>	<p>Use and development within ridgeline and hilltops</p> <p>Enable use and development within identified ridgelines and hilltops where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity is compliant with the underlying zone provisions; and <u>or</u> 2. There is a functional or operational need to locate within the ridgeline and hilltop; and 2. Any adverse effects on the visual amenity and landscape values can be <u>are</u> mitigated.
<p>NFL-P3</p>	<p>Use and development in special amenity landscapes outside the coastal environment</p> <p>Provide <u>Only allow</u> for use and development within special amenity landscapes outside the coastal environment where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 2. The scale of the activity maintains <u>or enhances where practicable</u> the identified landscape values and characteristics.
<p>NFL-P4</p>	<p>Use and development in special amenity landscapes within the coastal environment</p> <p>Provide for <u>Avoid</u> use and development within special amenity landscapes within the coastal environment, <u>unless where</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any significant adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided and any other adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and

	<p>2. The activity maintains <u>or enhances where practicable</u> the identified landscape values and characteristics..</p>
NFL-P5	<p>Use and development within outstanding natural features and landscapes outside the coastal environment</p> <p>Only allow for use and development within outstanding natural features and landscapes outside the coastal environment where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any significant adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided and any other adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 2. The activity is designed to protect the identified landscape values and characteristics.
NFL-P6	<p>Use and development within outstanding natural features and landscapes within the coastal environment</p> <p>Avoid use and development within outstanding natural features and landscapes within the coastal environment unless any adverse effects on the identified values can be avoided.</p>
NFL-P7	<p>Mining and quarrying activities in outstanding natural features and landscapes, and special amenity landscapes, <u>and ridgelines and hilltops</u></p> <p>Manage mining and quarrying activities within outstanding natural features and landscapes, and special amenity landscapes, <u>and ridgelines and hilltops</u> as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow for the ongoing operation of established mining and quarrying activities within outstanding natural features and landscapes, and special amenity landscapes, <u>and ridgelines and hilltops</u>; 2. Only allow for the extension of established mining and quarrying activities within special amenity landscape where potential adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; 3. Avoid the establishment of new mining and quarrying within special amenity landscapes; and 4. Avoid the extension of established mining and quarrying activities and the establishment of new mining and quarrying activities within outstanding natural features and landscapes.
NFL-P8	<p>Plantation forestry</p> <p>Manage plantation forestry within outstanding natural features and landscapes and special amenity landscapes as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide for established plantation forestry and ongoing management of existing plantation forestry within outstanding natural features and landscapes and special amenity landscapes; and 2. Avoid the <u>planned extension of existing and</u> establishment of new plantation forestry in outstanding natural features and landscapes.
NFL-P9	<p>Restoration and enhancement</p> <p>Provide for restoration or rehabilitation of the identified landscape character values in SCHED11 and SCHED12 by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising the landscape character values present;

	<p>2. Encouraging natural regeneration of indigenous species, including where practical the removal of pest species <u>and fencing off from stock</u>; and</p> <p>3. Providing for mana whenua to exercise their responsibilities as kaitiaki to protect, restore and maintain areas of indigenous biodiversity.</p>
Rules: Land use activities	
NFL-R1	Restoration and enhancement activities within outstanding natural features and landscapes, special amenity landscapes and ridgelines and hilltops (including in the coastal environment)
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. The works are for the purpose of restoring the identified values of outstanding natural features and landscapes, or maintaining or enhancing the values of special amenity landscapes or ridgelines and hilltops by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Planting local indigenous vegetation; or ii. Carrying out animal pest control activities; or iii. Carrying out activities in accordance with a registered protective covenant under the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987 or Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or iv. Carrying out activities in accordance with an operative Reserve Management Plan approved under the Reserves Act 1977; or v. Carrying out activities in accordance with an operative Wellington Town Belt Management Plan approved under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016; or vi. Kaitiakitanga undertaken by mana whenua; <u>or</u> vii. <u>Carrying out ongoing restoration work within the Zealandia sanctuary where undertaken by the Karori Sanctuary Trust.</u>
All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R1.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The degree to which the restoration or enhancement activity will contribute to maintaining the identified visual amenity and landscape values and characteristics; and 2. The matters in NFL-P9. <p>Notification status: an application for resource consent made in respect of rule NFL-R1.2 is precluded from being publicly notified.</p>
NFL-R2	Any activity within the ridgelines and hilltops not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary, or non-complying
All Zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance can be <u>is</u> achieved with the <u>relevant permitted activity rules for land use activities in the</u> underlying zone provisions and district wide provisions.</p>
All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R2.1 a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p>

	1. The matters in NFL-P2.
NFL-R3	Any activity within special amenity landscapes not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary, or non-complying
All Zones	1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary Matters of discretion are: 1. The matters in NFL-P3 and NFL-P4.
NFL-R4	Any activity within outstanding natural features and landscapes not otherwise listed as permitted, restricted discretionary, or non-complying
All Zones	1. Activity status: Discretionary Where: a. The activity is located outside the coastal environment:
All Zones	2. Activity status: Non-complying Where: a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R4.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.
NFL-R5	Operation of existing quarrying and mining activities within special amenity landscapes and ridgelines and hilltops
All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
NFL-R6	Extension of existing quarrying and mining activities within special amenity landscapes
All Zones	1. Activity status: Discretionary
NFL-R7	New quarrying and mining activities within special amenity landscapes
All Zones	1. Activity status: Non-complying
NFL-R8	Extension of existing quarrying and mining activities, new quarrying and mining activities and new plantation forestry within outstanding natural features and landscapes
All Zones	1. Activity status: Non-complying
Rules: Building and structure activities	
NFL-R9	The maintenance, repair or demolition of existing buildings and structures within outstanding natural features and landscapes, special amenity landscapes and ridgelines and hilltops
All Zones	1. Activity status: Permitted
NFL-R10	The construction of, alteration of and addition to, buildings and structures within the ridgelines and hilltops
All Zones <u>All Zones</u> <u>Natural</u> <u>Open Space</u> <u>Zone</u>	1. Activity status: Permitted Where: a. Compliance can be <u>is</u> achieved with the <u>relevant permitted activity rules for building and structure activities in the</u> underlying zone provisions and district wide provisions.
All Zones <u>All Zones</u>	2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary

<p><u>Natural Open Space Zone</u></p>	<p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R10.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The matters in NFL-P2-; and 2. The operational and function need to locate within the ridgeline and hilltop area. 2. <u>Buildings and structures, including access, are sited and designed in ways that minimise being visually obtrusive including by:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Ensuring visual continuity is achieved on the upper slopes up to the apex of the ridgeline or hilltop; and</u> b. <u>Minimising skyline effects and visibility of buildings and structures through construction design and landscaping.</u>
<p><u>All other Zones</u></p>	<p>3. <u>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</u></p> <p><u>Matters of discretion are:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The matters in NFL-P2; and</u> 2. <u>Buildings and structures, including access, are sited and designed in ways that minimise being visually obtrusive including by:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Ensuring visual continuity is achieved on the upper slopes up to the apex of the ridgeline or hilltop; and</u> b. <u>Minimising skyline effects and visibility of buildings and structures through construction design and landscaping.</u>
<p>NFL-R11</p>	<p>The construction of, alteration of and addition to, buildings and structures within special amenity landscapes</p>
<p>All Zones</p>	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Compliance is achieved with the relevant permitted activity rules for building and structure activities in the underlying zone; and</u> b. Compliance can be <u>is</u> achieved with NFL-S1.
<p>All Zones</p>	<p>1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R11.1.a cannot be <u>is not</u> achieved.</p> <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The extent and effect of non-compliance with any relevant standard as specified in the associated assessment criteria for the infringed standard; and</u> 2. The matters in NFL-P3 and NFL-P4.
<p>NFL-R12</p>	<p>The construction of, alteration of and addition to, buildings and structures within outstanding natural features and landscapes.</p>
<p>Natural Open Space Zone</p>	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Additions and alterations are undertaken to existing buildings within the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary (Zealandia, Legal Description Lot 1 DP 313319); and b. Compliance can be <u>is</u> achieved with the <u>relevant permitted activity rules for building and structure activities in the</u> underlying zone standards.

