

# Proposed Plan Change 78 (PC78)

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## PC78 to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in part)

**SECTION 32 and sec77K / sec 77Q alternative process for existing qualifying  
matters**

**EVALUATION REPORT for qualifying matter 77I(a) and qualifying matter  
77O(a)**

**77I(a) matter of national importance that decision makers are required to  
recognise and provide for under section 6**

## **Outstanding Natural Landscape and Outstanding Natural Features**

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## Executive Summary - Outstanding Natural Features Overlay and Outstanding Natural Landscapes

Auckland's distinctive natural heritage is made up of its natural landscape and natural (geological) features which includes both volcanic fields and other emblematic landscapes. Together they establish the physical character and environment that defines Auckland. These landscape with their associated volcanic features gives a unique sense of place and identity. They encapsulate both Māori and pakeha heritage with their features having archaeological, cultural and prehistory significance.

The Regional Policy Statement (B4.2.1) seek to protect the Auckland's outstanding landscape and natural features with the following objectives:

- That outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and

RPS B4.2.1(3)

- The visual and physical integrity and the historic, archaeological and cultural values of Auckland's volcanic features that are of local, regional, national and/or international significance are protected and, where practicable, enhanced.<sup>1</sup>

Objective B4.2.1(3) places Auckland's volcanoes in a special category as their visual and physical integrity needs to be protected whether the volcanic features are of local regional and national importance.

These objectives are supported by the AUP's D10 Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay (ONFs and ONLs overlay), Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule and Schedule 7 Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay Schedule. They identify significant outstanding natural features and landscapes in order to protect these landforms from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.

The ONFs and ONLs overlay has been identified as a qualifying matter in accordance with Clause 77I(a) and 77(0) of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021. It is important the new NPSUD and MDRS planning rules continue to maintain these landscape feature in accordance with RMA Section 6 *Matters of National Importance*, (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

It is considered that these objectives can best be met by retaining the ONFs and ONLs overlay, together with the introduction a Low-Density Residential zone (LDRZ) for all identified ONL and ONF sites pursuant to Section 77Q (1) (b) alternative density standards. This option provides for more protection re development controls and avoids or minimises adverse effects by allowing a "balanced" assessment as opposed to one driven by the NPSUD/MDRS zonings. It also provides a safeguard against the cumulative loss of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes maintaining the integrity of these landforms.

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There are three identified ONLs with an urban residential zoning area, however, there are many ONFs identified in the urban area. ONF are classified in a number of categories, outlined in the Outstanding Natural Features Code. They vary from large landforms in a rural area to caves. (Activities on these sites are regulated by either Restricted Discretionary or Non-Complying consents.). Land disturbance is a prerequisite for the development of urban land and these activities are regulated by AUP E12 Land Disturbance -District.

This report canvasses' three potential options for achieving the objectives of RMA Section 6 *matters of national importance*. Option 1 – including LDRZ option, it is considered will best at managing development expectations for ONLs and ONFs sites, support the “assessment environmental of effects”, and limit the cumulative effects of development. The overall impact on housing capacity as a result of the LDRZ option on these scheduled sites within residential zones and Policy 3 areas - is considered negligible from a regional perspective.

## Introduction

This report is prepared as part of the evaluation required by Section 32 and Sections 77I and 77Q of the Resource Management Act 1991 (**‘the Act’**) for proposed Plan Change 78 (**PP78**) to the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) (**AUP**).

The background to and objectives of PC78 are discussed in the overview report, as is the purpose and required content of section 32 and 77I / 77Q evaluations.

This report discusses the implications of applying the Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay as a qualifying matter to the medium density residential standards (MDRS) of Schedule 3A of the RMA and the implementation of policy 3 of the NPS-UD

An existing qualifying matter is a qualifying matter referred to in section 77I or 77O (a) to (i) that is operative in the relevant district plan when the IPI is notified.

- Sec 77I relates to relevant residential zones.
- Sec 77O relates to urban non-residential zones.

The Council may make the MDRS and the relevant building height or density requirements under Policy 3 less enabling of development in relation to an area within a relevant residential zone or urban non-residential zone only to the extent necessary to accommodate 1 or more of the qualifying matters listed in 77I or 77O.

## Integrated evaluation for existing qualifying matters

For the purposes of **PC78**, evaluation of D10: ONFs and ONLs overlay as an existing qualifying matter, has been undertaken in an integrated way that combines sec 32 and 77K / 77Q requirements. The report follows the evaluation approach described in the table below.

Preparation of this report has involved the following:

- review of the AUP to identify all relevant provisions that apply this qualifying matter
- assessment of the identified relevant provisions within the AUP relating to ONFs and ONLs overlay against the Medium Density Residential Standards in accordance with Schedule 3A of the RMA

- The scale and significance of the issues is assessed.
- research related to the application and performance of the of D10: ONFs and ONLs overlay and the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes
- section 32 options analysis for this qualifying matter and related amendments
- The determination of a preferred option: Option 1 Low -Density Residential zone.
- Carrying out the function under 77G to give effect to policies 3 and 5, a territorial authority may create new residential zones or amended existing residential zones.

This section 32/77K evaluation report will continue to be refined in response to any consultation feedback provided to the council, and in response to any new information received.

### **Integrated evaluation for existing qualifying matters (continued)**

Table 1, Integrated approach

Standard sec 32 steps	Plus sec 77K / 77Q steps for existing qualifying matter
Summary providing an analysis of the qualifying matter	<p>Sec 77K</p> <p>The qualifying matter relates to the AUP, D10 ONFs and ONLs Overlay, Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay schedule, Schedule 7 Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay schedule and the outstanding natural landscapes and features identified AUP maps.</p> <p>The purpose of these documents is to protect Auckland’s fragile natural landscapes and features. The D10 ONFs and ONLs overlay sites are designated to identify particular spatial areas of landscape and geological significance. The intended NPSUD and MSDR changes relate in particular to urban residential zoning within Auckland. The NPSUD zones relates to walkable catchments around business centres and rapid transit stations.</p> <p>S 77K - An Alternative process for existing qualifying matters provides for identifying by location (for example by mapping) where an existing qualifying matter apply, specifying the alternative density standard proposed for those areas identified under paragraph and identify in the report prepared under section 32 why the territorial authority considers they should be applied.</p> <p>There are only three examples of Outstanding Natural Landscapes within the urban residential area. Whereas Outstanding Natural Features are dispersed across the Auckland region with numerous identified sites within the urban residential areas and with a residential zoning. The AUP SH or MHS zones had stricter “developmental controls” than the proposed NPSUD/MDRS zoning and therefore provided great protection to both ONFs and ONLs.</p> <p>Other rules that apply to the Qualifying Matter, ONFs and ONFs overlay are contained in: D11 Outstanding Natural Character Overlay and High Natural Character – development rules</p>

- E15 Vegetation management and biodiversity.
- E12 Land disturbance - District
- E26 Infrastructure.