All Zones	<p>2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance can be is achieved with NFL-S2; and b. The building or structure is located outside the coastal environment. <p>Matters of discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The extent and effect of non-compliance with any relevant standard as specified in the associated assessment criteria for the infringed standard; and</u> 2. The matters in NFL-P5.
All Zones	<p>3. Activity status: Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R12-12.a cannot be is not achieved; and b. The activity comprises extension of an existing building or structure.
All Zones	<p>4. Activity status: Non-complying</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with the requirements of NFL-R12-12.b cannot be is not achieved; and b. The proposal involves construction of a new building.

Standards		
NFL-S1	Buildings and structures in special amenity landscapes	
All Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buildings and structures within a special amenity landscape must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a maximum height of 8m <u>5m</u> above ground level; and b. <u>A gross floor area of 50m²; and</u> 2. The exterior façade and roof must be finished in a colour that is contained within Groups A, B or C of BS5252 and that does not exceed a reflectance value of 30%. (Note: Some colours in Groups A, B or C of BS5252 have a reflectance value of over 30% and are therefore not compliant.) 	<p>Assessment criteria where the standard is infringed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The degree to which the building or structure is integrated into the landform to limit its visibility by the wider community; and 2. The degree to which landscape values and characteristics are impacted.
NFL-S2	Buildings and structures in outstanding natural features and landscapes	
All Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buildings and structures within an outstanding natural feature and landscape must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A maximum height of 5m above ground level; and b. A gross floor area of 50m²; and 2. The exterior façade and roof must be finished in a colour that is contained within Groups A, B or C of BS5252 and that does not exceed a reflectance value of 30%. (Note: Some colours in Groups A, B or C of BS5252 have a reflectance value of over 30% and are therefore not compliant.) 	<p><u>Assessment criteria where the standard is infringed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The degree to which the building or structure is integrated into the landform to limit its visibility by the wider community; and</u> 2. <u>The degree to which landscape values and characteristics are impacted.</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

SCHED10 – Ngā Hanga Māori Ahurei me Ngā Nohopae

SCHED10 – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

It is important to note that where Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes contain cultural values these are identified in SCHED7 as Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

Raukawa Coast Cook Strait	
Site Summary	<p>Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>Known as Wellington's wild coast, the Raukawa Cook Strait Coast is a rugged, remote, and expressive coastline characterised by steep escarpments above narrow gravel beaches along several notable headlands, bays and rock formations. The landscape extends along the coast from the former quarry at Owhiro Bay around Cape Terawhiti north to Ohau Bay. Outstanding Natural Features Te Rimurapa Sinclair Head/Pariwhero Red Rocks and Terawhiti are contained within this landscape. The largely unmodified coastline is home to seal colonies and important lizard and bird species. Regenerating native vegetation can be found along coastal escarpments and within protected gullies. While there are some scattered primary forest remnants, the slopes and ridgetops are dominated by pasture. There are several important cultural and historic sites within the area.</p>
Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS	<p>Natural Science (High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (Very High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Regionally rare and threatened plant, insect, lizard, and bird species are found throughout the landscape (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2005).</u> <p><u>Ecosystem function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Indigenous vegetation is prominent within several sheltered gullies and along coastal escarpments and primary forest remnants with sub-alpine vegetation can be found along ridgetops of the Terawhiti hill country (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2001b).</u> <u>The prominent headlands, Tongue Point and Te Rimurapa Sinclair Head, are seal haul outs and home to important lizard and bird species (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u> <u>Several locations along the coastline are recognised for their natural character, Terawhiti (very high), Oteranaga Head/Outlook Hill (high), Karori Coastal Cliffs (high), and Te Rimurapa Sinclair Head (high) (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Native vegetation is present throughout the area between Pipinui Point and Boom Rock with grey scrubland along the scarps and a high plant diversity that includes uncommon plants such as native broom on Pipinui Point (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u> • <u>The Makara Estuary has diverse native wetland vegetation with salt marsh providing habitat for feeding and nesting birds, several indigenous fish, native lizard species and katipo spider.</u> • <u>Pipinui Point is a breeding and nesting area for the sooty shearwater and white fronted tern (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014) (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u> • <u>The area of Pipinui Point/Boom Rock is recognised as having high coastal natural character (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The coastline is recognised both locally and regionally as an iconic, memorable and visually striking landscape. There is notable aesthetic value where strong currents break at the Karori Lighthouse and the wave worn cobbles line Opau Bay. Although access to many areas of the coastline is limited, the landscape can be viewed from the sea.</u> • <u>The coastline and escarpments are highly unmodified as evidenced by a limited presence of road, structures, and areas of introduced vegetation. Disturbance is generally limited to grazing within the hill country and small settlements of baches and infrastructure associated with the Raukawa Cook Strait transmission cable at Oteranga Bay. Isolation has contributed to the landscape’s wild and scenic character.</u> • <u>Makara Stream estuary is a significant feature on the coast contrasting with the steep coastal scarps and rocky shoreline. It is unusual for a west coast estuary in having a higher proportion of mud to sand.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The raised beach platform and sheer coastal escarpment are highly expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion which led to the existing character. Marine terraces and raised beaches are most pronounced at Tongue Point.</u> • <u>The gently undulating surfaces of Terawhiti and Outlook Hills are remnants of an ancient peneplain and gold-veined quartz rock (ridgetops and hilltops).</u> • <u>The red, basaltic pillow lava formed by lava erupting on the sea floor are exposed at Pariwhero Red Rocks.</u> • <u>The Makara Estuary has high experiential values due to low levels of modification.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic, and auditory elements, sunset views, and the presence of marine mammals.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Public access to most of the coastal landscape is restricted by private ownership. However, areas such as the Makara walkway and Te Rimurapapa Sinclair Head/Pariwhero Red Rocks are valued for their recreational and wildlife viewing opportunities, otherwise access is limited to fishing and diving.</u> • <u>Oteranga Bay is the location of the electrical transmission cable connection to the South Island.</u> • <u>Te Kopahou Reserve extends along the coast from Owhiro Bay to Rimurapa Sinclair Head, providing access to a wilderness area in close proximity to Wellington city.</u> • <u>The Makara Estuary is valued by the community for its mahinga kai values.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several structures associated with early gold mining, such as tunnels, machinery, processing plants and settlements remain near Terawhiti Hill and Outlook Hill (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015). • The Woollahra Shipwreck site (1907, Tongue Point) and the light at Ohau Point and Karori Rock lighthouse to aid in navigation are significant to Wellington's maritime history (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015). • Several baches along the coast are registered by the New Zealand Historic Place Trust (Wellington City Council, 2016b)
Karori Wildlife Sanctuary	
Site Summary	<p>Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>The Karori Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected conservation area located south of Karori. The 225 hectare area is surrounded by a pest-proof fence, forming an ecological island for native bush regeneration and bird habitat. Although cleared of most of the original indigenous vegetation for farming, native bush has been regenerating since the early 1900s, when the area served as the city's water catchment and water storage area. The lakes behind the two dams are significant features of the sanctuary.</p>
Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS	<p>Natural Science (Very High) Sensory Factor (High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Research and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several educational offerings are available within the sanctuary. These include guided walks, custom tours, educational signage, and interactive learning opportunities. • The sanctuary has a research partnership with Victoria University and Massey University, serving as a living laboratory for staff and students. • The success of conservation programs regarding pest control, weed management, native species revegetation, and citizen science have served as a model for wider park management throughout Wellington. <p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is home to several rare and threatened birds, arthropods, frogs, reptiles, and tree species. <p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the landscape is managed and includes modified features, stream function, successional vegetation patterns, and growth and diversity of bird populations are responding similarly to a natural system. Thus resulting in the presence of a healthy ecosystem. • The landscape is one of the most biodiversity rich areas in Wellington in terms of flora and fauna. Although the efforts of restoration are contained within a fenced enclosure, the diversity of species extends beyond the boundary. • The secondary forest is in the early to middle stages of successional development. The propagation of original indigenous species missing from the seedbank and other rare species have contributed to a highly diverse plant community within the landscape. • The native bush establishment has helped restore rare and threatened bird populations, such as the kakariki (at risk), hihi (threatened), stitchbird (threatened), kiwi (threatened), and takahē (threatened) (Zealandia, 2016). • The sanctuary holds the headwaters of the Kaiwharawhara Stream, the only source to sea stream in Wellington with a 'natural' harbour outlet. The restoration and management of the sanctuary significantly contributes to the ecological health of the wider catchment.