E12. Land disturbance – District seeks to avoid where practical and otherwise, mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects of land disturbance on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan. The management of the adverse effects of land disturbance focuses on both large and small disturbance areas, as the cumulative adverse effects from a number of small sites can be significant as can single large areas of exposed earth. Earthworks for the different ONF codes are managed by E12.4.3 Activity table – Outstanding Natural Features Overlay. **(See attachment B)**

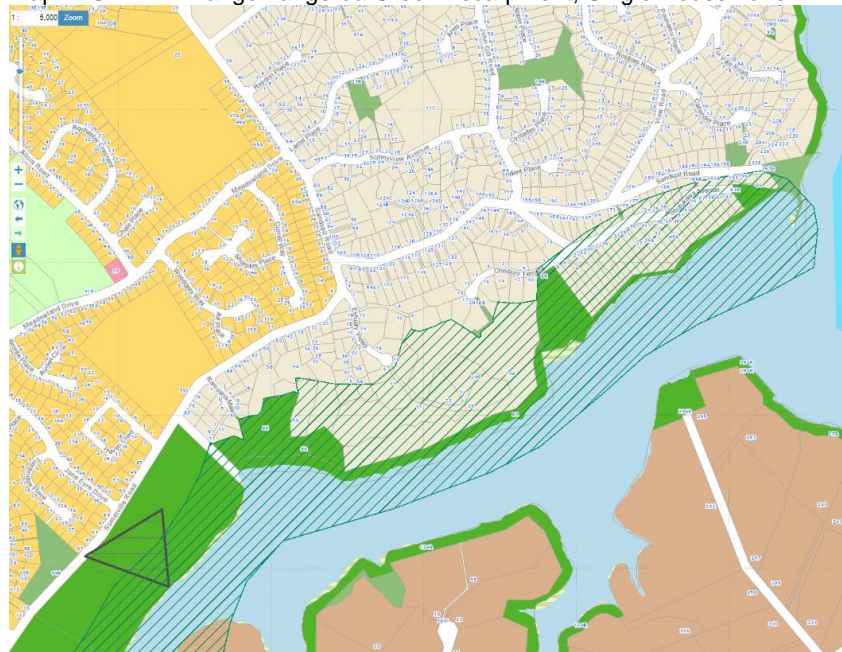
The location of ONLs and ONFs

ONL are limited within the Auckland residential urban area - with there being only three examples from the AUP ONLs schedule, which have residential zoning:

- ONL 51 Okura Estuary (Long Bay)
- ONL 71. Mangemangeroa Creek Escarpment (Shelly Park / Howick & Whitford).
- ONL 73. Waitakere Ranges & Coastline (Waitakere foothills, Swanson, Henderson Valley & Titirangi)

Overall ONLs schedule has a total of 89 examples with many of these in the Haruaki Gulf.

Map 1: ONL 71. Mangemangeroa Creek Escarpment, Single House zone.



As for outstanding natural features there are significantly more examples, with many spread throughout the urban area. ONFs are identified in Schedule 6: Outstanding Natural Features Overlay schedule and there are 255 examples

which cover Auckland. An example is the Onepoto Crater with the ONFs overlay covering both areas of SH and MHS zonings.

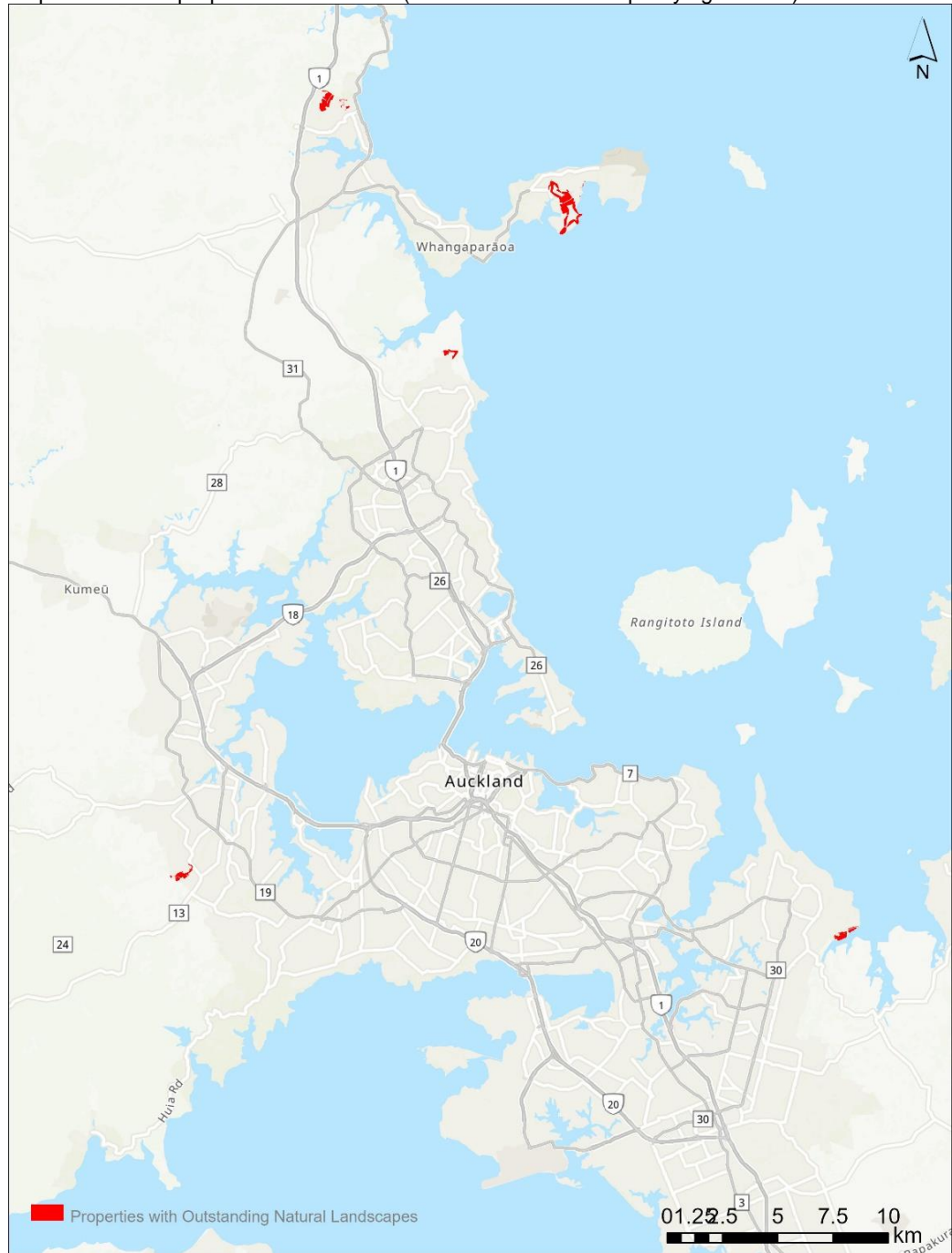
Map 2: Onepoto Crater with ONFs with hatched Overlay on crater



Map 3: Onepoto Crater aerial view



Map 5: Auckland properties with ONLs - (includes ONLs urban qualifying matters)