<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landscape appears largely unmodified as evidenced by a limited presence of roads, structures and communities of exotic vegetation. Modification to the landscape is generally associated with hydrologic modification related to the dam, walking paths, perimeter fence, and small buildings associated with tourism and maintenance of the landscape.</u> • <u>The lush native bush re-establishment contributes to the landscape's high aesthetic value.</u> • <u>The two dams, while artificial, are important features contributing to the experience within the sanctuary.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The expressive Wellington fault and splinter faults are highly recognisable within the sanctuary.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with wildlife transient movement, most notably through bird flight and auditory elements such as bird song and calls.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landscape is highly valued for recreational and wildlife viewing opportunities.</u> • <u>The volunteer programme highly contributes to the success of the sanctuary. Volunteers are involved with research, education, and maintenance programs.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The dams and associated structures that were once part of the city's original water catchment remain features of historic interest.</u>
<p>Otari-Wilton's Bush</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>Otari-Wilton's Bush is Wellington's best example of a primary podocarp broadleaf native forest. Primary and secondary forest spans over 100 hectares from the suburb of Wilton to the Otari hilltop. The landscape includes both a botanic garden and bush reserve. The area was valued by Māori as a place for hunting and it is historically significant for its preservation, despite traditional colonisation land clearing practices. The highly diverse plant species within the landscape have high habitat, conservation, education, and research value.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science (Very High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Research and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The area was gazetted as a scenic reserve in 1906 under the Preservation Act of 1903.</u> • <u>Leonard Cockayne established the Otari Open Air Native Plant Museum, a public botanic garden for the display of native plants. The labelled plant collections and forested bush walks provide educational opportunities for visitors.</u> • <u>The landscape is used for research about economic uses of native plants as well as plant structure and form (Wellington City Council, 2016a).</u> <p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The plant collection contains many rare and threatened indigenous species.</u> • <u>The landscape contains one of the few remaining dense primary podocarp forests in the Wellington urban/suburban setting.</u>

	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Over 1200 native plant species are present (Wellington City Council, 2016a).</u> • <u>The dense native bush provides habitat for many regionally significant bird species.</u> • <u>The landscape is part of the Kaiwharawhara catchment, the only source to sea stream in Wellington with a 'natural' harbour outlet.</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landscape is highly unmodified with no roads and few structures. The primary forest was fenced off and preserved since the early European settlement of Wellington, contributing to the landscape's naturalness.</u> • <u>The lush native bush reestablishment contributes to the landscape's high aesthetic value.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with wildlife transient movement, most notable through bird flight and auditory elements such as bird song and calls.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>An extensive series of tracks within the bush provide opportunities for forested walks and wildlife viewing.</u> • <u>The landscape is a popular destination for picnics, botanising and 'wilderness' experience.</u> • <u>The landscape recently won a Green Flag Award, recognising it as a well-managed park and green space that sets the benchmark standard for management of recreational outdoor spaces.</u> • <u>The volunteer programme highly contributes to the conservation of the bush. Volunteers are involved with research, education, and maintenance programs.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landscape is historically significant because of its size, scale and native vegetation despite the effects of colonisation land clearing practices, for timber and farming, as well as for its role in the preservation and display of native species.</u> • <u>The botanic gardens were established in 1927 by Leonard Cockayne, considered to be New Zealand's greatest botanist and a founder of modern science in New Zealand.</u>
<p>Te Rimurapa Sinclair Head/Pipinui Point Pariwhero Red Rocks</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Outstanding Natural Feature within the Raukawa Coast Cook Strait Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>Te Rimurapa pa Sinclair Head/Pariwhero Red Rocks is a prominent headland and rock sequence along the Raukawa Cook Strait Coast. Metamorphic facies are framed by pillow lava and notable red and green rock formations. These features are noted as geopreservation landforms of national significance. The headland is home to seal colonies and threatened and rare lizard and bird species. Both wildlife and the scenic character of the coastline attract many visitors to the area, and several cultural sites and Māori legends are associated with the feature.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science (High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (Very High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Research and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Red Rocks Scientific Reserve was established in 1972 (Wellington City Council, 2016b).</u>