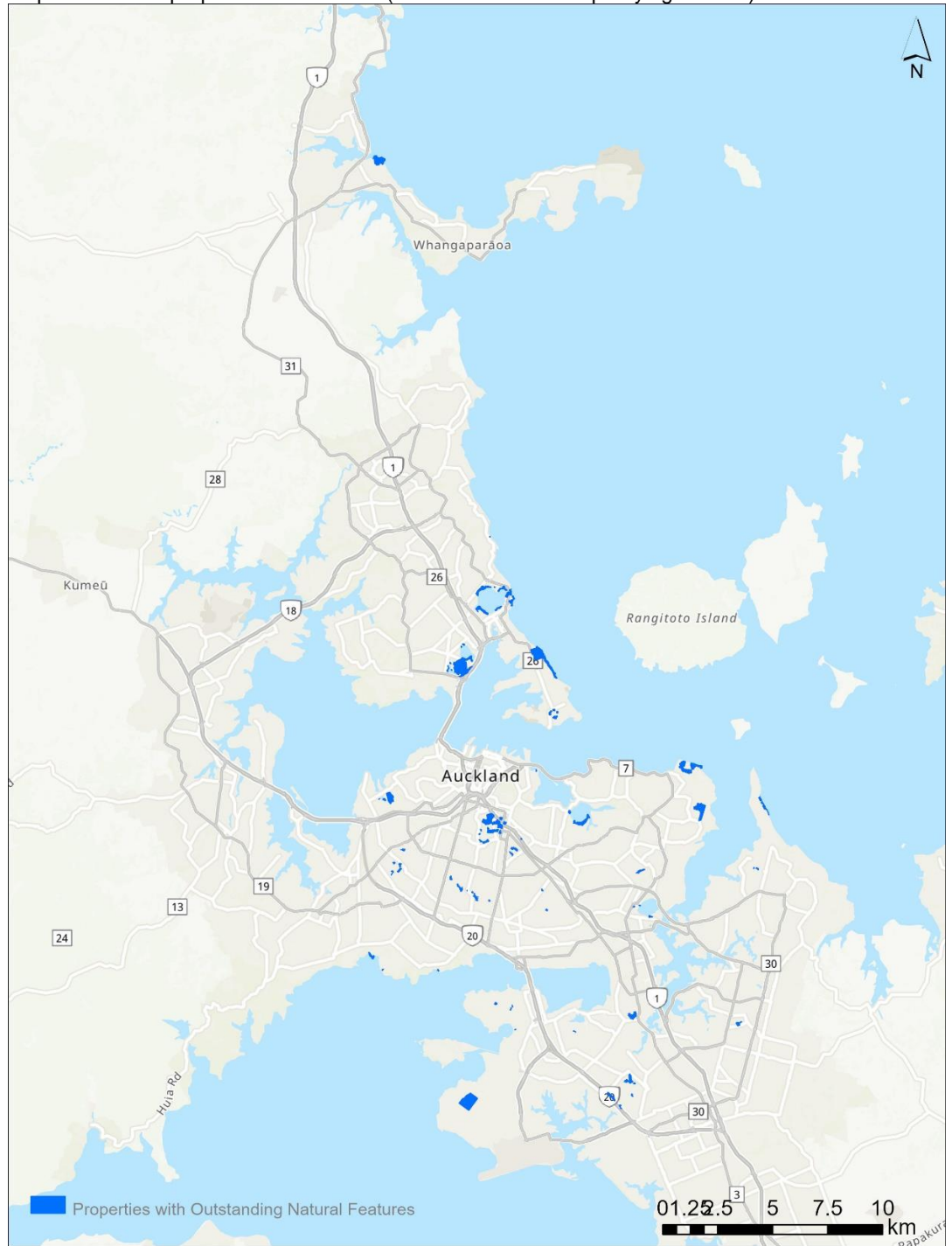


### Properties with Outstanding Landscapes Overlay

Map 5 - indicates the ONLs within the Auckland region, it also identifies those ONLs within the Auckland Urban area that are Qualifying Matters as required by 77J Requirements in relation to a evaluation report, 3(a) the area subject to a Qualifying Matter.



Map 5: Auckland properties with ONFs - (includes ONL urban qualifying matters)



### Properties with Outstanding Features Overlay

Map 6 - indicates the ONFs within the Auckland region, it also identifies those ONFs within the Auckland Urban area that are Qualifying Matters as required by 77J Requirements in relation to a evaluation report, 3(a) the area subject to a Qualifying Matter.

Identify and discuss objectives outcomes <b>Sec 77K</b>	ONLs and ONFs are identified as matter of national importance deserving protect under the RMA section 6 (b) and are recognised by the NZCPS as requiring protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.  The AUP acknowledges through the RPS the significance and role that ONLs and ONFs have in creating the unique character of the city.
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## AUP PRS - Objectives and Policies for the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes

Table 2: AUP Objectives and Policies – retention of outstanding natural features and landscapes with comments

<b>RPS B7.2 Objectives and Policies</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The retention of outstanding natural features and landscapes is considered a matter of national importance and key goal of the AUP. (RPS Be.2). Objective B4.2.1 (1) Closely follows the words of sections 6(b) RMA</li> <li>Importantly B4.2.1(3) places Auckland’s volcanoes (expressly identified in the objective as a feature) in a special category in that their visual and physical integrity needs to be protected</li> <li>Auckland’s outstanding natural features and landscapes is what makes it a unique urban area.</li> <li>To protect this outstanding natural features and landscapes it is important that site are identified and protected and this what the RPS objectives and policies seek to achieve and</li> <li>This is supported by the D10: Outstanding natural features and Outstanding landscapes overlay</li> <li>Before a potential development is undertaken an environmental assessment will be prepared. These assessments are undertaken on a site-by-site basis any it extremely difficult to factor in the cumulative effect of development. This concern need to be recognised in the management of ONFs and ONLs.</li> <li>Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature code provides management re D10 .4.2 activities table and E12. Land disturbance – District</li> </ul>		
<b>B4.2. Objectives Outstanding natural features and landscapes</b>	(1) Outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective B4.2.1(1) Closely follows the words of sections 6(b) RMA</li> <li>Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>Avoid adverse effects on impacted site</li> <li>Concern at cumulative effect – impact of individual site analysis rather than consideration in holistic manner.</li> <li>Managed by ONF codes Features codes varying from large agricultural land forms to caves</li> <li>Manage ONFs through Table D10.4.2 Activity table RD and NC activities</li> <li>Manage ONFs Land disturbance Table E12.4.3 Activity table</li> </ul>
	(2) The ancestral relationships of Mana Whenua and their culture and traditions with the landscapes and natural features of Auckland are recognised and provided for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognition and provision for Mana whenua ancestral relationship, culture and traditions comprising a cultural landscape.</li> <li>Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>Protect Mana Whenua culture, landscapes and historic heritage.</li> <li>Avoid adverse effects.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E12.3 (c) maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land.</li> <li>• E15.6.7. Vegetation alteration or removal The total area of vegetation alteration or removal per site is not greater than: (a) 1500m2 for a marae.</li> </ul>
	<p>(3) The visual and physical integrity and the historic, archaeological and cultural values of Auckland's volcanic features that are of local, regional, national and/or international significance are protected and, where practicable, enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The third objective protects the visual and physical integrity of volcanos which are of local regional and national importance</li> <li>• Importantly B4.2.1(3) places Auckland's volcanoes in a special category in that their visual and physical integrity needs to be protected</li> <li>• Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>• Protecting Mana Whenua culture, landscapes and historic heritage.</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> <li>• E 12.3 Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance</li> </ul>
<b>Policies</b>		
B4.2.2. Policies Identify, evaluate and protect outstanding natural landscape	<p>(1) Identify and evaluate a place as an outstanding natural landscape considering the following factors: B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part 3</p> <p>(a) natural science factors: geology, topography, hydrology, vegetation cover, ecology and natural processes.</p> <p>(b) expressiveness/legibility: including the degree to which the landscape reveals its formative processes.</p> <p>(c) aesthetic values and memorability: including landmarks and significant views.</p> <p>(d) perceptions of naturalness: related to human influences, the presence of buildings and structures or landform modification.</p> <p>(e) transient landscape values: including those related to natural processes, such as seasonal change and the presence of wildlife.</p> <p>(f) shared and recognised values: including the landscape's known historical associations. public profile and recognition of particular landscapes.</p> <p>g) Mana Whenua: the value of the landscape to Mana Whenua.</p> <p>(h) historical:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga; B6.2.2</li> <li>• Under take analysis and identify ONF and ONFs sites</li> <li>• Identify by ONFs codes Features codes varying from large agricultural land forms to caves</li> <li>• Managed through Table D10.4.2 Activity table (ONF code)</li> <li>• Earthworks managed E12.4.3 Activity table – ONFs Overlay</li> </ul>
	<p>(2) Include a place identified landscape in Schedule 7 Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay Schedule.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and schedule sites in AUP</li> </ul>
	<p>(3) Protect the physical and visual integrity of Auckland's outstanding natural landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Identify, evaluate and protect outstanding natural features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify ONFs for Schedule 6 Outstanding natural features. Map feature in ONFs and ONLs overlay</li> <li>• Classified by ONF codes A1, to F1 and F2</li> <li>• RD an NC consents</li> </ul>