	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Five threatened at risk bird species, black shag, variable oystercatcher, re-billed gull, white fronted tern, and NZ pipit frequent the headland.</u> • <u>Shrubby tororaro (Muehlenbeckia astonii), identified as a nationally vulnerable and regionally critical plant, is growing along the headland escarpment (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014).</u> <p><u>Ecosystem function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The headland is an important seal haul-out area.</u> • <u>The feature is recognised as having high coastal natural character (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Te Rimurapapa Sinclair Head/Pariwhero Red Rocks is recognised both locally and regionally as an iconic and memorable feature with high scenic value.</u> • <u>The headland and rock formations are highly unmodified with no structures, introduced vegetation, or designated road (though restricted four-wheel drive vehicle access is permitted).</u> <p><u>Expressiveness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The oceanic metabasalt pillow lava and coloured argillites within the Torlesse Complex greywacke of Pariwhero Red Rocks are evidence of submarine volcanic eruptions formed 200 million years ago (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u> • <u>The steep escarpment and rocky shore platform are expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion which led to the existing character of the headland.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic and auditory elements, bird migration patterns and the presence of marine mammals.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The feature is highly valued for both terrestrial and aquatic recreation opportunities, most notably for seal wildlife viewing.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Concrete remnants from a WWII observation post remain at the top of the headland.</u> • <u>The Tyne Shipwreck (1845) at Pariwhero Red Rocks has high historical significance for its association with prominent early immigrants to the colony (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u>
<p>Terawhiti</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Outstanding Natural Feature within the Raukawa Coast Cook Strait Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>Terawhiti is a large promontory along the west edge of Wellington’s wild coast. The feature begins at the coastal edge of Ohau Bay, following the ridgetop to Terawhiti Hill, and then down to the coast at Oteranga Bay. It has a narrow gravel beach platform with steep slopes that rise to a folded and faulted ridgeline. It is recognised more for the expressive landform and scenic and cultural value rather than its habitat. Vegetation and habitat is impacted by the harsh coastal conditions, historic mining activities, and current grazing practices. However, there are native grasses and shrubs establishing in sheltered areas, and sub-alpine vegetation at the top of Terawhiti Hill.</p>

<p>Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science (High) Sensory Factor (Very High) Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The harsh coastal conditions and current grazing practices impact ecosystem function throughout the feature.</u> • <u>The summit of Terawhiti Hill is recognized as an ecological site of significance due to the presence of sub alpine native grasses and shrubs within pasture (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2003).</u> • <u>The feature is recognized as having very high natural character (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The coastline is recognised both locally and regionally as an iconic, memorable and visually striking landscape. While access to many areas of the coastline is limited, it can be viewed from the sea.</u> • <u>The landform is generally unmodified apart from farm tracks and remains of former gold mining workings. The land cover is reflective of the harsh coastal environment and grazing practices, which have diminished the ecological value.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The raised beach platform and sheer coastal escarpment are highly expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion which led to the existing character.</u> • <u>Terawhiti Hill is a remnant of an ancient peneplain and gold-veined quartz rock (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2001b).</u> • <u>Black Gully, a branch of the Pukerua Fault, forms the eastern edge of the feature (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014).</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic, and auditory elements, and sunset views.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Land access is restricted by private ownership, therefore recreational opportunities are limited to fishing and diving along the coastal edge.</u> <p><u>Historical Associations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Several structures associated with early gold mining, such as tunnels, machinery, processing plants and settlements remain near Terawhiti Hill (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u> • <u>The Grassmere shipwreck (1896) at Cape Terawhiti is significant to Wellington's maritime history (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u>
<p>Hue tē Taka Peninsula/Rangitatau Palmer Head</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Outstanding Natural Feature</p> <p>Hue tē Taka Peninsula/Rangitatau Palmer Head refers to the southern headland, escarpment and rock stacks at the southern end of Motu Kairangi Miramar Peninsula. The feature is characterised by a vegetated steep above a narrow beach platform that extends to form the Hue tē Taka Peninsula. The headland extends from the top of the southern ridge of Rangitatau Palmer Head to include the escarpment and edge of the shore and rock stacks along Tarakena Bay. The peninsula and part of the headland are designated as conservation areas. The feature is known for its scenic, habitat, cultural, and historic value. The rock formations and regenerating coastal vegetation attract a diverse range of indigenous coastal birds and lizards. Two pā are located above the escarpment, and the headland was a strategic defence location for Māori, and later for military during WWII.</p>

<p>Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science (High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (Very High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Hue tē Taka Peninsula has one of the largest lizard populations in the Wellington region (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u> <p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Successional patterns of regenerating indigenous coastal vegetation occupy the south-facing flanks of Tarakena Bay and the Hue tē Taka Peninsula.</u> • <u>The headland and peninsula provide habitat for a diverse range of indigenous coastal birds including the blue penguin.</u> • <u>The feature is recognised as having high coastal natural character (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Hue tē Taka Peninsula is fairly undisturbed amongst a generally unmodified headland and coastal edge. Modifications are limited to the coastal road, parking areas, and sewage outfall.</u> • <u>The landmark landform and rock stacks are valued by the community for their scenic and aesthetic character.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Steep coastal escarpments, beach platforms, and rock stacks are expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion that led to the existing character.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with a transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic and auditory elements, and bird migration patterns.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The feature is highly valued for terrestrial and aquatic recreation and wildlife viewing opportunities. The peninsula is a notable diving, fishing, and shellfish collection area, and is also valued as a place to enjoy and observe the coastal experience.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The feature was a strategic site during WWII. Fortification and search light emplacement remnants remain on the headland ridge.</u> • <u>Tarakena Bay is the site of an old Pilot Station that served as home to Captain Lancelot Holmes, the pilot in command during the 1870s and 1880s (Raukura Consultants, 2014).</u>
<p>Taputeranga Island</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Outstanding Natural Feature</p> <p>Taputeranga Island is an iconic feature off the south coast within the Island Bay Marine Reserve. Known as the 'Isle of Hallowed Ways', the island is the subject of many Māori legends and traditions. Although the feature is dominated by weed species, its location along the coastal edge attracts a wide range of regionally significant bird species.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science (High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (Very High)</p>

	Shared and Recognised (Very High)
<u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The island provides habitat for a variety of threatened and at risk bird and lizard species. It is one of only two breeding sites for the reef heron and home to the rare common skink and minimac gecko (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014)(Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u> <p><u>Ecological Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Although the land cover mainly consists of weed species, there are some regionally significant flora that attract a diverse range of regionally significant wildlife including birds, geckos, and skinks (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2011).</u> <u>The island is a nesting area for blue penguins.</u> <u>The feature is recognised as having very high coastal natural character (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2015).</u>
<u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The form of the island is highly unmodified. Disturbances are limited to indigenous vegetation which has been slow to regenerate due to harsh coastal conditions.</u> <u>The island is an iconic feature within the Island Bay community and is the subject of paintings by many different artists (e.g. Rita Angus). It is highly valued for its dramatic and scenic character.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The exposed coastal greywacke rock feature is expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion that led to its existing character.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic and auditory elements, and bird migration patterns.</u>
<u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The feature is highly valued for its aquatic recreational opportunities within the marine reserve.</u> <u>The sheltering effect that the island provides to the bay has allowed the bay to be used as a harbour for fishing boats. The long association with fishing is an important characteristic of Island Bay identity (e.g. Boats, Island Bay by Rita Angus).</u>
Oruaiti	
Site Summary	<p>Outstanding Natural Feature</p> <p>Oruaiti is a made up of steep coastal cliffs, sand dunes, beaches, and rock sequences along the east coast of the Motu Kairangi Miramar Peninsula. The feature extends south from the escarpment at Te Aroaro-o-Kupe Steeple Rock to include Point Dorset and west along Breaker Bay. Located at the entrance to Te Whanganui a Tara Wellington Harbour, Oruaiti is the site of a strategic pā and was later used as a defensive position during both world wars. Prominent rock formations and steep coastal cliffs are recognised for their scenic and recreational value. The beaches below are a breeding ground for blue penguins and the rock formations are habitat for coastal bird species.</p>
Relevant values under Policy 25 of the RPS	<p>Natural Science (High)</p> <p>Sensory Factor (Very High)</p> <p>Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>