	(4) Identify and evaluate a place as an outstanding natural feature considering the following factors: (a) the extent to which the landform, feature or geological site contributes to the understanding of the geology or evolution of the biota in the region, New Zealand or the earth, including type localities of rock formations, minerals and fossils; (b) the rarity or unusual nature of the site or feature; (c) the extent to which the feature is an outstanding representative example of the diversity of Auckland's natural landforms and geological features; (d) the extent to which the landform, geological feature or site is part of a recognisable group of features; (e) the extent to which the landform, geological feature or site contributes to the value of the wider landscape; (f) the extent of community association with, or public appreciation of, the values of the feature or site; (g) the potential value of the feature or site for public education; B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part 4 (h) the potential value of the feature or site to provide additional understanding of the geological or biotic history; (i) the state of preservation of the feature or site; (j) the extent to which a feature or site is associated with an historically important natural event, geologically related industry, or individual involved in earth science research; (k) the importance of the feature or site to Mana Whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify ONFs for Schedule 6 Outstanding natural features. Map feature in ONF and ONLs overlay</li> <li>• Identify ONF code Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code, large rural land forms to caves (codes A1, A V1, V2 B, C D, E, F1 and F2</li> <li>• Retain use code to manage activity status Table D10.4.2 activity table and land disturbance Table E12.4.3</li> </ul>
	(5) Include a place identified natural feature in Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay Schedule.	
	(6) Protect the physical and visual integrity of Auckland's outstanding natural features from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> <li>• Undertake environmental assessment</li> </ul>
	(7) Protect the historic, archaeological and cultural integrity of regionally significant volcanic features and their surrounds. Management of outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting Mana Whenua culture, landscapes and historic heritage.</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> </ul>
	(8) Manage outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features in an integrated manner to protect and, where practicable and appropriate, enhance their values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy B4.2.2(8) is important it provides for the integrated management of ONFs and acknowledges cumulative effects.</li> <li>• Protecting Mana Whenua culture, landscapes and historic heritage.</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> </ul>
<b>Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes – Objectives (qualifying matter)</b>		
<b>D10.2. Objectives [rcp/dp]</b>	(1) Auckland's outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>• Planning and development rules</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects.</li> <li>• Identify ONF code Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code, large</li> </ul>

		<p>rural land forms to caves (codes A1, A V1, V2 B, C D, E, F1 and F2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain use code to manage activity status Table D10.4.2 activity table and land disturbance Table E12.4.3</li> </ul>
	<p>(2) The ancestral relationships of Mana Whenua with outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are recognised and provided for. D11. Outstanding Natural Character and High Natural Character Overlay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>• Recognise the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga and builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi.</li> <li>• AUP D11 (<i>Table D11.4.1 Activity Table</i>) planning and development rules</li> </ul>
	<p>(3) Where practicable the restoration and enhancement of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to manage cumulative effect as planning controls focus on individual sites</li> <li>• E15.6.6. Vegetation alteration or removal of any indigenous contiguous vegetation up to 50m2</li> </ul>
	<p>(4) Existing rural production activities are recognised as part of landscape values including in outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D11. Outstanding Natural Character and High Natural Character Overlay re landscape rules</li> </ul>
<b>Policies</b>		
<p>Policies D10.3. Policies [rcp/dp]</p>	<p>(1) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural landscapes by: (a) avoiding the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development on the natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to the values of the outstanding natural landscape. (b) maintaining the visual coherence and integrity of the outstanding natural landscape. (c) maintaining natural landforms, natural processes and vegetation areas and patterns. (d) maintaining the visual or physical qualities that make the landscape iconic or rare; and (e) maintaining high levels of naturalness in outstanding natural landscapes that are also identified as outstanding natural character or high natural character areas.</p>	<p>Managed through an environmental assessment - re planning rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D11. Outstanding Natural Character and High Natural Character Overlay re landscape rules – re permitted activities</li> </ul>
	<p>(2) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural landscapes while considering the following matters: (a) the extent of anthropogenic changes to the natural elements, patterns, processes or characteristics and qualities; (b) the presence or absence of structures, buildings or infrastructure. (c) the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; (d) the physical and visual integrity and the natural processes of the location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> <li>• E15.6.6. Vegetation alteration or removal of any indigenous contiguous vegetation up to 50m2</li> <li>• D11. Outstanding Natural Character and High Natural Character Overlay re landscape rules – re permitted activities</li> </ul>

	<p>(e) the physical, visual and experiential values that contribute significantly to the natural landscape's values.</p> <p>(f) the location, scale and design of any proposed development; and</p> <p>(g) the functional or operational need of any proposed infrastructure to be located in the outstanding natural landscape area.</p>	
	<p>3) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, including volcanic features that are outstanding natural features, by:</p> <p>(a) avoiding the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development on the natural characteristics and qualities that contribute to an outstanding natural feature's values.</p> <p>(b) ensuring that the provision for, and upgrading of, public access, recreation and infrastructure is consistent with the protection of the values of an outstanding natural feature; and</p> <p>(c) avoiding adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with an outstanding natural feature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managed through an environmental assessment.</li> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> <li>• Difficult to manage cumulative effect as planning controls focus on individual sites</li> <li>• Recognise Mana whenua and the role of kaitiakitanga and role of guardianship, protection and partnership.</li> <li>• Retain mana of landscape and geological features</li> </ul>
	<p>(4) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, while considering the following matters:</p> <p>(a) the value of the outstanding natural feature in its wider historic heritage, cultural, landscape, natural character and amenity context.</p> <p>(b) the educational, scientific, amenity, social or economic value of the outstanding natural feature.</p> <p>(c) the historical, cultural and spiritual association with the outstanding natural feature held by Mana Whenua.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (d) the extent of anthropogenic changes to the natural D11. Outstanding Natural Character and High Natural Character Overlay re landscape rules</li> </ul> <p>characteristics and qualities of the outstanding natural feature.</p> <p>(e) the presence or absence of structures, buildings or infrastructure.</p> <p>(f) the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects.</p> <p>(g) the physical and visual integrity and the natural processes of the location; (h) the physical, visual and experiential values that contribute significantly to the outstanding natural feature's values.</p> <p>(i) the location, scale and design of any proposed subdivision, use or development; and</p> <p>(j) the functional or operational need of any proposed infrastructure to be located within the outstanding natural feature.</p>	<p>Managed through an environmental assessment -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid adverse effects</li> <li>• Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code for activity tables applying to outstanding natural features.</li> <li>• Table D10.4.2 Activity table Codes A, V1, V2 F2 = RD activity</li> <li>• E12 -Land disturbance Table E12.4.3 Activity table – Outstanding Natural Features Overlay (A38) – (A41) permitted and RD activities</li> </ul>
	<p>(5) Enable use and development that maintains or enhances the values or appreciation of an outstanding natural landscape or outstanding natural feature.</p>	