<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The sand dunes below the eastern escarpment are one of the few remaining along Wellington’s south coast (Wellington City Council, 2011).</u> • <u>The escarpment contains <i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>, a rare sedge.</u> <p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Through restoration efforts, indigenous coastal vegetation is regenerating along the escarpment (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2001a).</u> • <u>The eastern shore is a breeding area for blue penguins.</u> • <u>The headland is an important nesting area for penguins. The rocks at Point Dorset are a roosting area for shags and gulls.</u> • <u>The feature is recognised as having high coastal natural character (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2016).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The relatively unmodified headland is the only part of the eastern shoreline of Motu Kairangi Miramar Peninsula without immediate road access. Disturbance is generally limited to the nearby former military structures, interpretive signage, and pedestrian stair access on the headland.</u> • <u>The landmark feature signals the Te Whanganui a Tara Wellington Harbour gateway for sea vessels (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2001a).</u> • <u>The headland is important to the community and recognized for its scenic and aesthetic value.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Steep coastal escarpments and beach platforms are expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion that led to the existing character of the feature.</u> • <u>Te Aroaro a Kupe (Steeple Rock) and Point Dorset are expressive rock formations extending along the headland.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic and auditory elements, and bird migration patterns.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The feature is highly valued for recreation and wildlife viewing opportunities. The connection to the Eastern Walkway, isolated character from the road, and the panoramic views of the harbour from the top of the escarpment contribute to the feature’s attraction. The sheltered, sandy beach along Breaker Bay is a popular area for surfing, swimming, and surfcasting.</u> • <u>The feature is the official tsunami evacuation location for the nearby school and surrounding neighbourhood.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Point Dorset was a strategic defence location during both world wars (Wellington City Council, 2011). Remnants of the former gun emplacements and observation bunkers remain on the site.</u> • <u>Several shipwrecks, notable in Wellington’s maritime history, occurred near the features, Subraon (1848), Tui (1886), Willie McLaren (1889), and the Wahine (1968) (Wellington City Council, 2011).</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

SCHED11 – Ngā Nohopae Whare Ahurei

SCHED11 – Special Amenity Landscapes

It is important to note that where Special Amenity Landscapes contain cultural values these are identified in SCHED7 as Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

Special Amenity Landscapes

Watt's Peninsula	
Site Summary	Watt's Peninsula is the northern headland of the Motu Kairangi Miramar Peninsula. The landscape extends from Mt Crawford to include the steep escarpments and narrow beach platform from Shelly Bay around Point Halswell to Scorching Bay. Watts Peninsula contains sites from different periods in Wellington's history, including Māori settlement and early European defence. The headland is an important landscape feature to Māori as it is the site of the Matakai-kai-poinga Pā and there are a large number of Māori sites that are noted for their intactness. Historic military buildings, strategic posts, and a war memorial contribute to the landscape's strong military character. The landscape is highly valued by the community for its recreational opportunities, particularly along the fairly undeveloped coastal roadway. The land cover can generally be described as exotic with some regenerating native species regenerating in the understory.
Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS	Natural Science Values (Moderate) Sensory Factor (High) Shared and Recognised (Very High)
<u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Vegetation along the ridgetop is comprised of mainly exotic conifers and exotic shrubs that have limited ecological value.</u> <u>Native species are emerging along the coastal escarpment, with tree species in sheltered gullies and flax communities on more exposed faces.</u>
<u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The headland is an iconic landscape, recognized as one of the few remaining undeveloped areas along the Wellington city section of the harbour.</u> <u>Although the coastal edge, roadways, and military buildings suggest that the landscape is highly modified by human activity, the landform and dense vegetation amongst a highly developed surrounding area contribute to the landscape's naturalness.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The steep escarpments and narrow beach platform are expressive of the forces of uplift and erosion that led to the landscape's existing character.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>There is a rich association with transient coastal experiences due to shifting tides, wave patterns, light conditions, aromatic and auditory elements, and bird migration patterns.</u>
<u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The area is a prominent landmark and can be seen from many points around Wellington, including from the sea, land and air.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The coastal roadway and adjacent rock formations are highly valued for their recreational opportunities that include running, walking, biking, fishing and diving.</u> <p><u>Historical Associations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The headland contains several historic military structures. These include buildings associated with the air force and naval base at Shelly Bay, gun emplacements on Mount Crawford, Fort Balance at Point Gordon and Massey Memorial commemorating New Zealand's past war efforts.</u> <u>The former prison that remains on Mount Crawford was built in 1915. The prison had several uses including a reform school and men's prison before closing in 2012 (Blaschke & Rutherford Environmental Consultants, PAOS Ltd, & TRC Tourism Ltd, 2012).</u>
Korokoro Stream Valley	
Site Summary	<p>The Korokoro Stream Valley landscape comprises the portion of the stream valley between the Horokiwi Ridge and the eastern boundary of Wellington City, extending from Belmont Regional Park to the stream mouth into Te Whanganui a Tara Wellington Harbour. The landscape is a north/south complex system with steep spurs and gullies interweaving down to a narrow stream valley floor. The land cover is largely regenerating native vegetation with remnant native forest remaining in many of the gullies. The landscape is known for its recreational, cultural, and historic value. A portion of the landscape lies within Belmont Regional Park and is highly valued for its recreational opportunities. The stream valley has high spiritual value. A heritage concrete gravity dam is located just upstream of Korokoro Stream outlet into the harbour.</p>
Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS	<p>Natural Science Values (Moderate High) Sensory Factor (High) Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Although largely covered with regenerating vegetation, remnant native forest remains in several sheltered gullies.</u> <u>The Korokoro Stream is recognised as having migratory indigenous fish value.</u>
<u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Horokiwi ridge is a notable green backdrop to both the city edge and rural communities to the north.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The complex valley system is highly expressive of fluvial erosion processes. The rocky outcrops along the Horokiwi ridge are indicative of the eroded peneplain surface.</u>
<u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The landscape, forming part of Belmont Regional Park, is highly valued for its recreational opportunities such as walking and biking.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The concrete gravity dam was used to supply water for mill operations for the Wellington Woollen Manufacturing Company. Constructed in 1904, the dam was one of the earliest mass concrete gravity dams in New Zealand and is recognised as a heritage site (Astwood & Baines, 2014).</u>
Wright's Hill/Makara Peak	
Site Summary	<p>Wright's Hill/Makara Peak are a series of hilltops forming a ridgeline that rises from the Wellington faultline escarpment, creating a distinct rural/urban edge. The landscape is characterised by distinctive flat-topped blocks with steep slopes that form gently undulating, relatively wide valleys. Located south and west of the suburb of Karori, the landscape is bound by the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary to the east, Silver Stream to the south, South Makara Road to the west, and Makara Road to the north. The Karori Stream</p>