	(6) Provide for appropriate rural production activities and related production structures as part of working rural and coastal landscapes in outstanding natural landscape and outstanding natural feature areas. (6) Provide for appropriate rural production activities and related production structures as part of working rural and coastal landscapes in outstanding natural landscape and outstanding natural feature areas.	Table D10.4.2 Activity table (A2) Farming not otherwise provided for in this table - permitted (A3) Grazing permitted to Non complying
	(7) Encourage the restoration and enhancement of outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features where practical, and where this is consistent with the values of the feature or area.	Managed through an environmental assessment - re planning rules

## Issues

- The qualifying matter being evaluated are Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes relating to RMA, *Matters of National Importance 6(b)*. In the AUP this is covered by D10: Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay and Schedule 6 Outstanding Features Overlay and Schedule 7 Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay. These overlays are shown on the AUP Planning maps.

RPS Policy B4.2.2 (1) sets out the criteria to identify and evaluate a location as an outstanding natural landscape including the following factors:

- natural science factors: geology, topography, hydrology, vegetation cover, ecology and natural processes.
- aesthetic values and memorability: including landmarks and significant views, and
- the value of the landscape to Mana Whenua.

RPS Policy B4.2.2(4) sets out the qualities used to determine outstanding natural feature values. The list includes:

- the extent to which the landform, feature or geological site contributes to the understanding of the geology or evolution of the biota in the region, New Zealand or the earth, including type localities of rock formations, minerals and fossils.
  - the rarity or unusual nature of the site or feature
  - the extent to which a feature or site is associated with an historically important natural event, geologically related industry, or individual involved in earth science research.
  - the importance of the feature or site to Mana Whenua.
- Policy B4.2.2(8) is important because it provides for the integrated management of ONFs so as to achieve enhancement of the values that are both practicable and appropriate.

- The rules that apply to “developments’ within outstanding natural landscape areas are contained in D11 Outstanding Natural Character Overlay and High Natural Character Overlay. The Activity table D10.4.2 sets out the activity status for Outstanding Natural Features based on the Outstanding Natural Feature Code. The code identifies 10 different categories of ONFs.
- Rules that apply to land disturbance activities for ONFs and ONLs areas are contained in E12 Land disturbance – District; and include an activity table for ONFs. The rules that apply to vegetation management in ONFs and ONLs areas are contained in E15 Vegetation management and biodiversity. The rules that apply to network utilities are contained in E26 Infrastructure. In general E12, E15, E26 are out of scope of the NPS MDRS changes, however changes to D10 or D11 may require consequential changes to other sections of the AUP.

#### *Outstanding Natural Landscapes*

- There is only a limited number of ONLs with an urban residential zoning, these are:
  - ONL 51 Okura Estuary (Long Bay)
  - ONL 71. Mangemangeroa Creek Escarpment (Shelly Park / Howick)
  - ONL 73. Waitakere Ranges & Coastline (Waitakere foothills, Swanson, Henderson Valley & Titirangi)

These comprise of 150 properties with an SH zoning and two properties each with MHS and MHU zonings. There are also example where ONLs are adjacent to residential areas; however, these are seen as being out of scope of the NPSUD/MSDR rule changes and do not require further consideration in this instance. In all AUP Schedule 7: Outstanding Natural Outstanding Landscape has a total of 89 examples.

- Council’s outstanding natural landscapes specialist Stephen Brown has stated that it appears at this stage that the NPSUD/MDRS changes would have a limited impact on the vast majority of ONLs that ring Auckland’s metropolitan area and other growth centres,

“providing the physical integrity of those ONLs is protected and maintained”.<sup>2</sup>

The retention of the 'physical integrity for an ONL or ONF is a key concept of the report. To this end to achieve the objectives the RMA *Matters of National Importance*, there needs to be more protection provided than a reliance solely on the Qualifying Matters overlay itself. This is the justification for the adoption of the Low-Density Residential Zone (LDRZ) in areas of existing SH, MHS and MHU zoning.

- The Council specialist supports the protection of the physical integrity of all of Auckland’s ONLs, at least initially through their identification as Qualifying Matters.

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<sup>2</sup> S.32 Landscape Report on the National Policy Statement on Urban development, For Auckland Council, Stephen Brown, Brown NZ Ltd March 2022



This approach is considered consistent with the RMA's inclusion of s.6(b) – addressing Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – as one of its Matters of National Importance, and related provisions in AUP Chapters B.4 and D.10.

- Focusing specifically on ONLs – there are no ONLs within a walkable catchment and within the wider MDRS there are only two properties with a MHS zoning and two properties with a MHU zoning (see table 4). Therefore it is proposed that the Low-Density Residential zone be adopted for SH MHS and MHU zone properties with its additional building coverage controls to safeguarded by the ONLs overlay.

#### *Outstanding Natural Features*

- Outstanding Natural Features are more widespread and are found across the Auckland region. ONFs are identified in Schedule 6: ONFs Overlay schedule and there are 255 examples. One of these is Onepoto Crater with the ONFs overlay covering both SH and MHS zonings.
- Other well-known examples include Mangere Mountain with the ONF overlay contained within public open space and Mount Eden where there are parts of the ONF that have residential zonings. Drilling down on the Mount Eden example, the local centre has no “walkable catchment”, and the mountain is also protected by a Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Area overlay – however there is still a need to protect the physical mountain, and this can be achieved by the ONFs overlay and the Land Disturbance, Table E12.4.3.– ONFs overlay.
- ONFs can be vulnerable to damage from subdivision, development and use. The different types of ONFs can be affected in different ways by development and activities. An ONF can cover a wide area which exhibits important aspects of the feature such as the overall landform, but it can also contain sub-components such as geological outcrops that, on their own, have important values. These sub-components of larger ONFs may be susceptible to smaller scale activities, or different activities, than what might affect the wider feature. Therefore, consideration of development impacts on the value of the wider ONFs, as well as for sub-components of the ONF (which may be different to the wider values) is required.
- For ONFs assessment is guided by the D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code which identifies the category of natural feature (which vary from large rural land forms to lave caves). Depending on the category the activity status is then prescribed (Table D10.4.2 Activity Status). For (A1) Buildings and Structures in urban it provides mostly for a Restricted Discretionary consent and in some cases for a Non-Complying consent. A similar process is set out in E12 Land Disturbance – District and Table E12.4.3 Activity table – Outstanding Natural Features Overlay.
- Nevertheless it is necessary to appreciate that the underlying (residential zoning has a key role in determining development expectations and that zoning can drive