	<p>Valley bisects the two hilltop blocks. The landscape is best known for its recreational and historical value, and scenic views from the top of the hills. There are walking and mountain biking tracks throughout, with designated mountain biking park on Makara Peak. An extensive WWII fortification and tunnel system is located on Wright’s Hill. The land cover can generally be described as regenerating native vegetation with native shrubland present along the ridgeline of Wright’s Hill.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science Values (High) Sensory Factor (Moderate High) Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Wrights Hill is one of few native shrubland hilltops remaining in Wellington. When combined with the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary landscape they form the largest contiguous areas of indigenous vegetation in Wellington’s Outer Green Belt (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014).</u> <p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Land cover is mainly regenerating native shrubland and secondary forest mixed with exotic species.</u> • <u>The stream valleys contain important indigenous remnant trees.</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The hill blocks are part of the central ridge forming the undeveloped skyline backdrop to the city and western residential suburbs. Both hilltops are iconic landmarks within the community.</u> • <u>Although the landscape is modified by military structures on Wright’s Hill and an extensive network of mountain biking paths on Makara Peak, the relatively intact natural landform and dense vegetation contribute to the landscape’s naturalness.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The steep valley walls and escarpment edges are expressive of the forces of uplift and fluvial erosion processes that led to the character of the landscape. The gently undulating, relatively flat-topped summit of Wright’s Hill is expressive of an ancient peneplain surface.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landscape is highly valued for recreational opportunities. Riding the ‘Makara Circuit’ is a popular route for road cyclists and Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park is an award-winning dual use (biking and walking) park.</u> • <u>The landscape is highly used due to its proximity and ease of access from the city’s outer suburbs.</u> <p><u>Historical association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>An extensive network of WWII structures along the top of Wrights Hill. Remnants of observation posts, fortifications, gun pits, reservoirs, building platforms and tunnel networks are present (Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2014)</u>
<p>Mount Kaukau</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Mount Kaukau is located northwest of the suburb of Khandallah along the Te Wharangi Ridge separating the rural and urban sections of the city. Accentuated by the transmitter tower at the summit, Mount Kaukau is the most visible high point within the Wellington landscape. The landscape comprises the hilltop forming Mount Kaukau, extending south to include the Crow’s Nest above Ngaio. The landscape consists of mainly pasture, with rocky outcrops that are expressive of the peneplain surface. There are also areas of regenerating native vegetation on the southern slopes near Khandallah. The summit of Mount Kaukau is a destination along the popular Skyline Track, offering panoramic views of Wellington and to the South Island.</p>

<p>Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science Values (Moderate <u>High</u>) Sensory Factor (High) Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Most of the hilltop and crest flanks are covered in pasture. Native vegetation is generally limited to gullies, but patches of regenerating scrub are becoming more widespread.</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mount Kaukau is an iconic high point along the network of ridgelines and hilltops that form the backdrop to Wellington.</u> • <u>The landscape and vegetation are modified by the pastoral land use and presence of the transmitter tower and accessory buildings at the summit. However, the patterns of landform remain largely intact due to the absence of roads and other structures throughout most of the landscape.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The rocky outcrops on the ridgetop and upper slopes are highly expressive of the peneplain surface that was uplifted. Mount Kaukau is considered one of the best preserved peneplain surfaces in the Wellington Region</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The summit is highly valued as a destination for panoramic views of the city and harbour, Hutt Valley, the Tararua Range, Porirua and the South Island.</u> • <u>The landscape is highly used by walkers, runners, and mountain bikers due to its proximity and ease of access from the city’s outer suburbs. Tracks through the landscape are the most well used within Wellington.</u>
<p>Town Belt</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>The Town Belt is a network of areas of open space providing a scenic backdrop to the inner city. The portion of the <u>Wellington</u> Town Belt contained within this SAL forms a horseshoe shape from Point Jerningham near Matairangi Mount Victoria in the northeast, to Mount Albert at its southern end, then northwest to the boundary of the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary. Known as the ‘lungs’ of the city, the network of reserves has deep historical roots and was formed in the mid-19th century to establish public parks and gardens at the edge of urban development. In order to establish vegetation quickly, species that were hardy and fast-growing, primarily radiata pine, were selected in lieu of native species. While these non-native species continue to dominate the landscape today, there are increasingly large areas of regenerating and planted native vegetation. The landscape is highly valued for its open space network and recreational opportunities within an urban context. Matairangi Mount Victoria, one of the city’s most iconic landmarks, is located within the SAL.</p> <p>Note: Does not include the full extent of the <u>Wellington</u> Town Belt outlined in the Wellington District Plan. Although Te Ahumairangi Hill and the Wellington Botanic Garden are part of the <u>Wellington</u> Town Belt, they are recognised as independent SALs</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science Values (Moderate) Sensory Factor (Moderate High) Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vegetation throughout the landscape is dominated by non-native species such as radiata pine, macrocarpa and eucalyptus that have limited ecological value.</u> • <u>Many of the streams within the town belt are ephemeral or have been piped underground in response to surrounding urbanisation. While there are some locations with open flow perennial streams that are healthy enough to support fish populations, the streams are channelised with a mix of hard and soft edges.</u>

<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Town Belt is an iconic backdrop to the central city. Matairangi Mount Victoria is a prominent landmark that offers panoramic views of the city and harbour.</u> • <u>The densely vegetated reserve is protected by its own Act of Parliament enacted in 2016 and is highly valued for its aesthetic quality and contrast to the surrounding urban landscape.</u> • <u>The landscape is modified by human activity with roads, sports facilities, and various other structures, earthworks, and extensive plantings of exotic tree species. However, the network of pathways through dense vegetated cover contrasts with the surrounding developed urban and residential areas, contributing to the Town Belt’s sense of landscape naturalness.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The fault formed ridges and valleys through the landscape are highly expressive of the forces that led to the existing character</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The network of open space areas within an urban context contributes to the health and well-being of the community.</u> • <u>The landscape is highly valued for the many recreational opportunities it provides. A series of trails provide linkages to various parks and sports facilities.</u> • <u>There are several active volunteer groups that are critical to the success of the Town Belt. Volunteers are involved with re-vegetation and restoration projects, pest management, and trail maintenance.</u> <p><u>Historical Associations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The origins of the larger Wellington Town Belt date back to the 1830s and are rooted in colonisation, social hierarchy, and the promotion of health and well-being of citizens. The green network was known as the ‘lungs’ of the city as well as a socio-economic barrier to keep highly valued property closer to the central city (Wellington City Council, 2013)</u>
<p>Te Ahumairangi Hill</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>Te Ahumairangi is a steeply rising hill forming the northern backdrop to the central city. The landscape is a Wellington landmark and part of the <u>Wellington</u> Town Belt. Located along the Wellington faultline, Te Ahumairangi Hill is bound by the suburbs of Wadestown to the north, Wilton to the west, and Northland to the south. The vegetation is mostly exotic, but native forest is regenerating throughout. Te Ahumairangi Hill is the only undeveloped landform near the city’s central business district and provides an important green backdrop. The landscape has both important recreational and cultural values.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science Values (Moderate) Sensory Factor (High) Shared and Recognised (High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Although much of the vegetation is exotic, native forest is regenerating in the understorey and within sheltered gullies.</u> • <u>Native vegetation is regenerating on the western slopes where a combination of tree felling and storms have removed large areas of pine trees.</u> • <u>The large area of tree cover provides habitat for birds.</u> • <u>The headwaters of five streams originate from this area, the Pipitea, Tiakiwai, Tutanenui, Waipiro, and Kumutoto Streams (Rachel Buchanan, 2012).</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The landform appears largely unmodified by human activity, with modifications mainly limited to a single access road, telecommunication mast, radio transmitter tower and reservoir along the ridgeline. Although, the land cover consists mainly of introduced tree species, the dense backdrop of vegetation contributes to the high natural character.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The backdrop is an iconic landmark and is highly valued for its contribution to the urban landscape and panoramic views of the harbour, city, Hutt Valley and western hills from the summit.</u> <p><u>Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Located along the Wellington faultline, the landscape is highly expressive of the forces of uplift that led to its existing character.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>A network of walking and mountain biking tracks provide recreational opportunities valued by the community.</u> <u>The green backdrop that the hill provides to the western part of the city, especially the CBD, is highly valued by the community.</u> <u>The landscape is highly used due to its proximity and ease of access city centre and surrounding suburbs.</u>
<p>Wellington Botanic Garden</p>	
<p>Site Summary</p>	<p>The Wellington Botanic Garden consists of 26 hectares of native bush, exotic forest, specialty gardens, and floral displays near the Wellington city centre between the suburbs of Kelburn and Thorndon. The landscape was originally an important food gathering area for Māori, forming part of the Kumutoto Pā. Later, it became an important place for European settlers to import plant species to assess their economic potential, making it one of New Zealand’s oldest botanic gardens. While the stream systems are modified and there is a significant amount of exotic vegetation, the dense vegetative cover and remnant indigenous bush improve the ecological value of the garden. A network of trails connecting open space with several notable attractions, contribute to the garden’s popularity as a shared and recognised space.</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 28 of the RPS</p>	<p>Natural Science Values (Moderate <u>High</u>) Sensory Factor (High) Shared and Recognised (Very High)</p>
<p><u>Natural Science Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Research and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The documented collections of plants are used for scientific research and education. It is the only public garden in New Zealand to have a scientific mandate from the government (Wellington City Council, 2002).</u> <u>In addition to educational facilities such as the Treehouse Visitor Centre, Cable Car Museum, and Carter Observatory, informational signage and guided and self-guided walking tours contribute to the educational opportunities within the gardens.</u> <p><u>Rarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Native bush areas along the western slope of Fern Glen Stream and Stable Gully are the only examples of original gully native forest within the city (Myers, 1987).</u> <u>The microclimate created by the vegetation and Pukatea Stream are habitat for glow worms.</u> <p><u>Ecosystem Function</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Although a significant amount of vegetation is exotic, the garden contains several remnants of indigenous bush and areas of regenerating native vegetation. The larger areas of bush are generally healthy and self-sufficient with high ecological value.</u> <u>The large area of tree cover has helped expand the native bird habitat for restored populations in Karori Wildlife Sanctuary.</u>
<p><u>Sensory Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Aesthetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The landscape is somewhat modified with building structures associated with the gardens and other quasi-public organisations, altered streams and exotic vegetation. However, the dense vegetated cover and limited presence of roads</u>