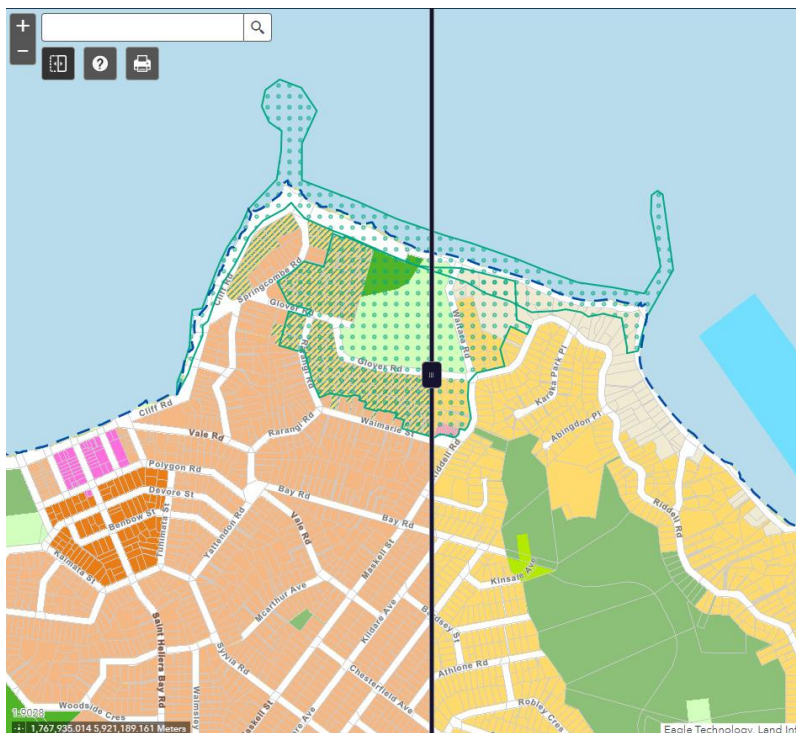
development. An example of this sentiment can be found in the proposed development of Oceania Health Care, 12-22 and 26-30A Waimarie Street and 37 Glover Road, St Heliers<sup>3</sup> This related to the integrated development and the potential adverse impacts in respect to the ONF St Heliers explosion crater.

The Council planner stated in reviewing the applicant's assessment stated,

*"The site is large and in this respect differs from surrounding lots and development. The site and ONF has also been modified, although I consider it is still a recognisable feature and contributes to the value of the wider landscape.*

*"...the proposed building and development will alter the physical and visual integrity of the ONF but is arguably to be anticipated in its urban context and residential zone."<sup>4</sup>*

Map 4, ONF St Heliers explosion crater, with zonings AUP/MDRS



- This indicates how significant role of zoning in determining how a plan applications are considered even though it would alter the “physical and visual integrity of the ONF”. In relation to effect on the ONF, the application was supported by the hearings commissioners.

<sup>3</sup> Auckland Council, Consent Application LUC60330497

<sup>4</sup> Consent Application LUC60330497, page 20 paragraph 91

- The NPSUD/MDRS zoning rules will create a greater level of development expectation - to balance this within the assessment process it is proposed that where there is SH zone these controls are superseded by the Low-Density Residential zone. Where is currently a MHS zone or a MHU zone these are superseded by the MDRS zone and a 35% coverage control.
- There is concern that a “status quo” option for ONLs and ONFs rules do not manage the cumulative effect of development on natural landscapes and natural features particularly well. The planning rules do not favour a holistic or global view as consent applications are considered site by site basis. Consequently, there is little ability to consider cumulative effects on ONLs and ONFs. The continuing approval of consents for development on individual sites is resulting in progressive loss of ONFs values. The process may result in minor reductions in the extent of works, but this still results in an incremental loss.
- Under 77G a territorial authority may to give effect to policies 3 and 5, a territorial by creating a new residential zones or amended existing residential zones. Introducing the land use controls in the LDRZ will assist in better management of the overall site coverage. The LDRZ provides a clear expectations of what is anticipated within the zone and will also limit the cumulative effect of development. The LDZS in conjunction with the Qualifying Matter would result lower density of development and limit levels of re-development.
- Council is conscious of the requirements of section 85 of the RMA and refers to the decision in *Hastings v Auckland City Council*,<sup>5</sup> in which the Environment Court expressed the considerations under section 85 of the RMA as follows:

*the test to be inferred from section 85 is not whether the proposed zoning is unreasonable to the owner (a question of the owner’s private rights), but whether it serves the statutory purpose of promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources (a question of public interest) ... the focus is on the public interest, not the private property rights.*

- The Council considers that there is sufficient sustainable management benefits and public interest to justify the creation of these new rules this is both from a regulatory and practical perspective.
- There is also a need to provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. To achieve this it is necessary to recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga. RPS Objective B4.2.1(2) recognises and provides for Mana whenua ancestral relationship, culture and traditions comprising a cultural landscape.

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<sup>5</sup> A068/2001 at [98].

Table 3: Development controls re 77K Alternative process for existing qualifying matters

77K Alternative process for existing qualifying matters

- (a) Identify by location (for example by mapping where an existing qualifying Matter Applies
- (b) Specify the alternative density standard proposed for those areas identified under paragraph (a)
- (c) Identify in the report prepared under section 32 why the territorial authority considers that 1 more applies to the area identified

Identified site	SH zone	MRDS	LDRZ
<b>Building Coverage</b>	35%	50%	<b>35%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To manage the extent of buildings on a site to achieve the planned protection of an ONFs/ONLs</li> <li>• To maintain a reasonable standard of connection for adjoining sites with ONFs/ONLs attributes.</li> <li>• Maintain integrity of ONFs/ONLs (minimise site by site degradation).</li> </ul>
<b>Impervious Surface</b>	60%	Na	<b>60%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the functioning of the ONFs/ONLs.</li> <li>• Reinforce the building coverage and landscaped area standards.</li> <li>• Maintain integrity of ONFs/ONLs.</li> </ul>

Table 4 (see below) outlines the number and percentage of Single House zone and Mixed Housing Suburban zone properties affected by the D10: the ONLs and ONFs overlay and any retention of development controls for these properties. The overall impact on housing supply and capacity as a result of enabling less intensification in the identified ONLs and ONFs in the relevant residential zones and Policy 3 areas is less than minor. It is less than 1% for SH zoned properties and 0.3% of MHS zoned properties.

Table 4: The number of SH, MHS and MHU zoned properties impacted LDR zoning controls

Within Urban Auckland							
	SH zoned	%	MHS zoned	%	MHU zoned	%	Total Prop
ONF	459	0.67%	459	0.27%	138	0.16%	1056
ONL	150	0.22%	2	0.00115%	2	0.001	154

Single House Zoned properties	68104
Mixed Housing Suburban properties	173187
Mixed Housing urban properties	85097
<b>Total</b>	<b>326388</b>

Within Walkable Catchments							
	SH zoned	%	MHS zoned	%	MHU	%	Total Prop
ONF	120	0.18%	34	0.05%	60	0.07%	214
ONL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0

Source GIS, Auckland Council, May 2022

## Objectives and Policies (existing)

For the relevant objectives and policies with in the AUP RPS B4.2 and D10 and that support the qualifying matter - see above

- The rules that apply to use and development in outstanding natural landscape areas are contained in D11 Outstanding Natural Character Overlay and High Natural Character Overlay.
- The rules that apply to land disturbance activities in outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscape areas are contained in E12 Land disturbance - District.
- The rules that apply to vegetation management in outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscape areas are contained in E15 Vegetation management and biodiversity.
- The rules that apply to network utilities in outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscape areas are contained in E26 Infrastructure.

## Development of Options

It is proposed that MDRS / Policy 3 to be applied in part in relation to the qualifying matter, however a set of development controls would transition over from the existing Residential - Single House and Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban zoning. These would be applied to the whole areas affected by the ONFs and ONLs overlay.