	<p><u>amongst developed urban and residential areas, contribute to the garden’s sense of landscape naturalness.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A network of walking tracks through lush vegetation and floral displays contribute to the landscape’s high aesthetic value.</u> <p><u>Transient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>There is a rich association with wildlife transient movement, most notable through bird flight and auditory elements such as bird song and calls.</u>
<p><u>Shared and Recognised Characteristics and Values</u></p>	<p><u>Shared & Recognised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The garden is highly valued by the community as a place for recreation, education, public art, and seasonal events. A network of pathways, open space for picnicking and play and events such as summer concerts, light festivals, and seasonal floral displays attract many residents and tourists to the gardens.</u> • <u>Several notable attractions are within or adjacent to the garden. These include, the Wellington Cable Car and Museum, Begonia House, Lady Norwood Rose Garden, Treehouse Visitor Centre, and Carter Observatory.</u> • <u>The volunteer programme highly contributes to the success of the Botanic Garden. The Friends of the Wellington Botanic Garden was formed in 1990 to promote and support the development of the garden, raise funds and support, and foster public interest.</u> <p><u>Historical Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The garden is classified as a Garden of National Significance by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture and is an Historic Places Trust Heritage Area (Wellington City Council, 2014).</u> • <u>The landscape was used by European settlers as a place to import plant species to assess their economic potential (Wellington City Council, 2014).</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

SCHED12 – Te Hōtaka o Ngā Hanga Māori Ahurei Teitei ki Tai

SCHED12 – High Coastal Natural Character Areas

High and Very High Coastal Natural Character Areas

[APPX provides guidance on how the evaluation of natural character of the coastal environment that informs this schedule was undertaken.](#)

Makara	
<p>The Makara coastal terrestrial area is located along Wellington City’s west coast and extends between the district boundary with Porirua City and the rock promontory west of Wharehou (Fisherman’s) Bay. Steep coastal scarps are dominant along this coastal edge above a narrow gravel beach following the coastline. A small headland at Pipinui Point punctuates the larger sequence of coastal scarps. Further to the south, Ohariu Bay provides an opening along the coastal scarps at the mouth of the Makara Stream.</p> <p>The inland extent of the coastal environment typically follows the first dominant ridge set back from the top of the coastal scarp through areas of open pasture. Small coastal settlements are located at Makara Beach and Smiths Bay; dwellings originally located in Wharehou Bay were removed in the 1970s.</p>	
High Coastal Natural Character Area: North Pipinui Scarp	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - High
Key Values	Low level of abiotic modification - Scarp slopes and narrow rocky shore have very limited physical modification. Moderately modified biotic modification. Coastal scarps are reverting to native grey shrubland. The steep exposed coastal cliffs retain a predominantly remote wild and scenic character.
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Boom Rock / Pipinui Point	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - High

Key Values	<p>Best example of coastal cliffs in Wellington City and the west of the region.</p> <p>High plant diversity including uncommon plants such as native broom.</p> <p>White fronted tern nesting site at Pipinui Point.</p> <p>The steep exposed coastal cliffs retain a predominantly remote wild and scenic character.</p>
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Smith Bay	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>High energy gravel beach largely unmodified.</p> <p>Large volume of beach-cast seaweed (significant role in the coastal ecosystem).</p> <p>The steep exposed coastal cliffs retain a remote wild and scenic character.</p> <p>Includes Wellington City Council Eco Site at Smiths Bay.</p>
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Makara Estuary	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - High</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>Unusual for west coast estuary in having higher proportion of mud to sand.</p> <p>Diverse native wetland vegetation with salt marsh providing habitat for feeding and nesting birds, several indigenous fish, native lizard species and katipo spider.</p> <p>High experiential values due to low level of modification.</p>
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Ohariu Bay	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>A highly natural coastline modified in part by only some minor structures and pasture growth.</p> <p>High experiential values due to low level of modification.</p>
Terawhiti	
<p>The Terawhiti coastal terrestrial area occupies the south-west coastal edge of Wellington City and extends between the narrow promontory to the west of Wharehou Bay and Cape Terawhiti marking the entrance to Cook Strait at the south-western edge of Wellington’s coastline.</p>	

<p>Much of this area is farmed as part of Terawhiti Station characterised by strong open landforms which include steep slopes which support regenerating shrubland and coastal bush in valleys. Isolated bays are located at the northern end of Cape Terawhiti forming Ohau Bay and Te Ikaamaru Bay together with the larger scalloped form of Opau Bay further to the north.</p>	
<p>High Coastal Natural Character Area: Opau Bay</p>	
<p>Rating</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS</p>	<p>Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - High</p>
<p>Key Values</p>	<p>Steep and exposed coastal cliffs with very limited levels of modification. The coastal scarps are reverting to native grey shrubland. The steep exposed coastal cliffs retain a remote wild and scenic character.</p>
<p>High Coastal Natural Character Area: Te Ikaamaru / Ohau Bays</p>	
<p>Rating</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS</p>	<p>Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - High</p>
<p>Key Values</p>	<p>Largely unmodified coastal escarpments, terraces and beaches. Small stands of coastal forest. Shrubland regeneration is occurring on the promontories. A rugged and stark coastal character with limited human interference.</p>
<p>High Coastal Natural Character Area: Terawhiti / Ohau Point</p>	
<p>Rating</p>	<p>Very High</p>
<p>Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS</p>	<p>Abiotic - Very High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - Very High</p>
<p>Key Values</p>	<p>Very limited landform modification / structures. Wave cut platform with rugged coastal rock outcrops and stacks following the coastal edge. A well preserved interglacial terrace occurs to the west of Oteranga Bay. Seal haulout site at Black Point. Areas of regenerating shrubland with coastal bush in gullies. Ecological significant native grasses, shrubs and vines along the summit of Terawhiti Hill. Coastal forms remain extremely isolated with overtly rugged and wild character.</p>

Sinclair Head / Te Rimurapa	
<p>The Sinclair Head / Te Rimurapa coastal terrestrial area extends from the southern tip of Cape Terawhiti to the western edge of Owhiro Bay along Wellington’s exposed southern coast encompassing several small bays together with Oteranga Head, Tongue Point and Sinclair Head / Te Rimurapa. Rocky raised shore platforms continue along much of this section of coastline below steep coastal scarps which include distinctive uplifted marine terraces at Oteranga Head and Tongue Point.</p>	
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Ōteranga Bay	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>Beach and coastal scarp backdrop form largely unmodified coastal edge.</p> <p>At Risk and Threatened fish species recorded in the catchment include banded kokopu, common smelt, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, Redfin bully and short fin eel.</p> <p>Breeding population of banded dotterel.</p> <p>Isolated with high degree of remoteness and wildness.</p>
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Ōteranga Head / Outlook Hill	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate to High</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>Very limited landform modification / structures.</p> <p>Steep uplifted marine terraces and escarpment slopes rise up to 80 metres above a wave cut platform along the shoreline.</p> <p>The coastal scarps are reverting to native grey shrubland.</p> <p>Pockets of coastal bush retained within the gullies.</p> <p>Predominantly wild and remote with limited human interference.</p>
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Coastal Cliffs East of Karori Stream Estuary	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate to High</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>Steep escarpment slope rising above a wave cut platform along the coastline with limited modification.</p> <p>Areas of unmodified duneland and habitat for historic habitat for Long Bay Beach Weevil Speargrass Weevil (<i>Lyperobius huttoni</i>).</p>

	<p>Copper skink, common skink and Marlborough minimac gecko present.</p> <p>Rugged coastal landforms retain a predominantly remote wild and scenic character.</p>
<p>High Coastal Natural Character Area: Sinclair Head / Te Rimurapa</p>	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - High</p> <p>Experiential - Very High</p>
Key Values	<p>Steep escarpment slope rising above a wave cut platform along the coastline with limited modification.</p> <p>Threatened or At Risk species known to be resident or regular visitors include: black shag, variable oyster catcher, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern and NZ pipit.</p> <p>Copper skink, common skink and Marlborough minimac gecko present.</p> <p>Rugged coastal landforms retain a predominantly remote wild and scenic character.</p>
<p>Southern Bays</p>	
<p>The Southern Bays coastal terrestrial area extends along Wellington’s south coast between the former quarry in Owhiro Bay and Te Raekaihau Point. Narrow shore platforms backed by steep escarpments occur along much of the Southern Bays coastline, where exposure to rigorous environmental conditions has helped shape the rugged landforms. Coastal characteristics include accessible rocky reefs and beaches, relic dunes and steep coastal faces accommodating regenerating coastal scrub. Taputeranga Island is also a distinctive terrestrial component associated with this area.</p> <p>Most of the accessible land areas inland from the coastal edge have been heavily modified by residential development with regenerating vegetation recolonising the steeper less accessible slopes. The adjacent coastal marine area is designated as a marine reserve, which increases the natural character associations along the coastal edge.</p>	
<p>High Coastal Natural Character Area: South Coast Shore Platform</p>	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	<p>Abiotic - High</p> <p>Biotic - Moderate</p> <p>Experiential - High</p>
Key Values	<p>Shore platforms and raised beach ridges incl. 1855 uplift ridge remain largely intact.</p> <p>Rock stacks, coastal turf, sand, small coastal dune areas and shingle beaches with limited modification.</p> <p>Regionally significant Island Bay lawsonite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies metamorphism, veined greywacke and pillow lava melange.</p> <p>Very dynamic coastal system, including gravel cobble beach and low dunes.</p> <p>Diverse range of plant species.</p> <p>One of four large stream estuaries in the City.</p> <p>Possible penguin habitat and skinks present.</p>

	Predominantly wild and scenic coastal edge.
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Taputeranga Island	
Rating	Very High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	Abiotic - Very High Biotic - Moderate to High Experiential - High
Key Values	Formed through volcanic intrusive into Wellington greywacke with limited modification. Threatened or at risk bird species are known to be resident or regular visitors. Limited human interference retaining largely wild and scenic island character.
Lyllall Bay	
<p>The Lyall Bay terrestrial coastal area forms part of the larger settled urban area of Wellington’s south coast between Te Raekaihau and Hue tē Taka Peninsula/ Moa Point connected by the Rongotai isthmus. The outer edges of Lyall Bay include rocky headlands and reefs which frame the seaward opening into Cook Strait. A large sweeping sandy beach extends along the inner edge of the bay, part of which has been reclaimed at its eastern end to form Wellington International Airport’s runway. Mount Albert and Miramar Peninsula form backdrops along the western and eastern edges of the bay and accommodates residential dwellings together with regenerating vegetation on the steeper slopes.</p>	
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Hue tē Taka Peninsula / Moa Point	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate Experiential - Moderate to High
Key Values	Rock stacks, shore platforms and raised beach incl. 1855 uplift ridge which remain largely intact. Representative of former vegetation along Wellington’s coast. Important as lizard habitat with second highest number of lizards in Wellington. High experiential values due to low level of modification.
Miramar Peninsula	
<p>The Miramar Peninsula terrestrial character area extends from east of Hue tē Taka Peninsula / Moa Point to Point Halswell and forms the western side of the Wellington Harbour entrance. The area includes Palmer Head and Point Dorset and all the bays and headlands on the eastern side of Miramar Peninsula. This area comprises a sequence of small gravel / sandy beaches and rocky embayment’s separated by rocky headlands and reefs. Sections of sea wall have been built in places to support the coastal road and other built modifications on the coastal edge include informal carparks on some headlands, and a few jetties and boatsheds.</p>	
High Coastal Natural Character Area: Point Dorset	
Rating	High
Relevant values under Policy 13 of the NZCPS	Abiotic - High Biotic - Moderate

	Experiential - Moderate to High
Key Values	<p>Only section of coast where there is no coastal road-relatively unmodified.</p> <p>Regenerating indigenous coastal vegetation on the escarpment.</p> <p>Coastal experience of wildness retained in dynamic and relatively unmodified headland.</p>