Table 5: Qualifying Matters options 1, 2 and 3

Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes – a Qualifying Matter Options Evaluate option(s) – 1, 2 and 3	
Evaluate option(s) - environmental, social, economic, cultural benefits and costs Sec 77K or Q (1) (b)	<p><b>Option 1: Special Low-Density zone applied with development controls related to coverage of identified ONFs and ONLs sites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retains significant areas of ONFs and ONLs sites</li> <li>• Supports objects of the RMA section 6 and AUP RPS</li> <li>• Retains Auckland unique landscape and outstanding geological features within the Auckland urban setting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited restrictions on developable properties</li> <li>• Provides for mana whenua protection of the environment</li> <li>• Minimise the impact of cumulative effect and the loss of significant ONFs and ONLs. - Policy B4.2.2(8)</li> </ul> <p><i>Costs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restricts developable sites/loss of developable area</li> <li>• Requires the development of an additional Low-Density zoning tool to support the qualifying matter overlay</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2: NPSUD/MDRS zone controls put in place without modification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased development expectations</li> <li>• Maximises developable land under NPSUD/MDRS model</li> </ul> <p><i>Costs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely not to meet Mana whenua expectations for protecting ONLs and ONFs</li> <li>• Changes balance of environmental assessment. (Zoning drives development, see Glover Road and park example))</li> <li>• Will exacerbate the cumulative effect. Policy B4.2.2(8)</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3: NPSUD/ MDRS zone controls adopted, changes made to strengthen D10: ONF/ONL overlay (and likely consequential changes made to Chapters E12 - Land disturbance, E15 - Vegetation management and biodiversity)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on avoiding loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Meets objects of the Section 6 Matters of National Importance and RPS</li> <li>• Aligns with Mana whenua</li> <li>• Limits the cumulative impact of the loss of ONFs and ONLs</li> </ul> <p><i>Costs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces develop land under the NPSUD/MDRS zone</li> <li>• Changes potential out of scope of project</li> <li>• Changes the balance in the environmental assessment process</li> <li>• Additional overlay provisions best managed by future plan change</li> </ul>
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The bespoke provisions from the AUP would be as follows and would relate to the building cover of specific identified sites'

### **Consequences for development potential**

The qualifying matter would affect the amount of a site that could be developed under the NPSUD/MDRS, and qualifying matter controls would need to be considered as part of the environment. It would result in a more effective balance zoning development rights and the protection of unique environmental qualities. It would temper development expectations. Under Section 77J Council is required to assess the impact that limiting development capacity and density will have and assess the cost and broader impacts of imposing those limits. This analysis is done as the analysis of options.

## Evaluation of options

### Objective 1

*a well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.*

### Objective 2

*a relevant residential zone provides for a variety of housing types and sizes that respond to:*

- i. housing needs and demand; and*
- ii. the neighbourhood's planned urban built character, including 3-storey buildings.*

Table 6: Cost and Benefit of Options

Qualifying matter	Option 1: Low-Density Development zone	Option 2 (Status quo)	Option 3 Changes to strengthen QM Overlay
<b>Costs of applying the QM – broader social, economic, environmental, cultural</b>	<p>Decreases possible urban development sites. May impact on housing yield. <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p> <p>Outcomes similar to the previous SH and MHS zonings. <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p>	<p>Greater pressure places on development of urban ONLs and ONFs sites. <b>(High Cost)</b></p> <p>Cumulative effect of development of ONLs and ONFs sites not managed well. <b>(High Cost)</b></p> <p>Compromise obligations to Manu whenua in recognising kaitiakitanga and partnership. <b>(High Cost)</b></p>	<p>Requires significant review of ONLs and ONFs overlay provisions <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p> <p>Proposed additional provisions like to be out of scope <b>(High Cost)</b></p> <p>Additional overlay provisions best managed by future plan change <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p> <p>Possibility of unintended consequences <b>(High Cost)</b></p>
<b>Costs of applying QM – housing supply / capacity</b>	<p>Provides development restrictions on identified sites. <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p> <p>Reduces housing yield of NPSUD/MDRS zoning. Limited impact on overall yield <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p> <p>May result in “spot” zoning <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p>	<p>Potential to compromise unique ONLs and ONFs sites <b>(High Cost)</b></p> <p>Site development determined by assessment of environmental effects and zoning development rights</p>	<p>Provides development restrictions on identified sites <b>(Lower Cost)</b></p>

		(High Cost)	
<b>Benefits of the QM – broader social, economic, environmental, cultural</b>	<p>Retains better protection for ONLs and ONFs and integrity landscapes <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Supports Manu Whenua aspirations and partnership <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Gives clear expectations of what is anticipated and appropriate within the zone. <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Provides for balance approach in environmental impact assessment. <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Better manages the cumulative effect of development. <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Aligns with Policy B4.2.2(8) re the integrated management of ONFs. <b>(High benefit)</b></p>	<p>Allows for greater development expectations, including development of ONLs and ONFs identified sites <b>(Low benefit)</b></p> <p>Retains integrity of NPSUD and MDRS rules. <b>(Low benefit)</b></p>	<p>Retains better protection for ONLs and ONFs <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Focus on avoiding damage to ONLs and ONFs sites. <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Manages cumulative effect of development <b>(High benefit)</b></p> <p>Supports Manu Whenua aspirations and partnership <b>(High benefit)</b></p>

### Cost - Benefit Analysis Supports Option 1:

- Cost/Benefit Analysis suggest Option 1 has the highest benefit and lowest cost in meeting the objectives of the legislation.
- This provides for better management of site coverage in relation to the ONLs and ONFs overlay and it better able to manage development expectation.
- Supports Integrated management of ONFS and ONLs - Policy B4.2.2(8)
- The upshot of these provisions is that they can provide a better level of protection to the unique qualities to ONFs and ONLs and more successfully avoid the impact of cumulative development on these special Auckland areas.
- Meets obligation to Manu Whenua – re partnership and kaitiakitanga
- Supports Integrated management of ONFS and ONLs - Policy B4.2.2(8)
- The LDRZ requires the transition of development controls on identified sites from the current SH, MHS and MHU zones.
- Limited loss of housing yield

### Overall conclusion

Support the adoption of Option 1, The Low-Density Residential zone – This provides for the Low-Density development controls for identified ONFs and ONLs sites and allows for a better balance in any environmental assessment of the development sites. The Low-Density



Residential zone gives clear expectations of what is anticipated/appropriate within the ONLs and ONF overlay.

The Low- Density Residential zoning controls will not only allow more effective management of individual ONFs and ONLs sites, but it will also allow for better management of the cumulative effect of development on these under threaten outstanding landscape and features and better meet the purpose of the RMA section 6(b) and the objects of the AUP- RPS.

The impact on housing supply and capacity as a result of enabling less intensification in the identified ONLs and ONFs in the relevant residential zones and Policy 3 areas is less than minor. It is less than 1% for currently zoned SH properties and 0.3% of MHS zoned properties.

To achieving the purpose of the RMA Act, - to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, it is necessary to recognise and provide for matters of national importance: Section 6 (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development. This can best be achieved by the transitioning to the Low-Density Zone (with it associated development controls) rather than providing for NPSUD/MDRS zone where the site is covered by the ONFs and ONLs Overlay. Limiting development capacity and density better manages the cost and broader impacts of the proposed changes.

### Information Used

1. Outline and refer to the list of reports, documents, evidence, plan versions et al that you used to help with the development of the plan change and assessment of the (these could be listed below in a table form)

Name of document, report, plan	How did it inform the development of the plan change
S32 Landscape Report on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, for Auckland Council, Stephen Brown, Brown NZ March 2022	Significant discussion on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ONLs</li> <li>• ONFs, and</li> <li>• Volcanic View shafts</li> </ul>
Auckland Unitary Plan Practice and Guidance Note Outstanding Natural Features, Auckland Council Oct 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process for making development decisions</li> </ul>
IHP Hearings, Outstanding Natural Features Attachment B – Analysis of submissions Submissions Seeking Deletion of ONFs or Parts of ONFs, Alastair Jamison, Auckland Council 2015.	
Volcanology of tuff rings at Kellyville, Onewhero and Bombay, South Auckland	South Auckland Volcanic field.

Volcanic field. April Gibson, The University of Waikato, 2011	
Auckland Council, Consent Application LUC60330497,	Relationship between overlay and zoning
Decision No [2018] NZ Environment Court Self-Family Trust v Auckland Council ENV-2016-AKL 199	

## Consultation

1. This report cover RMA 1991, Section 6, Matters of National Importance

Schedule 1 of the Act sets out the relevant consultation requirements. Mana whenua have been engaged in the preparation of the IPI plan change at various stages in the process as required by Schedule 1 of the Act.

The Council provided an opportunity to the Auckland community to comment on its 'preliminary response' proposals during the period April 19 to May 9, 2022. While not specifically consulted on, submitters were overwhelmingly in favour of the continued protection Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features listed on AUP Schedules 6 and 7 and their application as a qualifying matter. There is a clear consensus across otherwise conflicting submissions that the retention and protection of these places is of value to Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.

2. Internal consultation with relevant subject matter experts

- Alastair Jamison, Principal Advisor Biodiversity, Environmental services, Auckland Council

**Attachment A: Spreadsheet Analysis of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay**

<U:\CPO\RLP\FC\LUP\UP MODIFICATIONS\PC078 – Intensification\02 Preparation\Qualifying Matters A-G\QMs options s32 table - 17 March 2022 - ONL s and ONFs - .xlsx>

**Attachment B: E10 4.1 Outstanding Natural Features Code and E10.42 Activity Table**

**Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code for activity tables applying to outstanding natural features**

Feature code	Feature Type	Brief Description
A1	Large landforms in working rural environments	Landforms that are sufficiently large and robust to withstand small-scale land disturbance or constructions without significant impact and which are currently used in working rural environments.
A	Large landforms	Landforms that are sufficiently large and robust to withstand small-scale land disturbance or constructions without significant impact.
V (V1 and V2)	Large volcanic landforms	V1: The publicly owned and mainly unmodified portions of the scoria cones, explosion craters and tuff rings of the Auckland and South Auckland volcanic fields, including all areas zoned as open space. V2: The privately owned and partially modified portions of the scoria cones, explosion craters and tuff rings of the Auckland and South Auckland volcanic fields.
B	Smaller more fragile landforms	Small landforms or other features that could be damaged or destroyed by relatively small-scale land disturbance or constructions.
C	Dynamic landforms and features	Landforms or features that rely on the continuation of natural physical processes beyond the feature for their continued existence such as shell spit, sand dune, and spring.
D	Exposures of geological material	Natural or man-made exposures that are sufficiently large and robust that small-scale land disturbance or rock sampling will have no significant impact, such as coastal cliffs.
E	Fragile exposures of geological material	Small, natural or man-made exposures or high value portions of exposures that could be damaged or destroyed by small-scale, land disturbance, sampling or construction.
F (F1 and F2)	Caves	Caves, such as lava and sea caves and their entrances, may, depending upon their depth underground, be susceptible to

		damage from significant land disturbance or constructions above them, or from changes in their catchments. Caves are divided into interior areas within 5 metres of the entrance F1, and exteriors F2.
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**Attachment C: E12 4 3Activity Table – Outstanding Natural Features**

**Table E12.4.3 Activity table – Outstanding Natural Features Overlay**

Activity		Activity status									
		A1	A	V1	V2	B	C	D	E	F1	F2
(A34)	Earthworks for maintenance and repair limited to the area and depth of earth previously disturbed or modified for the same activity	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
(A35)	Ancillary farming earthworks limited to the area and depth of earth previously disturbed or modified for the same activity	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
<b>Irrigation or land drainage</b>											
(A36)	Land disturbance for irrigation or land drainage	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
<b>Forestry</b>											
(A37)	Ancillary forestry earthworks limited to the area and depth of earth previously disturbed or modified for the same activity	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD

<b>General land disturbance not otherwise listed in this table</b>											
(A38)	Up to 2m <sup>3</sup>	P	P	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	RD
(A39)	Greater than 2m <sup>3</sup> up to 10m <sup>3</sup>	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC	NC
(A40)	Greater than 10m <sup>3</sup> up to 50m <sup>3</sup>	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC	NC
(A41)	Greater than 50m <sup>3</sup>	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC	NC



## Attachment C: E10 4.1 Outstanding Natural Features Code and E10.42 Activity Table

**Table D10.4.1 Outstanding Natural Feature Code for activity tables applying to outstanding natural features**

Feature code	Feature Type	Brief Description
A1	Large landforms in working rural environments	Landforms that are sufficiently large and robust to withstand small-scale land disturbance or constructions without significant impact and which are currently used in working rural environments.
A	Large landforms	Landforms that are sufficiently large and robust to withstand small-scale land disturbance or constructions without significant impact.
V (V1 and V2)	Large volcanic landforms	V1: The publicly owned and mainly unmodified portions of the scoria cones, explosion craters and tuff rings of the Auckland and South Auckland volcanic fields, including all areas zoned as open space. V2: The privately owned and partially modified portions of the scoria cones, explosion craters and tuff rings of the Auckland and South Auckland volcanic fields.
B	Smaller more fragile landforms	Small landforms or other features that could be damaged or destroyed by relatively small-scale land disturbance or constructions.
C	Dynamic landforms and features	Landforms or features that rely on the continuation of natural physical processes beyond the feature for their continued existence such as shell spit, sand dune, and spring.
D	Exposures of geological material	Natural or man-made exposures that are sufficiently large and robust that small-scale land disturbance or rock sampling will have no significant impact, such as coastal cliffs.
E	Fragile exposures of geological material	Small, natural or man-made exposures or high value portions of exposures that could be damaged or destroyed by small-scale, land disturbance, sampling or construction.
F (F1 and F2)	Caves	Caves, such as lava and sea caves and their entrances, may, depending upon their depth underground, be susceptible to

		damage from significant land disturbance or constructions above them, or from changes in their catchments. Caves are divided into interior areas within 5 metres of the entrance F1, and exteriors F2.
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**Table D10.4.2 Activity table**

Activity		Activity Status									
		A1	A	V1	V2	B	C	D	E	F1	F2
<b>Development</b>											
(A1)	Buildings and structures	P	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	RD
<b>Use</b>											
<b>Rural</b>											
(A2)	Farming not otherwise provided for in this table	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
(A3)	Grazing of sheep and goats	P	P	P	P	RD	RD	P	RD	NC	P
(A4)	Grazing of other stock	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	P
(A5)	Fences (post and wire)	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC
(A6)	Fences (except post and wire)	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	NC
(A7)	Existing forestry	P	P	P	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	RD
(A8)	New forestry	P	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	NC	RD
(A9)	Quarries – farm or forestry	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr