APPENDICES

APPENDIX I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI (THE TREATY OF WAITANGI)

I. MAORI VERSION OF THE TREATY

Ko te tuatahi

Ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uru ki taua Wakaminenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu te Kawananatangakatoa o o ratou wenua

Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga Hapu ki nga tangata katoa o Nui Tirani te tino rangatiratanga oo ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa au ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era waahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te wenua ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatiaa nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te tuatoru

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga te Kawaanatangao te Kuini. Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata maori katoa o Nui Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikaka katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

III. A LITERAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE MAORI TEXT (NZ Court of Appeal, 29 June 1987, credited to Professor I H Kawharu)

The First

The Chiefs of the Confederation and all the Chiefs who have not joined that Confederation give absolutely to the Queen of England for ever the complete government over their land.

The Second

The Queen of England agrees to protect the Chiefs, subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the Chiefs will sell land to the Queen at a price agreed by the person owning it and by the person buying it (the latter being) appointed by the Queen as her purchase agent.

The Third

For this agreed arrangement therefore concerning the Government of the Queen, the Queen of England will protect all the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England.

Maori Text version signed by 512 Chiefs and by William Hobson, Consul and Lieutenant Governor.

III. ENGLISH VERSION OF THE TREATY

Article The First

The chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

Article The Second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates, Forests, Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession, but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to her Majesty the exclusive right of Pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article the Third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her Royal protection and imparts to them all the rights and Privileges of British subjects.

English Text version signed by 30 Chiefs and by William Hobson, Consul and Lieutenant Governor.

TREATY PRINCIPLES

Section 8 of the Resource Management Act states that:

> "In achieving the purposes of this Act all persons exercising functions and powers under it in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources shall take into account the principles of The Treaty of Waitangi".

APPENDIX I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI (THE TREATY OF WAITANGI)

A set of principles developed by the Court of Appeal and the Waitangi Tribunal have aimed to overcome the problems of literal translation and varying interpretations.

> "The differences between the texts and the shades of meaning do not matter for the purposes (of interpreting the Principles of the treaty). What matters is the spirit."
> (P Cooke, New Zealand Maori Council v the Attorney General (1987) pg 663).

PRINCIPLE ONE – THE ESSENTIAL BARGAIN

Court of Appeal

The ceding of Maori sovereignty to the Crown was in exchange for the Crown accepting the principle of rangatiratanga (rakatirataka).

Waitangi Tribunal

The right of the Crown to make laws was exchanged for the obligation to protect Maori interests.

PRINCIPLE TWO – TRIBAL SELF REGULATION, EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION AND RANGATIRATANGA (RAKATIRATAKA)

Court of Appeal

Maori were to retain chieftainship over their resources and taonga (taoka) and to have all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Waitangi Tribunal

The Crown has an obligation to recognise tribal rangatiratanga (rakatirataka) which incorporates the right to make, alter and enforce decisions pertaining to the way a resource is to be used and managed.

Taonga (taoka) has been defined as "all things highly prized" and includes tangible and intangible associations.

Taonga (taoka) are a vital source of personal and tribal identity and are essential for the maintenance of community order.

PRINCIPLE THREE – THE TREATY RELATIONSHIP – PARTNERSHIP

Court of Appeal

The Treaty requires a partnership and the duty to act reasonably and in good faith in accordance with each party's fiduciary duty and does not comprise an unreasonable restriction on the Crown's right to govern.

Waitangi Tribunal

The Treaty implies a partnership exercised with utmost good faith and adapted to meet new circumstances. The courtesy of early consultation is a partnership responsibility.

PRINCIPLE FOUR – ACTIVE PROTECTION

Court of Appeal

The duty is not merely passive and extends to active protection of Maori people in the use of their resources and other guaranteed taonga (taoka) to the fullest extent practicable.

Waitangi Tribunal

The Maori interest should be actively protected by the Crown. The Crown cannot evade Treaty obligations by conferring an inconsistent jurisdiction on others.

TREATY PRINCIPLES AND THE DISTRICT PLAN

The five Maori marae on Maori reserved lands currently established in Horomaka (Banks Peninsula) are:

Hapu	Marae	Runanga
Ngati Wheke	Wheke	Rapaki
Ngati Tutehuarewa	Tutehuarewa	Koukourarata
Ngati Irakehu	Onuku	Akaroa
Ngati Irakehu	Mako	Wairewa
Ngai Te Ruahikihiki	Ngati Moki	Taumutu

Consultation on tangata whenua issues would be, in the first instance, with one, some or all of the Runanga listed above. The extent of the consultation would depend on the issue under consideration. Applying the principle of partnership, issues specific to one Runanga may involve consultation only with that Runanga. More general issues would involve wider consultation, initiated either by the Council or tangata whenua.

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
Akaroa	Aylmers Valley Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	Pt RS 598	0.1012	Ru	R9
	Beach Road	Akaroa Cemetery Condition: Protected Monterey Pine	CCC	Res 56, Res 2546, Res 4997 and Res 116	3.1449	R	S10
	L'Aube Hill	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	Lot 2 DP 18171	0.2087	RV	S11
	L'Aube Hill	Telecommunication & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Sec 1, SO 16982 (CT 33B/504)	0.0682	Ru	S11
	Old Coach Road & Old German Bay Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions, Yard setbacks, landscaping, noise limits	Orion	Sec 1, SO 16495	0.3971	Ru	S11
	33 Purple Peak Road	Water Treatment and Supply Purposes	CCC	Lot 1 DP 451642	0.537	Ru	S11
	Rue Jolie	Telecommunications & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Lot 1 DP 72189 (CB39D/549)	0.0339	TC	S11
	Rue Jolie, Bruce Terrace and Selwyn Avenue	Composite School & Early Childhood Education	Minister of Education	Pt R4834, Pt Lot 1, DP 4491, Closed Road, Pt R53, R53x, R54, Pts R55, Pt R97, Lots 1-4 DP 6474 Secs130, 130x	1.6038	R	S10 10.1
	Rue Lavaud	Police Station & Residence	Minister of Police	Lots 2 & 3, DP 16240	0.2433	TC, RC	S11
Ataahua	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 3 DP 14039 Blk III Ellesmere SD (CT 33A/1042)	0.0258	Ru	R7

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
Barrys Bay	Onawe Flat Road	Waste Transfer Station Conditions: Operation Maintenance and Landscaping	CCC	Lot 1 DP 73901	0.8328	Ru	S16
Birdlings Flat	State Highway 75	Quarry & Waste Transfer Station	CCC	Rural Section 2426, 41246 and 41247.	7.9230	Ru	R7
Church Bay	Koromiko Place	Water Pump (Church Bay)	CCC	Lot 1 DP 52754	0.0072	R	S7
Diamond Harbour	Bay View Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	Lot 1 DP 43699	0.1556	Ru	S8
	Marine Drive	Primary School	Minister of Education	Pt Lot 1 DP 14050, Blk XV Halswell & Blk 1 Pigeon Bay	1.7958	R	S7, 8
	Pauaohine – Kotau Head	Wastewater Treatment Plant Conditions: Noise	CCC	RS 39837	0.0809	RV	S7
	Te Ra Crescent	Water Reservoir	CCC	Lot 55 and 56 DP 4319	0.2006	R	S8
	Whero Avenue	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 43 DP 9607(CT 33B/209)	0.0166	R	S8

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
District Wide	State Highway 75 (From the Motukarara culvert (RP14/9.52) to the 50 km/h sign at the northern entrance to Akaroa, 45m south of Old Coach Road (RP 61/17.59))	Road - State Highway Condition: Silent File areas 026, 027 and 028	NZTA				R3, R7, R8, R9, S11, S12, S13, S14, S15, S16, S27, S28
Duvauchelle	Chch-Akaroa Highway	Cemetery (Duvauchelle)	CCC	Pt Res 4877 & Pt Res 3038	1.2738	Ru	S14
	Christchurch-Akaroa Road (State Highway 75)	Wastewater Treatment Plant	CCC	Lot 1 DP 12513	0.1034	Ru	S15
	Christchurch-Akaroa Road, (SH 75)	Primary School Condition: Silent File Area 026	Minister of Education	Pt Lot 14, DP 1887 Blk XV Pigeon Bay SD	1.4746	R	S15
	Pawsons Valley Road	Electrical Storage Depot and Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	Lot 4 DP 359112 Lot 2 DP 30785	0.3938	R	S15
	29 Okains Bay Road	Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir	CCC	Sectio 1, 2, 3 SO 19957 including the intervening Road Reserve	0.1690	Ru	S14
	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Lot 1 DP 62762 Blk XV Pigeon Bay SD (CT 36D/1082)	0.0672	R	S15

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
Gebbies Pass	Gebbies Pass Road and Summit Road	Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	Radio New Zealand Ltd	Lot 1 DP 10218, Pt Lots 11 & 12 DP 6355 (CT 1C/1173)	26.0456	Ru	R3
Governors Bay	Clem Patterson Place	Water Reservoir - Governors Bay	CCC	Lot 20 DP 57247	0.0288	Ru	S5
	Dyers Pass Road	Water Reservoir (Dyers Pass)	CCC	Lot 1 DP 61239	0.0377	Ru	S5
	Ernest Adams Drive	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions, yard setbacks, landscaping, noise limits	Orion	Lot 1 DP 58198	0.0957	Ru	S5
	Foreshore	Wastewater Treatment Plants	CCC	Lot 1 DP 55349	0.2309	SS	S5
	Governors Bay Road	Water Reservoir	CCC	Lot 1 DP 59976	0.0648	Ru	R1
	Hays Rise	Water Reservoir	CCC	Lot 15 DP 58099	0.0418	Ru	S5
	1 Jetty Road	Primary School	Minister of Education	Pt RS 126, Blk III, Halswell SD	0.6222	SS	S5
	Lachie Griffen Rise	Water Reservoir	CCC	Lot 17 DP 57247	0.0592	SS	S5
	Main Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 2 DP 14692 (CT 33A/1095)	0.0268	SS	S5
Hilltop	State Highway 75	Road – State Highway	NZTA	Road Reserve		Ru	R8
	Summit Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 1, Lots 4 & 5 DP4902, Pt RS's 11546, 1147, 22791, 23203, 25399, 35374 Blk XIV Pigeon Bay SD (CT 16K/1154)	0.728	Ru	R4
Kaituna Valley	Kaituna Valley Road	Cemetery	CCC	Lot 2 DP 10339	0.0938	Ru	R7
Le Bons Bay	Cemetery Road	Cemetery	CCC	Res 800	2.5	Ru	S21

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
	Le Bons Bay Cemetery Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	Res 800	0.0570	Ru	S21
	Dalglishs Road	Meteorological Activities (Automatic Weather Station) Condition: Height	Meteorological Service of NZ Ltd	Pt RS 31981	0.04	Ru	R9
	Le Bons Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 2 DP 2978 (CT 33A/1129)	0.0278	Ru	S20
Little Akaloa	Chorlton	Cemetery (Little Akaloa)	CCC	Res 4949 & Res 4936	0.4433	Ru	S23
	Little Akaloa Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	Legal Road	0.0225	Ru	R5
	Little Akaloa Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt RS 195 SO 9435 (CT 29K/903)	0.0222	SS	S23
Little River	Church Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	Pt Sec 3B2B1, Blk IV, MR 887 Pt Wairewa Maori, Reserve 887 IV No. 3B2B1	0.0215	Ru	S27
	Council Hill Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station (Little River)	CCC	Lot 4 DP 54593	0.1845	SS	S28
	Port Levy Road	Primary School & Early Childhood Education	Minister of Education	Wairewa, MR 887, Blk III Sec 2, Blk XIII, Pigeon Bay SD	0.8524	SS	S27, 28
	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Easement A DP 69182 over Pt Sec12, Blk 1, Res 887 CT (32K/5)	0.0279	Ru	S28

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
Lyttelton	Canterbury Street	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Lot 1 DP 56786 Blk IV Halswell SD (CT 33F/89)	0.0442	TC	S2
	Cashin Quay	Waste Water Treatment Plant Conditions: Noise Levels, dust, odour, monitoring and visual appearance	CCC	Lot 2 DP 71318	0.8797	LP	S1
	42 Exeter Street	Water Pumping Station & Reservoir	CCC	Lot 1 DP 67378	0.0400	RC	S2
	Norwich Quay/Cashin Quay Area	Railway Purposes	New Zealand Railways Corporation	Pt Section 314 TN of Lyttelton, Pt Section 344 TN of Lyttelton, Lot 1 DP 76823 (CB41B/813), Section 1 SO 19973, Lot 1 DP 76824 (CB 41B/814)	3.6437	LP	S1, S2
	Oxford Street	Cemetery (Lyttelton)	CCC	Lot 1 DP 11713	1.2993	R	S2
	Oxford Street	Primary School	Minister of Education	Pt Res 1372, Res 4110 & Pt Res 35, 36, Blk IV Halswell SD Res 4150, Pt Res 35 Canterbury Dist.	0.92720	RC and TC	S2
	Reserve Terrace	Cemetery & Pedestrian Right of Way (Lyttelton)	CCC	Res 45 & 46 & Lot 43 DP 9983	0.8306	R	S1
	Reserve Terrace	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	Lot 21 DP 9983	0.0129	R	S1, S2
	Somes Road	Water Reservoir & Pump Station	CCC	Road Reserve	0.0750	Ru	S2

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
	State Highway 74 (From the Lyttelton Tunnel roundabout up to and including the intersection with Cashin Quay (RP 26/0.72)).	Road – State Highway	NZTA				S1, S2
	State Highway 74 Motorway (Tunnel Portal at the Lyttelton end to the Lyttelton Tunnel roundabout (RP26/0.00))	Motorway – State Highway	NZTA				S2
	Sumner Road	Police Station	Minister of Police	Sec 356, Town of Lyttelton	0. 1595	TC	S2
	Voelas Road	Primary School & Early Childhood Education Condition: Protected Pohutukawa tree	Minister of Education	Pt Lots 1 DP 1738, Pt Sec 251, Pt Secs 346, Lot 1 DP 4657, Secs 247-249, Sec 348, Blk IV Halswell SD	0.6092	R	S2
	Wilsons Road	Water Reservoir	CCC	Lot 1 DP 24852	0.0301	Ru	S3
Marleys Hill	Worsley Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 1 DP 16075 Blk III Halswell SD (CT 33B/208)	0.564	Ru	R1
Mt Pearce	Mt Pearce, (off the Summit Road)	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 1 DP 3469 Akaroa SD (CT 481/171)	0.098	Ru	R4

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
Mt Pleasant	Broadleaf Lane (off Summit Road)	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	Freehold Area: Pt RS 500 & 34917, part of Pt Lot 1 DP 4018 and Pt Lots 1 & 2 DP 11832, Blk 1 Sumner SD Ground Lease Area Pt Res 3817 Blk XVI Christchurch (CT 33F/720)	2.9898	Ru	R1
Okains Bay	Okains Bay - Chorlton Road	Cemetery (Okains Bay)	CCC	Res 148	2.0234	Ru	S22
	Okains Bay Road	Primary School	Minister of Education	Lot 1 DP 9583, Pt RS 827, SO 3091, Blk IV, Okains Bay SD	1.2139	Ru	S22
	Okains Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Lot 1 DP 56924 (CT 33F/194)	0.0223	Ru	S22
	Okains River Road - Chorlton Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	Legal Road	0.0325	Ru	S22
Pigeon Bay	Wilsons Road	Cemetery (Pigeon Bay)	CCC	Res 624	0.8094	Ru	R4
	Pigeon Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	Pt Lot 1 DP 9830 CT 33B/54)	0.0215	Ru	S25
Takamatua	Takamatua Valley Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	Pt RS 4122	0.78	Ru	R9
Teddington	Teddington-Purau Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	Lot 1 DP 28407	0.0675	Ru	R3
Tikao Bay	Tikao Bay Road	Wastewater Treatment Plant	CCC	Lot 2 DP 79380	0.5665	S18	Ru

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Underlying Zone	Map No.
	Tikao Bay Road	Wastewater Pumping Station Conditions: Noise levels	CCC	Road Reserve	0.14	SS	S18
	Tikao Bay Road	Wastewater Pumping Station Conditions: Noise levels	CCC	Lot 21 DP 45004	0.0385	SS	R18
Wainui	Cemetery Road	Cemetery (Wainui)	CCC	RS 41892	1.0627	Ru	S18

Conditions to the above Designations

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
Akaroa	Aylmers Valley Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	
	Beach Road	Akaroa Cemeteries Condition: Protected Monterey Pine	CCC	Rule 1 of Chapter 15 Trees shall apply to the group of Monterey Pines on this site.
	L'Aube Hill	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	
	L'Aube Hill	Telecommunication & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Old Coach Road & Old German Bay Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions, Yard setbacks, landscaping, noise limits	Orion	That the Electrical Substation at Old Coach Road and Old Germany Bay Road, Akaroa shall not create exposures to power frequency electro-magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines. The erection of any building at the site which is over 3m in height or 10m2 in area shall be set back a minimum of 7.5m from all site boundaries. A landscaping plan being presented to the Council for approval prior to the construction of an Electrical Substation at the site. The landscaping plan shall 1. Be prepared by a suitably qualified landscape architect; and 2. Provide for the screening of the Substation and other on-site equipment from the adjoining properties and the Akaroa harbour through appropriate planting and landscaping; and 3. Include details of the size and species of plants and the location of plantings. All landscaping works detailed in the approved landscaping plan being carried out immediately following completion of the site development and construction works, or if this is not practicable, in the next planting season. All planting shall be maintained by Orion on an ongoing basis. If any plant that is part of the landscape works is found diseased, dead or dying it shall be replaced with vegetation of a similar species, no later than the next planting season. All activities shall be designed and operated so as to ensure that the set noise limits are not exceeded at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling. The set noise limits shall be 40 dBA (L10) and 70dBA(LMAX) at night time (2200 hours to 0700 hours), and 50dBA (L10) at all other times (0700 hours to 2200 hours).

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	33 Purple Peak Road	Water Treatment and Supply Purposes	CCC	1. Prior to the commencement of works on any section of the land subject to this Requirement, an Outline Plan of work shall be submitted to the Council as territorial authority indicating details pursuant to the provisions of s176A(3) of the Act. In particular the Outline Plan shall include the following information/assessments: · A detailed Landscape Plan in accordance with the plan labelled RMA92023095 "Landscape Concept Plan". Further consultation regarding final landscaping design and species shall be undertaken with Ngai Tahu prior to the landscape design being finalised. · Existing native vegetation as shown on the Concept Plan "Akaroa Water Supply Upgrade", Appendix D of RMA92023095 Notice of Requirement, shall be retained. · A Construction Management Plan prepared in accordance with Councils Infrastructure Design Standard Clause 4.8 shall be submitted for approval to the Council prior to work commencing on the site. A copy of the Construction Management Plan shall be held on site during construction and shall include erosion and sediment and stormwater control measures, and an Accidental Discovery Protocol. · Information relating to storage and use of hazardous substances and, if required, the identification of mitigation measures. 2. The maximum height of buildings shall be 7.5m as measured from original ground level. 3. No buildings shall be located closer than 7.5m from the northern boundary of the site. 4. The structures on the site shall be finished in recessive colours and the reflectivity shall not exceed 40% to enable the structures to blend with the rural surrounds.

<table>
<tr><th>Locality</th><th>Address</th><th>Designation and Purpose</th><th>Designating Authority</th><th>Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5. Required landscaping shall be implemented prior to the facilities becoming operational on site.
6. Landscape planting shall consist of locally sourced species and trees.
7. Trees planted shall be protected with tree protection barriers until suitably established.
8. All planting shall be maintained and any dead, diseased or damaged plants shall be replaced with plants of a similar species within the first available growing season.
9. Any earthworks/cuts to provide building platforms shall be made good by grassing no later than 3 weeks from the completion of the building works on the platform(s).
10. The operational activities on the site shall comply with the noise standards for the Rural Zone.
11. All construction work on the site shall be designed and conducted to ensure that construction noise from the site does not exceed the noise limits in the following table. Sound levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the provisions of NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Time Period</th><th colspan="2">Weekdays (dBA)</th><th colspan="2">Saturdays (dBA)</th><th colspan="2">Sundays and Public Holidays (dBA)</th></tr>
<tr><th>L_{eq}</th><th>L_{max}</th><th>L_{eq}</th><th>L_{max}</th><th>L_{eq}</th><th>L_{max}</th></tr>
<tr><td>0630 – 0730</td><td>60</td><td>75</td><td>45</td><td>75</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>0730 – 1800</td><td>75</td><td>90</td><td>75</td><td>90</td><td>55</td><td>85</td></tr>
<tr><td>1800 – 2000</td><td>70</td><td>85</td><td>45</td><td>75</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Rue Jolie</td><td>Telecommunications & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes</td><td>Telecom NZ Ltd</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rue Jolie, Bruce Terrace and Selwyn Avenue</td><td>Composite School & Early Childhood Education</td><td>Minister of Education</td><td></td></tr>
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APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Rue Lavaud	Police Station & Residence	Minister of Police	
Ataahua	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radiocommunication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Barrys Bay	Onawe Flat Road	Waste Transfer Station Conditions: Operation Maintenance and Landscaping	CCC	1. That the facility be operated in accordance with the 'Akaroa Transfer Station Draft Transfer Station Management Plan – Appendix D1, Volume 2 Environmental Assessment: Banks Peninsula Landfills and Transfer Station' Woodward-Clyde in January 1995, or subsequent revisions, except that: a. Scrap metal for recycling shall be limited to that able to be transported by a standard single axle car trailer. No car bodies shall be accepted. b. No shredder, chainsaw or other noisy machinery shall be operated outside of the hours 0800-1800, Monday to Friday and 0800-1300 Saturdays. 2. That the site is to be developed and landscaped in accordance with the concept plans presented by Lucas Associates at the hearing for resource consent 95/0483 including the plant species specified, except to the extent that the concept plans were varied by resource consent LUC 96/090. All planting shall be undertaken and maintained in accordance with recognised standards and any deceased plantings replaced during the following planting season. 3. That the domestic and recycling skips, gatehouse, recycling bins and garage be painted colour 12b21 (flax) of the British Standard 5252 (1976) colour range.
Birdlings Flat	State Highway 75	Quarry & Waste Transfer Station	CCC	
Church Bay	Koromiko Place	Water Pump (Church Bay)	CCC	

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
Diamond Harbour	Bay View Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	That the electrical substation at Bay View Road, Diamond Harbour, shall not create exposures to power frequency electro-magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines.
	Marine Drive	Primary School	Minister of Education	
	Pauaohinekotau Head	Wastewater Treatment Plant	CCC	
	Te Ra Crescent	Water Reservoir	CCC	
	Whero Avenue	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
District Wide	State Highway 75 (From the Motukarara culvert (RP14/9.52) to the 50 km/h sign at the northern entrance to Akaroa, 45m south of Old Coach Road (RP 61/17.59))	Road - State Highway Condition: Silent File areas 026, 027 and 028	NZTA	That iwi be consulted prior to any works to SH75 (from Motukarara culvert (RP14/9.52) to the 50km/h sign at the northern entrance to Akaroa, 45m south of Old Coach Road (RP61/17.59).
Duvauchelle	Chch-Akaroa Highway	Cemetery (Duvauchelle)	CCC	
	Christchurch-Akaroa Road (State Highway 75)	Wastewater Treatment Plant	CCC	

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Christchurch-Akaroa Road, (SH 75)	Primary School Condition: Silent File Are 026 (see below) Any works including earthworks, planting or removal of trees within silent file area 026 are to be undertaken in consultation with the tangata whenua.	Minister of Education	That iwi be consulted prior to any works with Silent File Area 026 (located in the south western portion of the site).
	Pawsons Valley Road	Electrical Storage Depot and Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	The Electrical Substation at Pawsons Valley Road, Duvauchelle shall not create exposures to power frequency electric and magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines.
	29 Okains Bay Road	Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir	CCC	
	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Gebbies Pass	Gebbies Pass Road and Summit Road	Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	Radio New Zealand Ltd	
Governors Bay	Clem Patterson Place	Water Reservoir - Governors Bay	CCC	
	Dyers Pass Road	Water Reservoir (Dyers Pass)	CCC	

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Ernest Adams Drive	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions, yard setbacks, landscaping, noise limits	Orion	1. The proposed Electrical Substation at Ernest Adams Drive, Governors Bay shall not create exposures to power frequency electro-magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines. 2. The erection of any building on the site which is over 3m in height or 10m2 in areas shall be setback a minimum of 2m from all site boundaries. 3. Landscaping shall be undertaken along the northern and eastern boundaries when an Electrical Substation is constructed at the site. 4. All activities on the site shall be designed and operated so at to ensure that the set noise limits are not exceeded at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling. The set noise limits shall be 40 dBA (L10) and 70 dBA (Lmax) at night time (2200 hours to 0700 hours) and 50dBA (L10) at all other times 0700 hours to 2200 hours).
	Foreshore	Wastewater Treatment Plants	CCC	
	Governors Bay Road	Water Reservoir	CCC	
	Hays Rise	Water Reservoir	CCC	
	1 Jetty Road	Primary School	Minister of Education	
	Lachie Griffen Rise	Water Reservoir	CCC	
	Main Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Hilltop	State Highway 75	Road – State Highway	NZTA	

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Summit Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	That no building shall exceed a maximum height of 7.5m, except for a support structure up to a maximum height of 30m. That future works involving new support structures shall require a visual effects assessment to be carried out by a suitable qualified professional and submitted as part of the outline plan.
Kaituna Valley	Kaituna Valley Road	Cemetery	CCC	
Le Bons Bay	Cemetery Road	Cemetery	CCC	
	Le Bons Bay Cemetery Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	
	Dalglishs Road	Meteorological Activities (Automatic Weather Station) Condition: Height	Meteorological Service of NZ Ltd	That the height on any buildings located on the designated site shall note exceed 7.5m except for any pole structure which shall not exceed 15m.
	Le Bons Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Little Akaloa	Chorlton	Cemetery (Little Akaloa)	CCC	
	Little Akaloa Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	
	Little Akaloa Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Little River	Church Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	That the electrical substation shall not create exposures to power frequency electric and magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines.
	Council Hill Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station (Little River)	CCC	

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Port Levy Road	Primary School & Early Childhood Education	Minister of Education	
	State Highway 75	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Lyttelton	Canterbury Street	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Cashin Quay	Waste Water Treatment Plant Conditions: Noise Levels, dust, odour, monitoring and visual appearance	CCC	Noise levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS6801:1991 Measurement of Environmental Sound. Noise levels generated by the activity as measured at the boundary of the industrial 2 zone shall not exceed the following limits: Day 0700-2200 hours: 55dBA (L10) Night 2200-0700 hours: 45dBA (L10) and an L Max of the lower of 75 dBA or the background sound level plus 30. Re Dust: The council shall minimise dust nuisance during construction and operation of the project by a) avoiding as far as possible disturbance to the ground surface during dry or windy periods, and b) using water to damp down potential dust at source. Re Odour: The Council shall adopt at all time the best practicable option to minimise the generation of odours from the plant. The fine screen facility is to be housed within a building and air from within the building shall be treated in a soil/bark biofilter prior to its release. Re Monitoring: The council shall keep a written record of all complaints in respect to the sewage treatment plant, recording the time, date and type of complaint and any other relevant information and shall keep the record available for inspection by any person. Re visual Appearance: a) that suitable vegetation shall be established and maintained along the southern boundary of the site in order to minimise the visual impact of buildings and structures on the site when viewed from Gladstone Quay. b) That all buildings and structures on the site shall be

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	Cashin Quay	Waste Water Treatment Plant Conditions: Noise Levels, dust, odour, monitoring and visual appearance	CCC	designed and finished in colours and materials designed to minimise the visual impact of the plant. c) The planting plan and maintenance programme, and the proposed colours and materials of buildings and structures shall be agreed to by the councils manager: Regulatory and Community Services prior to any construction on the site.
	42 Exeter Street	Water Pumping Station & Reservoir	CCC	
	Norwich Quay/Cashin Quay Area	Railway Purposes	New Zealand Railways Corporation	
	Oxford Street	Cemetery (Lyttelton)	CCC	
	Oxford Street	Primary School	Minister of Education	1. As part of the school redevelopment, a building shall be located adjacent to the corner of Oxford Street and Sumner Road that is a minimum of either 6m or two storeys in height. 2. Any building is to be either built to the road boundary or if set back the area between the building and the road boundary is to be paved and integrated with the public footpath. The area between the building and the road boundary is not to be used for car parking.
	Reserve Terrace	Cemetery & Pedestrian Right of Way (Lyttelton)	CCC	
	Reserve Terrace	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	The Substation at Reserve Terrace, Lyttelton shall not create exposures to power frequency electric and magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protective Guidelines.
	Somes Road	Water Reservoir & Pump Station	CCC	

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
	State Highway 74 (From the Lyttelton Tunnel roundabout up to and including the intersection with Cashin Quay (RP 26/0.72)).	Road – State Highway	NZTA	
	State Highway 74 Motorway (Tunnel Portal at the Lyttelton end to the Lyttelton Tunnel roundabout (RP26/0.00))	Motorway – State Highway	NZTA	
	Sumner Road	Police Station	Minister of Police	
	Voelas Road	Primary School & Early Childhood Education Condition: Protected tree	Minister of Education	The protected Pohutukawa tree on the school site shall be protected and retained as far as is practicable.
	Wilsons Road	Water Reservoir	CCC	
Marleys Hill	Worsley Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	No building shall exceed a maximum height of 9m, except a support structure up to a maximum height of 37m. Future works involving new support structures shall require a visual effects assessment to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional and submitted as part of the outline plan.
Mt Pearce	Mt Pearce, (off the Summit Road)	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Condition: Height	Telecom NZ Ltd	That no building shall exceed a maximum height of 7.5m, except for a support structure up to a maximum height of 35m. That all future works involving new support structures shall require a visual effects assessment to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional and submitted as part of the outline plan.

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
Mt Pleasant	Broadleaf Lane (off Summit Road)	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes Conditions: Height and visual effects	Telecom NZ Ltd	No building shall exceed a maximum height of 9m, except support structure up to a maximum height of 38m. Future works involving new support structures shall require a visual effects assessment to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional and submitted as part of the outline plan.
Okains Bay	Okains Bay - Chorlton Road	Cemetery (Okains Bay)	CCC	
	Okains Bay Road	Primary School	Minister of Education	
	Okains Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
	Okains River Road - Chorlton Road	Waste Transfer Station	CCC	
Pigeon Bay	Wilsons Road	Cemetery (Pigeon Bay)	CCC	
	Pigeon Bay Road	Telecommunication & Radio Communication & Ancillary Purposes	Telecom NZ Ltd	
Takamatua	Takamatua Valley Road	Water Reservoir & Treatment Station	CCC	
Teddington	Teddington-Purau Road	Electrical Substation Conditions: EMF emissions	Orion	The electrical substation at Teddington-Purau Road, Teddington shall not create exposures to power frequency electric and magnetic fields in areas normally accessible to the public in excess of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection Guidelines.
Tikao Bay	Tikao Bay Road	Wastewater Treatment Plant	CCC	
	Tikao Bay Road	Wastewater Pumping Station Conditions: Noise levels	CCC	All new activities on the site shall comply with a noise limit at the boundary of any residential site consistent with the residential noise standards set out in Chapter 33 Noise of the Plan.

APPENDIX II DESIGNATIONS

Locality	Address	Designation and Purpose	Designating Authority	Conditions
Wainui	Cemetery Road	Cemetery (Wainui)	CCC	

APPENDIX III THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Acutely Threatened

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threat Classification
Carex inopinata		Nationally endangered
Carmichaelia kirkii	NZ broom	Nationally endangered
Craspedia Kaitorete		Nationally critical
Lepidium oleraceum		Nationally endangered
Leptinella nana		Nationally endangered
Muehlenbeckia astonii	Bush pohuehue	Nationally vulnerable
Myosotis australis var *lytteltonensis*	Banks Peninsula forget-me-not	Nationally critical
Myosurus minimus subsp. *Novae - zelandiae*		Nationally endangered (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Pittosporum obcordatum	Heart-leaved kohuhu	Nationally endangered (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Sebaea ovata		Nationally critical (extinct on B. P.)
Tmesipteris aff. *Tannensis*		Nationally critical

Chronically Threatened

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threat Classification
Acaena buchananii		Gradual decline
Alepis flavida		Gradual decline
Anogramma leptophylla	Annual fern	Gradual decline
Austrofestuca littoralis	Winarepe, sand tussock	Gradual decline
Brachyglottis sciadophila	Climbing groundsel	Gradual decline
Carex litorosa	Sea sedge	Serious decline
Coprosma wallii		Gradual decline
Daucus glochidiatus	Native carrot	
Deschampsia cespitosa		Gradual decline (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Desmoschoenus spiralis	Pingao	Gradual decline
Eleocharis neozelandica		Gradual decline

APPENDIX III **THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA** (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threat Classification
Eryngium aff. *vesiculosum*		Gradual decline
Euphorbia glauca		Serious decline (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Gratiola nana		Gradual decline
Heliohebe lavaudiana	Banks Peninsula hebe	Serious decline
Isolepis basilaris		Serious decline
Olearia fimbriata		Serious decline
Pachycladon cheesemanii		Gradual decline (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Peraxilla tetrapetala		Gradual decline
Pimelea aff. *arenaria*		Serious decline (presumed extinct on B. P.)
Ranunculus limosella		Gradual decline
Ranunculus macropus		Gradual decline
Raoulia monroi		Gradual decline
Raukaua edgerleyi	Raukaua	Gradual decline
Sonchus kirkii		Gradual decline
Teucridium parvifolium	NZ verbena	Gradual decline
Tupeia antarctica		Gradual decline
Urtica linearifolia	Native nettle	Gradual decline

At Risk

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threat Classification
Aciphylla subflabellata s.s.		Sparse
Anemanthele lessoniana		Sparse
Botrychium australe	Parsley fern	Sparse
Carmichaelia appressa		Range Restricted
Celmisia mackaui	Akaroa daisy	Range Restricted

APPENDIX III **THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA** (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threat Classification
Deyeuxia youngii		Sparse
Festuca actae		Range Restricted
Gingidia enysii		Range Restricted
Hymenochilus tanypodus		Sparse
Hymenochilus tristis		Sparse
Korthalsella salicornioides	Dwarf mistletoe	Sparse
Lachnagrostis tenuis		Range Restricted
Leptinella minor		Range Restricted
Mimulus repens	Native musk	Sparse
Muehlenbeckia ephedroides		Sparse
Olearia fragrantissima	Fragrant tree daisy	Sparse
Pleurosorus rutifolius	Blanket fern	Sparse
Pseudopanax ferox	Fierce lancewood	Sparse
Rumex neglectus		Range Restricted
Rytidosperma merum		Sparse
Senecio glaucophyllus subsp. *basinudus*		Range Restricted
Tetragonia tetragonioides		Sparse
Wahlenbergia akaroa		Range Restricted

Locally Rare and Uncommon Plants as listed from: Wilson, H. 2001. Rare Plants of Banks Peninsula. Canterbury Botanical Society Journal Vol. 35pg. 21-31.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Anarthropteris lanceolata	
Asplenium trichomanes	
Baumea rubiginosa	
Botrychium biforme	
Brachyglottis bellidioides	

APPENDIX III **THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA** (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Bulbinella angustifolia	
Caladenia aff. *Carnea*	
Caladenia chlorstyla	
Caladenia lyallii	
Carex appressa	
Clematis marata	
Coprosma acerosa	
Coprosma rugosa	
Cordyline indivisa	
Cyathea medullaris	
Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu
Dianella nigra	
Dicksonia fibrosa	Whekī-ponga
Dolichoglottis lyallii	
Earina mucronata	
Eleocharis gracilis	
Elymus multiflorus	
Epilobium macropus	
Epilobium pallidiflorum	
Epilobium tenuipes	
Euchiton polyepis	
Euphrasia zelandica	
Gastrodia cf. “long column”	
Gastrodia cuninghamii	
Gaultheria crassa	
Gentiana grisebachii	

APPENDIX III **THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA** (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Gentiana serotina	
Geum cockaynei	
Grammitis ciliata	
Hebe odora	
Hymenophyllum atrovirens	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum bivalve	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum cf. cupressiforme	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum dilatatum	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum minimum	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum peltatum	Filmy fern
Hymenophyllum rarum	Filmy fern
Hypolepis lactea	
Isolepis pottsii	
Juncus caespiticius	
Korthalsella clavata	Dwarf mistletoe
Korthalsella salicornioides	
Lastreopsis hispida	
Libocedrus bidwillii	
Lycopodium australianum	
Melicytus “Kaikoura”	
Microlaena polynoda	
Microseris scapigera	
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	
Myosotis pygmaea var. drucei	
Myrsine nummularia	
Neomyrtus pedunculata	Rōhutu
Olearia arborescens	

APPENDIX III **THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA** (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Olearia bullata	
Oxalis magellanica	
Parahebe lyallii	
Pellaea calididrupium	
Pentachondra pumila	
Poa astonii	
Potentilla anserinoides	
Pratia perpusilla	
Prumnopitys ferruginea	Matai
Pteris macilenta	
Pteris tremula	
Pterostylis alobula	
Ranunculus acaulis	
Raoulia australis	
Raoulia hookeri	
Raoulia tenuicaulis	
Rumohra adiantiformis	
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	
Schoenoplectus validus	Lake clubrush
Stackhousia minima	
Sticherus cuninghamii	
Thelymitra nervosa	
Trichomanes endlicherianum	
Trisetum lepidum	
Uncinia banksii	
Uncinia caespitosa	
Uncinia sp. (affinis auct.)	

APPENDIX III THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

Additional Species thought to be extinct on Banks Peninsula

Scientific Name	Common Name
Adiantum fulvum	
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	
Coriara angustissima	tutu
Elymus narduroides	
Hymenophyllum malingi	
Hypolepis distans	
Isolepis distigmatosa	
Myosotis forsterii	
Parahebe canescens	
Taraxacum magellanicum	

APPENDIX III THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS ON BANKS PENINSULA (From de lange et al. 2004. New Zealand Journal Botany. Vol 42: 45-16)

APPENDIX IV SCHEDULE OF PROTECTED BUILDINGS, OBJECTS AND SITES

The following buildings and objects are also subject to registration by the NZ Historic Places Trust.

The category of registration is defined as following:

- **Category I –** Places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value.
- **Category II –** Places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.
- **Historic Area –** An area of land that contains an interrelated group of historic places.

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
Akaroa	6	Aubrey Street	Betchworth	Pt Town Sec 39 Town of Akaroa	II
	9	Aubrey Street	House (formerly Donnet)	Lot 2 DP 4975	II
	13	Aylmer Street	House	Lot 1 DP 13215, Pt RS 216	II
		Beach Road	Akaroa Lighthouse	Road Reserve	II
		Beach Road	Beach Road Bridge	Road Reserve	II
		Beach Road	French landing site	Road Reserve	Historic Area
	99	Beach Road	Oinako	Lot 6 DP 17209	II
	9	Bruce Terrace	Cottage	Lot 2 DP 4975	II
	19	Bruce Terrace	House	Lot 1 DP 16389	II
	23	Bruce Terrace	House	Lot 3 DP 16389	II
		Cemetery Point	Akaroa Lighthouse	Road Reserve	II
	3	Church Street	Shipping Office (former)	Pt Lot 6 DP 883	II
		Onuku Road, The Kaik	Onuku Church (Anglican)	Sec9B NR 886	I
	7	Percy Street	Aylmer House	Lot 2 DP 54534	II
	10	Percy Street	House	Pt Rural Sec 216 Akaroa Township	II
	14	Percy Street	House	Lot 2 DP 25338, Pt RS 216	II
	1	Rue Balguerie	Customhouse	Lot 1 DP 2854	II
	10	Rue Balguerie	St Peter's Church (Anglican)	Pt RS 200 Town of Akaroa	I

Locality	Street Address	Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
Akaroa	14 Rue Balguerie	Former Shop (Akaroa Photography)	Pr RS 200 Town of Akaroa	II
	17 Rue Balguerie	House	Lot 1 DP 35539	II
	18 Rue Balguerie	Banksia Cottage	Lot 1 DP 23285	II
	21 Rue Balguerie	Cottage	Pt RS 200 Town of Akaroa	II
	23 Rue Balguerie	House	Lot 1 DP 41241 Flat 1 DP 41751	II
	37 Rue Balguerie	Dwelling (Blythcliffe)	Lot 3 DP 48913	II
	42 Rue Balguerie	Cottage	Pt RS 200 Town of Akaroa	II
	70 Rue Balguerie	Dwelling (Linton)	Lot 1 DP 39628 & Lot 2 DP 53338	II
	73 Rue Balguerie	Former Manse	Lot 4 DP 23947 Pt RS 200 Town of Akaroa	II
	26 Rue Benoit	House	Pt TS 43 Lot 1 DP 12945	II
	Rue Grehan	Haylock Mill House	Pt Lot 1 DP 4566	II
	Rue Grehan	Libeau Cottage	Lot 1 DP 55440	II
	Rue Grehan	Millbrook Cottage	Lot 3 DP 19448	II
	54 Rue Grehan	Cottage	Pt RS 7512	II
	Rue Jolie	Rue Jolie Bridge	Road Reserve	II
	103 Rue Jolie	Coronation Library	Lot 28 DP 883	II
	105 Rue Jolie	Gaiety Hall	Lots 1-3 DP 5999	II
	109A Rue Jolie	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 40433	II
	113 Rue Jolie	Dwelling (Naumai)	Lot 24 DP 883 & Lot 1 DP 50037	II
	115 Rue Jolie	Narbey House (and Outhouse)	Lot 1 DP 30532 & Lot 4 DP 50037	II
	130 Rue Jolie	Nikau Cottage	TS 128 Town of Akaroa	II
	147B Rue Jolie	House	Lot 2 DP 21949 Flat 2 DP 35213	II
	153 Rue Jolie	Dwelling (Mona Lisa)	Lot 1 DP 19354, Pt RS 216	II
	154 Rue Jolie	House	Pt TS 39 Town of Akaroa	II
	158 Rue Jolie	Dwelling (The Maples)	Pt TS 39 Town of Akaroa	II
	160 Rue Jolie	Masonic Hall (Phoenix Lodge)	Pt TS 39 Town of Akaroa	II

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
Akaroa	162	Rue Jolie	House	Lot 1 DP 12906 Town of Akaroa	II
		Rue Lavaud	Bridges (2)	Road Reserve	II
	2	Rue Lavaud	Waeckerle's Cottage	PU 11 UP 53131 on Lot 1 DP 52723	II
	10	Rue Lavaud	House	Pt TS 120 & 121 Town of Akaroa	II
	17	Rue Lavaud	Dwelling (Windermere)	Lot 5 DP 14038 Pt TS 145 & Pt RS 270	II
	18	Rue Lavaud	Dwelling (The Poplars)	Lots 2 & 5 DP 19726	II
	25	Rue Lavaud	St Patrick's Church (Catholic)	Lot 2 DP 41800	I
	35	Rue Lavaud	Cottage	TS 135 Town of Akaroa	II
	39	Rue Lavaud	Trinity Church (Presbyterian)	Pt Reserve 138 Town of Akaroa	II
	47	Rue Lavaud	Cottage (McCrostie Real Estate Office)	Flat 2 DP 39661 on Lot 1 DP 5961	II
	50	Rue Lavaud	Chez La Mer	Pt TS 84 & 85 Town of Akaroa	II
	58	Rue Lavaud	Akaroa Pharmacy	TS 87 Town of Akaroa	II
	66	Rue Lavaud	Shops (including rear portion)	TS 10, 13 & 93, Lot 1 DP 3920	II
	69	Rue Lavaud	Courthouse (former)	Gaz 82-188 RS 41440	II
	71	Rue Lavaud	Museum (Langlois-Etevenaux House)	Sec 168 & Pt Res 5118 Town of Akaroa	I
	73	Rue Lavaud	Bank of New Zealand Building	Pt RS 200 Town of Akaroa	II
	1	Rue Pompallier	Art Gallery (former Power House)	Lot 1 DP 6864	II
	6	Rue Viard	Pompallier House (former Convent)	Lot 1 DP 41800	II
	15	William Street	Staples House	Lot 1 DP 21987	II
		Woodills Road	Cob Cottage	Pt Lot 1 DP 6437, Pt RS 457	II
	22	Woodills Road	Cottage (Former Borough Council Office)	Lot 4 DP 35235	II

Locality	Street Address	Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
Charteris Bay	Orton Bradley Park	Charteris Bay School (former)	Blks VIII & XII Halswell SD	II
	Orton Bradley Park	Dr Moore's House ("The Chateau")	Blks VIII & XII Halswell SD	II
	Orton Bradley Park	Millhouse	Blks VIII & XII Halswell SD	I
	Orton Bradley Park	Stables	Blks VIII & XII Halswell SD	II
Chorlton	Chorlton Road	Shuttleworth House	Pt RS 7403 9429X Pt RS 6364 7740 9492	II
	Cnr of Little Akaloa & Chorlton Roads	Post Office Depot (former)	Road Reserve	II
Diamond Harbour	Purau Avenue - The Domain	Stoddart House	Pt Lot 1 DP 13147, Lots 3-4, 6, Pt Lots 2, 5 DP 14050 Lot 1 DP 15652	I
Governors Bay	Governors Bay Road	St Cuthbert's Church (Anglican)	Pt Res 66, Blk II	I
	Main Road	Dwelling (Ohinetahi)	Lot 1 DP 37032	I
	Main Road	Governors Bay School	Governors Bay Reserve 5222	II
	Main Road	Governors Bay School House	Governors Bay Reserve 5222	II
Le Bons Bay	Le Bons Bay Road	Peace Memorial Library	Parts of Rural Secs 9329 and 11036 BIK VI Okains SD	II
Little Akaloa	St Luke’s Road	Dwelling (Wharenui)	Lot 12 DP 50866	II
	St Luke’s Road	St Luke's Anglican Church	Pt Res 90	I
Little River	Church Road	St Andrew's Church (Anglican)	Pt Rural Sec 4263	II
	Little River Domain	Little River Library	Awa-iti Recreation Reserve SO15799	II
	State Highway 75	St John the (Catholic) Evangelist Church	Pt Rural Sec 4259	II

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
Lyttelton		Christchurch-Lyttelton	Moorhouse Rail Tunnel Railway Line		I
		Cyrus William Quay	Lyttelton Graving Dock	Pt Lot 1 DP 23084	I
	6	Godley Quay	House	Lot 3 DP 6969	II
	14	Godley Quay	Dwelling (Lochranza)	Lot 5 DP 6969	II
	16	Godley Quay	Dalcroy House	Lot 6 DP 6969	II
	62	London Street	Grubb Cottage	Pt TS 45	II
		Magazine Bay	Magazine	Road Reserve	I
	5	Norwich Quay	Old Harbour Board Office	Lot 1 DP 54561, Res 31 & Pt Res 3233, 872, 1242 Pt TS 314	II
		Cnr of Oxford & Winchester Streets	Warder's House	Section 345, Lyttelton	II
		Oxford Street	Pilgrims Landing Site	Road Reserve	II
		Cnr of Oxford Street & St David's Streets	Lyttelton Gaol Site	RS 4110, 4150, Pt RS 35, 36, 1372 Lyttelton Borough	I
		Sumner Road	Lodge on Unanimity	Lot 1 DP 63772	II
	3	Sumner Road	Lyttelton Police Station	Pt Sec 356 - Lyttelton Borough	II
	1	Ticehurst Road	Islay Cottage (Former Mclellan's House)	Pt Rural Sec 40 - Lyttelton Borough	II
Okains Bay		Okains Bay	Dwelling (Kawatea)	Valn Ref 23900/144	II
		Okains Bay	Rowandale	Pt Rural Sec 5243 Lot 1 DP 10520	II
		Okains Bay	Seed Store	Pt RS 359	II
		Okains Bay Road	Church of St John the Evangelist (Anglican)	Lot 2 DP 53311	II
		Okains Bay Road	Library	Pt RS 343	II
		Okains Bay Road	Okains Bay Store & Post Office	Pt RS 359	II
		Okains Bay Road	Slab Cottage	Pt RS 359	II
Pigeon Bay		Pigeon Bay	Dwelling (Tanglewood)	Lot 1 DP 40725	II

Locality	Street Address	Name/Description	Legal Description	Category of Registration
	Pigeon Bay	Former Kukupa Side School	RS 40393	II
	Pigeon Bay Road	Dwelling (Annandale)	Lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 13 DP 9833, Lot 1 DP 9832, Lot 2 DP 3491, Lot 3 DP 6048	II
	Pigeon Bay Road	Knox Church (Presbyterian)	Lot 10 DP 9833	II
	Pigeon Bay Road	Pigeon Bay Store	Lot 1 DP 47567	II
	Pigeon Bay Road	Woolshed (Annandale)	Lot 1 DP 6048 Lot 1 Pt Lot 2 DP 7799 Pt Lots 2, 5 DP 9833	II
	Starvation Gully Road	Dwelling (Brookshaw)	Lot 1 DP 7591 & RS 5840 6266	II
	Starvation Gully Road	Seed Store (Goodwins)	Valn Ref 23890/44	II
	Puari settlement, Port Ivory	Port Levy Maori Church Site	Pt Sec 5, Maori Res 874, Port Levy	II
	Port Levy	St Paul's Church (Anglican)	Pt Rural Secs 667 667W	II
Purau	Purau Farm	The Whare	Lots 4 & 5 DP 26382	II
	Purau-Camp Bay Road	Purau Station Homestead	Lot 4 DP 26382	I
	Ripapa Island	Fort Jervois	Gaz 46-1241 Res 109	I

APPENDIX V SCHEDULE OF NOTABLE BUILDINGS, OBJECTS AND SITES

The following buildings and objects are also considered worthy of preservation but they have not been registered by the N.Z. Historic Places Trust. All items on the list (irrespective of location) are subject to rules contained in the Town Centre and Residential Conservation Zones, which relate to external alterations to buildings.

Criteria for Inclusion in the Schedule

1. **Historical Significance –** The building, object or area has a strong association with significant people or events, or is important as a reflection of social patterns of its time.
2. **Architectural Significance –** The building, object or area is a notable example of a particular style of architecture or period or display of craftmanship, artistry and/or technology of intrinsic interest or, by virtue of its design, conforms to a past or present sense of beauty.
3. **Group Significance –** Individual buildings, objects or areas that combine to form an area of community importance or historical or architectural merit. Items within the group need not be significant in themselves but their significance is such that their loss or change would diminish the significance of the group.
4. **Landmark Significance –** The building, object or area makes an important contribution to the identity of the town, neighbourhood, street, or road in which it is sited by virtue of its situation, silhouette, bulk, colour or texture.
5. **Archaeological or Scientific Significance –** The building, object or area is of archaeological or scientific importance.

Locality	Street Address	Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Akaroa	16 Aubrey Street	House	Lot 2 DP 34644	1, 2
	31 Aylmers Valley Road	The Curate's Cottage	Pt RS 216	1, 4
	Beach Road	Bus Shelter	Road Reserve	1, 3
	Beach Road	Cannon	Res 86	1
	Beach Road	Main Akaroa Wharf	Road Reserve/Coast	4
	Beach Road	Rowing Club Clubrooms & Boat House	Coast	1, 2, 4
	Beach Road	The Weighbridge	Road Reserve	1, 2, 4
	Beach Road	Tri-Pots (set of whale pots)	Road Reserve	1, 5

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Akaroa	49	Beach Road	Fire Bell/Hose Tower	Lot 1 DP 46053	1, 2
	65	Beach Road	Shop	Lot 3 DP 3005	3
	67	Beach Road	Shop	Pt Lot 4 DP 883	1, 3
	69	Beach Road	Harbour View	Pt Lot 4 DP 883	1, 3
	73	Beach Road	Astrolabe/Ship 'n' Shore	Lot 1 DP 45232	1, 3, 4
	81	Beach Road	Brassell's Building	Lot 1 DP 34346	1, 3
	11	Bruce Terrace	Legge's Cottage	Lot 1 DP 23262, Pt TS 77	1, 3
	6	Church Street	Fire and Ice Building Brown's Bakery	Pt TS 60 132, Town of Akaroa	1, 2, 3
		Daly's Wharf	Daly's Wharf	Coast	1, 4
		Daly's Wharf – Shelter	Daly's Wharf	Coast	4
		Grehan Valley Road	Togidre	Pt RS 6737	1, 2
		Grehan Valley Road	Curry Homestead	Pt RS 5909 Rural Sec 7259 7020	1, 2
		Grehan Valley Road	Tree Crop Farm	RS 5954	1, 4
	5	Julius Place	Vicarage	Lot 15 DP 41742	1, 2, 3, 4
	4	Percy Street	Dwelling	Pt RS 216	1, 2, 3
	7	Percy Street	Water Wheel on Glencarrig property	Lot 2 DP 54534	1, 5
	17	Rue Benoit	Dwelling	Pt RS 20 Town of Akaroa	2
	20	Percy Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 58462	1, 2, 3
	24	Percy Street	Dwelling – Early 1900's	Lot 1 DP 58462	1
	11	Rue Balguerie	Cottage	Lot 1 DP 41063	1, 2, 3
	12	Rue Balguerie	Charlotte Straten Cottage	Pt RS 200, Town of Akaroa	1, 2, 3
	15	Rue Balguerie	Cottage	Lot 1 DP 45661	1, 2, 3
	38	Rue Balguerie	Cottage	Pt RS 2000 Lot 1 DP 34441	1, 3
	43	Rue Balguerie	Branthwaite	Lot 2 DP 43451	1, 2, 3
	44	Rue Balguerie	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 51289	1, 2, 3
	46	Rue Balguerie	Caroline Cottage	Lot 1 DP 16204	1, 2, 3

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Akaroa	47	Rue Balguerie	Bungalow	Lot 1 DP 2706	1, 3
	51	Rue Balguerie	Bungalow	Lot 3 DP 27061	1, 2, 3
	51	Rue Balguerie	Bungalow	Lot 2 DP 27061	1, 2, 3
	55	Rue Balguerie	Dwelling	Lot 6 DP 10471	1, 2, 3
		Rue Grehan	Old Kiln Ruins	Lot 2 DP 9356	1, 5
		Rue Grehan	Rose Cottage	Pt RS 7521	1
	8	Rue Grehan	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 20288	1, 2
	42	Rue Grehan	The Wilderness	Lot 2 DP 28752	1, 2, 4
		Rue Jolie	Plunket Rooms	Lot 1 DP 3249	1, 4
	40	Rue Jolie	Yew Cottage	TS 111	1
	110	Rue Jolie	House	Lot 14 DP 3005	2, 3
	112	Rue Jolie	House	Lot 13 DP 883	2, 3
	114	Rue Jolie	Dwelling	Lot 12 DP 883	1, 2
	116	Rue Jolie	House	Lot 11 DP 883	1, 2, 3
	117	Rue Jolie	Dwelling	Lot 22 DP 166	1, 3, 4
	136	Rue Jolie	Villa	TS 125 Town of Akaroa	2, 3
	147A	Rue Jolie	Dwelling	Flat 1 DP 35213	1, 3
	147B	Rue Jolie	Cottage	Lot 2 DP 21949	1, 2, 3
	155	Rue Jolie	Red House	Pt RS 216 Town of Akaroa	3
	164	Rue Jolie	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 23262	1, 2, 3, 4
		Rue Lavaud	Lampstand	Road Reserve	1, 4
		Rue Lavaud	Post Office	Lot 1 DP 54049	1, 2, 3, 4
		Rue Lavaud	War Memorial	Lot 1 DP 3249	1, 2, 3, 4
	6	Rue Lavaud	Grand Hotel	Lot 2 DP 52763	1, 2, 4
	12	Rue Lavaud	Mon Desir	Lot 1 DP 4493, Lots 2-3 DP 70003	3
	31	Rue Lavaud	Local Crafts	Sec 137 Town of Akaroa	1, 2, 3
	33	Rue Lavaud	C'est La Vie	Sec 136 Town of Akaroa	1, 2, 3
	40	Rue Lavaud	Picturesque Gallery	Lot 2 DP 21172	1, 4

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Akaroa	42	Rue Lavaud	Mrs Eteveneaux's Sweet Shop	Lot 1 DP 14786	1, 3, 4
	43	Rue Lavaud	Cottage	Lot 1 DP 41462	1, 2, 4
	45	Rue Lavaud	Artisan's Gallery	Lot 2 DP 41462	1, 3, 4
	46	Rue Lavaud	Madeira Hotel	Lots 1 & 2 DP 4107	1, 2, 3, 4
	47	Rue Lavaud	McCrostie's Office	Lot 1 DP 5961	1, 3
	49	Rue Lavaud	Bon Accord	Pt PT 200	1, 3, 4
	54	Rue Lavaud	Faultline Gallery (Old Butchery)	Pts TS 86	1, 3
	60	Rue Lavaud	Potpourri	TS 88	
	62	Rue Lavaud	Old Police Stables (Woodstock Garden Centre)	DP 162	1, 3, 4
	62	Rue Lavaud	Snuggle Inn Police House	DP 162	1, 3, 4
	67	Rue Lavaud	Butcher's House and Shop	Pt RS 2000	1, 3
	81	Rue Lavaud	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 46084	1, 4
	83	Rue Lavaud	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 43183	1, 4
	84	Rue Lavaud	War Memorial	Lot 1 DP 3249	1
	84	Rue Lavaud	Whale Pot	Lot 1 DP 3249	1
	91	Rue Lavaud	Shops/dwelling	Lots 1 & 2 DP 42595	1, 4
	48	Selwyn Avenue	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 24276	1
	55	Selwyn Avenue	Cherry Farm	Lot 1 DP 15299	1
	70	Woodills Road	Daisy Cottage	Pt RS 4044	1, 4
	4	William Street	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 23488	1, 3
	9	William Street	Dwelling	Pt RS 216	3
Allandale		Bamfords Road	Cottage (formerly Wallis family)	Lot 1 DP 12469	1,2
Duvauchelle		Highway 75	Sale Yard Building	Lot 15 DP 1887	1, 2, 3, 4
		Highway 75	Old Post Office	Lot 2 DP 62762	1, 4
Erskine Point		Erskine Point - Recreation Reserve	Gun Emplacements (1885)	Erskine Point Reserve	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Governors Bay		Governors Bay Road	Bridge/Culvert	Road Reserve, Near 863 Governors Bay Road	1, 2, 3, 4
		Junction of Dyers Pass & Governors Bay Road	Bridge/Culvert	Road Reserve – Junction Governors Bay/Dyers Pass Road	1, 2, 3, 4
		Ohine tahi Valley	Bridge/Culvert	Road Reserve, near boundary of map S5	1, 2, 3, 4
Kaituna		Kaituna Saddle	Sign of the Packhorse Hut	Lot 1 DP 30140, Res 3988, 3984, 4066 Lot 4 DP 3871	1
Little River		State Highway 75	Little River Railway Station	SO 16154	1
		State Highway 75	Memorial Gates Awa-iti Recreation Reserve	SO 15799	1, 4
Lyttelton		Cobblestone gutters along Oxford Street		Road Reserve	1
		Bridal Path Route		Reserve	1
	10a	Bridal Path	Dwelling 'Devonia'	Pt RS 40	1, 2
	2	Brittan Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 67709	1, 2, 4,
	20	Brittan Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 9 DP 2185	2
	14	Canterbury Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 25 and 26	2, 3
	16	Canterbury Street	Lyttelton Workingmen's Club	Lot 2 DP 25380	1, 2
	26	Canterbury Street	Kilwinning Lodge	PT TS 40	1, 2, 3
	45, 47, 49	Canterbury Street	Dwellings	PT Sec 86	2, 3
	1	Coleridge Terrace	Dwelling	PT TS 113 Lyttelton Borough	1, 2, 3,4
	2	Coleridge Terrace	Dwelling	PT TS 112 with Int in Row Lyttelton Borough	1, 2, 3,4
	3	Coleridge Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 11265 with Int in Row	1, 2, 3,4
	6	Coleridge Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 10721	1, 2, 3,4

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Lyttelton	7	Coleridge Terrace	Dwelling	PT TS 108 Lyttelton Borough	1, 2, 3,4
	44	Cornwall Road	Dwelling	Lot 4 DP 13432	1, 2
	53	Cressy Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 47134	2, 3
	2	Cunningham Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 70371	1, 2
	4	Donald Street	Former Council Stables	Pt RS 34	1, 2
	28	Dublin Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 49 Town of Lyttelton	1, 2, 3
	30	Dublin Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 49 Town of Lyttelton	1, 2, 3
	32	Dublin Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 49 Town of Lyttelton	1, 2, 3
	21	Exeter Street	Dwelling	TS 87-88 Pt TS 89 Lyttelton Township	1, 2, 3
	23	Exeter Street	Dwelling	TS 87-88 Pt TS 89 Lyttelton Township	1, 2, 3
		Gladstone Quay	Signal Box	Lot 2 DP 56512	1, 2
	26	Godley Quay	Dampier House	Pt Lot 6 DP 1616	1, 2, 3
	47	Jackson's Road	Dwelling	Pt RS 40	1, 2, 4
	8	London Street	Smails	Pt TS 34	3
	14	London Street	Shop	Pt TS 35	2, 3
	15	London Street	Bundy's Real Estate	PT 30	2, 3
	16	London Street	Headwaves	Pt TS 35	2, 3
	18	London Street	Voyces/Deluxe Cafe	Pt TS 36 Lot 2 DP 54532	1, 2, 3
	33	London Street	Bundy's Butchers	PT TS 26	2
	33	London Street	Lyttelton Barbers	Pt TS 26	1, 2
	47	London Street	Changs Fruiterers	Pt TS 42	2, 3
	47	London Street	Chans Cafe	Pt TS 24	2, 3
	64	London Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 46	1, 2, 3
	66	London Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 46	1, 2, 3
	10	Norwich Quay	Minster House	Lot 2 DP 3172	2, 3
	20	Norwich Quay	Independent Provedoring Co. Ltd	Pt Lot 4 DP 319	1, 2, 3

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Lyttelton	40	Norwich Quay	Mitre Tavern	Pt TS 9	1, 2, 3
	10	Oxford Street	British Hotel	Lot 1 DP 9129	1, 2, 4
	14	Oxford Street	"Tin Palace"	Lot 1 DP 22658	1, 2
	20	Oxford Street	Information Centre	Pt Res 34	2, 3
	43	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Pt Lot 2 DP 1362 & Pt TS 63	2, 3
	45	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Lot 3 Pt Lot 2 DP 1362	2, 3
	47	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 10992 & Pt TS 94	2, 3
	49	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 94	2, 3
	51	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 93/94	2, 3
	53	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 5396	2, 3
	57	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 135/136	2, 3
	59	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 60753	2, 3
	67	Oxford Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 77444	2
	12	Reserve Terrace	Dwelling	Lot 31 DP 9983	2
	25	Rippon Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 142	1, 2, 3
	18	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 59209	1, 2
	21	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 193	1, 2, 3, 4
	22	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 12232	1, 2, 4
	24	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 61813	1, 2, 3, 4
	26	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 193	1, 2, 3, 4
	28	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 54837	1, 2, 3, 4
	30	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Unit B DP 44866 with ½ share over Lot 1 DP 4448	1, 2, 3, 4
	32	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Unit A DP 44866 with ½ share over Lot 1 DP 4448	1, 2, 3, 4
	34	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 61813	1, 2, 3, 4
	75	St. Davids Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 161	1, 2
		Sumner Road	Masonic Lodge	Lot 1 DP 63722	1, 2

Locality	Street Address		Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Lyttelton	27	Sumner Road	Dwelling	TS 204 Lyttelton Borough	2, 3
	29	Sumner Road	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 46593	2, 3
	31	Sumner Road	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 65610	2, 4
	37	Ticehurst Road	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 67219	1, 2, 3
	3	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 4960	1, 2
	13	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Sec 58	2
	23	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt Sec 56	2
	28	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Lot 1 DP 1623	1, 2, 4
	32	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 72	2, 3, 4
	34	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 73	2, 3, 4
	36	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt TS 73	2, 3, 4
	38	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Sec 74	2, 3, 4
	39	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt Lots 1-2 DP 6114	1, 2, 3
	42a	Voelas Road	Dwelling	Lot 2 DP 71685	1, 2, 3
	45	Voelas Road	Dwelling	TS 252 Lyttelton	1, 2, 3
	41	Winchester Street	Dwelling	Pt Lots 1-2 DP 6114	1, 2, 3
Lyttelton Harbour		Adderley Scenic Reserve	Adderley Head Signal Station	LIG-344PT Res 61 Pigeon Bay SO	1, 2, 4, 5
		Camp Bay	Quarantine Cemetery		1, 4
		Little Port Cooper	Former School Little Port Cooper	Lot 1 DP 79594 Blks I, II Pigeon Bay SD	1
		Old Dump Rd	Battery Point, Gun Emplacements,	Lot 1 DP 10880, Lots 1-2 DP 19789,	1
		(off old Sumner Road)	associated buildings, structures	Lots 1-6 DP 22486, Lot 4 DP 27278	
			and terraces (1885-1945)	Pt Lot 5 DP 54492 Pt Rural Secs 55, 130 Rural Sec 471	
Makanuatua		SH5	Former Takamatua School	Lot 1 DP 11774 Blk 1V Akaroa SD	1, 2, 4

Locality	Street Address	Name/Description	Legal Description	Criteria for Inclusion
Okains Bay	Okains Bay Road	Old Okains Bay School (Recreation Reserve)	Sec 1 SO 17388 Blk 1V Okains SD	1, 2, 3, 4
Onuku	Onuku Road	Karaweko	Reserve 886 2A	1, 2
Robinsons Bay	Cnr Sawmill Road & Robinsons Bay Road	Mill Cottage	Lot 1 DP 82749	1, 2, 3. 4
	Sawmill Road	Pavitts Sawmill Site	Lot 2 DP 82749	1
Robinsons Bay	Valley Road	School Master's House	Pt Rural Sec 11153 Blk XV Pigeon Bay SD	1, 2, 3, 4
Teddington	Gebbies Pass Road	St Peter's Church	Pt RS 447	1, 2, 4
	Gebbies Pass	Water Trough 1899 (Near the top of Gebbies Pass)	RS 2740 5171 12131 13552 Pt 4194 5131 57 88 10164 125000-1 12764 Blk XI	1
	Gebbies Valley	Water Trough 1892 (Near the Black Tulip)	Part RS 37634	1

APPENDIX VI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
1	R1	artefact(s)
2	S1	rifle pits
3	S1	stock yard/enclosure
4	R1	midden(s)
6	S1	gun emplacement
7	S3	brickworks
8	S4	midden(s)
9	R2	ditch and bank fence
10	R2	midden(s)
11	R2	pit(s)
12	R1	midden(s)
13	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
14	R2	habitation cave or shelter without art
15	R2	oven(s)/midden(s)
16	R1	gun emplacement
17	R1	gunfighters' pa
18	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
19	R1	midden(s)
20	R1	midden(s) and pit(s)
21	R1	midden(s)
22	R1	midden(s)
23	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
24	R1	terrace (historical)
25	R2	pit(s)/terrace(s) (or house site(s))
26	S8	habitation cave or shelter without art
27	S8	terrace(s) and midden(s)
28	R1	habitation cave or shelter without art
29	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
30	S8	pit(s)/terrace(s) (or house site(s))
31	R2	pit(s)
32	R2	pit(s)
33	R2	oven(s)/midden(s)
34	S5	midden(s)
35	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
36	R1	artefact(s)
37	R1	oven(s)/midden(s)
38	S7	oven(s)/hangi stones
39	S5	bank
40	R2	pit(s)
41	R2	pit(s)
42	R2	midden(s)
43	R2	oven(s)/midden(s)
44	R2	midden(s)
45	R2	midden(s)
46	R2	terrace(s)

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
47	R2	oven(s)/midden(s)
48	R1	midden(s)
49	S9	midden(s)
50	R5	artefact(s)
51	S7	habitation cave or shelter without art
52	R5	oven(s)/midden(s)
53	R3	oven(s)/midden(s)
54	R3	midden(s)
55	R4	midden(s) with historical evidence
56	R4	pit(s)
57	R5	oven(s)/midden(s)
58	R5	unclassified site
60	R5	pa with pits
61	R5	midden(s) and pit(s)
63	R5	stone walls, rows or alignments
64	R5	pit(s)
65	R5	pit(s)
66	S26	midden(s) with historical evidence
67	R5	house floor(s)
68	R5	field boundaries (drains, etc)
69	R5	pa
70	R5	pit(s)
71	R5	pit(s)/terrace(s)(or house site(s))
72	R5	stone walls, rows or alignments
73	R5	oven(s)/midden(s) and a possible burial site
74	R4	stone walls, rows or alignments
75	R4	pit(s)
76	R4	oven(s)/hangi stones
77	R5	pit(s)
79	R4	midden or oven(s) or both with moa bone
80	R4	pit(s)
81	S23	oven(s)/hangi stones
82	R5	stone walls, rows or alignments
84	R5	oven(s)/midden(s)
85	S25	oven(s)/midden(s)
86	R5	Pa
87	R4	pit(s)
88	R5	habitation cave or shelter without art
89	R5	artefact(s)
90	R5	terrace(s)
91	R5	pa
92	R5	terrace(s)

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
93	R3	oven(s)/hangi stones
94	R4	fence/fenceline
95	R5	artefact(s)
96	R3	artefact(s)
97	S15	oven(s)/midden(s)
98	S14	oven(s)/midden(s)
99	S16	midden(s)
100	S14	oven(s)/hangi stones
101	S14	oven(s)/midden(s)
102	R8	flaking area
103	S28	midden(s)
104	R7	pa
105	S17	oven(s)/midden(s)
106	S17	oven(s)/midden(s)
107	R9	cave/artefact(s)
108	R8	habitation cave or shelter without art
109	S17	oven(s)/midden(s)
110	S13	midden or oven(s) or both with moa bone
111	R8	pa
112	S17	oven(s)/midden(s)
113	R8	habitation cave or shelter without art
114	R7	pa
115	R7	pa with pits and midden
116	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
117	R7	pa
118	R8	midden(s)
119	R7	midden(s), oven(s) & pit(s)
120	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
121	R7	quarry
122	R7	flaking area
123	R7	pit(s), rectangular
124	R8	midden(s)
125	R8	flaking area
126	R9	pa
127	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
128	R7	flaking area
129	R8	flaking area
130	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
131	R8	flaking area
132	R8	habitation cave or shelter without art
133	R8	habitation cave or shelter without art
134	R9	stone walls, rows or alignments
135	R8	flaking area
136	R7	pit(s)
137	R7	flaking area
138	R8	habitation cave or shelter without art

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
139	R7	flaking area
140	R7	flaking area
141	R7	midden(s)
142	R7	flaking area
143	R7	midden(s)
144	S29	flaking area
145	R7	flaking area
146	R7	artefact(s)
147	R7	habitation cave or shelter without art
148	R9	terrace(s) and midden(s)
149	S29	flaking area
150	S29	artefact(s)
151	R7	flaking area
152	R7	artefact(s)
153	S29	pit(s)
154	R8	umu ti
155	R7	artefact(s)
156	S19	midden(s)
157	R9	artefact(s)
158	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
159	S29	habitation cave or shelter without art
160	S29	pa with pits and midden
161	S29	pit(s)
162	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
163	S29	unclassified site
164	S29	flaking area
165	S29	pa with pits and midden
166	S29	midden(s), oven(s) & pit(s)
167	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
168	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
169	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
170	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
171	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
172	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
173	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
174	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
175	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
176	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
177	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
178	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
179	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
180	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
181	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
182	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
183	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
184	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
185	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
186	S29	flaking area
187	S29	flaking area
188	S29	flaking area
189	S29	flaking area
190	S29	pa
191	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
192	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
193	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
194	S29	flaking area
195	S29	flaking area
196	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
197	S29	oven(s)/hangi stones
198	S29	occupation/habitation (non-specific)
199	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
200	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
201	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
202	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
203	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
204	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
205	R7	midden(s)
206	R7	whaling station
207	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
208	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
209	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
210	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
211	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
212	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
213	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
214	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
215	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
216	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
217	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
218	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
219	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
220	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
221	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
222	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
223	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
224	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
225	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
226	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
227	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
228	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
229	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
230	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
231	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
232	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
233	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
234	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
235	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
236	R7	flaking area
237	R7	midden(s)
238	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
239	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
240	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
241	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
242	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
243	R7	artefact(s)
244	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
245	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
246	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
247	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
248	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
249	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
250	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
251	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
252	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
253	R7	flaking area
254	R7	oven(s)/hangi stones
255	R7	flaking area
256	R6	midden(s)
257	R9	pa
258	R9	midden(s)
259	R9	oven(s)/midden(s)
260	R9	habitation cave or shelter without art
261	R8	midden(s) with historical evidence
262	R8	artefact(s)
263	R6	midden(s)
264	R8	whaling station
265	R9	midden(s)
266	R9	occupation/habitation (non-specific)
267	R9	pit(s)
268	R6	oven(s)/midden(s)
269	R11	habitation cave or shelter without art
270	R10	oven(s)/hangi stones
271	R11	pa
272	R10	oven(s)/hangi stones
273	R6	midden(s)
274	R11	artefact(s)
275	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
276	R11	habitation cave or shelter without art

BPDC Site No.	BPDC Plan Map Sheet	Site Description
277	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
278	R10	oven(s)/midden(s)
279	R6	oven(s)/hangi stones
280	R6	oven(s)/midden(s)
281	R11	pit(s)
282	R11	oven(s)/midden(s)
283	R10	midden(s)
284	R10	midden(s)
285	R10	terrace(s) and midden(s)
286	R11	pa
287	R11	artefact(s)
288	R11	artefact(s)
289	R10	midden(s)
290	R10	oven(s)/midden(s)
291	R10	prehistoric & historic period site
292	R10	oven(s)/midden(s)

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

The following trees have each been given a classification indicating why they should be protected. Only the most significant factors have been included. They are as follows:

1. Historic Value
2. Scientific/botanical
3. Position in the landscape
4. Cultural/social/spiritual/recreational significance
5. Size e.g. crown diameter x total height or exceptional diameter
6. Age
7. Form, condition
8. Suitability in relation to setting
9. Functional value - e.g. soil stabilisation, noise amelioration, screening of unsightly views

Protection for the following trees is provided by the rules in Chapter 15 (Trees).

Locality	Address	Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Akaroa	Alymers Valley Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 6634	Eucalyptus ficifolia	Scarlet gum	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	Alymers Valley Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 6634	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	13 Aylmer Street	Lot 1 DP 13215	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Pine	1, 5, 6, 7, 8
	Beach Road	Road Reserve & Pt Lot 1 DP 2869	Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum	5, 7, 3 (11 trees)
	Beach Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 2869		All Native Trees	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
	Beach Road	Road Reserve	Myoporum laetum, Metrosideros excelsa, Araucaria heterophylla	Ngaios, Pohutukawas, Norfolk Pines	3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (group of trees)
	Beach Road – The Glen	Road Reserve	Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (4 trees)
	Beach Road	Res 5b Town of Akaroa	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (group)
	81 Beach Road	Lots 1 & 2 DP 69648	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Palm	3, 7, 8 (4 trees)

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address		Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Akaroa		Beach Road & Alymers Valley Road (Garden of Tane)	Reserve 88, 49,25 Town of Akaroa15, 45, & Reserve 1724 Town of Akaroa		All trees	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
		Between Beach Road & Rue Jollie		Juglans regla	Walnut (2 trees)	
		Bruce Terrace (Stream and Road Reserve)		Myoporum laetum	Ngaio (2 trees)	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	23	Bruce Terrace	Lot 3 DP 16389	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	1, 6, 7, 8
	23	Bruce Terrace	Lot 3 DP 16389		Sophora microphylla	Kowhai
		Cemetery Road	Road Reserve	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	7	Percy Street	Lot 2 DP 54534	Metrosiderous excelsa	Pohutukawa	1, 5, 6
		Rue Balguerie (near No 71)	Road Reserve	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	37	Rue Balguerie	Lot 3 DP 48913	Alectryon excelsa	Titoki	5, 7
	37	Rue Balguerie	Lot 3 DP 48913	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	5, 7
	37	Rue Balguerie	Lot 3 DP 48913	Camellia species	Camellia	1, 6, 8, 7
	64	Rue Balguerie	Lot 1 DP 20274	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau palm	2, 5, 6, 7, 8
	89	Rue Balguerie	Lot 1 DP 45312	Rhododendron species	Rhododendron	5, 6
	89	Rue Balguerie	Lot 1 DP 45312	Nothofagus fusca	Red Beech	5, 6
	91	Rue Balguerie	Lot 2 DP 45312	Populus x canadensis	Poplar	5
		Rue Brittan	Lot 1 DP 79110	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (4 trees)
		Rue Grehan (Herb Farm)	Lot 1 DP 55127	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address		Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Akaroa		Rue Grehan (Herb Farm)	Lot 1 DP 55127	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Matai	5, 6
		Rue Grehan (Mill Cottage)	Pt Lot 1 DP 4566	Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	5
		Rue Grehan (Mill Cottage)	Pt Lot 1 DP 4566	Eucalyptus gillii	Curly Mallee	5, 6
		Rue Grehan	Lot 1 DP 55127	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6
		Rue Grehan	Pt Lot 3 DP 3692	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6, 8
		Rue Grehan	Pt Lot 3 DP 3692	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6
	27	Rue Grehan	Lot 8 DP 33760	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6, 7
	42	Rue Grehan	Lot 2 DP 28752	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Bunya	5, 6, 7, 8
	57	Rue Grehan	Pt Lot 3 DP 3692	Dacrycarpus dacyrydioides	Kahikatea	3, 5, 6, 7,8
	57	Rue Grehan (Herb Farm)	Pt Lot 3 DP 3692	Podocarpus totara	Totara	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
		Rue Jolie (Dolphin Res)	Sec 166 Town of Akaroa	Corynocarpus laevigatus	Karaka	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (2 trees)
		Rue Jolie (Dolphin Res)	Sec 166 Town of Akaroa	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau palm	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
		Rue Jolie (Dolphin Res)	Sec 166 Town of Akaroa	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
		Rue Jolie (Dolphin Res)	Sec 166 Town of Akaroa	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	117	Rue Jolie	Lot 22 DP166	Camellia sp.	Camellia	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	130	Rue Jolie	Town Section 128	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	3, 7 (2 trees)
	132	Rue Jolie	Town Section 127	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	3, 7

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address		Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Akaroa	140	Rue Jolie(Cnr Bruce Tce)	Lot 1 DP 23262 & Pt ST 577	Quercus rubra	Red oak	3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	162	Rue Jolie	Pt Town Section 39	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	7, 8
	71	Rue Lavaud	Lot 1 DP 18171 Lot 6 DP 60942 Lots 14-15 DP 68363 Sec 250 19175 Blk IV Akaroa SD	Koelreutaria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	71	Rue Lavaud	Lot 1 DP 18171 Lot 6 DP 60942 Lots 14-15 DP 68363 Sec 250 19175 Blk IV Akaroa SD	Brachychiton acerifolius x populnea	Kurrajong	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	81	Rue Lavaud	Lot 1 DP 46084	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 6, 7
	84	Rue Lavaud	Lot 1 DP 3249	Phoenix canariensis	Canary palm	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (4 trees)
	84	Rue Lavaud	Lot 1 DP 3249	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa (hedge)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1	Rue Pompallier	Lot 1 DP 6864	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau palm	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1	Rue Pompallier	Lot 1 DP 6864	Alectryon excelsis	Titoki	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1	Rue Pompallier	Lot 1 DP 6864	Pseudopanac crassifolium	Lancewood	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1	Rue Pompallier	Lot 1 DP 6864	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island palm	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1	Rue Pompallier	Lot 1 DP 6864	Trachycarpus fortunei	Chusan Palm	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (2 trees)
	5	Seaview Avenue	Lot 11 DP 6474	Morus nigra	Black mulberry	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	14	Watson Street	Lot 14 DP 13113	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (2 trees)

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address		Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Akaroa	9	William Street	Pt RS 216 Town of Akaroa	Morus nigra	Black mulberry	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	14	William Street	Lot 2 DP 19354	Morus nigra	Black mulberry	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
		Woodills Road (Jubilee Park)	Lot 1 DP 2868	Populus nigra "Italica"	Lombardy Poplar	5, 7, 3, 6, 8 (2 trees)
		Woodills Road (opposite 7 Woodills Road)	Road Reserve	Populus nigra "Italica"	Lombardy Poplar	5, 7, 3, 6, 8 (Group)
		Woodills Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 6437	Lauris nobilis	Bay	1, 5, 6, 8
		Woodills Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 6437	Castanea sativa	Spanish Chestnut	1, 5, 6, 8 (3 trees)
		Woodills Road	Pt Lot 1 DP 6437	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6, 7, 8
	67	Woodills Road	Lot 6 DP 17335	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6, 7 (3 trees)
	67	Woodills Road	Lot 6 DP 17335	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	6, 7
Barrys Bay		State Highway 75	Lot 1 DP 6865	Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes	Kahikatea	6, 5 (Group)
Birdlings Flat		State Highway 75	Pt RS 6647	Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	5, 6, 7, 8
Cass Bay		Governors Bay Road	Lot 2 DP 40515	Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	5, 6, 3
Cooptown		State Highway 75	Section 39 Morice Settlement	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	5, 6, 7
		State Highway 75	Road Reserve	Tilia x vulgaris	Common Lime	5, 7, 1, 3 (120 trees)
Corsair Bay		(Opposite the entry to reserve areas)	Road Reserve	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	5, 6, 7
Diamond Harb.		Marine Drive	Pt Lot 1 DP 14053	Eucalyptus diversicolor	Karri Gum	5, 6, 7
		Marine Drive	Pt Lot 1 DP 14053	Eucalyptus nicholi	Black Peppermint Gum	5, 6, 7

Locality	Address	Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Gebbies Valley	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 2 DP 51944	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	5
	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 2 DP 51944	Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	5, 7
	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 2 DP 51944	Juglans regia	Common Walnut	1, 5, 6
	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 2 DP 51944	Juglans regia	Common Walnut	1, 5, 6 (4 trees)
	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 2 DP 51944	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	1, 5, 6
	Gebbies Pass Road	Lot 1 DP 4629	Pseudopanax crassifolium	Lancewood	7, 6, 8
	Millers Road	Pt RS 4394	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 7, 6
Governors Bay	Governors Bay/ Teddington Road	Pt Lot 3 DP 4871	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	5, 7
	4 Jetty Road	Lot 1 DP 13083	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau Palm	6, 7
	Main Road	Lot 24 DP 16297	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	5, 6, 7 (2 trees)
	119 Main Road	Lot 1 DP 60676	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	5, 7
Kaituna Valley	Kaituna Valley Road (De Pass Homestead)	Pt Lot 1 DP 2137	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	7 (planted on VJ Day)
	Kaituna Valley Road (De Pass Homestead)	Pt Lot 1 DP 2137	Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	5, 6
Le Bons Bay	Le Bons Bay Road	Pt RS 892	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6
	Le Bons Bay Road	RS 33960	Metrosideros excelsa	Northern Rata	5, 6, 7
	Le Bons Bay Road	Lot 2 DP 10676	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	5, 6, 7
	Le Bons Bay Road	Lot 1 DP 50718	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	6, 5
	Le Bons Bay Road (SE corner with Cemetery Road)	Pt RS 8901	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6

Locality	Address	Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Little River	Hospital Terrace	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 6 (9 trees)
	Hospital Terrace	Road Reserve (adjacent to Lot 1 DP 6050)	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	7
	Hospital Terrace	Road Reserve (adjacent to Lot 1 DP 6050)	Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree	5, 6
	Maku Marae (Wairewa Runanga)	Sec 22 Blk IV MR 887	Podocarpus totara	Totara	1, 3, 7
	Maku Marae (Wairewa Runanga)	Sec 22 Blk IV MR 887	Podocarpus totara	Totara	1, 3
	State Highway 75 (corner with Hospital Terrace)	Pt Section 18	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	5
	State Highway 75 (Roman Catholic Church)	Pt RS 4259	Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	5, 7, 8, 3 (3 trees)
	Western Valley Road	Lot 1 DP 5685	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6, 7 (3 trees)
	Western Valley Road	Lot 2 DP 40859	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 7, 6
	Western Valley Road	Lot 1 DP 5685	Eleocarpus hookeriana	Pokaka	5, 6
	Western Valley Road	Lot 2 DP 40859	Juglans regia	Common Walnut	5, 6, 7
	Western Valley Road	Lot 1 DP 67485	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6 (3 trees)
	Western Valley Road	Lot 6 DP 54281	Podocarpus totara	Totara	6, 5, 7
	Western Valley Road	Lot 1 DP 5685	Podocarpus totara	Totara	6, 5, 7 (9 trees)
	Western Valley Road	Lot 2 DP 40859	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6
Lyttelton	24 Exeter Street	Pt TS 130	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutakawa	2, 7

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address	Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Lyttelton	Park Terrace	Road Reserve (opp 4 Park Terrace)	Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon	5, 6
	19 Park Terrace	Pt RS 375	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	5, 7
	1 Voelas Road	TS 144	Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	5, 8
	47 Voelas Road	Lot 2 DP	Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	5, 7
	17 Winchester Street (Anglican Church)	Res 28	Quercus robur	English Oak	1, 5, 6, 8, 3, 7 (2 trees)
Okuti Valley	Okuti Valley Road (close to bridge & stream)	Road Reserve (adj Pt Sec 10 Kinloch Settlement)	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	5, 6, 7
	Okuti Valley Road (Tennis Club)	Lot 2 DP 17273	Fagus sylvatica "Purpurea"	Copper Beech	5, 7
Okuti Valley	Okuti Valley Road (Tennis Club)	Lot 2 DP 17273	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 7
Onuku	Kaik Road	Sec 3 B2C2 MR 886	Corynocarpus laevigatus	Karaka	5, 6, 7
Puaha Valley	Puaha Road	Lot 1 DP 9935	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6
	Puaha Road	Lot 1 DP 9935	Dacrydium cupressinum	Rimu	5, 6, 2
Purau	Camp Bay Road	Pt Lots 1 & 2 DP 2537	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	1, 5, 6, 7, 8
	Camp Bay Road	Pt Lots 1 & 2 DP 2537	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	6, 7, 8
	Camp Bay Road	Pt Lots 1 & 2 DP 2537	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Pine	1, 5, 7, 6, 8
	Camp Bay Road	Pt Lots 1 & 2 DP 2537	Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Bunya	1, 5, 6, 8, 7

APPENDIX VII NOTABLE TREES

Locality	Address	Legal Description	Botanical Name	Common Name	Reasons For Protection And Comments
Takamatua	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	5, 6, 7 (Largest in South Island)
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Tilia x vulgaris	Common Lime	5, 6
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6, 7
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Podocarpus totara	Totara	5, 6, 7
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Juglans regia	Common Walnut	5, 6, 7 (4 trees)
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	5, 6
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Populus nigra "Italica"	Lombardy Poplar	5, 6 (5 trees)
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Ilex acquifolium "Pyramidalis"	Holly	5, 6, 7
	Bell Road	Pt RS 186	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6
	State Highway 75	Pt Lot 1 DP 62383	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea	5, 6 (3 trees)
Teddington	Gebbies Pass Road	Pt RS 447	Quercus robur	English Oak	5, 6, 7, 8, 3

APPENDIX VIII GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS IN THE RURAL, RURAL-RESIDENTIAL AND AKAROA HILL SLOPES ZONES

The Banks Peninsula landscape is a highly visible one, with prominent ridgelines, shorelines, and steep valley walls. Any change to this landscape with the introduction of structures or roading creates a visual impact.

Visual impact can be reduced by the correct siting of structures. Once this is achieved, other factors can assist to reduce visual impact. These include design form of the structure, colour, materials, softening of batter slopes, over sowing, planting, etc. The following guidelines will be taken into account by the Council when assessing resource consent applications for new buildings in the identified management areas.

GUIDELINES FOR THE SITING OF BUILDINGS

1. Avoid buildings on ridgelines, especially skylines where the structure is silhouetted against the sky.

2. Avoid buildings on spurs and above cliff faces.

3. Avoid buildings on steep faces where earthworks become highly visible.

4. Ensure there is a backdrop of land for buildings when seen from obvious viewing points.

5. Site buildings where there is a change in land form, e.g. at the base of a hill, or on a terrace.

6. Minimise excavation. A cut slope is a highly visible one. Cut slopes must be shaped to blend into the surrounding landscape.

7. Group the buildings of a development together.

8. Site buildings in harmony with the land contours, e.g. with roof lines running parallel to the contour, not at an angle to it.

9. Site buildings on lower sections of slopes rather than on upper slopes of hills.

GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALS

1. Avoid highly reflective materials.

2. Employ materials which are organic in character and visually complement a rural landscape.

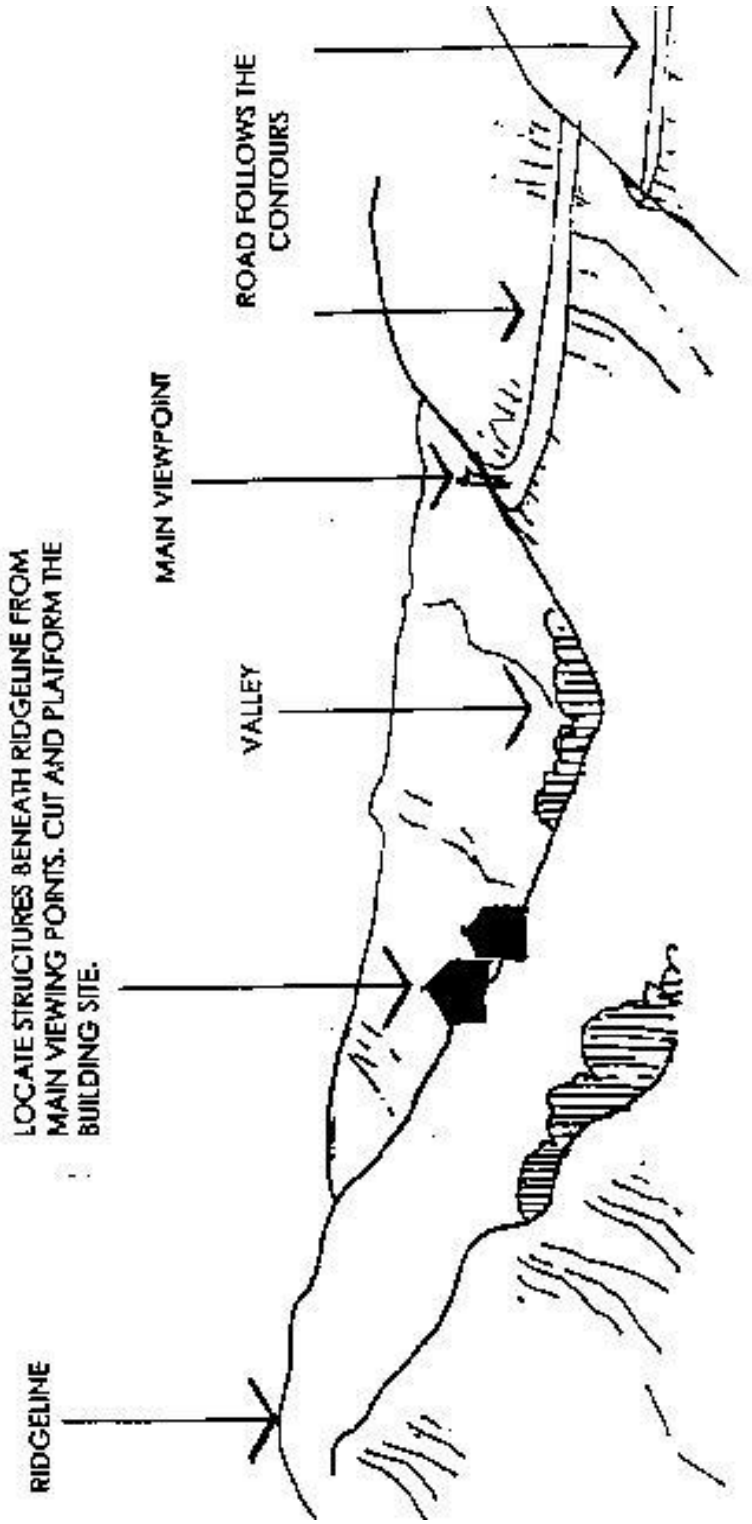
APPENDIX VIII GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS IN THE RURAL, RURAL-RESIDENTIAL AND AKAROA HILL SLOPES ZONES

GUIDELINES FOR COLOURS

1. Avoid colours which would lead to a building appearing highly visible in a rural setting.

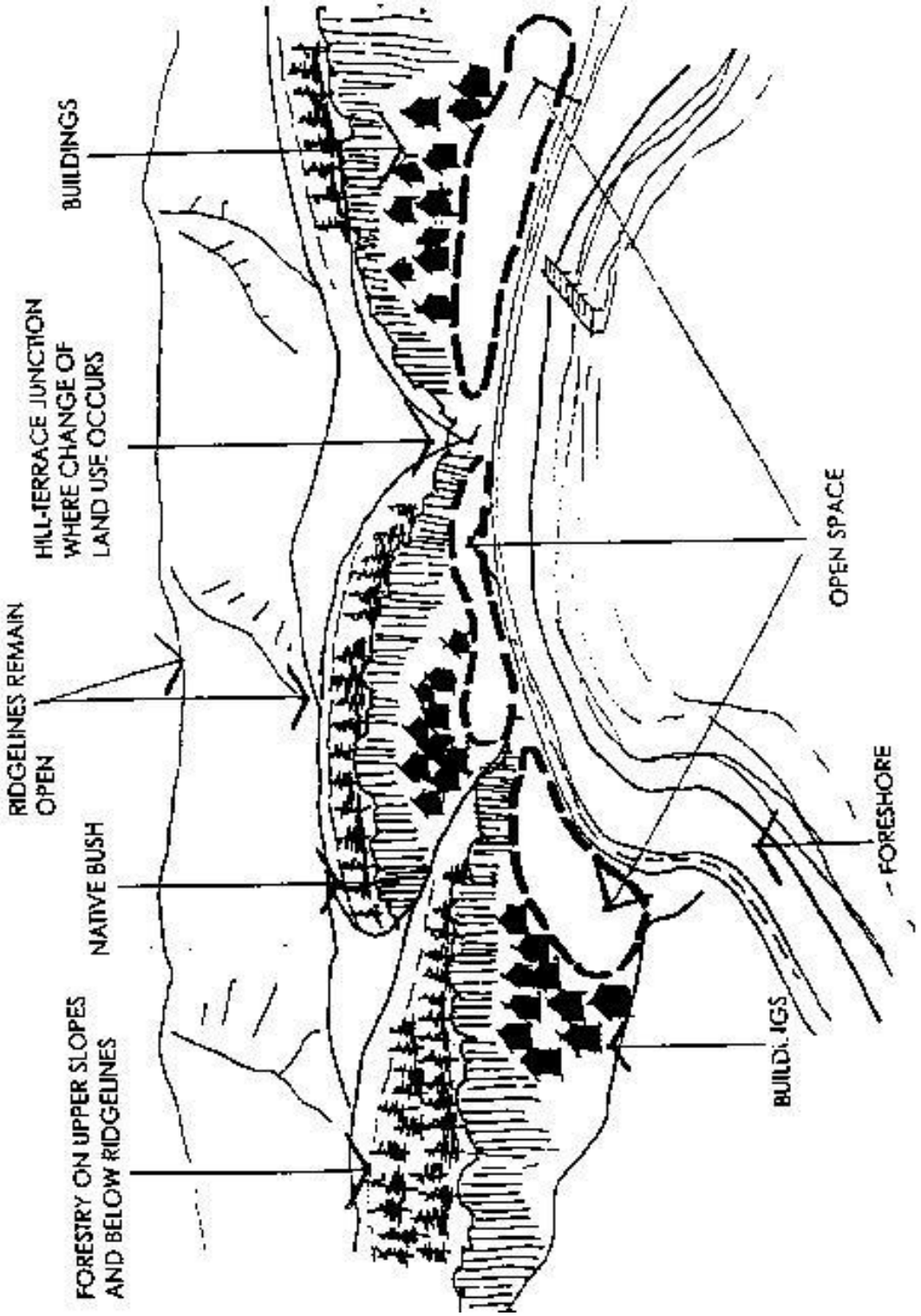
2. Avoid colours which do not derive from or complement the colours of natural elements of the landscape. Such elements include soil, rocks, streams, rivers, vegetation, the sky and the sea.

3. Employ colours which derive from or complement the colours of natural elements of the landscape.
   - An exception to this guideline is the use of red roofs and white vertical walls in the Rural-Residential and Rural Zones. These colours have traditionally featured in New Zealand rural areas.



Suggested model for developments.

APPENDIX VIII GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS IN THE RURAL, RURAL-RESIDENTIAL AND AKAROA HILL SLOPES ZONES



Suggested model for developments.

APPENDIX IX FORESTRY GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION (Updated November 2010)

The rural sector is seeing dramatic changes in land uses, with forestry becoming a more attractive land use option in many areas. Forestry can have many social, economic and ecological benefits. These include soil protection, soil stabilisation, and habitat provision for flora and fauna. Forests can also provide important recreational resources. However, if not properly designed, forestry can also have adverse effects. These can include loss of views, landscape effects, effects on soil and water and adverse effects on indigenous flora and fauna.

The intention and purpose of these guidelines is to help raise awareness and understanding of these issues and to provide some guidance and direction in an effort to achieve the best, and most sustainable, compromise between forestry development, on the one hand, and protection of the environment on the other. Accordingly, the Council hope they will be used by prospective foresters in the design of their proposals. They will also be used by Council in assessing forestry proposals which require a resource consent as a controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non complying activity.

These Guidelines are not intended to be a comprehensive set of standards but have been written to address the main issues to be considered as part of any forestry proposal. For more further guidance on sound forestry practices reference should be made to the "New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry", a copy of which may be viewed at the Council offices. In addition, the Canterbury Regional Council may also have standards and rules in relation to forestry. It will be important that forestry proposals are checked with them.

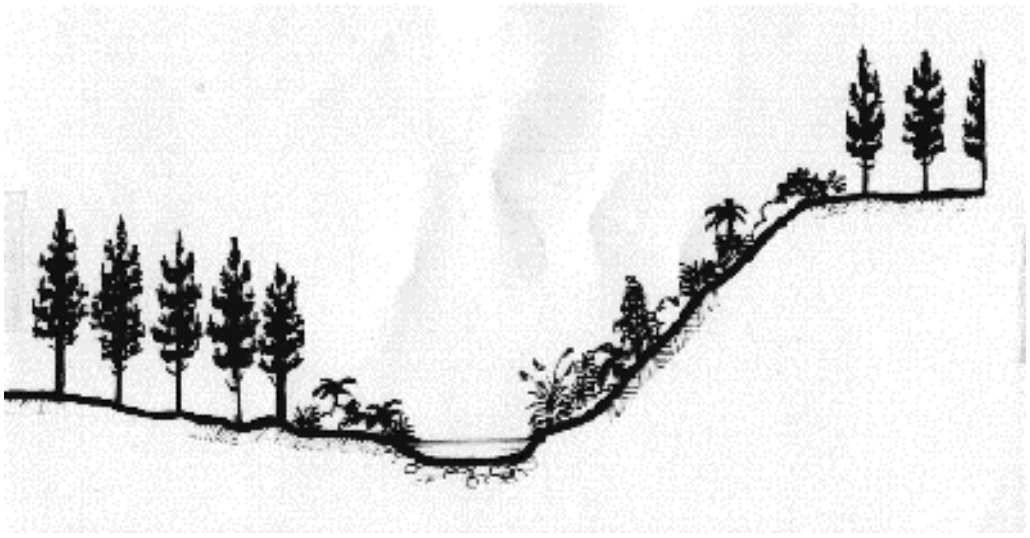
1. GENERAL

a) Avoid locating forestry development where significant landforms or special landscape features, historic structures or sites, or archaeological sites may be visually lost or overpowered or even destroyed.

b) Forests should not be located in areas where their existence will cause shading and icing on roads, houses or settlements.

c) Exotic plantations should avoid the clearance or replacement of native vegetation and should not achieve canopy closure over native vegetation which met the definition of "indigenous vegetation" contained in this plan, at the time of the forestry plantings.
(**Note:** see "Indigenous vegetation clearance" rules in the underlying zones.)

d) Retain buffer zones clear of forestry plantings alongside streams and rivers. Buffer zones should be at least 10 metres in width and be vegetated to assist in maintaining stream health and enhance visual patterns in the landscape.
(**Note:** see the "Yard" rules in the underlying zones.)



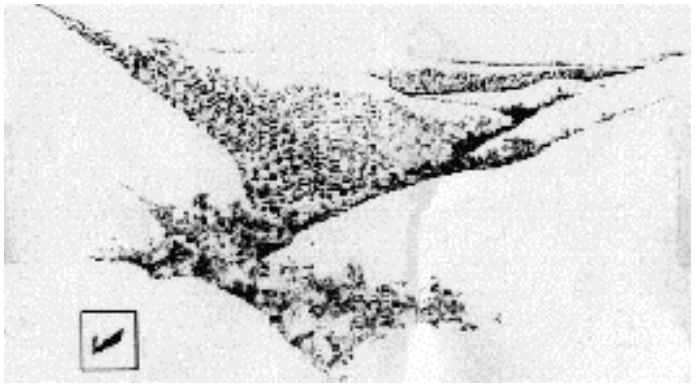
2. LANDSCAPE CONSIDERATIONS – SITING AND DESIGN

a) The scale of forest blocks should match the scale of the landscape. In expansive landscapes a large block may be compatible. In smaller scale, topographically diverse landscapes smaller blocks should be considered.

b) Forestry blocks should be designed to be compatible with the shape of land-forms and vegetation existing in the landscape so that the visual unity of the landscape is maintained or enhanced. Examples of good design can be seen in the following illustrations.

Forestry blocks can also reduce the naturalness of a landscape and, therefore, should not be located in or close to areas designated as "Outstanding Natural Features" where they would detract from the high natural quality of the feature.

c) Forestry should be informally linked to other vegetation to create an overall pattern or framework.

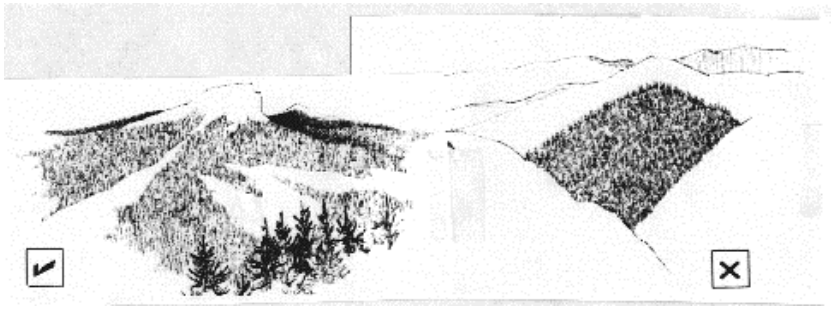


d) In general, avoid locating forestry development on ridgelines where they form skylines visible from highways, roads or settlements in which the forestry plantings form a sharp boundary or shape which conflicts with the natural contours of the landforms in the area. Conversely, care needs to be taken, where a ridgeline is being left open, that plantings do not create a hard boundary or a "monk's haircut" along the ridgeline. The following diagram illustrates sensitively designed plantation forestry which mimics a natural pattern of forest cover.

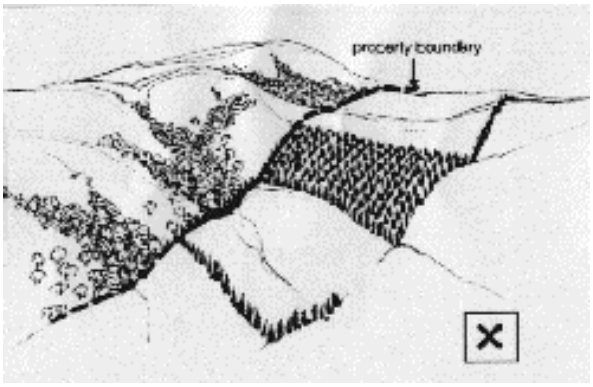
e) Care should be taken that forestry plantings do not block views of significant landscapes, such as harbours, lakes and main ridgelines, from public viewing points, for example roads and reserves.
(**Note:** see "Summit Road setback" rules in the underlying zones.)

f) Because of the higher impact of development on ridgelines, avoid placing service roads in or near these locations.

g) Forest blocks should be shaped so that their borders are visually compatible with the dominant lines in the landscape.



h) Plantings should follow landform features and complement neighbouring sites. Where a property boundary cuts across such a feature, work out with the neighbour how the planting can be continued along the feature.

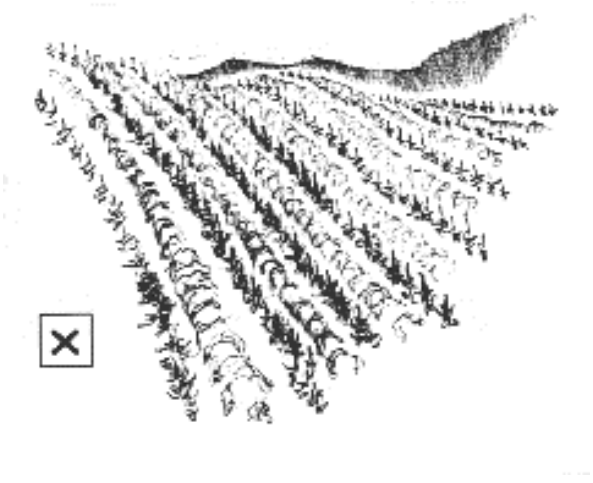


i) Ideally, areas of existing riparian trees**,** bush and wetland should be retained and restored in sufficient width to maintain ecological functions, and the visual pattern of the landscape. On steeper land retention of these areas may also be beneficial in maintaining land stability and controlling water run-off.

j) If planting rows on a hill, run rows along the contour around the hillside. Staggering rows reduces their visual impact.

k) Avoid planting differing species in a manner so that their differences result in strong lines across the landscape. An example is the planting of alternative rows of deciduous and evergreen trees.

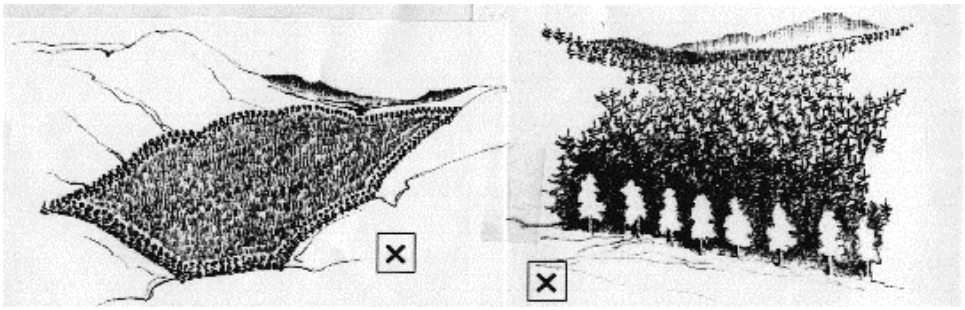
l) Avoid locating forestry in areas whereby the forest may restrict established vistas from roads or settlements.



3. LANDSCAPE CONSIDERATIONS – EDGE DESIGN

a) Edges of forestry blocks should be softened to create a natural transition from forest to pasture. Avoid straight, sharp edges and uniform planting. Edges can be softened with wider spacings.

b) Avoid bordering forestry with a narrow fringe of ornamental trees, particularly when these are of a significantly different colour.



c) In monocultural plantations, edges can be softened by reducing the pruning of trees on the outside of the forestry block.

d) In mixed species forestry, put lighter, more rounded and open species near the edges.

e) In locating forestry development along shorelines, ensure that edges of planting are sympathetic with the linear characteristics of the shoreline.

f) Decrease the density and vary the spacing of trees on edges around settlements in order to provide a visual transition between them and the forest.

4. ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURES

a) Firebreaks should be aligned to complement existing lines in the landscape and, where possible, run parallel to them. Firebreaks can outline individual forest blocks and should be located and aligned so that the resulting shapes are harmonious.

b) Consider using green fire breaks such as the planting of lucerne and other legumes which have the ability to provide green cover, fire breaks and control of noxious weeds.

c) The application of pesticides by aerial or mechanical ground-based operation should comply with the "Code of Practice for Use of Pesticides in Forest Operations" (NZFOA, 1991) to avoid:
   · drift onto crops or non-target species, and
   · contamination of waterways.

d) Burning as an established practice is discouraged because of its adverse effects on soil and water quality. Where it is employed burning should be carried out with great care to avoid spread.

5. ROADING/TRACKING

Potentially, roading and track construction can have high impacts on landscape and soil and water values. Inappropriately located or constructed roads can create highly conspicuous and conflicting visual elements in the landscape. With sensible design and location, tracking and roads can form an acceptable part of a working environment. Care must also be taken to ensure that roading does not lead to excess road spoil or siltation entering waterways. The following points should be kept in mind when designing roading and tracks:

a) If possible keep roads off visually conspicuous faces.

b) Keep road locations as low as possible across visible faces.

c) Construct narrow roads, sufficient for planting access, then upgrade once screening develops from forest growth.

d) Remove excess material by end-hauling to minimise colour contrast from side casting.

e) Revegetate visible cut and fill surfaces to reduce colour and line contrasts from exposed subsoils.

f) Generally, roads should not be located in gully bottoms and gully crossings should be minimised.

g) Locate roads a safe distance from streams and gullies. Runoff from roads should not feed directly into gullies or streams, but should be filtered through vegetation or discharged safely. Where steep side cuts cannot be avoided, ensure adequate cross formation drainage flows onto stable or protected outflow areas, not soft fill.

h) Locate tracks and firebreaks to minimise the possibility of debris entering permanent streams.

i) Keep earthworks clear of steep drop offs and watercourses.

j) Do not form extraction tracks directly down towards streams where runoff may go directly into the stream.

6. LAND PREPARATION

V-Blading/Line Raking

a) Operate on the contour where possible, to minimise runoff concentration down the lines.

b) Leave undisturbed strips at intervals on downhill lines to trap sediment.

c) Leave an undisturbed strip beside waterways and wetlands to filter runoff.

Other Operations

d) Work along the contour where possible.

e) Leave undisturbed strips along waterways and beside wetlands.

f) Limit the length of downhill runs and provide breaks of undisturbed land to trap sediment.

g) Use roller methods for crushing where possible, especially on steeper slopes, provided ridge tracking only is used for access.

h) Align windrows of slash along the contour on sloping land to provide a physical barrier to sediment flow.

i) Development of unstable hill slopes should not occur where the removal of vegetation, the building of roads and tracks and ancillary drainage systems, and/or the storage and transport of logs would promote mass movement.

j) Forestry should not occur in any area where vegetation clearance is likely to cause accelerated soil erosion.

7. HARVESTING **(Updated November 2010)**

The Council recognises that the harvesting and harvest roading stages of forestry have the potential to have significant adverse effects on soil and water quality and the landscape.

a) On ridgelines, logging should stop short of the ridge or carry over it in an alignment sympathetic with the ridge. Avoid cutting along the ridgeline so that trees are silhouetted against the sky. In addition, the vertical ridgetop

edge on either side of a clear cut can be avoided by running the setting edge across the ridge at an angle to the main view.

b) Special care should be taken when logging blocks in the vicinity of Outstanding Natural and Coastal Natural Character Landscapes to ensure that logging has no effect on the character of the adjacent landform or feature.

c) The shape and size of a clear-fell or coppiced area should follow similar design principles to those for planting, by reflecting the landform pattern and scale of the landscape to avoid introducing unnatural form and line impacts. This can be achieved by using natural landscape features such as terraces, ridges, gullies, fans, basins and toe slopes as setting boundaries.

d) Avoid felling into or across waterways where possible.

e) Remove debris from waterways.

f) Retain streamside vegetation where possible.

g) Keep machinery away from, and out of, waterways where possible.

h) Consider use of full suspension cable hauling for log extraction over waterways and indigenous vegetation and on steep slopes where dragging of logs would lead to potential erosion and damage to the waterway or vegetation.
(**Note:** "Significant indigenous vegetation" is subject to protection under the District Plan and must not be damaged by land use activities.)

i) Reduce stump removal to a minimum, especially on steep slopes where runoff could lead to erosion.

j) Special care should be taken during harvesting, around areas of significant indigenous vegetation.

8. WILDING CONTROL

The potential exists, if a greater area of the District is planted in forestry, that certain areas may be at risk from wilding spread. A number of factors are important in determining the risk of tree spread. These include the species to be planted, surrounding land uses, and the siting of the plantation in relation to the dominant wind for the area. The following table should be used to calculate wilding tree spread risk. A high risk score may mean changing the species to be planted, the location, or the surrounding land uses.

Calculating Wilding Tree Spread Risk From New Plantings

1. Species

(a) Spreading vigour varies with species:

- Radiata and muricata pine 1
- Ponderosa pine and larch 2
- Corsican pine and Douglas fir 3
- Scots pine and Lodgepole pine (P. contorta) 4

Enter score (1, 2, 3 or 4) here ☐

(b) Palatability:

- Radiata and ponderosa pine 1
- Lodgepole pine and larch..... 2
- Scots pine and Douglas fir 3
- Corsican pine..... 4

Enter score (1, 2, 3 or 4) here ☐

2. Siting

- Flat (<10°) sheltered, or slopes facing NE to SSW..... 1
- Flat (<10°) partially exposed to N and W 2
- Flat (<10°) fully exposed to N and W..... 3
- Take off site, i.e. ridgetops, on or at base of slopes (>10°) or undulating land fully exposed to N and W..... 4

Key: < less than
> greater than

Enter score (1, 2, 3 or 4) here ☐

3. Downwind Landuse

(a) Within 200m:

- Developed pasture/regular mob stocking (sheep) or closed canopy scrub/forest..... 1
- Semi-improved grazing/occasional mob stocking 2
- Extensive grazing only 3
- No grazing 4

Enter score (1, 2, 3 or 4) here ☐

(b) Within 200m-400m OR if 3 or 4 scored in "Siting", within 200m-2km:

- Developed pasture/regular mob stocking (sheep) or closed canopy scrub/forest..... 1
- Semi-improved grazing/occasional mob stocking 2
- Extensive grazing only 3
- No grazing 4

Enter score (1, 2, 3 or 4) here ☐

SCORING RESULTS

- A score of 12 or more means high spread risk.
- A high risk is also likely if a score of 3 or 4 in "Siting" is followed by a 3 or 4 in "Downwind Landuse" (a) or (b).
- A high risk does not necessarily mean that tree planting is ruled out. A change of species, or siting, or downwind land management can significantly lower spread risk.

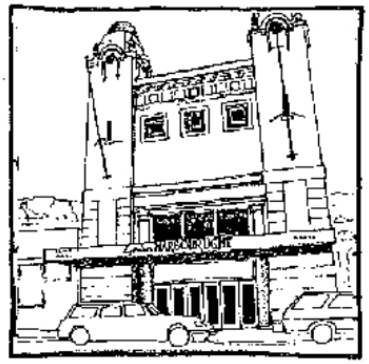
Prepared by N Legard, NZFRI Ltd, Rangiora, for Canterbury Wilding Tree Advisory Group 1993.

APPENDIX X DESIGN GUIDELINES – LYTTELTON

INTRODUCTION

Lyttelton has retained its historical character more than most townships of a similar size in New Zealand. Its origins as a colonial harbour town in the mid-nineteenth century, have been expressed in its buildings by the materials which lay readily at hand, applied to the current architectural expression of the time, and town planning principals of that period.

Town Centre Area



The commercial centre of Lyttelton was established by the early settlers of the district. There has always existed a diverse range of activities within this precinct, ranging from hotel accommodation to offices, retailing, and community facilities. There resulted a pleasing mix of mainly two storied timber framed buildings to the commercial area, built right to the street and usually with verandahs. The street corners were frequently emphasised by more ornate masonry buildings with the stylistic trimmings of their day. The variation in styles in these key buildings reflects the stylistic trimmings of their day. The variation in styles in these key buildings reflects the style changes that occurred in Great Britain. The infill buildings are rather more economically built, being sheathed in timber to the front and corrugated iron to the sides and rear. Despite the modest materials used, many are handsome buildings of fine proportions.

Over time many of these original buildings have disappeared or have been insensitively modernised. Others have been replaced quite successfully with new buildings that respect the scale and forms of these older buildings whilst avoiding monotony and adding variety. Other buildings have emerged with features that provide desirable focal points.

Residential Conservation Area

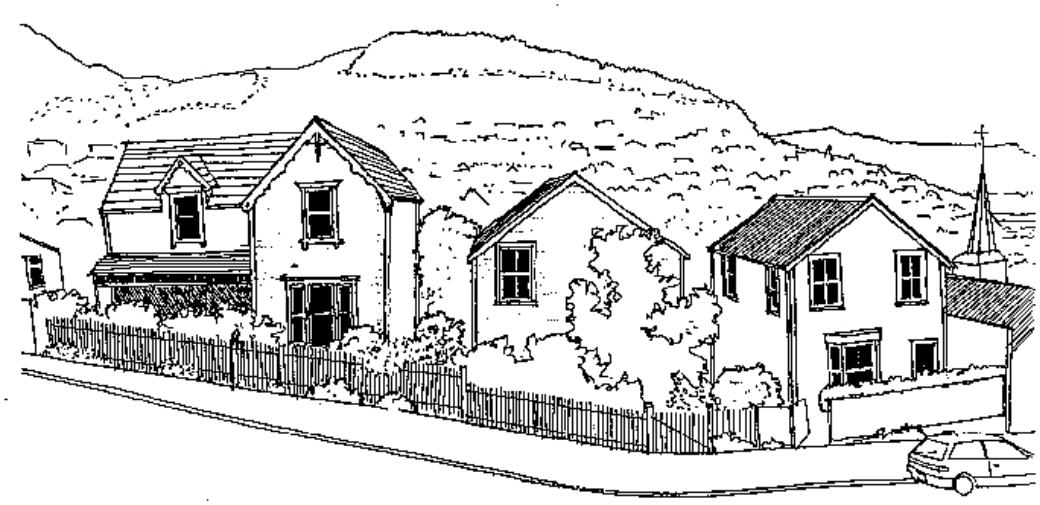
Existing buildings and streets within the Residential Conservation area have a common quality, style and “character”. Streets are typically narrow, the houses and cottages are small scale, built from materials, such as timber

and corrugated iron, which were at hand for those early settlers. The houses are mainly simple shapes (forms) – usually with steeply pitched gable roofs. A consistent palette of decorative elements such as bay windows, verandahs, and lean-to additions, compliment these simple shapes and with decorative timber trim details all complete this unique colonial character. The increasing desire for off street parking, and site density ratio restrictions pose interesting challenges to the future of this heritage area.

HOW DO THESE GUIDELINES WORK?

Whether your proposal is for a new commercial building in the Town Centre or a new dwelling or alteration in the Residential Conservation Area, it will affect the buildings around it and alter the look and feel of the street it is in. Both these planning areas are unique in their character and architectural quality. To ensure that the architectural quality of these areas is preserved and enhanced, the District Plan requires that new building work (including alterations) in these two zones is assessed through the resource consent process in terms of design and appearance.

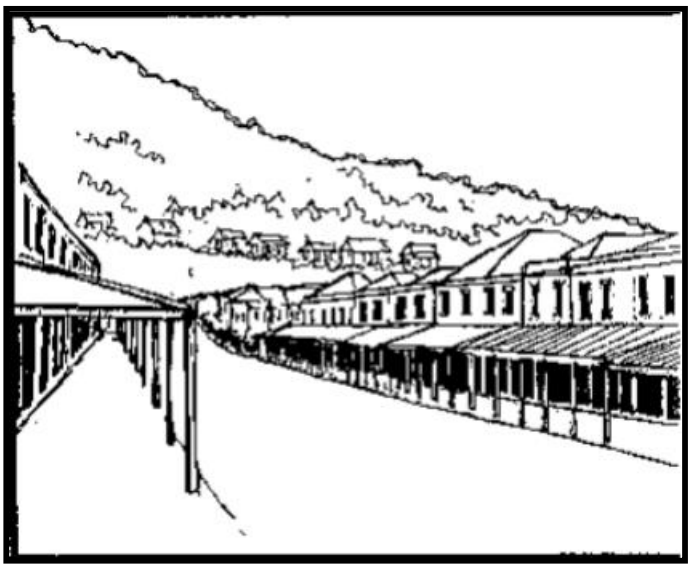
The guide has been written to help you identify what these important architectural qualities and patterns are, and to show by which criteria your proposal will be assessed by Council.



Drawing 1: A typical street in the Residential Conservation Area. Even though there is a consistent pattern of size, shape, materials and details with these houses, these houses have a uniqueness and variety. Both the consistency and variety give the Residential Conservation Area and Town Centre zones their “character”.

Rather than telling you what you must do, the guide gives you suggested principals to follow and illustrates things to avoid. In some cases suggested tasks are given to help you understand more clearly the issue being discussed and how it relates to your design.

The aim is for you to be creative in enhancing the neighbourhood quality and architectural character, rather than simply replicating what is there.



Drawing 2: If all buildings were the same scale, proportion, and detailed the same, the result would be monotonous.

1. VIEW ALONG THE STREET – HOW DOES YOUR PROPOSAL BLEND IN?

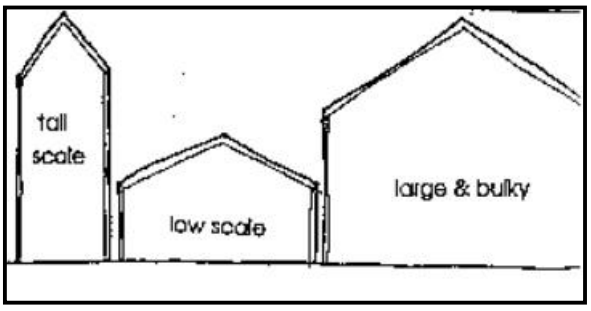
Part one of this guide looks at how your overall building design fits in with the buildings around it. This follows four basic themes:

1.1 Scale – Comparing a building overall size, proportions, height and bulk.
1.2 Shapes – Patterns of building shapes and forms.
1.3 Distance from street – comparing how far buildings are set-back from the street.

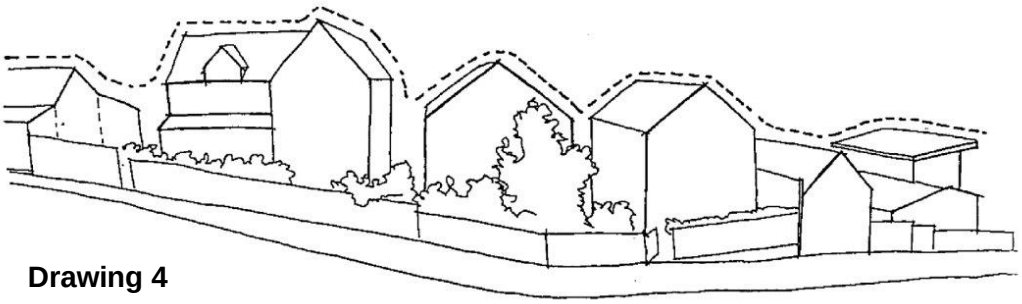
1.1 Scale

Scale refers to a buildings' overall size, height, bulk, shape and proportions. Note from drawing 3 that although the basic shape is the same, the scale of each of these shapes is quite different. Where these characteristics very considerably in a street, the larger scale buildings can dominate and detract from those around them.

Drawing 4 (below) shows our typical Lyttelton residential street and the overall building outlines. Notice how the houses are a similar overall shape. The pattern of heights (dotted), which is often called modulation does not vary wildly and steps down with the natural slope of the street.

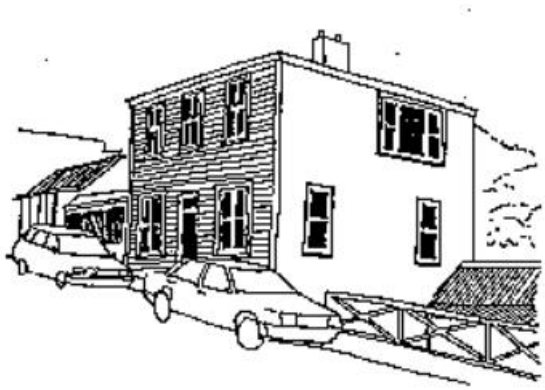


Drawing 3



Drawing 4

- New buildings should be a similar size to their neighbours.
- It is preferred that new buildings keep within the height ranges of those around them. This allows key buildings like the Harbourlight to remain a prominent feature in the streetscape.
- Avoid buildings that are too low or too high compared to those around them.



Drawing 5

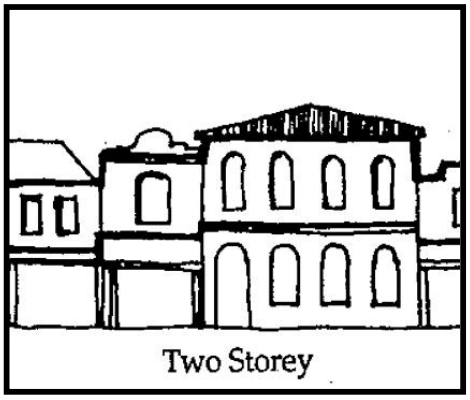
Drawing 5

- Avoid large buildings which could because of their size and bulk overshadow or dominate surrounding buildings.

Height and Scale

Most residential and commercial buildings are one or two storied. There are ways to help buildings of differing height keep in scale as shown in drawing 6.

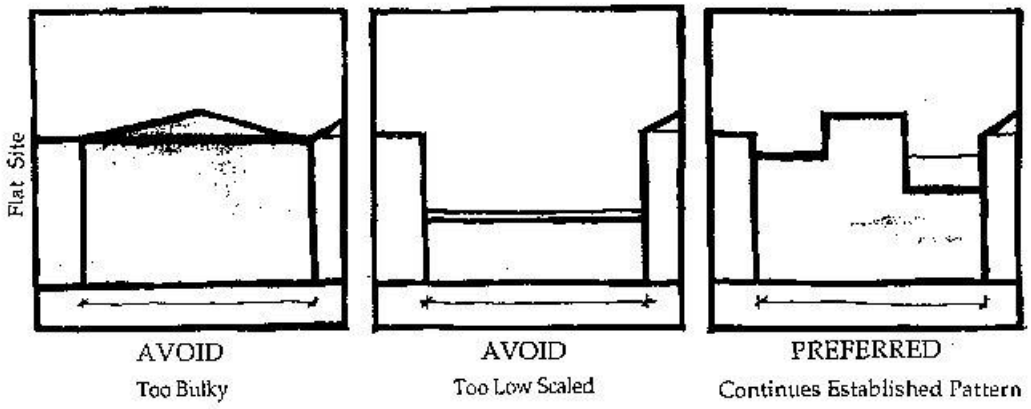
- Consider using a gable end roof, small tower or a higher parapet to raise the apparent height of single storey buildings surrounded by mainly two storied ones.
- Consider building in the roof space or adding an attic storey to a two-storey building to keep its height more in keeping with lower scale buildings around it.



Drawing 7

Scale and Proportion

Most buildings in the Residential Conservation and Town Centre zones are similar in width to height. Buildings of a low wide proportion can detract visually from those around them. The supermarket in London Street is such an example. Continuous long parapets, signage and verandahs all accentuate this proportion. Drawing 8 shows an example of this.



Drawing 8

Drawing 9 shows a successful blend of old and new, where there is variety and interest but a similarity of scale. The wider larger buildings have been divided into smaller scale pieces that help them fit in.

- Where a new building is wide in proportion consider breaking it up into more vertically proportioned pieces.

Drawing 9

Scale and Shape

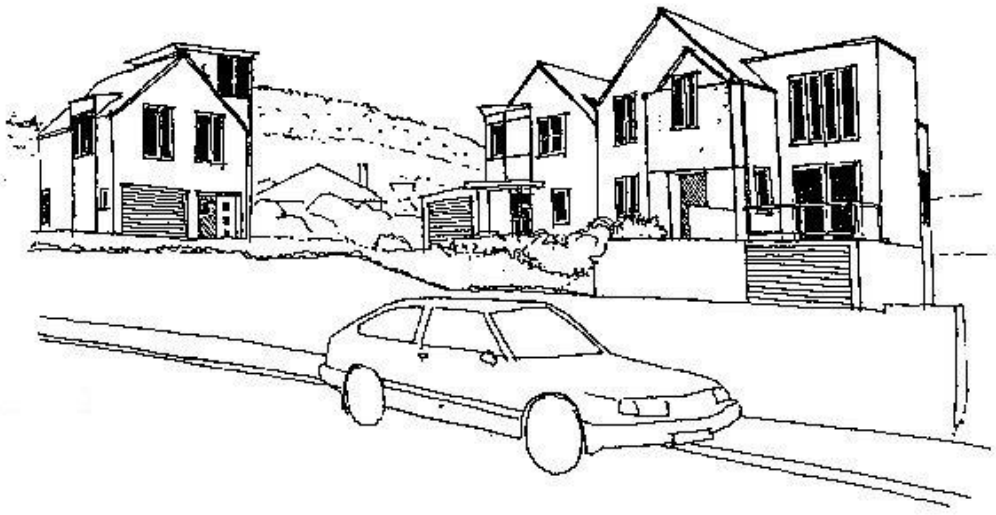
The shapes of a building and the size of its surfaces can also affects it's apparent scale. Drawing 10 shows the same typical street as per drawing 1 with a change to house 2. House 2 now appears bulky because it is one prominent shape.

Drawing 10

In drawing 1, the house blends in because it is made up of shapes that are in scale with the ones around it.

- Avoid designing the buildings where the main shapes are out of scale with those around them.
- Where a new building is a large shape consider breaking it up into smaller pieces.
- Step pieces back and forward from one another and accentuate the pieces with different colours and materials.
- Use features such as verandahs, porches and bay windows which add a lot of depth and shadow to a surface to create visual interest.
- Add an architectural feature such as a feature window to add variety.

Drawing 11 shows a modern group of houses. Although the overall size is large and high in proportion, the techniques noted above have been used to reduce the apparent scale and give a lot of visual interest to these houses.

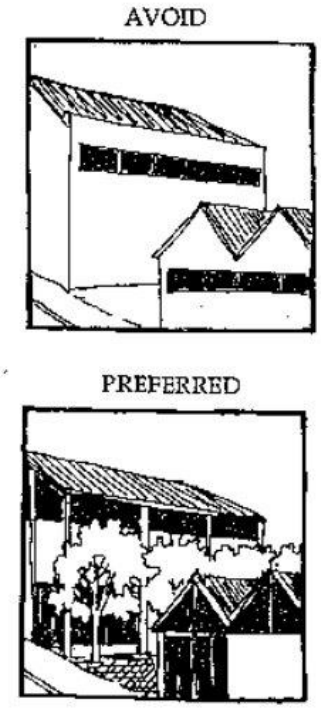


Drawing 11

Industrial Buildings

With industrial buildings it is important to try and reduce the often overbearing scale. Suggestions are shown in the two drawings below:

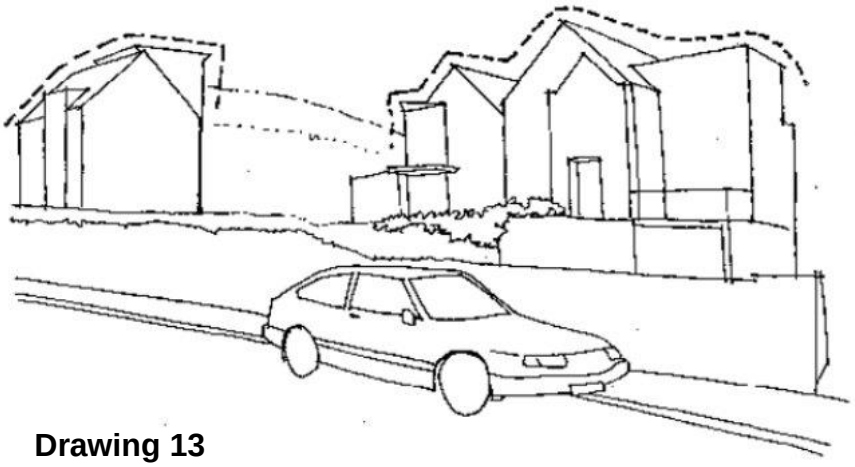
- Use lower scale parts of the building such as showrooms and offices near the street.
- Use verandahs and structures to add depth to the building surface.
- Landscape and attractively pave the spaces between these buildings to add a human scale.



Drawing 12

Suggested Task

As shown in drawing 4, over a photograph of your proposal and the three neighbours either side, mark the rough overall form of the buildings – Compare the scale, variety of heights and shapes.



Drawing 13

1.2 What Shapes Can I Use?

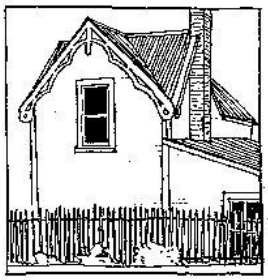
Houses in the Residential Conservation zone of Lyttelton are usually quite simple in shape with either a steeply pitched gable roof of between 30 and 60 or a shallower pitch hip roof. Smaller shapes like lean-to roofs, verandahs entry porches and bay windows are often added to these main shapes. Variety is achieved by emphasising the symmetry of these shapes and orientating them in different ways to the street.

Drawings 14-19 show examples of these predominant main shapes and smaller added shapes.

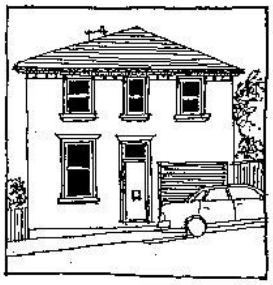
Villa gable and verandah

2 storey gable to street

gable along the street with verandah and lean-to



gable to street with lean -to



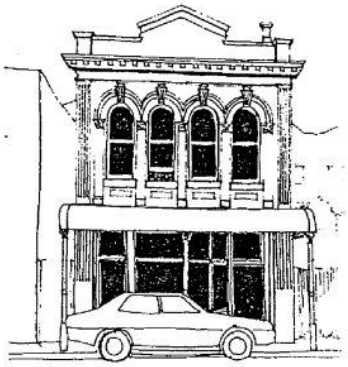
2 storey hip roof

gable with bay window & entry porch

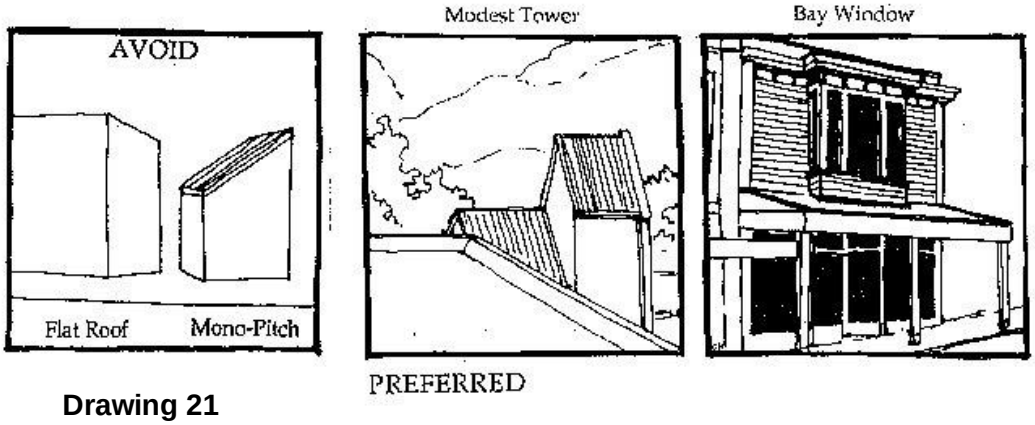
Drawings 14-19

In commercial buildings often a façade with a parapet fronts the street. The shape of these is usually symmetrical.

- It is preferred that the main shapes of a building are traditional in form (see drawing 20).
- Avoid flat roofs or monopitches as the main building shapes (see drawing 21).
- Non-traditional shapes and forms may be used on secondary parts of a building such as a tower or bay window as an architectural feature. The whole design should be consistent in materials and intention (see drawing 19).

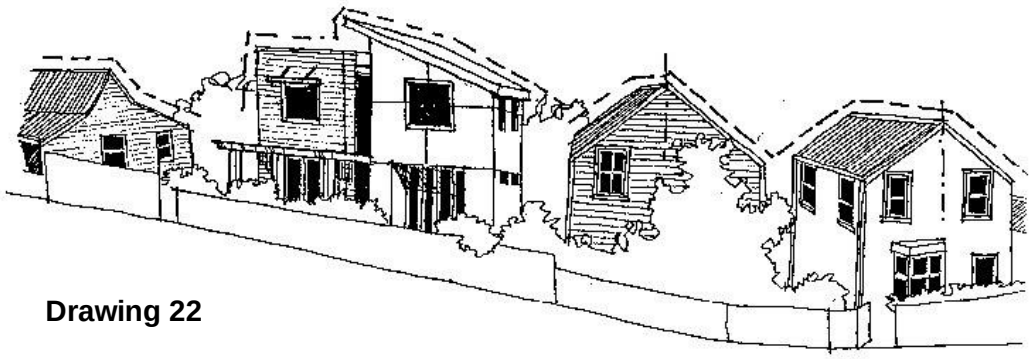


Drawing 20



Drawing 21

Drawing 22 shows our typical street again. The main forms (shapes) of house 2 are inappropriate despite being the right overall scale and divided into the right scale smaller pieces. They do not fit with the gables and verandahs along the rest of the street.



Drawing 22

The modern group of houses in drawing 23 is a good example of use of traditional and modern shapes. Modern smaller forms fit and do not dominate the traditional main forms.

Drawing 23

1.3 Setback from the Street

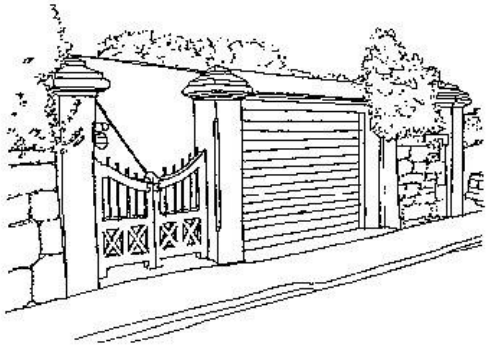
Just as with buildings that are out of scale can dominate those around it, how close a building is built to the street can also affect how dominant it is. Garages close to the road can fall into this category. Note the following from drawing 24. Two street elevations exist. One with garages and carports built right to the street the other with the two storey houses behind.

Drawing 24

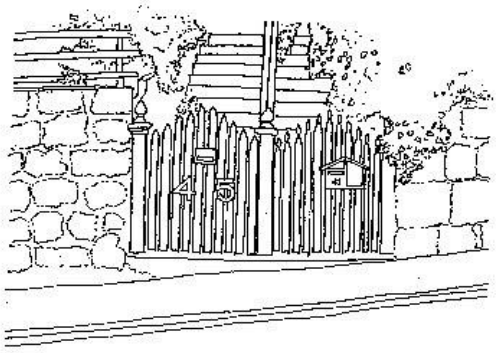
Buildings closer to the street should be a smaller scale so as not to dominate. The house to the left is dominant because it is close to the street even though it is the same size as the houses behind it.

- Consider screening garages by planting.
- Try to set them back from the street.
- Keep garaging small scale and use shapes and materials in keeping with the houses around.
- Use fencing and walls to reduce the scale of the garage (see drawing 25 where the tall posts are in scale with the garage.)
- Where garages are to be placed into existing stone retaining walls, it is preferred that these are reinstated.

The existing District Plan has regulations on setbacks from the roads, adjacent boundaries and controls on heights with recession planes. Refer to these.



Drawing 25



Drawing 26

Fences and Street Edge

Where houses are set back above the street, a common set back line is not so crucial. The fencing and walls at street level are more important. In drawing 26 the two entrance gates respect one another.

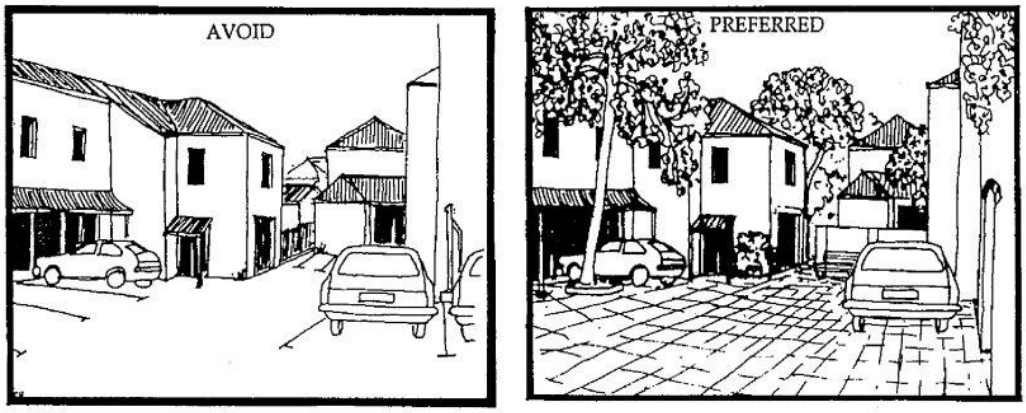
- Major differences in fence heights and contrasts in materials will be discouraged where the surrounding neighbourhood has a strong identity and character.
- It is preferred that where garages will be set into existing erudition walls, these will be asked to be reinstated.

Drawing 27

Town Centre

See drawing 27.

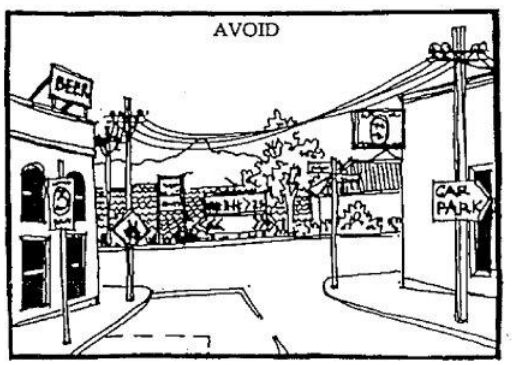
- Buildings are usually built right up to the street. The existing pattern should be continued.
- Areas that are set back from the street should be planted and landscaped as a feature.
- Avoid large carparking areas to the street. It is preferred that car parking spaces are informal and broken into small areas with paving and landscaping to give the pedestrian feel, see drawing comparison. See drawings below.



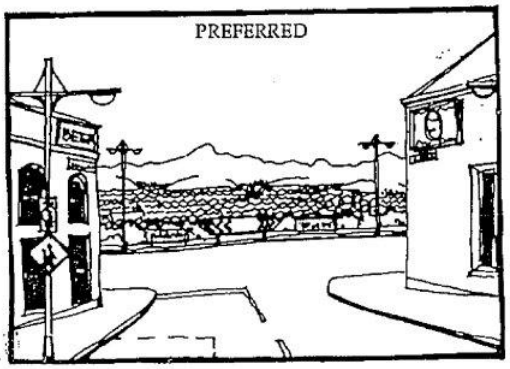
Drawing 28

Signage

- It is preferred that signage not dominate the street edge. Compare drawings 29 and 30.
- Reduce size of signage and link in with building details and surfaces.



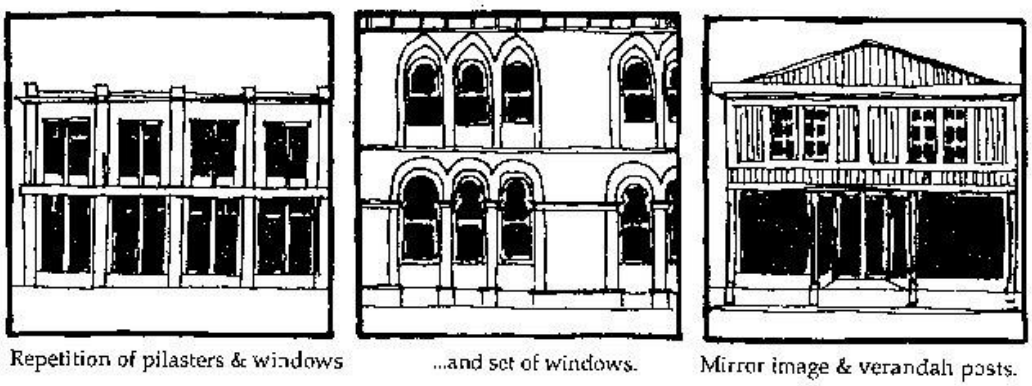
Drawing 29



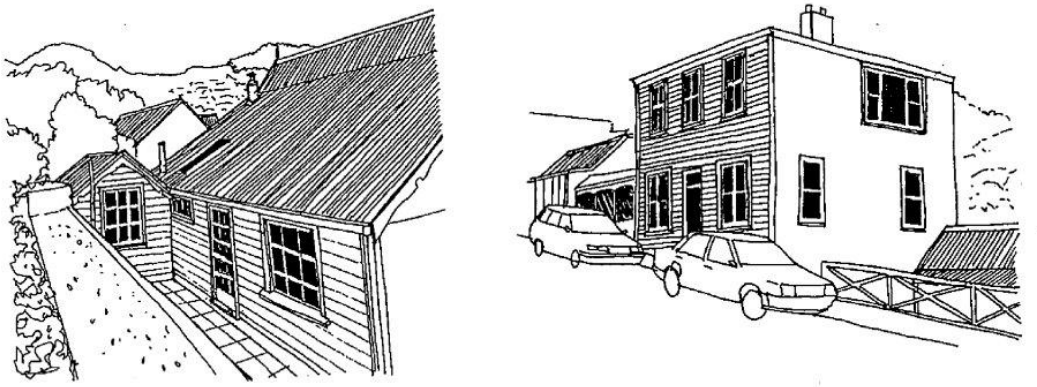
Drawing 30

2. BUILDING SURFACES, MATERIALS, COLOURS AND DETAILS

The overall shapes and sizes of your building may be right, and it may fit scale with your street, but if there is not some common link with those around it in how the surfaces of the roof and walls are treated, the building will probably not fit in and could clash with your neighbours. The second section of this guide looks at how building surfaces can be kept in scale with those around them by continuing existing patterns of lines, architectural features, patterns of windows, materials and colours. Drawing 31 shows examples of these.



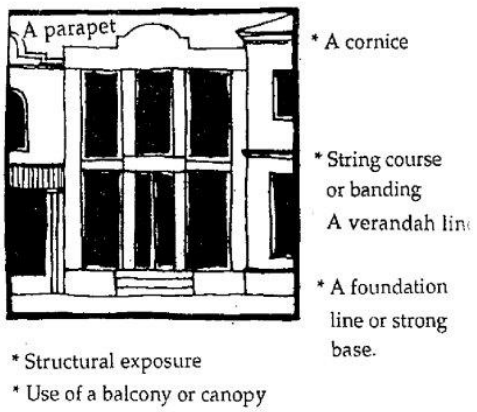
Drawing 31



Drawing 32: Remember that it is not only the street facades that are seen in Lyttelton.

2.1 Building Lines and Features

It is preferable that you try and link in with existing surface lines in building surfaces around yours. Examples of these types of lines are shown in drawing 33.



Drawing 33

Horizontal Lines

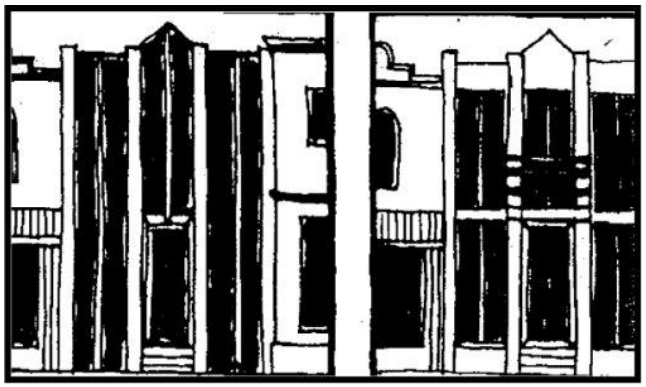
Foundation line. Fascia or spouting line, roof line, ridge line, common window or door lines, cornice or parapet line, string course or banding lines, verandah fretwork lines, barge details.

Vertical Lines

Bay windows. Vertical facings (especially corners), feature down pipes, chimneys, tall windows, windows above each other, posts, window mullions.

- Continue existing patterns of lines in new work to blend old and new. Notice how the horizontal lines are missing from drawing 34. Drawing 35 shows where both horizontal and vertical lines have been continued.

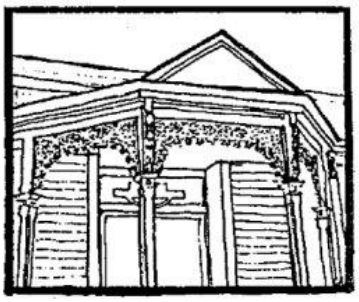
AVOID PREFERRED



Drawing 34 **Drawing 35**

Architectural Features

Entrance Porch



Other architectural features are also used to break up facades.

Examples are drawn: Verandahs, balconies, entry porches, bay windows, dormers, chimneys, decks, pergolas, fixed canopies etc.

Notice how some features are more subtle than others in a façade.

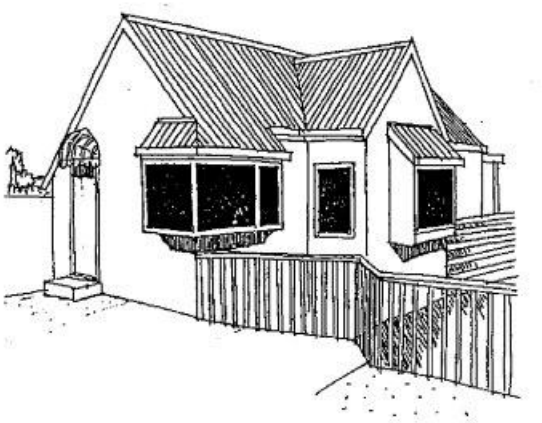
- It is preferred that the strength of the lines and features on your building tie into those around it.
- Lines and features can be accentuated with a contrasting colour or by creating more depth.

Dormer Window

Balcony

Entrance Doorway

Drawings 36-39



Drawing 40: The bay window in the modern example below, because it gives more shadow is a strong feature.

Drawing 41: In the Lava Bar and Volcano Café facades, there are common lines horizontally. (These are dotted in). Each façade has a column at each end with a higher portion in the middle. The façade set out is symmetrical yet all these features are quite subtle.

Suggested Task

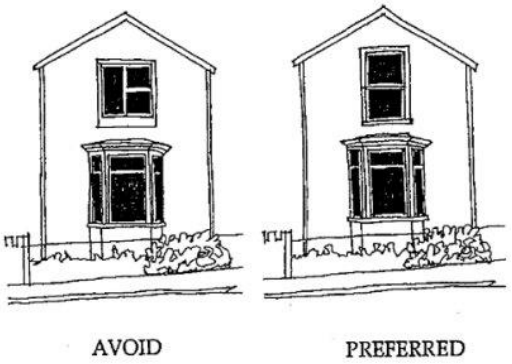
Identify and mark key lines and features on your elevation. Note how surfaces in your proposal have been broken by these into similar sized pieces to the adjacent houses.

2.2 Openings – Doors and Windows

The size, proportions, repetitions and groupings of windows and openings can also reduce the scale of building surfaces. A symmetrical pattern can divide a façade into two. Patterns of window placements and detailing give very strong clues as to the architectural style of a particular building.

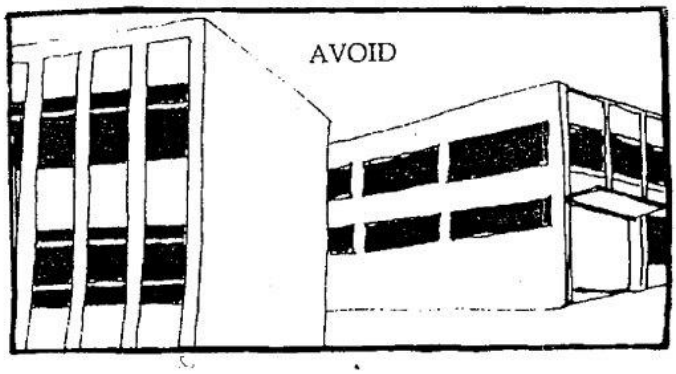
Design Issues

- Traditional windows and doors are generally of timber construction, doublehung or casements. It is important to match the existing constructions, details, sizes and proportions in renovation work.
- Where window placement is symmetrical this should be respected.



Drawing 42

- Windows are usually taller than wide, and either stand alone in a wall surface or are grouped together. This vertical proportion should tie in with typical windows in the surrounding buildings.
- Horizontal banding of windows is to be avoided.



Drawings 43-45

- It is preferred that windows are recessed into the wall and this depth be accentuated by surrounding trim, or facings. Windows flush with the wall or curtain walling should be avoided.

- Corner windows and different shaped windows should be seen as a feature rather than dominating the view along the street.

- In secondary forms, other window types and detailing, along with more horizontal orientation are acceptable, provided that the whole design is complimentary and consistent.

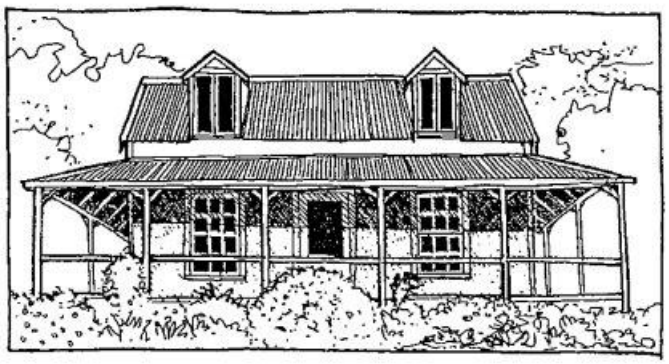
- Windows generally decrease in size from lower to higher storeys and are usually placed above one another, and often trim or structure emphasises these vertical lines.

- Large areas of glass used for shop-front display should be divided by posts, columns or mullions (posts as part of the window frame) into pieces with vertical proportions.

- In new buildings non-traditional window types and construction are permitted.

- Large areas of windows in the Residential Conservation houses are uncommon except in bay windows where the amount of glazing is broken up by the windows being grouped together, solid mullions and timber facings.

Drawings 46-48



Drawing 49

2.3 Materials and Details

Buildings within both the Town Centre and Residential Conservation zones were influenced by the architectural styles of the time. This along with a common palette of materials and detail trim gives buildings a district "character". Painted masonry, horizontal weatherboards and corrugated iron are the common wall cladding, with corrugated iron used for side or rear walls to commercial buildings. Corrugated iron is the predominant roof cladding. It is important that the materials, colours and details you choose for your proposal do not detract from or contrast visually with those in the existing surrounding buildings.

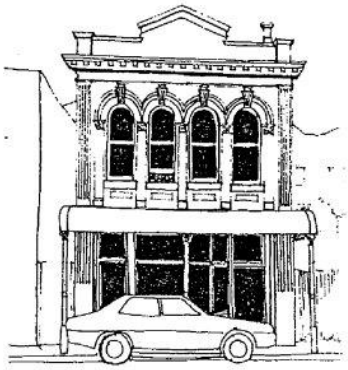
Identify

Identify what materials are used in the builds surrounding your proposal and how they are finished. Are they painted? Are different materials used for different parts of these buildings? What decorative timber or masonry trim details are used? Are you proposal quite modern or different materials, and if so, will this detract from the existing buildings?

Drawing 51 identifies typical timber details and trim. All these are common to houses in the Residential Conservation area.

Design Issues

- Painted masonry, weatherboard or corrugated iron are preferred for wall cladding.
- Natural materials such as stained timber or brick are uncommon and their use should be limited so as not to dominate a building's façade.



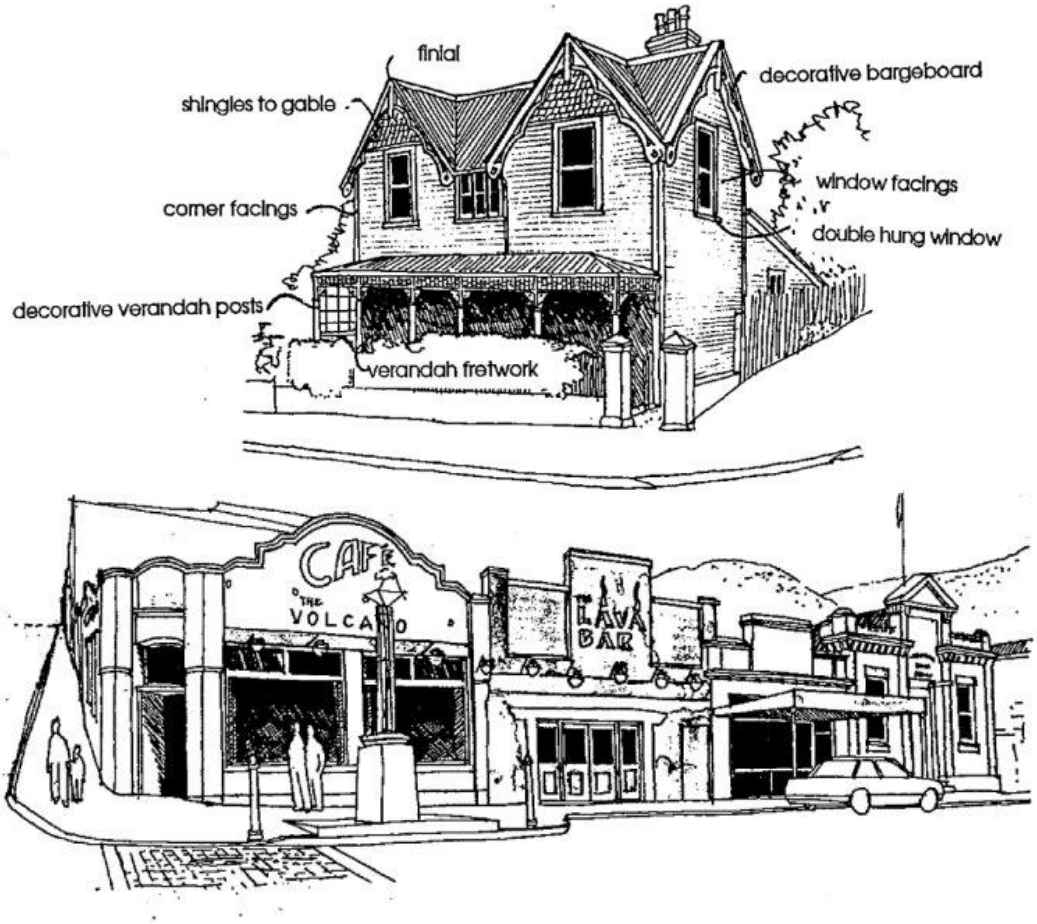
Drawing 50: Painted masonry façade with decorative plaster cornices and trim

Drawing 51: Weatherboard house with decorative timber trim

- The size, amount and types of trim to wall and roof surfaces should be in keeping with surrounding buildings.
- Trim and detail work is expected to closely match the existing in alteration work to historic buildings and dominant building facades.
- Details and trim details should match the era or style of the existing building.

Drawing 52

On the building above (drawing 52) although a mixture of materials is used, corrugated iron is the main cladding. Different materials accentuate the different building forms. Window and door flashings fit in well with the timber facings used around windows in existing houses.



Drawings 53 and 54

2.4 Renovations and Additions

In the past many historic buildings within the Town Centre and Residential Conservation areas have been altered without thought to maintaining Lyttelton's character. If your proposal is to alter an existing historic building, you will be encouraged to make efforts to restore these buildings to their intended and correct appearance. Existing buildings in both the Town Centre and Residential Conservation areas that have been well maintained can be used as a guide for restoration work. See section on materials and details for illustrations of important building features.

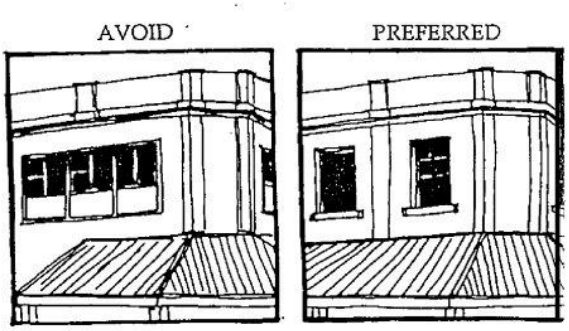
Identify

Identify whether your proposal affects one of these historic buildings. A list of protected and notable building is included in the District Plan.

Design Issues

- Alterations to existing heritage buildings will be assessed in terms of how they respect what is existing.
- Unsympathetic window shape and appearance should be corrected.

Drawing 55

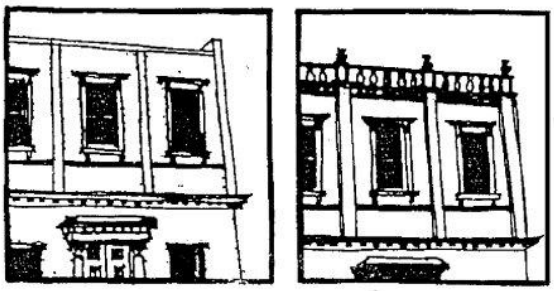


- Extend part verandahs to full length of building.
- Remove false façade.
- Return windows and detail trim to their traditional form.

Drawing 56

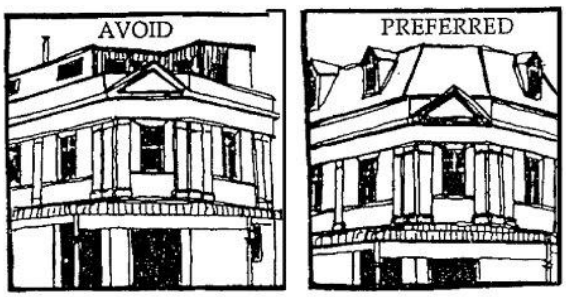
- Reinstate and repair cornices, pediments and other trim where this has been removed.

Drawing 57



- It is preferred that the roof space is utilised or an attic storey added with dormers rather than build a new storey onto existing buildings. The positioning and proportion of the dormers should relate to the windows below.

Drawing 58



2.5 Colour

Painting and sensitive use of colour will immediately enhance the appearance of a building and can contribute to street character. The modern array of colours was not available to the early settler and therefore it is important new colour schemes are not garish and do not detract or clash with existing buildings.

Drawing 59: White base, dark trim and roof

Identify

Identify the types of colour scheme around your proposal. Two contrasting approaches are generally used – these are illustrated in drawings 59 and 60.

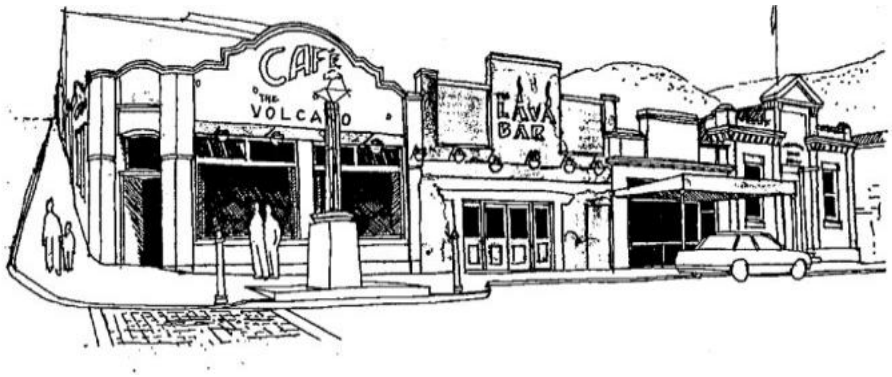
1. Pale main colour with dark accents, dark trim and roof.
2. Dark body colour, pale accent and trim, and dark roof.

Drawing 60: Dark base, white accent and trim

Design Issues

- The strength of your colour scheme should be similar to those around it.
- Avoid bright primary colours and green and purples as the dominant colour.
- Neutral, earthy and natural colours including white are preferred as the background colour.
- Use a contrasting base colour/accent trim colour scheme where this is prevalent in the surrounding landscape.

Note the Volcano Café and Lava Bar in drawing 61 both have very strong colour schemes. Architectural features and lettering has been emphasised by a contrasting colour. Because of this they work well together.



Drawing 61: Volcano Café and Lava Bar

APPENDIX XI DESIGN GUIDELINES – AKAROA

INTRODUCTION

The illustrations used in the guidelines are provided to assist in understanding the points expressed in the text. These are not all existing buildings but are stylised designs.

These Guidelines have been prepared to help you if you are thinking of building in Akaroa, particularly in the historic town centre or residential conservation areas. They are intended to help you achieve the building you want, while at the same time ensuring that new buildings fit in with the town's surviving historic buildings and maintaining or enhancing the town's present character.

Figure 1: Typical Akaroa streetscape

You will find in this document a brief discussion of Akaroa's architectural history, and more importantly, a description of its architecture and value as a well preserved small scale historic town with a range of architectural styles. The historical and architectural importance of the town has been recognised by the local community, the Historic Places Trust and the Banks Peninsula District Council. The Guidelines outline the key principles which the Council will take into account in considering any consent applications.

This document will elaborate on those principles, which can, in essence, be summarised as follows:

New development and additions to existing structures should:

- Recognise and respect the unique historic character of Akaroa.
- Relate well to surrounding buildings and the general environment.
- Avoid dominating neighbouring buildings.
- Respect important views from public places.

APPENDIX XI DESIGN GUIDELINES – AKAROA

Why Guidelines?

Akaroa has a distinctive visual character, based on its physical setting, its buildings and its open spaces and gardens. A large part of the centre of Akaroa has been recognised by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and registered as a Historic Area. The Banks Peninsula District Council has similarly recognised that this special character is worth protecting by including in its District Plan, provisions, which give it, power to control the design of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings.

The Council's aim, through these Guidelines, is to ensure that the special historical character of Akaroa is maintained, as development of the town proceeds. In endeavouring to meet that objective, the other main goals are to provide property owners and developers with design and appearance guidance and to encourage early discussion of proposed building plans with the Council.

The primary concern of these Guidelines is to protect, for cultural and aesthetic reasons, the attractive appearance of the town after more than 150 years of growth and change. Adherence to these Guidelines also promises economic advantage for the town. Akaroa's appealing appearance and atmosphere help make it a desirable place to live, and an attractive place to visit. The town's architectural and historical heritage contributes greatly to its appeal as a holiday destination. By helping to protect the intrinsic characteristics of the town, the Guidelines will assist in strengthening the town's major economic base and potentially enhance the value of your property.

New buildings, or significant alterations to existing buildings in the town centre and residential conservation zones are the main concern of these Guidelines. However, many of the principles and specific guidelines could also be applied to the town's advantage in the residential areas which surround these two zones.

The Planning Framework

The Council can consider the design and appearance of proposed work in central areas of the town, these being the Residential Conservation and Town Centre Zones, through the resource consent process. Any building work in the residential conservation and town centre zones should comply with the standards of the District Plan and be in accordance with these design guidelines. Failure to comply with the intentions of the Guidelines can be grounds for the Council to decline resource consent approval.

The relevant sections of the District Plan are the Residential Conservation Zone and for the Town Centre Zone.

These guidelines set out issues which the Council will take into account when assessing a resource consent application required for design and appearance reasons. The Guidelines are intended to help applicants who require resource consents to undertake building work in the two zones understand how the Council will evaluate the design and appearance aspects of proposed work.

Most of the two zones lie within the Historic Area registered by the Historic Places Trust. This area has been recognised nationally as having a high percentage of original historic buildings which are of aesthetic and architectural importance in their own right, and form an inter-related group of historic places. As such the area is a vital part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. Approval from the Historic Places Trust is needed for work on any building within the Historic Area, or on any building elsewhere in the town which has been registered by the Trust. Failure to obtain the approval of the Historic Places Trust will normally necessitate the public notification of the application.

In considering the design and appearance aspects of proposed building work in the two zones, the Council may take advice from its Akaroa Design and Appearance Advisory Committee, the Historic Places Trust or any qualified expert. Individuals who need resource consent for building work in these areas are urged to study these Guidelines and to discuss their plans with the District Council, the Akaroa Design and Appearance Advisory Committee and the Historic Places Trust before formally applying for resource consent for the work. Early consultation can often facilitate subsequent consent processes, resulting in reduced time delays and costs.

Akaroa's Architectural History

Akaroa has a distinctive architectural quality that stems, in part, from the high number of colonial buildings that have been retained to this day. Akaroa is one of New Zealand's most charming and romantic towns, although its origins as a French settlement are not strongly reflected in much of its architecture today. The earliest buildings of the French had steeply pitched roofs, small dormers, casement windows divided into many panes, louvered shutters and symmetrical facades. As early as the mid 1850s, Akaroa's buildings were no longer markedly different from other New Zealand buildings. A great number were cottages with reasonably large dormers, verandahs and lean-to's. Almost all were built of horizontal weatherboards with steep roofs initially of shingles, then of corrugated iron. These were typical New Zealand colonial buildings.

The one and a half storey, gable ended cottage with verandah, lean-to and dormers is often idealised as the archetypal Akaroa building. Though these cottages are still abundant, and valued, the town's architectural traditions are much richer and more varied.

Later building designs in the town also followed general New Zealand trends, with horizontal weatherboard and corrugated iron the predominant building materials. Thus, nineteenth century churches are variants of colonial wooden Gothic, while Italianate was favoured for public and commercial buildings. Many commercial premises were two-storied and differed from residences only in being somewhat larger, and in being built-up to the street line. All were still relatively small buildings and almost all were built of "timber and tin". This uniformity in styles and materials for residences and public and commercial buildings, and little variation in building size, have been characteristic of Akaroa's architecture since the nineteenth century.

Figure 2: Examples of early colonial cottages

In the late twentieth century there was a new development in Akaroa's architectural history. A demand emerged for multi-unit, privately owned apartments. These were up to three storeys high, built up to or close to the street line, and often of masonry construction. These buildings marked a significant departure from the single family houses and cottages, standing in individual sections, which were previously characteristic of most of the town. In retrospect many of these structures, individually or collectively, have not been successful in maintaining the intimate, mostly small scale of the town and the use of complementary building materials.

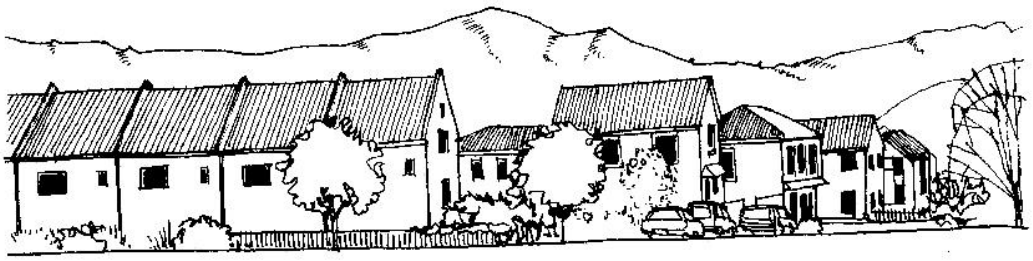


Figure 3: Townhouse block demonstrating overly repetitive elements. The buildings to the right display a pleasing variety and interest.

Akaroa's diverse range of buildings of different sizes, shapes, styles, set-backs, roof forms and materials mean there is a very large architectural vocabulary on which architects can draw for new building design, without introducing styles, or details that would appear out of place. It is important that new buildings and extensions reflect existing architectural themes and styles.

APPENDIX XI DESIGN GUIDELINES – AKAROA

Akaroa's Setting and Urban Form

Preserving and enhancing what is appealing about Akaroa requires careful consideration of more than the design of individual buildings. The spaces between matter too. Gardens and trees are generously dispersed throughout the town and large open spaces separate different built-up areas. Building has mostly been concentrated on the foreshore and up three small valleys, with the intervening spurs remaining open or bush-covered. The close integration between the natural and urban worlds in Akaroa also results from the town's position facing onto an extensive harbour, and being ringed by grand hills. Applicants are encouraged to consider the impact of their design or building extension on the existing views of water and hills from the town and of the integration of the built and the natural environment.

The town's development, and the proximity of commercial premises and residences give the town the relaxed, convivial atmosphere of a village. The maintenance of public and retail activities at street level is important to sustaining the town's vitality and is protected in certain areas along Beach Road between Rue Jolie and Bruce Terrace. The maintenance of open spaces and of private gardens is also important to maintaining the town's atmosphere.

Diversity and Innovation

New designs will generally be acceptable if their proportions fit in well with nearby older buildings and maintain the scale of existing streetscapes. New buildings of contemporary design, built using up-to-date materials and building technologies can be added to Akaroa, provided they avoid or mitigate any adverse visual effects through careful use of scale, density, bulk, exterior cladding, external detailing and through their site location and setback.

Successful approaches are:

1. Compatible design: new buildings, or new work on old buildings may vary the design but maintain the proportions, scale, materials, textures and colours of the original.

2. New design: work of completely contemporary design which uses modern materials and building technologies, but shows respect for the character of existing old buildings in the area. Care must be taken that the historic character of the town is maintained when new designs are introduced.

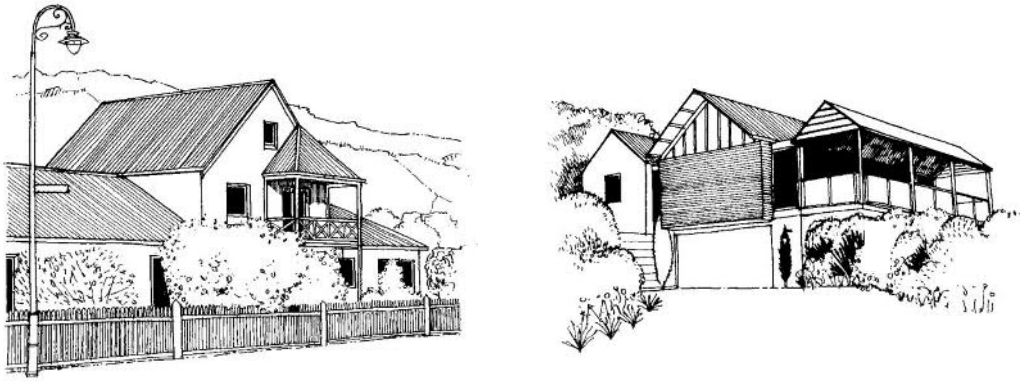


Figure 4: Modern buildings incorporating key architectural themes such as steeply pitched gabled roofs, verandahs and vertically oriented windows.

While nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings largely set the character of Akaroa, new development should generally reflect, rather than exactly replicate, these historic styles. Sympathetic design, whereby certain characteristics of historic buildings are incorporated into new buildings, is encouraged. Contemporary design, if carefully conceived to fit with the town's character, is often preferable to replica buildings.

Figure 5: New residence demonstrating site specific sympathetic small scale forms and details, and vertical windows.

Building on Specific Sites

Each individual site has different buildings adjoining it, and sits in a different relationship to the wider landscape. What is suitable for one particular site may be quite unsuitable on another site. Corner sites need particular care, since they form a visual focal point. In some situations larger buildings on corner sites will be desirable to define streetscapes, on other corner sites, it may be desirable to avoid overpowering historic buildings nearby.

Figure 6: Corner Treatment – both buildings strongly define the corner yet include smaller scale forms that the pedestrian can relate to.

The size and scale of new buildings in relation to their neighbours are as important as the materials or architectural style of the new building.

The use of materials and architectural style of any development may add or detract from the overall proposal, its visual impact on the streetscape and historic character of the town.

KEY CONCEPTS

Streetscape, Rhythm and Scale

The goal is to maintain appealing streetscapes, characterised by sequences of buildings which are in scale and exhibit a pleasing modulation. Streetscape refers to the ways in which buildings form, together with gardens and trees, attractive combinations of mass and colour. Buildings are in harmony when, while not identical, they share similar elements and are of compatible size and form. When a rhythm is discernable in a sequence of buildings there are no abrupt transitions, in size, form or architectural detail, from one building to the next.

It may be appropriate for a contemporary building to sit beside a traditional weatherboard one provided there is some relationship to the rhythm and scale of windows, doors, roof pitch and other design elements.

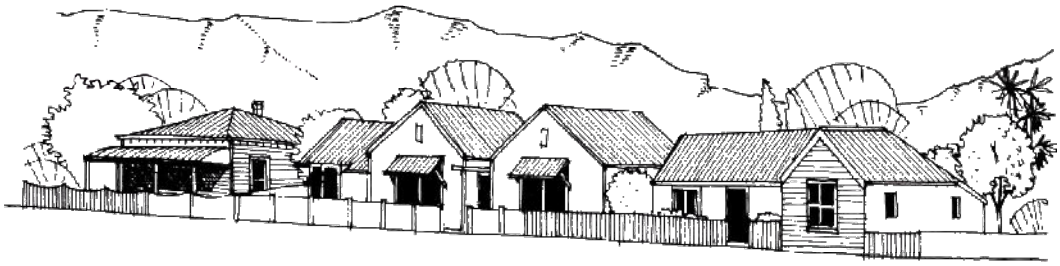
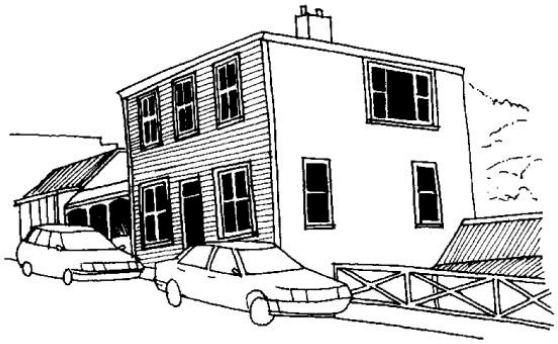


Figure 7: Height and Rhythm – a pleasing relationship between height and rhythm is evident.

Attention to scale is particularly important. Akaroa's character is largely created by the compatibility of its range of architecture – while buildings vary greatly in style they are mostly small and in scale with each other. New buildings that are visually prominent, and overpower their neighbours, will detract from, rather than enhance, the town's character. New buildings in Akaroa should not be significantly bulkier, or higher, than existing buildings in the same neighbourhood and should not dominate or overshadow existing buildings. The relationship between the height and width of a building is also crucial. A tall, narrow building is seldom a good neighbour of a lower, wider one.

Figure 8: Scale – an out of scale building which dominates adjacent buildings by size, bulk and height.



Larger, bulkier buildings can reflect the smaller scale of surrounding buildings by repetition of design elements such as gables, steps in the plan of the building, the use of different roof shapes, or dividing the building into visually separate units by using different treatments or colours for cladding.

Generally, designers of new buildings are asked to look at the existing historic buildings in the vicinity of the site, not to imitate them, but to consider whether the new building is sensitive to the surroundings in which it is to be placed.

Replica Buildings (Updated October 2006)

Replica buildings, in the context of these guidelines, means an exact copy of the size, proportions, and architectural details of an older building. While it is generally undesirable to have a new buildings replicate the exact design of historic buildings, design elements of older buildings can be used to achieve an

overall visual harmony. Replica buildings can devalue the authentic historic character of Akaroa.

Attempts at 'replication' with inaccurate detailing, inappropriate materials and distorted proportions can become a caricature of the original building style.

Additions and Alterations to Historic Buildings (Updated October 2006)

The character of Akaroa depends to a large extent on the survival of its many historic buildings. The preservation of these surviving buildings is important in maintaining its overall character. The demolition of historic buildings has had detrimental effects on the character of the town. The retention of the remaining older buildings will generally be to the town's advantage.

Registration by the Historic Places Trust, or listing by the District Council in its District Plan, are indications that particular historic buildings should be preserved and maintained for future generations.

Adaptive re-use is recommended. New developments on sites occupied by older buildings should use the historic structures whenever possible by building around or adding to them in a sympathetic way.

Key principles to bear in mind when adding to an historic building are:

- Alterations should be the minimum necessary.
- They should not detract from the heritage value of the place and/or building.
- They should be compatible with the original form and fabric of the building, but should be able to be read as new work, although this need not be obvious particularly for minor additions.
- They should be of a quality that does not detract from the heritage values of the place.

Ideally changes should also be reversible, to allow future generations to return the buildings to their original forms. When work is being done on historic buildings, previous inappropriate alterations should be reversed and unsympathetic additions removed whenever possible. The Historic Places Trust can provide advice on these matters.

Figure 9: Sensitive alteration to an historic building.

In the example to the right similar roof forms and window details have been used.

When work on an historic building is being undertaken the Conservation Guidelines published by the Historic Places Trust should be consulted. Where major work is envisaged, an architect who has experience in conserving or adapting older buildings should be engaged.

Both the Akaroa Civic Trust and the Historic Places Trust are available to advise owners of historic buildings who are considering major repairs or alterations to their buildings.

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

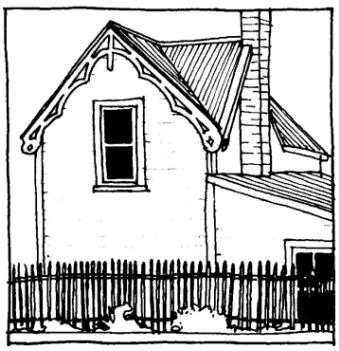
Roof Forms (Updated January 2008)

On Akaroa's older buildings, roofs are generally of relatively steep pitch, with gable ends. Hipped roofs are evident within the Town Centre Zone. More recent buildings in the town exhibit a great variety of roof forms, including hip roofs, roofs of shallow pitch, and flat, or mono-pitch, roofs. While there is a variety of existing roof forms, those which are steeply pitched (i.e. 25 degrees and steeper) maintain an attractive streetscape and achieve a pleasing relationship with adjacent and nearby buildings and are to be encouraged.

Villa Gable and Verandah

Verandah and simple gable with roof domers

Two Storey Hipped Roof dormers



Two Storey Gable with Lean-to at rear

Multiple Gable Ends Roofs

Figure 10: Roof Shapes and Forms

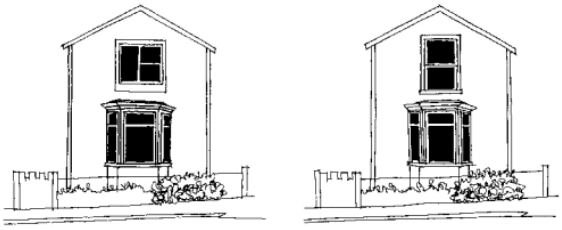
Cladding, Texture and Roofing Materials

Historically, weatherboard has predominated in Akaroa. Roofs have been mostly corrugated iron with door, and window frames of wood. Brick and other forms of masonry construction are unusual in Akaroa. Consequently, the use of traditional vernacular materials, such as weatherboard cladding, and corrugated iron roofing is encouraged in Akaroa. Some recent examples have not worked well because they lack detail and texture. An example of a modern application which reflects the character of the adjoining buildings, and has been successful, can be seen on the additions to the Akaroa museum.

To harmonise contemporary with traditional buildings, extensive, blank masonry walls, lacking in texture, should be avoided where masonry walls are necessary. Careful detailing and placement of wall openings, sensitive selection of colours or judicious planting can be useful in reducing adverse visual impacts to a limited degree.

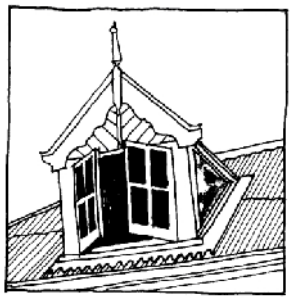
Windows

Attention should be paid to the sizes, symmetry and proportions of window openings and their placement, or grouping, in relation to neighbouring buildings. In the Residential Conservation Zone and Town Centre Zone any departure from the vertical orientation of windows of historic buildings is not encouraged. Timber windows are preferable to aluminium but if aluminium windows are used, they should be faced with timber.



Avoid Prefer

Figure 11: Window Orientation – the illustration on the right demonstrates appropriate vertical orientation and facings and has pleasing symmetry.



Dormer in a roof

Modern blend of windows - all simple shapes

Figure 12: Window Shapes and Types

Colours (Updated October 2006)

There is no reason, when choosing colours for the walls, facings and roofs of new buildings, or when repainting older buildings, not to use today's much wider palette of colours than the palette available in earlier years, provided the new colours are in accord with the historic character of the town and its streetscapes. Simple combinations of discreet individual colours are particularly preferable in areas where there are large numbers of older buildings, however, the colour of new structures should not visually dominate heritage buildings or the streetscape. Owners of historic buildings are encouraged to consider using heritage colours and information about these is available from major paint manufacturers and retailers. Stained timber finishes are acceptable in the town's residential areas, but in the two town centres and the Residential Conservation Zone the preference is for painted or coloured surfaces. Corporate colour schemes and large corporate logos are not appropriate in the Akaroa Historic Area.

Verandahs

The only sequence of nearly continuous shop verandahs over footpaths in Akaroa is found along Beach Road. On Rue Lavaud occasional shop verandahs contribute to the variety and modulation of the streetscape. Where new buildings are being erected in either of these precincts, maintenance of the sequence along Beach Road, and of the pattern of occasional verandahs along Rue Lavaud, should be the goal.

Figure 13: Akaroa street verandahs

Setbacks and Fences

The requirements in the District Plan, under the Residential Conservation Zone, for recession planes can mean new buildings must have setbacks from the street, and from neighbouring buildings. Greater setbacks than the District Plan requires

may be advisable in some locations within that zone. Akaroa's charm and historic character depend, in part, on gardens and trees remaining key elements in Akaroa's streetscapes. Setbacks will help ensure plantings continue to be a major element in most residential streetscapes. Only in existing commercial areas of the town, where setbacks are already small or non-existent, is it desirable to maintain the sense of a fully built-up townscape.

In predominantly residential areas, generous setbacks may be desirable where there are historic buildings nearby, to avoid new, dissimilar facades overwhelming the historic buildings. Having some buildings hard up against the street, even in predominantly residential areas, gives the town's streetscapes attractive variety.

To be able to look into and enjoy gardens along the street has long been the character of the settlement. Tall fences break this pattern, therefore low fences are encouraged. If taller fences are required, then they should be of a picket type so that the garden aspect is presented to the street.

Parking and Garages

Garages should have a minimal visual impact on the historic character and amenity of the streetscape. They should be located further back from the road boundary than the main building and the repetitious sequences of multiple garage doors should be avoided. Within the Akaroa Historic Area, garages facing the street are required to be sited behind dwellings.

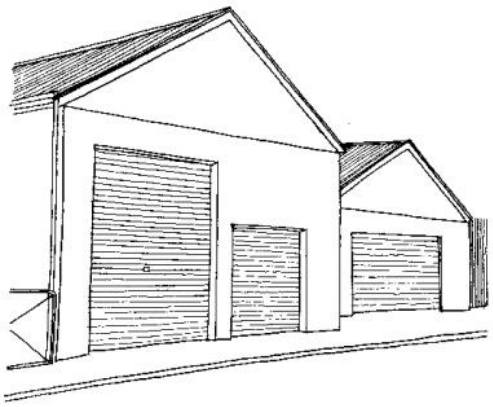


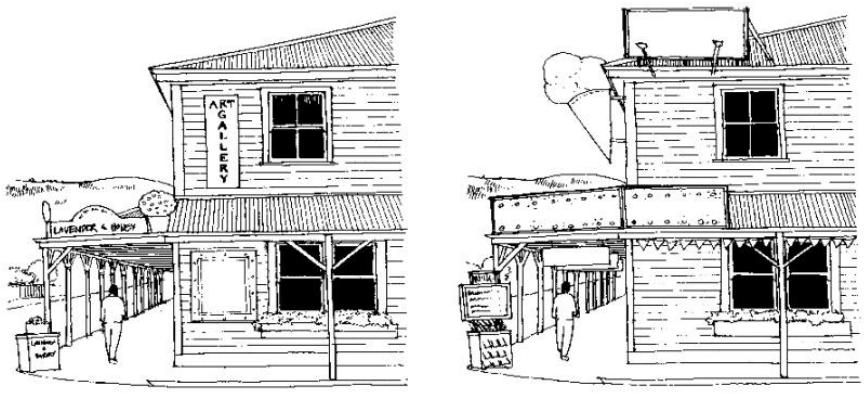
Figure 14: Garages on street front – these buildings detract from the streetscape.

Car parking, especially with larger developments, should be concealed behind the main buildings, with minimal access points. Where this is not practical or possible, attention should be given to screening parking areas from view from adjoining streets.

Figure 15: Car Parking visually softened by location behind buildings and screen plantings.

Signs

Rules in the District Plan govern the size and placement of signs. Besides conforming with these rules, new signs will help preserve the character of Akaroa if they are simple, not excessively large and do not obscure interesting architectural details of buildings. Signs incorporating simple backgrounds, borders and text are preferable to complex graphics, particularly photomontage based signage and large-scale advertising hoardings. The proliferation of signs which are obtrusive because of their size, colour or placement, could undermine the pleasing character of Akaroa. Neon, moving, illuminated or brightly lit signs will generally detract from the historic character of Akaroa and are discouraged.



Prefer Avoid

Figure 16: Signage

In this illustration the signs on the right detract from the form of the building and create a sense of visual clutter.

The relevant section of the District Plan is the Signs Chapter – Chapter 34

Site Work

The District Plan controls the heights of buildings in Akaroa, but again a building, which meets the requirements of the Plan, may not be satisfactory in its design, or impact on townscapes. On slopes, to avoid buildings dominating gardens and trees from the street, or obscuring views of the harbour or hills, cut and fill, allowing the buildings to follow the slope on stepped levels, is preferable to pole construction. Where pole construction is used, trellises and appropriate planting should mask the poles and dead spaces beneath the buildings.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bulk A building's bulk is its size or magnitude. The word is often used to refer to how large a building appears in relation to its neighbours.

Density Density refers to the degree of closeness or crowding together of buildings. A built-up area has high density when there is a large number of units or large area of floor space on a specified ground area.

Dormer A dormer window is a window that projects from a sloping roof which has its own small roof and side walls.

Facings The facings of a window or door opening are the frames or other elements which surround the opening.

Gable A gable is the triangular area at the top of a wall of a building, which has two sloping roof surfaces which meet at a ridge-line which extends right out to the wall.

Gothic The style of architecture based on buildings of the European Middle Ages in which the windows have pointed heads and the building as a whole has an irregular form and sharp silhouette.

Hip A hip is the line or angle formed when two sloping roof surfaces meet. A hip roof is one which ends in a face which slopes away and up from the top of an end wall. The inclined edges of a hip roof, which meet at a point at the ridgeline, are two hips.

Historic Character Historic character is the visual and aesthetic impact that results from the relationship between a wide range of authentic old buildings and the impact of, and the relationship they have to, adjoining buildings and the streetscape.

Italianate A style of architecture based on buildings of the Italian Renaissance, themselves based on the architecture of Classical Greece and Rome. The style is characterised by regularity and symmetry and has windows which are generally square-headed or round-headed (and not pointed).

Masonry Stone, brick or concrete used as building material.

Replication The exact copying of the size, proportions and architectural details of an older building.

Roof pitch The degree of slope of a roof. A steeply pitched roof rises steeply to the ridge-line and is usually visually prominent. A roof of shallow pitch has a more gentle slope and is generally less conspicuous. A mono-pitch roof has only one slope. The roof of a lean-to is mono-pitch.

Scale A building is “in scale” if it is of similar proportions and size to the buildings around it. The scale of a building refers generally to its size relative to its neighbours.

Set-back The distance between the edge of a roadway or footpath and the outside wall of a building.

Streetscape The combined effect, viewed from a roadway or other public open space, produced by the buildings, fences, hedges and other vegetation which can be seen from the street.

APPENDIX XII GUIDELINES FOR SIGNAGE

1. Signs should be clear, simple and of an appropriate scale. Signs located with or fixed to buildings should be of a size which does not dominate those buildings.

2. The number of signs should be kept to a minimum.

3. New signs should complement existing buildings and adjacent signs.

4. The lettering styles of signs in the Town Centre and Residential Conservation Zones should complement and be sympathetic to the "colonial" image of those areas. The use of the 'Belwe' typeface is recommended in Akaroa to enhance the conformity of signage.

5. Colours to be used for signage in the Town Centre and Residential Conservation be those in the pastel, light and earthy tones. Bright, strong, clashing and contrasting colours should be avoided.

6. Support structures are to be, as far as practicable, obscured from view so as not to detract from the appearance of any building or the streetscape.

7. Signage should not obscure any significant architectural features of a building facade.

8. Signage should not obscure any decorative patterns, which are a feature of a building facade.

APPENDIX XIII NOISE TERMINOLOGY

Sound is a pressure variation in air that the human ear can detect. The pressure fluctuations vary from the threshold of hearing at about 20 millionths of a Pascal (20 mPa), to the threshold of pain at about 200 million Pascal (200 MPa). This is a huge range of numbers, so for practical purposes the decibel scale is used and most sounds fall between about 20 decibels (inside a quiet bedroom at night) to about 120 decibels (next to a pneumatic hammer). The scale is logarithmic and corresponds to human perception of relative loudness of sounds. The abbreviation for decibel is 'dB' and because sound is normally measured with an electronic instrument, an electronic circuit called the 'A-frequency weighting' is usually employed so the instrument responds to sound in a manner similar to the human ear's response. Hence the term 'dBA' which is more convenient to use than 'A-frequency weighted decibels'.

Sound in the environment normally fluctuates widely many times a second and so to describe a sound statistical terminology is often appropriate. The duration of a sound of interest is an important factor, as it is only practical to measure sample periods of the sound. Normally, samples are 15 minutes in duration. The 10th percentile of an adequate sample has been found to correlate well with people's perceptions of intrusiveness and the term 'L_{10}' means the level equalled or exceeded 10% of the sample time. In any sample period there will be a highest or maximum sound level and this is termed 'L_{max}'. L_{max} levels often startle people and are commonly used in noise rules to set limits that will prevent interference with people's sleep.

To describe longer-term noise sources, i.e. those that are continuous or occur for longer durations than normally fluctuating sound levels, the term 'sound exposure' is often used. This is a cumulative index of sound level over time. The 'day-night time-average sound level' abbreviated 'L_{DN}' is a term useful for describing longer term noise. It takes into account the fact that noise levels at night-time are perceived as more annoying than the corresponding noise levels during the daytime and can be referred to as a 'night-weighted sound exposure'.

Figure 1 shows a 15 minute sample of sound illustrating the variation in levels second by second and the two key acoustical descriptors, L_{10} and $L_{max.}$

FIGURE 1

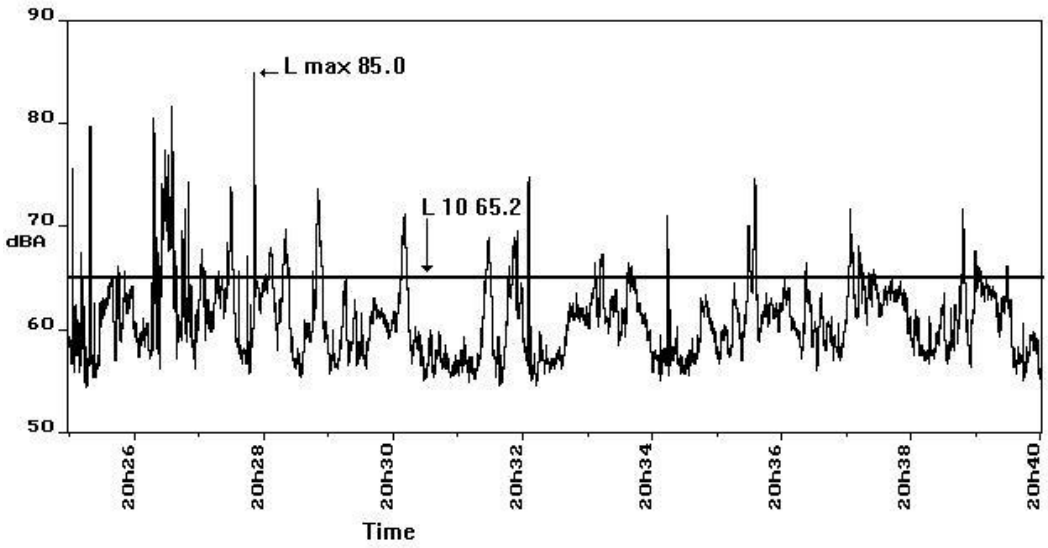


Figure 2 shows a 24 hour sample of a sound and illustrates the wide variation in levels and the L_{DN} for that 24 hour period.

FIGURE 2

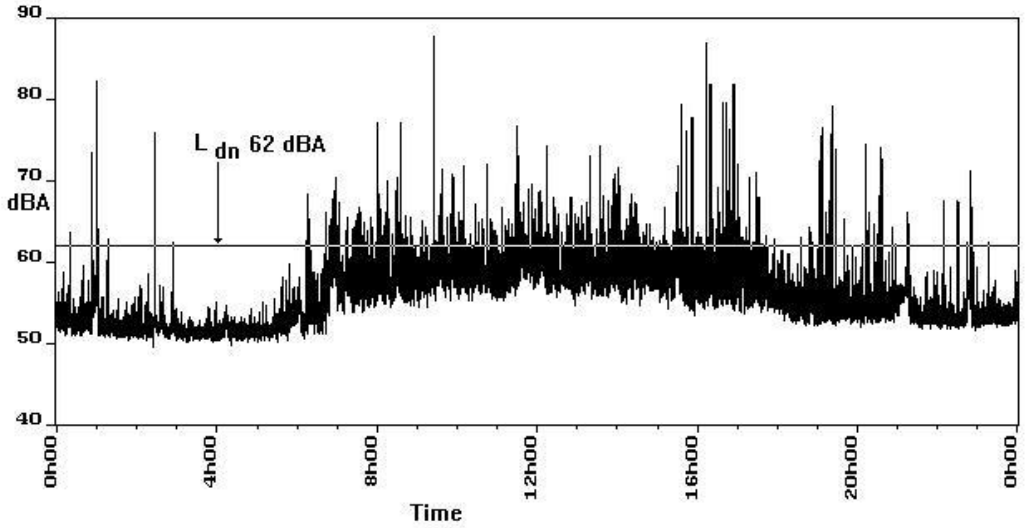
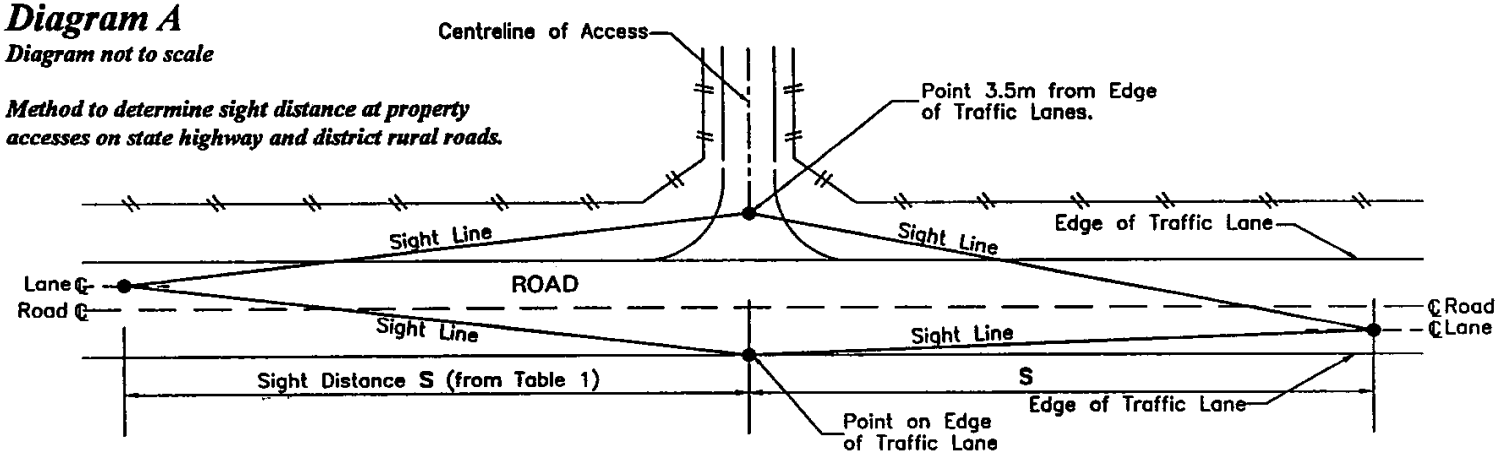


Diagram A

Diagram not to scale

Method to determine sight distance at property accesses on state highway and district rural roads.

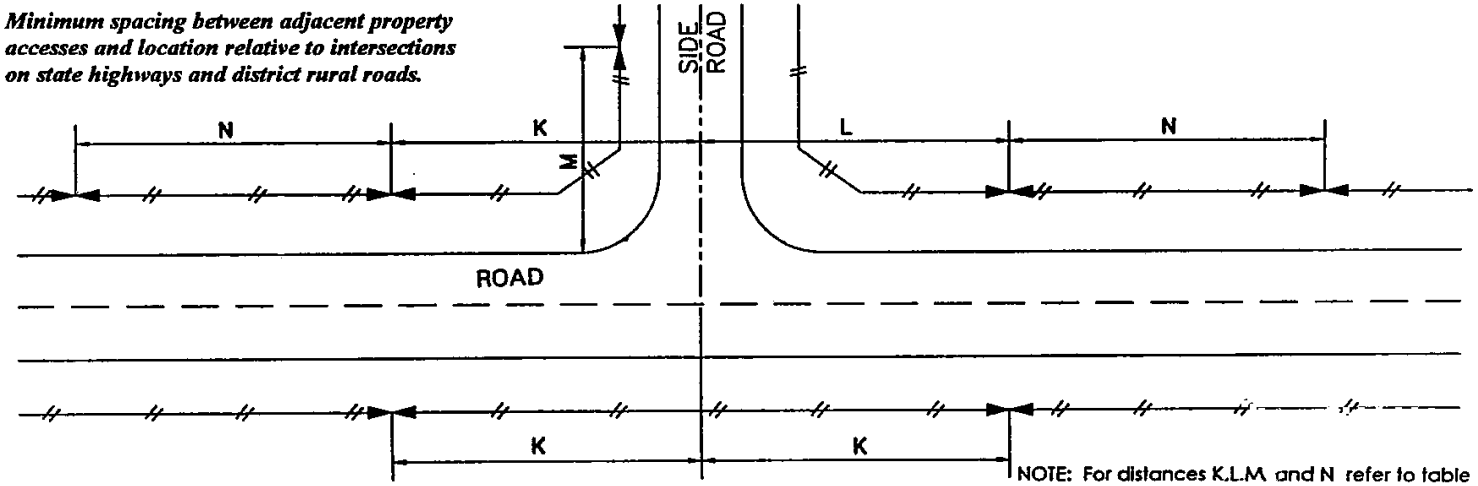


NOTE: Sight Distances shall be measured to and from a height of 1.15 metres above the existing road surface and the proposed surface level of the side road or access. There are to be no obstructions to visibility inside the area bounded by the sight lines.

Diagram B

Diagram not to scale

Minimum spacing between adjacent property accesses and location relative to intersections on state highways and district rural roads.

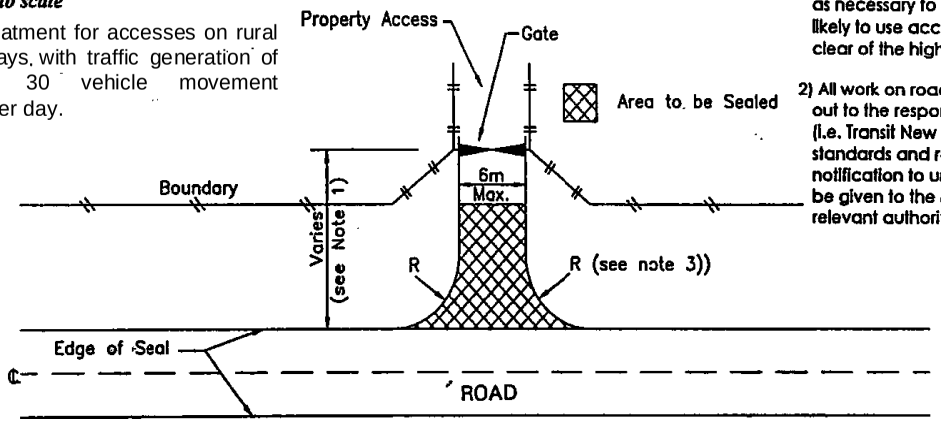


NOTE: For distances K.L.M. and N refer to table 1, Chapter 3 5

Diagram C

Diagram not to scale

Crossing treatment for accesses on rural state highways, with traffic generation of less than 30 vehicle movement equivalent per day.



NOTES: 1) Recess gateway and splay entrance fencing as necessary to ensure that largest vehicle likely to use access can stop at gate and be clear of the highway. (Diagrams C and D).

2) All work on road reserve is to be carried out to the responsible road authorities' (i.e. Transit New Zealand or the Council) standards and requirements. Note that prior notification to undertake any such work must be given to the network manager of the relevant authority.

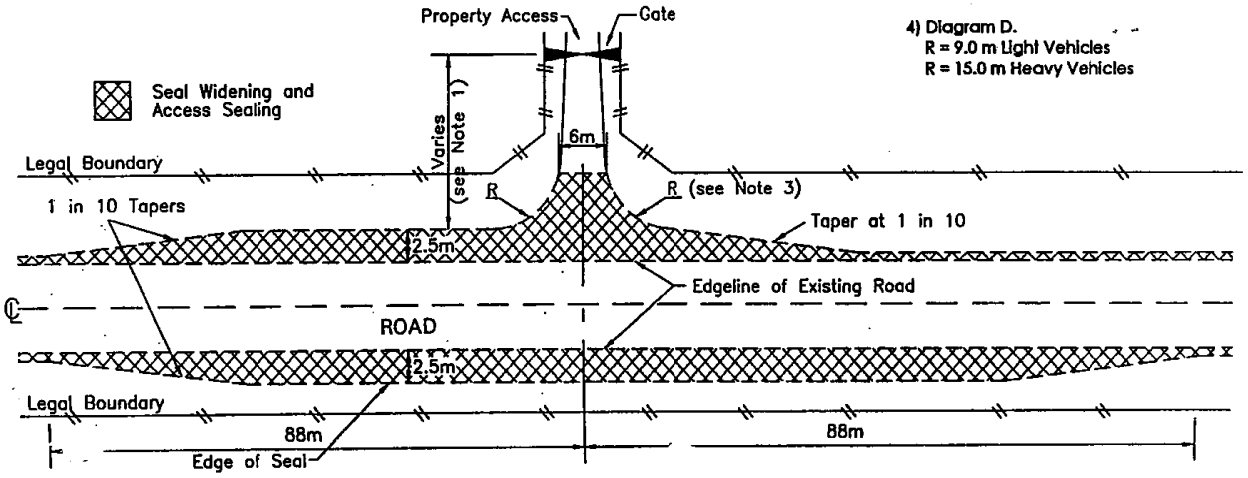
Diagram D

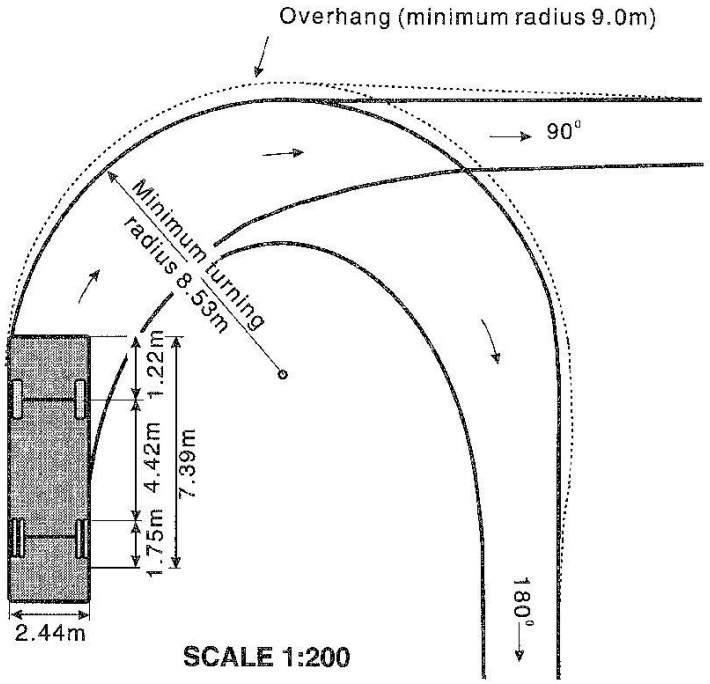
Diagram not to scale

Localised road widening and crossing treatment for accesses on rural state highways with traffic generation between 30 and 60 vehicle movements per day.

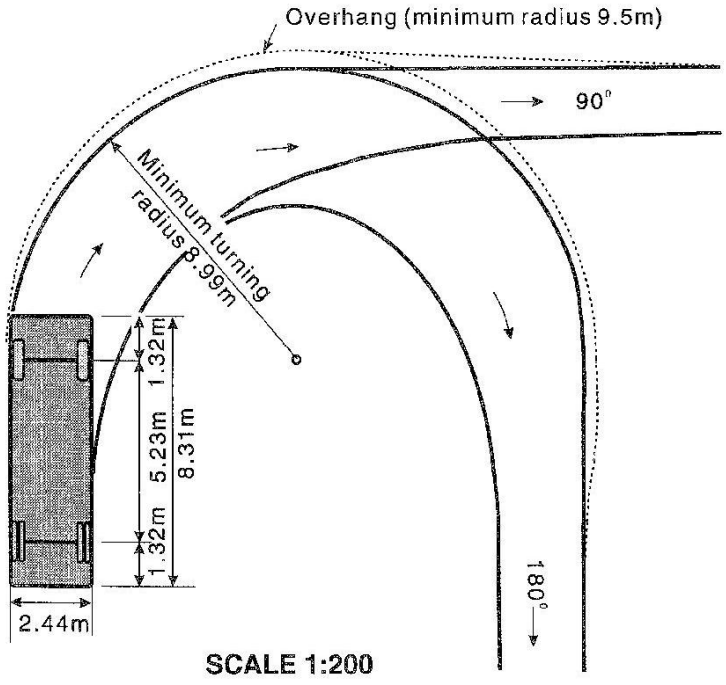
3) Diagram C.
R = 6.0 m Light Vehicles
R = 9.0 m Buses and Heavy Commercial Vehicles

4) Diagram D.
R = 9.0 m Light Vehicles
R = 15.0 m Heavy Vehicles





TRACKING CURVE FOR 90 PERCENTILE TRUCK



TRACKING CURVE FOR 99 PERCENTILE TRUCK

Note:
- Minimum recommended clearence for both sides of the vehicle is 600mm
- Minimum turning radius - required extent of hard surface
- Minimum overhang radius - area required to be kept clear of obstruction

APPENDIX XV HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Class & Characteristics	Examples
1. Explosives	
1a An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid that is, in itself, capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such speed as to cause damage to the surroundings (other than those specified in 1b below).	1a Nitrate mixtures, nitro compounds, chlorate mixtures, ammunition/ detonators (excluding those for small arms use).
1b As in 1a but with restricted use in the manufacture or reloading of small arms cartridges; or for the storage of flares.	1b Gunpowder, or nitro compound adapted and exclusively used for cartridges for small arms; or for flares.
2. Gases	
2.1 Flammable Gases	
2.1a LPG.	2.1a LPG.
2.1b Any other Gases which at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa: are ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air. This class includes aerosols containing flammable propellants if the contents include more than 45% by mass or more than 250g of flammable components.	2.1b Acetylene, hydrogen, methane.
2.2 Toxic Gases Gases which are known or are presumed to be toxic or corrosive to humans because they have an LC_{50} value equal to or less than 5,000 ml/m^3 (ppm) when tested in accordance with procedures defined in Para 6.5(c) of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, 7th revised edition, or its subsequent revisions.	2.2 Chlorine, sulphur dioxide, ammonia, methyl bromide.
2.3 Non-flammable, Non-toxic Gases Gases which are stored or transported under a pressure not less than 280 kPa at 20°C, or as refrigerated liquids, and which: · are asphyxiant-gases which dilute or replace the oxygen normally in the atmosphere, or · are oxidising-gases which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does, or · have neither asphyxiant nor oxidising characteristics.	2.3 Argon, helium, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, freons, nitrous oxide.

Class & Characteristics	Examples
3. Flammable Liquids Liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension, having the following flammability limits:	
3a Flash point <23°C	3a Petrol, adhesives, ethyl and methyl alcohols, acetone, benzene, butylamine, MIBK.
3b Flash point 23°C; <61°C	3b Kerosene, styrene monomer, cyclohexanone, turpentine, butyl methacrylate, chlorobenzene, ethoxyethancl.
3c Flash point 61°C	3c Diesel, petroleum oils.
3u Storage of 3a, b and/or c in underground tanks.	
4. Flammable Solids	
4.1 Flammable Solids Solids or wastes other than those classified as explosives, which under suitable conditions, i.e. impact, friction, heat, ignition, will burn or self react with extreme intensity.	4.1 Red phosphorus, ammonium picrate, picric acid, monomethyamine nitrate, nitrocellulose, trinitrobenzene, magnesium alloys.
4.2 Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion Substances or wastes that are liable to spontaneous heating during transport, or heating up on contact with air, and then being liable to catch fire.	4.2 Yellow or white phosphorus, magnesium alkyls, dithionites.
4.3 Substances which in contact with water, emit flammable gases Substances or wastes which by interaction with water are liable to become spontaneously flammable or give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.	4.3 Alkali metals e.g. sodium, potassium, lithium; calcium, magnesium, metal hydrides, metal carbides.
5. Oxidising Substances	
5.1 Oxidising Substances Substances or wastes which, in themselves, are not necessarily combustible, but may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.	5.1 Chromates, bromates, chlorates, chlorites, nitrates, permanganates.
5.2 Organic Peroxides Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent 0=0 structure and are thermally unstable substances	5.2 Any organic peroxide (includes peroxy and per compounds). Percarbonates, butyl peroxyphthalate, cumeme

Class & Characteristics	Examples
which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.	hydroperoxide, bezoyl peroxide.
6. Toxic Substances Controlled Pesticides and Toxic Substances.	6. Controlled Pesticides and Toxic Substances as set out in Parts A and B (respectively) of the Seventh Schedule of the Hazardous Substances and new Organisms Act 1996 (as set out at the end of this appendix).
7. Radioactive Materials	
8. Corrosives Substances or wastes which by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue or, in the case of leakage, will damage or destroy other material and goods or cause other hazards.	8. Acids such as; nitric, sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric acids; tricholoro acetic acid. Alkalis such as; sodium, potassium and lithium hydroxides. Zinc chloride, zirconium tetrachloride, sulphur chlorides, silicon tetrachloride, phosphorus pentoxide, ferric chloride, phenolsulphonic acid, hydroxlamine sulphate, hexyl-trichlorosilane, ethanolamine.
9. Miscellaneous	
9.1 Timber Preservatives Preservatives used in the treatment of timber.	9.1 Copper, chromium, arsenic, boron, and other water-borne preservatives. Light organic solvent preservatives, anti-sapstain chemicals.
9.2 Chlorinated Solvents	9.2 Bromodichloromethane, Trichloroethane, Chlorodibromomethane 1,1,1 - Tricholoroethene, Tetrachloroethene, Trichloromethane, Tetrachloromethane, Tribromomethane.

TABLE 1: QUANTITY LIMITS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED IN SCHEDULE 1

RESIDENTIAL, RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION, PAPAKAIANGA, SMALL SETTLEMENT, AKAROA HILL SLOPES AND RURAL-RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (CHURCH BAY) ZONES		
Schedule 1 Class	**Column A**	**Column B**
1a[1]- storage only	Nil	Nil
1b[1] - storage only	15 kg	15 kg
2	250 litres	10,000 litres
3a	50 litres[2]	50 litres[2]
3b, 3c	1200 litres	1200 litres
3u	Nil	Nil
4.1	10 kg	10 kg
4.2, 4.3	100 kg	100 kg
5.1	100 kg	100 kg
5.2	5 kg	5 kg
8	20 litres	20 litres
6	50 litres	50 litres
9.1	20 litres	20 litres
9.2	20 litres	20 litres

TOWN CENTRE, INDUSTRIAL (LYTTELTON) AND BOAT HARBOUR ZONES		
Schedule 1 Class	**Column A**	**Column B**
1a[1] - storage only	25 kg	-
1b[1] - storage only	50 kg	-
2	250 litres	40,000 litres
3a	3,000 litres	-
3b, 3c	3,000 litres	-
3u	20,000 litres	-
4.1	50 kg	-
4.2, 4.3	1,000 kg	-
5.1	1,000 kg	-
5.2	25 kg	-
8	1,000 litres	-
6	5,000 litres	-
9.1	20 litres	-
9.2 - Town Centre only	200 litres	-

RURAL, RECREATION RESERVE AND LAKES ZONES		
Schedule 1 Class	**Column A**	**Column B**
1a[1] - storage only	2.5 kg	-
1b[1] - storage only	15 kg	-
2	250 litres	10,000 litres
3a	2,000 litres	-
3b, 3c	3,000 litres	-
3u	10,000 litres	-
4.1	10 kg	-
4.2, 4.3	1,000 kg	-
5.1	1,000 kg	-
5.2	10 kg	-
8	1,000 kg	-
6	1,000 kg	-
9.1	20 litres	-
9.2	20 litres	-
7	'Type A' transport package limits	100 times the 'Type A' transport package limits

ALL ZONES		
Schedule 1 Class	**Column A**	**Column B**
7	'Type A' transport package limits[3]	100 times the 'Type A' transport package limits

Notes

1. The use of high explosives is a permitted activity in all Zones but is subject to the Explosives Act and any subsequent legislation.

2. The 50 litre restriction does not apply to petrol and other 3a flammable liquids contained in a fuel tank of an internal combustion engine.

3. Transport package limits are set out in the following:
   - New Zealand Standard 5433:1988 'Code of Practice for the Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land';
   - Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air' of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);
   - 'Dangerous Goods Code' of the International Air Transport Association (IATA)', and in particular;
   - 'Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material' of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

4. The Canterbury Regional Council requires a land use consent to use, erect, construct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish in, on, under or over

land, any container, or part of any container, of a volume greater than 1000 litres, for the purpose of storing, transferring, or using petroleum compounds, chlorinated hydrocarbons, brominated hydrocarbons or timber treatment chemicals (2500 litres for above ground diesel storage tanks).

5. The dash symbol (-) denotes no limit.

6. The installation of any tanks shall be subject to all relevant NZ Codes of Practice and any resource consents required by the Canterbury Regional Council.

APPENDIX XVI SAMARANG BAY AND ALLANDALE CONCEPT PLANS AND COLOUR PALETTE

APPENDIX XVI SAMARANG BAY AND ALLANDALE CONCEPT PLANS AND COLOUR PALETTE

SAMARANG BAY AND ALLANDALE
RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE COLOUR PALETTE

This colour palette has been developed to link the colour of built structures with each other as well as be compatible with the landscape.

The sensitive use of colour will enhance the appearance of a building and can contribute greatly to the character of the landscape.

Two approaches are encouraged:

- Pale body colour, darker accent, with dark trim and roof OR
- Dark body colour, pale accent and trim, and a dark roof.

EXPLANATION AND REASONS

The preferable choice of colours are those in the neutral, earthy and natural ranges. Lighter, brighter colours are generally less acceptable as they stand out from the surrounding landscape while the darker or more muted colours tend to blend buildings with the backdrop. Colours complementary to the surrounds may also be used as accent colours. Roof colour should be non-reflective and only one colour.

This colour palette has been selected from the British Standard 5250 (1976) colour chart, Resene Acrylic Roof Colour Chart and Stratco Coloured Steel Chart.

Roof Colours, Body/Wall and Trim Colours		
Resene Acrylic Roof Chart	Ebony	10 HA-5
	Thunder	11 HA-12
	Storm Dust	14 HA-25
	Mirage	14 HB-11
	Steel Grey	15 HB-13
	Stratos	10 HC-4.5
	Gulf Blue	11 HC-8
	Cloud Burst	12 HC-14
	Blue Wale0	14 HC-7.5
	Cocoa Brown	10 HD-4
	Clinker	11 HD-7.5
	Rustic Red	10 HF-5
	Jarrah	11 HF-3
	Morocco Brown	10 HE-7
	Hunter Green	10 HH-4
	Green Kelp	11 HH-7.5
	Mikado	12 HH-7.5
	Nordic	10 HI-4
	Seaweed	12 HI-7.5
	Palm Green	12 HI-4
	Gable Green	13 HL-5.5

APPENDIX XVI SAMARANG BAY AND ALLANDALE CONCEPT PLANS AND COLOUR PALETTE

Roof Colours, Body/Wall and Trim Colours		
Stratco Coated Steel Colour Chart	Ironsand	
	Lignite	
	Karaka	
	Permanent Green	
	New Denim Blue	
	Grey Friars	
Resene	Ship Grey	00 A 11
	Baltic Sea	00 A 13
	Cape Cod	16 A 11
	Rangoon Green	12 B 29
	Black Bean	14 C 40
	Charade	18 B 27
	Cinder	18 B 29
	Blue Bark	18 C 40
	Cardin Green	14 E 58
	Haiti	22 B 29

Body/Wall and Trim Colours		
Resene	Sliver Sand	00 A 33
	Pale Slate	02 A 03
	Grey Nickel	10 A 03
	Pumice	16 A 03
	Brandy	06 C 33
	Soft Amber	08 B 17
	Bronco	08 B 19
	Thistle	10 B 17
	Canvas	10 B 19
	Granite Green	10 B 21
	Peat	10 B 23
	Locust	12 B 19
	Flax	12 B 21
	Copper Rust	04 C 37
	Rope	06 C 37
	Brandy	06 C 33
	Calico	08 C 33
	Twine	08 C 35
	Hot Curry	08 C 37
	Sand Wisp	10 C 33
	Husk	10 C 35
	Envy	14 C 35
	Opal	16 C 33
	Cascade	16 C 35
	Regent St Blue	18 E 50
	Bali Hai	18 C 35
	Rock Blue	20 C 35
	Kashmir Blue	20 C 37

Body/Wall and Trim Colours		
	Polo Blue	20 D 41
	Mexican Red	04 D 43
	Old Brick	04 D 44
	Tropical Blue	20 E 50
	Harvest Gold	08 D 41
	Dairy Cream	08 E 49

TRIM AND ACCENT COLOURS

The following colours include those colours that are complementary or of a less grey nature than those derived from the landscape background.

They are accent colours and should only be used in small proportions to add visual interest at close range.

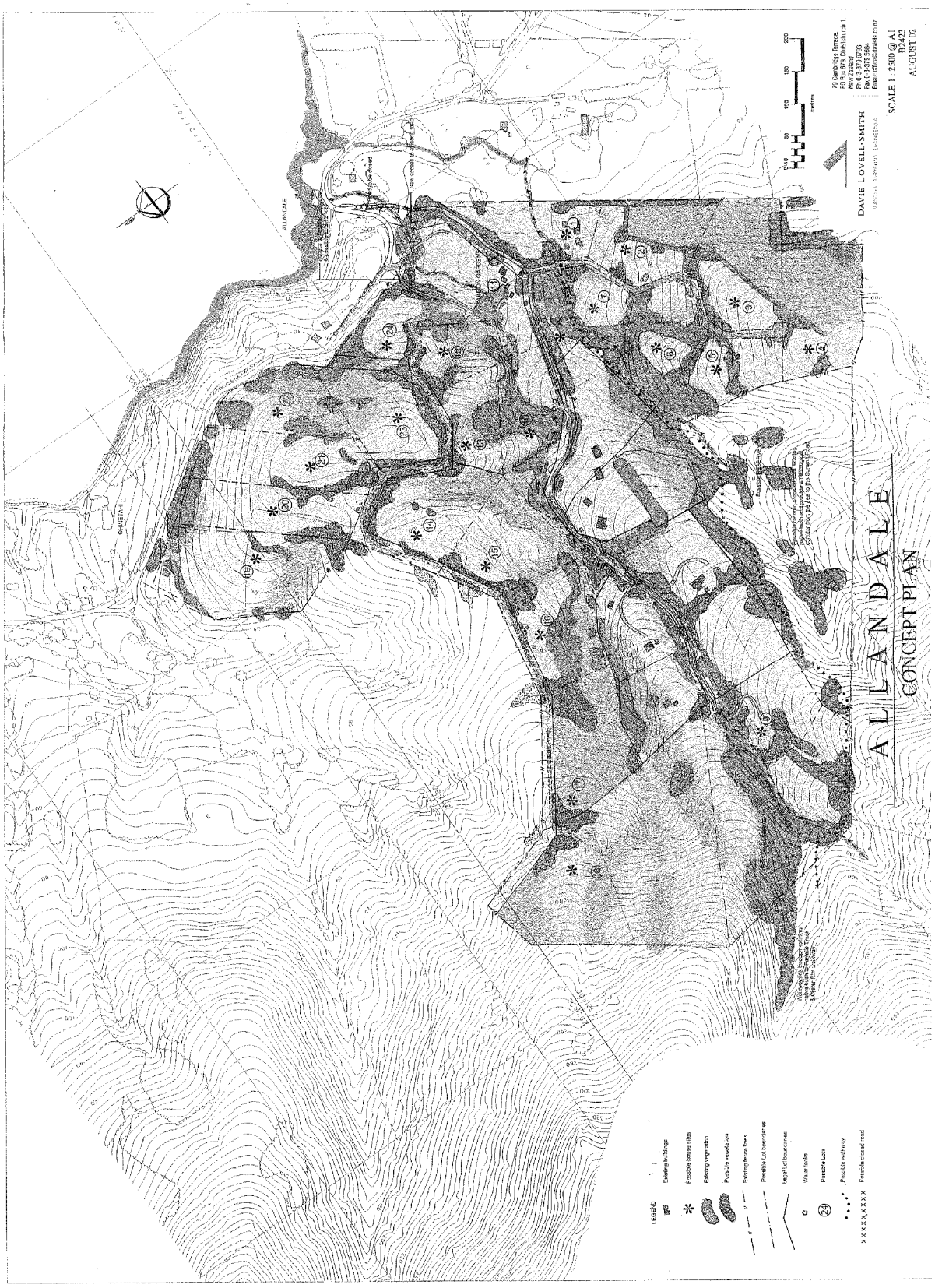
Applications include:

- Fascia boards
- Doors and door frames
- Windows and window frames
- Window sills
- Spouting and down pipes

Trim and Accent Colours Only		
Resene	Birch	10 B 27
	Kelp	12 B 25
	Scrub	12 B 27
	Turtle Green	12 C 39
	Pine Tree	12 C 40
	Madras	10 C 39
	Dark Tan	04 C 39
	Chocolate	04 C 40
	Toledo	02 C 40
	Persian Red	04 E 58
	Pirate Gold	08 E 56
	Rich Gold	06 E 56
	St Tropaz	20 D 44
	Catalina Blue	20 D 45
	Biscay	20 C 39
	Outer Space	20 C 40
	Elm	16 D 43
	Blue Stone	16 D 44
	Cyprus	16 D 45
	Hot Chili	04 D 45

Trim and Accent Colours Only		
	Wistful	22 D 41
	Martinique	22 B 27
	Mardi Gra	24 C 40
	Plum	24 E 58

APPENDIX XVI SAMARANG BAY AND ALLANDALE CONCEPT PLANS AND COLOUR PALETTE



APPENDIX XVII TAKAMATUA AND ROBINSONS BAY COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

PART A: TAKAMATUA COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

Design of all structures shall take into account the following matters:

a) Roof pitch 22.5 to 37.5°. Flat roofs are only permitted as connections between structures and not to exceed 20% of the total roof area.

b) Roof claddings to be in steel (corrugated or tray), cedar shingles, slate, or similar.

c) Roof colours to be natural, of low reflectivity (cedar, shingles, slate, 'zincalume', 'galvan' or other similar steel finish but not including plain galvanised), or dark 'colour steel' colours (see attached).

d) All claddings to be in timber, smooth plaster, stone.

e) Wall colours to be natural and recessive (in materials as stated above) or in the range of browns, tussock, greys or natural greens.

f) Joinery to be in timber, steel or aluminium. Joinery colours (excepting timber) shall match roofing, gutter and spouting colours.

g) Fencing: Boundary fencing to be in standard post and wire only. All courtyard fencing to be in materials similar to housing including plastered concrete, timber (to match house cladding), stone, or post and rail. No composite or corrugated iron fencing.

Site Landscaping shall take into account the following controls:

a) That prior to issue of a building consent for a dwelling, a landscape plan will be forwarded to the satisfaction of the Council, that includes a planting structure plan.

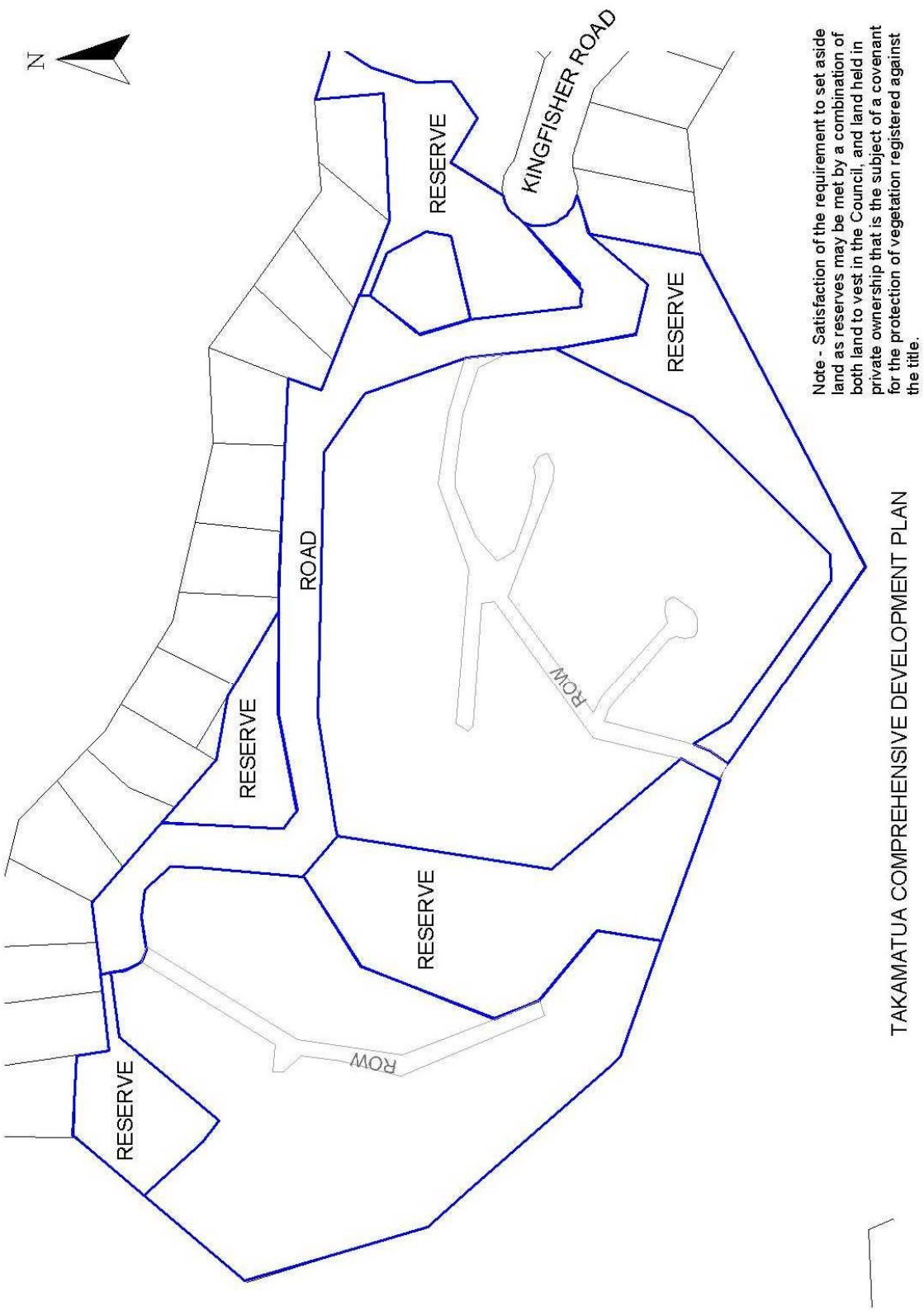
b) Mauka should be used as the main species for structure planting to match and extend the existing trees.

c) The number of selected species should be kept to 2-3 species to maintain a rural scale and character.

d) All batters required for cut and fill should be regrassed as soon as possible following excavation.

e) Exterior lighting should be kept low and reflected down to reduce the effects from distant views.

APPENDIX XVII TAKAMATUA AND ROBINSONS BAY COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA



PART B: ROBINSONS BAY COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

Design of all structures shall take into account the following matters:

a) Roof pitch 8 to 37.5°. Eaves and recesses are to be encouraged.

b) Roof claddings to be in steel (corrugated or tray), cedar shingles, slate, or similar.

c) Roof colours to be natural, of low reflectivity (cedar, shingles, slate, 'zincalume', 'galvan' or other similar steel finish but not including plain galvanised), or dark 'coloursteel' colours (see attached). The reflectivity should be less than 20%

d) All claddings to be in timber, plaster, stone or 'coloursteel'.

e) Wall colours to be natural and recessive (in materials as stated above) or in the range of browns, tussock, greys or natural green but not pastels, white, reflective or bright colourss.

f) Joinery to be in timber, steel or aluminium. Joinery colours (excepting timber) shall match roofing, gutter and spouting colours.

g) Fencing: Boundary fencing and vegetation protection fencing to be in standard post and wire only. All courtyard fencing to be in materials similar to housing including plastered concrete, timber (to match house cladding), stone, or post and rail. No composite or corrugated iron fencing.

h) Accessory buildings should be in the style, appearance and materials of the principal building.

i) Water tanks shall be either incorporated into the structure of each building or partially buried and screened within the site so as not to be visible from any other lot or road outside of said allotment.

Site Landscaping shall take into account the following controls:

a) That prior to issue of a building consent for a dwelling, a landscape plan will be forwarded to the satisfaction of the Council, that includes a planting plan. This shall address the establishment and maintenance of the landscape for the first five years following the construction of the dwelling.

b) The framework plant species shall be selected from:
- Coprosma robusta (karamu)
- Cordyline australis (cabbage tree)
- Dodonea viscose (akeake)
- Griselinia lucidia (NZ broadleaf)
- Kunzea ericoides (kanuka)
- Myoporum laetum (ngaio)

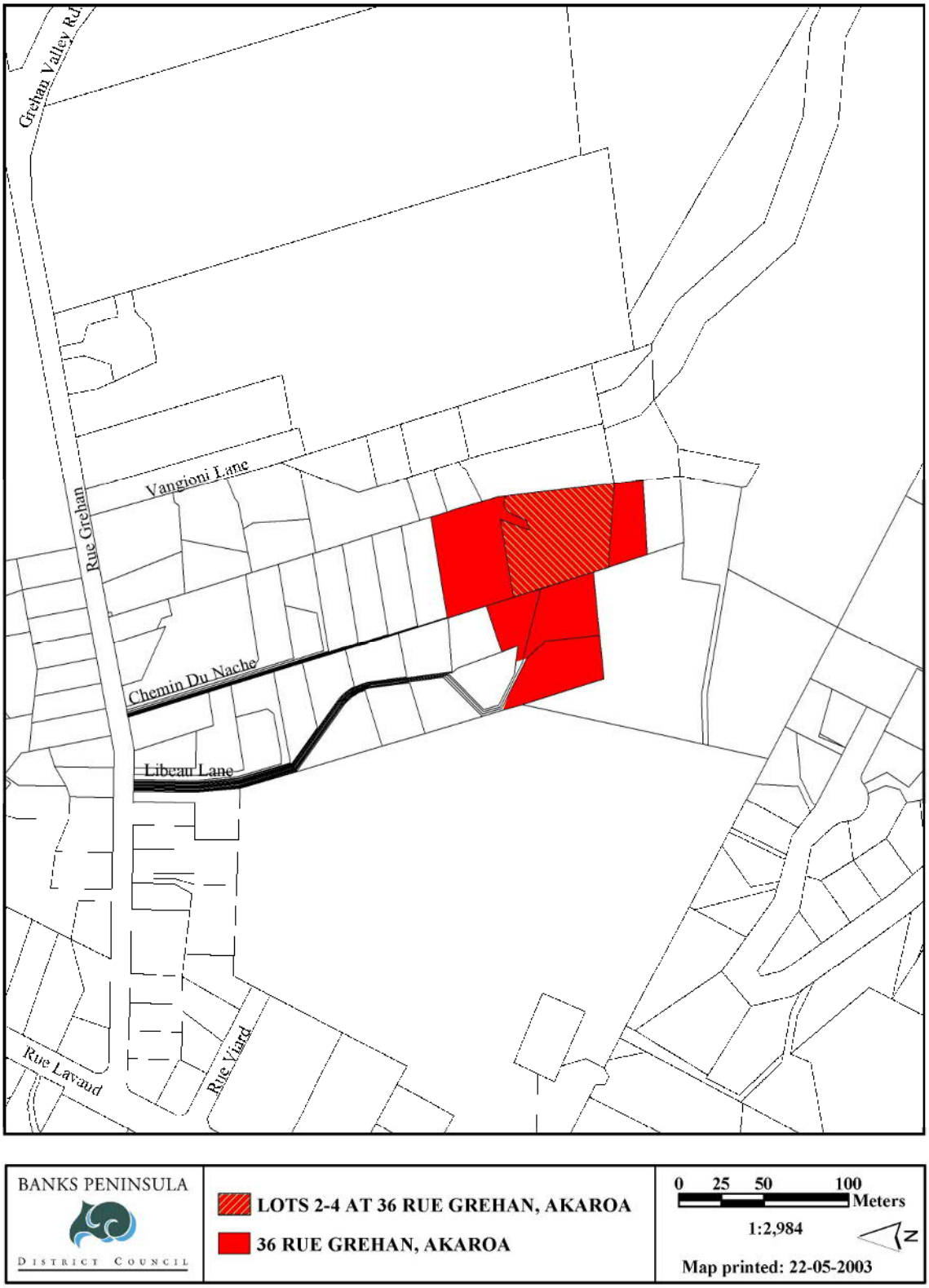
- Podocarpus totara (totara)

c) All batter slopes required for cut and fill should be regrassed as soon as possible following excavation.

d) Exterior lighting should be kept low and reflected down to reduce the effects from distant views.

APPENDIX XVII TAKAMATUA AND ROBINSONS BAY COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

APPENDIX XVIII 36 RUE GREHAN, AKAROA



APPENDIX XIX DELETED

APPENDIX XX THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES LIST FOR BANKS PENINSULA

Invertebrates

This table lists the species that are known to occur (or to have occurred recently) on Banks Peninsula and which appear in either the national listings of Threatened Species (Hitchmough et al 2007) or from Pawson and Emberson's report (2000) on conservation status of threatened species from major invertebrate groups in Canterbury. Details of habitat requirements and reported locations on the Banks Peninsula are provided here for guidance only and are taken from Pawson and Emberson 2000.

It is difficult to classify the threat status for invertebrates in New Zealand because of the lack of detailed information about most species. Information is generally drawn from investigations carried out by a small number of people at a limited number of locations; many of these are historical and have not been revisited recently. Some invertebrate groups, for which there was limited data, were omitted by Pawson and Emberson.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat / distribution (from Pawson and Emberson 2000)**	**Hitchmough Threat Classification[77]**	**Pawson & Emberson Threat Catergory[78]**
Nemertine worm	*Antiponemertes allisonae*		Nationally critical	Not listed
Aphid	*Aphis cottieri*	*Muehlenbeckia australis, M complexa.* Kaitorete Spit.	Not listed	A
Moth	*Asaphodes obarata*	Damp forest margins; widespread but rare including Akaroa.	Not listed	B
Blue Penguin Lice	*Austragoniodes waterstoni*		Nationally endangered	I
Scale	Crystallotesta fuscus (Maskell)	Okuti Valley Scenic Reserve – other locations probably lost.	Not listed	B
Snail	*Dellopsis "peninsularis"*		Range restricted	Not listed

[77] Hitchmough, R.; Bull, L.; Cromarty, P. (comps) 2007: New Zealand Threat Classification System lists—2005. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 194 p.

[78] Pawson, S. and Emberson, R. (2000) The conservation status of invertebrates in Canterbury. Conservation Advisory Science Notes: 320. New Zealand Department of Conservation

APPENDIX XX THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES LIST FOR BANKS PENINSULA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat / distribution (from Pawson and Emberson 2000)	Hitchmough Threat Classification	Pawson & Emberson Threat Catergory
Moth	*Gadira petraula*	Lichen/moss covered volcanic rocks Port Hills around Lyttelton	Sparse	A
Moth	*Glyphipterix euastera*	Short tussock grassland; Kaitorete Spit, Hinewai.	Sparse	B
Weevil	*Hadramphus tuberculatus*	*Aciphylla* spp (Wild Spaniards); historical records only.	Nationally critical	X
Weta (Ground weta)	Hemiandrus 'horomaka*' '*		Range restricted	B
Weta (Banks Peninsula tree weta)	*Hemideina ricta*	Totara/broadleaf forest, kanuka; 200 km^2 area north and east of Akaroa.	Range restricted	B
Moth	*Heterocrossa maculosa*	*Hoheria angustifoloa, Plagianthus regius.* Coopers Knob.	Sparse	A
Moth	*Kiwaia 'plains jumper'*	*Raoulia* spp, mosses etc; Kaitorete Spit	Serious decline	A
Moth	*Kiwaia jeanae*	*Raoulia* sp; Kaitorete Spit	Nationally Endangered	B
Moth	*Kupea electilis*	*Raoulia* sp; Kaitorete Spit	Serious decline	A
Snail	*Laoma "Peraki"*		Range restricted	Not listed
Spider (Katipo spider)	*Latrodectus katipo*		Serious decline	Not listed
Ground beetle	*Mecodema howitti Castelnau, 1867*	Remnant bush patches'. Found only on Banks Peninsula	Range restricted	B

APPENDIX XX THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES LIST FOR BANKS PENINSULA

Blepheracerid Fly	*Neocurupira chiltoni*		Range restricted	Not listed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat / distribution (from Pawson and Emberson 2000)	Hitchmough Threat Classification	Pawson & Emberson Threat Catergory
Spider	*Periegops suterii*	A few forest patches; one of the rarest spiders in NZ	Sparse	A
Snail	*Powellaoma "peninsularis"*		Range restricted	Not listed
Snail	*Rotadiscus insularis (Climo)*		Range restricted	Not listed
Moth	*Samana acutata*	*Carmichaelia* spp (native brooms); near Lake Ellesmere, Kaitorete Spit.	Sparse	B
Moth	*Scythris 'Stripe'*	Possibly on *Carmichaelia* spp (native brooms); Kaitorete Spit. Very rare.	Nationally critical	A
Cave weta	*Talitropsis crassicruris*		Range restricted (dubious record)	Not listed
Snail	*Therasia sp.*		Range restricted	Not listed

Catergory A: Species thought to be most endangered and threatened with extinction in the short-term. Most are only known from one, or a very few, isolated populations.

Catergory B: Species apparently threatened to a lesser extent, extinction possible in the longer term. Less threatened than catergory A species, but still of concern

Catergory I: Species where insufficient information was available from literature, entomologists and collections to make an informed decision regarding their conservation status.

APPENDIX XX THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES LIST FOR BANKS PENINSULA

Catergory L: Species locally threatened, but with substantial populations outside the Canterbury Conservancy.

Catergory X: Species that have not been seen in the over 50 years, and are presumed to be extinct.

Birds

Common Name	Scientific name	Threat Status
Australian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Nationally endangered
Banded Dotterel	*Charadrius bicinctus*	Gradual decline
Black -fronted tern	*Sterna albostriata*	Nationally endangered
Black Shag	*Phalacrocorax carbo novaeseelandiae*	Sparse
Black-billed gull	*Larus bulleri*	Serious decline
Caspian tern	*Sterna caspia*	Nationally vulnerable
Grey Duck	*Anas superciliosa superciliosa*	Nationally endangered
Little black shag	*Phalocrocorax sulcirostris*	Range restricted
New Zealand Falcon	*Falco novaeseelandiae*	Nationally endangered
New Zealand Pigeon/kereru	*Hemiphaga Novaeseelandiae*	Gradual decline
Northern giant petrel	*Macronectes halli*	Range restricted
Red-billed gull	*Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus*	Gradual decline
Sooty Shearwater	*Puffinus griseus*	Gradual decline
Southern crested grebe	*Podiceps cristatus australis*	Nationally endangered
White heron	*Egretta alba modesta*	Nationally critical
White-flippered penguin	*Eudyptula minor albosignata*	Nationally vulnerable
White-fronted tern	*Sterna striata striata*	Gradual decline
Wrybill/ngutu-pare	*Anarhynchus frontalis*	Nationally vulnerable
Yellow eyed penguin/Hoiho	*Megadyptes antipodes*	Nationally vulnerable

Lizards

Canterbury gecko (*Hoplodactylus* aff. *maculatus* “Canterbury”) - gradual decline

Jewelled gecko (*Naultinus gemmeus)* – gradual decline
Spotted skink – (*Oligosoma lineoocellatum*) – gradual decline (note: further DNA research may show that the Banks Peninsula skinks are a separate, more localised group, in which case the threat status is “nationally endangered”)

APPENDIX XX THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES LIST FOR BANKS PENINSULA

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

What are Statutory Acknowledgements?

A Statutory Acknowledgement is an instrument created as part of the Deed of Settlement signed by the Crown and Ngai Tahu on 21 November 1997 to achieve a final settlement of Ngai Tahu's historical claims against the Crown. The Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 ("the Settlement Act") gives effect to the Deed of Settlement.

Statutory Acknowledgements give recognition by the Crown of Ngai Tahu's particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with specified statutory areas.

Statutory Acknowledgements are only given over Crown-owned land. With respect to bodies of water, such as a lake, river or wetland, the Statutory Acknowledgement applies to the whole lake, river, or wetland, except any part of the bed not in Crown ownership or control.

A Statutory Acknowledgement for land owned by the Crown, but managed by the Department of Conservation, is called a "Topuni". A Topuni is subject to the same requirements as Statutory Acknowledgements, as detailed below.

There are three Statutory Acknowledgements relating to the Banks Peninsula area, which are as follows:

- Schedule 71: Statutory Acknowledgement for Wairewa (Lake Forsyth)
- Schedule 88: Topuni for Ripapa Island, Lyttleton Harbour
- Schedule 101: Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Tai O Mahaanui (Selwyn – Banks Peninsula Coastal Marine Area)

How do Statutory Acknowledgements affect local authorities and the process of resource consent?

In summary, Council has a responsibility to:

- forward summaries of all relevant resource consent applications to Ngai Tahu prior to making decisions on whether they will be processed on a notified or non-notified basis;
- have regard to a Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a particular area in forming an opinion as to whether Ngai Tahu is an affected party in relation to resource consent applications concerning the relevant statutory area;
- record all relevant Statutory Acknowledgements in the District Plan.

The above points are discussed in greater detail below.

a) Summaries of Applications

Section 215 of the Settlement Act requires consent authorities to forward to Ngai Tahu a summary of any application received for resource consents for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on any statutory area.

The summary must be sent to Ngai Tahu as soon as reasonably practicable after the local authority has received an application and prior to making any determination as to notification under sections 93 or 94 of the RMA. This must be within the 10 day timeframe for notification established under section 95.

b) Notification

Section 208 of the Settlement Act requires consent authorities to have regard to Statutory Acknowledgements in forming an opinion as to whether Ngai Tahu may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on, the statutory area. This is in accordance with Sections 93 to 94C of RMA.

c) Recording Statutory Acknowledgements in the District Plan

Section 220 of the Settlement Act requires that local authorities within the Ngai Tahu claim area must attach to the district plan information recording all Statutory Acknowledgements affecting statutory areas covered wholly or partly by the plan. This may be done by way of reference to the Settlement Act, or by setting out the Statutory Acknowledgements in full.

This appendix is therefore attached to the Banks Peninsula District Plan in accordance with Section 220 (1) of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Statutory Acknowledgements Relevant to the Banks Peninsula District

SCHEDULE 71

Statutory Acknowledgement for Wairewa (Lake Forsyth)

Statutory Area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the Lake known as Wairewa (Lake Forsyth), the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 45 (SO 19839).

Preamble

Under sections 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Wairewa, as set out below.

Ngai Tahu Association with Wairewa

Wairewa is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of ``Nga Puna Wai Karikari o Rakaihautu'' which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rangatira (chief) Rakaihautu. Rakaihautu was the captain of the canoe, Uruao, which brought the tribe, Waitaha, to New Zealand. Rakaihautu beached his canoe at Whakatu (Nelson). From Whakatu, Rakaihautu divided the new arrivals in two, with his son taking one party to explore the coastline southwards and Rakaihautu taking another southwards by an inland route. On his inland journey southward, Rakaihautu used his famous ko (a tool similar to a spade) to dig the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu, including Wairewa.

There are place names connected with Wairewa which evoke earlier histories. One example is the mountain which Wairewa lies in the lee of, ``Te Upoko o Tahu Mataa''. This name refers to the Ngai Tahu ancestor Tahu Mataa who lived and fought in Hawkes Bay. Like many other lakes Wairewa was occupied by a taniwha called Tu Te Rakiwhanoa, whose origins stem back to the creation traditions.

For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

The local hapu of this region is Ngati Irakehu. Irakehu was the descendant of Mako, the Ngai Tuhaitara chief who took Banks Peninsula with his cohort, Moki. Tradition has it that both Moki and Mako are buried near Wairewa. Poutaiki and Otungakau are two principal urupa associated with Wairewa. Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations.

Wairewa has been used by the descendants of Rakaihautu ever since it was formed. It is famous for the tuna (eels) that it holds and which migrate out to the sea in the autumn months. Ngai Tahu gather here annually to take the tuna.

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the lake, the relationship of people with the lake and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngai Tahu today.

The mauri of Wairewa represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are

related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the lake.

SCHEDULE 88

Topuni for Ripapa Island, Lyttleton Harbour

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The area over which the Topuni is created is the area known as Ripapa Island Historic Reserve located in Whakaraupo (Lyttelton Harbour), as shown on Allocation Plan MS 29 (SO 19834).

Preamble

Under section 239 (clause 12.5.3 of the deed of settlement), the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional values relating to Ripapa as set out below.

Ngai Tahu Values Relating to Ripapa

Ripapa is significant to Ngai Tahu, particularly the runanga of Canterbury and Banks Peninsula, for its many urupa (burial places). Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna (ancestors) and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of our tupuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations.

Ripapa was also a pa (fortress) of Taununu, a leading Ngai Tahu warrior prominent during the 1820s. Taununu was a Kaikoura chief who had decided to live at Kaiapoi. However, after settling at Kaiapoi, Taununu saw that Ripapa was a better place to live, so he and his people moved on and settled on the island. Taununu fortified Ripapa Island to withstand attacks from tribes armed with muskets.

Taununu eventually became involved in an inter-tribal war and attacked a village at Te Taumutu. Because the Taumutu people were connected to the southern hapu of Ngai Tahu, a chieftainess and seer called Hine-Haaka was sent south from Te Taumutu to seek reinforcements. Tradition tells that when Hine-Haaka arrived at Ruapuke, near Stewart Island, she composed a song telling Taununu to weep as in the morning he would be killed. Hine-Haaka's kai oreore (a chant that curses) ran thus:

> Taununu of Bank's Peninsula
>
> Weep for yourself
>
> On the morning your bones will

be transformed into fishhooks

To be used in my fishing grounds to the South

This is my retaliation, an avenging

for your attacks

All I need is one fish to take my bait.

Taununu's pa was attacked from both sea and land by an alliance of related hapu from Southland, Otago and Kaiapoi. Hine-Haaka's vision was proved right. Taununu managed to escape this attack, but was later killed at Wairewa (Little River).

To end the hostilities between the two regions, the southern chiefs arranged for the daughter of Hine-Haaka, Makei Te Kura, to marry into one of the families of Rapaki Ngai Tahu. This union took place in the mid-1800s, and peace was cemented between Rapaki and Murihiku Ngai Tahu.

For Ngai Tahu, histories such as this represent the links and continuity between past and present generations, reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and document the events which shaped Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

SCHEDULE 101

Statutory Acknowledgement for Te Tai O Mahaanui (Selwyn – Banks Peninsula Coastal Marine Area)

Statutory Area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is Te Tai o Mahaanui (Selwyn — Banks Peninsula Coastal Marine Area), the Coastal Marine Area of the Selwyn — Banks Peninsula constituency of the Canterbury region, as shown on SO Plan 19407, Canterbury Land District as shown on Allocation Plan NT 505 (SO 19901).

Preamble

Under section 313, the Crown acknowledges Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu's statement of Ngai Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Te Tai o Mahaanui as set out below.

Ngai Tahu Association with Te Tai o Mahaanui

The formation of the coastline of Te Wai Pounamu relates to the tradition of Te Waka o Aoraki, which foundered on a submerged reef, leaving its occupants,

Aoraki and his brothers, to turn to stone. They are manifested now in the highest peaks in the Ka Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The bays, inlets, estuaries and fiords which stud the coast are all the creations of Tu Te Rakiwhanoa, who took on the job of making the island suitable for human habitation.

The naming of various features along the coastline reflects the succession of explorers and iwi (tribes) who travelled around the coastline at various times. The first of these was Maui, who fished up the North Island, and is said to have circumnavigated Te Wai Pounamu. In some accounts the island is called Te Waka a Maui in recognition of his discovery of the new lands, with Rakiura (Stewart Island) being Te Puka a Maui (Maui's anchor stone). A number of coastal place names are attributed to Maui, particularly on the southern coast.

There are a number of traditions relating to Te Tai o Mahaanui. One of the most famous bays on the Peninsula is Akaroa, the name being a southern variation of the word ``Whangaroa''. The name refers to the size of the harbour. As with all other places in the South Island, Akaroa placenames recall the histories and traditions of the three tribes which now make up Ngai Tahu Whanui: Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu.

Waitaha traditions tell that after Rakaihautu had dug the southern lakes with his ko (a tool similar to a spade)—Tuwhakaroria—he and his son, Rokohouia, returned to Canterbury with their people. On the return, Rakaihautu buried his ko (a tool similar to a spade) on a hill overlooking the Akaroa harbour. That hill was called Tuhiraki (Bossu). Rakaihautu remained in this region for the rest of his life.

For Ngai Tahu, traditions such as these represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngai Tahu as an iwi.

Because of its attractiveness as a place to establish permanent settlements including pa (fortified settlements), the coastal area was visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu in succession, who through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (geneology **[**sic: genealogy**]**) of Ngai Tahu Whanui. Battle sites, urupa and landscape features bearing the names of tupuna (ancestors) record this history. Prominent headlands, in particular, were favoured for their defensive qualities and became the headquarters for a succession of rangatira and their followers.

Ngai Tahu connections to Akaroa came after the settling of Kaiapoi Pa in North Canterbury. Akaroa harbour was soon allocated to a number of chiefs by Turakautahi of Kaiapoi. One chief, Te Ruahikihiki, settled at Whakamoa near the Akaroa Heads at the south east end of the harbour. Te Ruahikihiki fell in love with the elder sister of his wife, Hikaiti. As it was customary at that time for chiefs to have several wives, Te Ruahikihiki took the elder sister, Te Ao Taurewa, as his wife.

Hikaiti fell into a deep depression and resolved to kill herself. She arose early in the morning, combed her hair and wrapped her cloak tightly around herself. She went to the edge of the cliff where she wept, greeted the land and the people of her tribe. With her acknowledgements made, she cast herself over the cliff where she was killed on the rocks. The body remained inside the cloak she had wrapped around herself. This place became known as Te Tarere a Hikaiti (the place where Hikaiti leapt). After a long period of lamentation, Te Ruahikihiki and his people moved to the south end of Banks Peninsula to Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere).

Another one of the senior chiefs within the Akaroa harbour was Te Ake whose hapu was Ngai Tuhaitara. Otokotoko was claimed by Te Ake when he staked his tokotoko (staff) at that end of the bay. Te Ake's daughter, Hine Ao, is now represented as a taniwha that dwells with another taniwha, Te Rangiorahina, in a rua (hole) off Opukutahi Reserve in the Akaroa Harbour. Hine Ao now carries the name Te Wahine Marukore. These taniwha act as (kaitiaki) guardians for local fisherman.

The results of the struggles, alliances and marriages arising out of these migrations were the eventual emergence of a stable, organised and united series of hapu located at permanent or semi-permanent settlements along the coast, with a **[**sic: an**]** intricate network of mahinga kai (food gathering) rights and networks that relied to a large extent on coastal resources.

The whole of the coastal area offered a bounty of mahinga kai, including a range of kaimoana (sea food); sea fishing; eeling and harvest of other freshwater fish in lagoons and rivers; marine mammals providing whale meat and seal pups; waterfowl, sea bird egg gathering and forest birds; and a variety of plant resources, including harakeke (flax), fern and ti root.

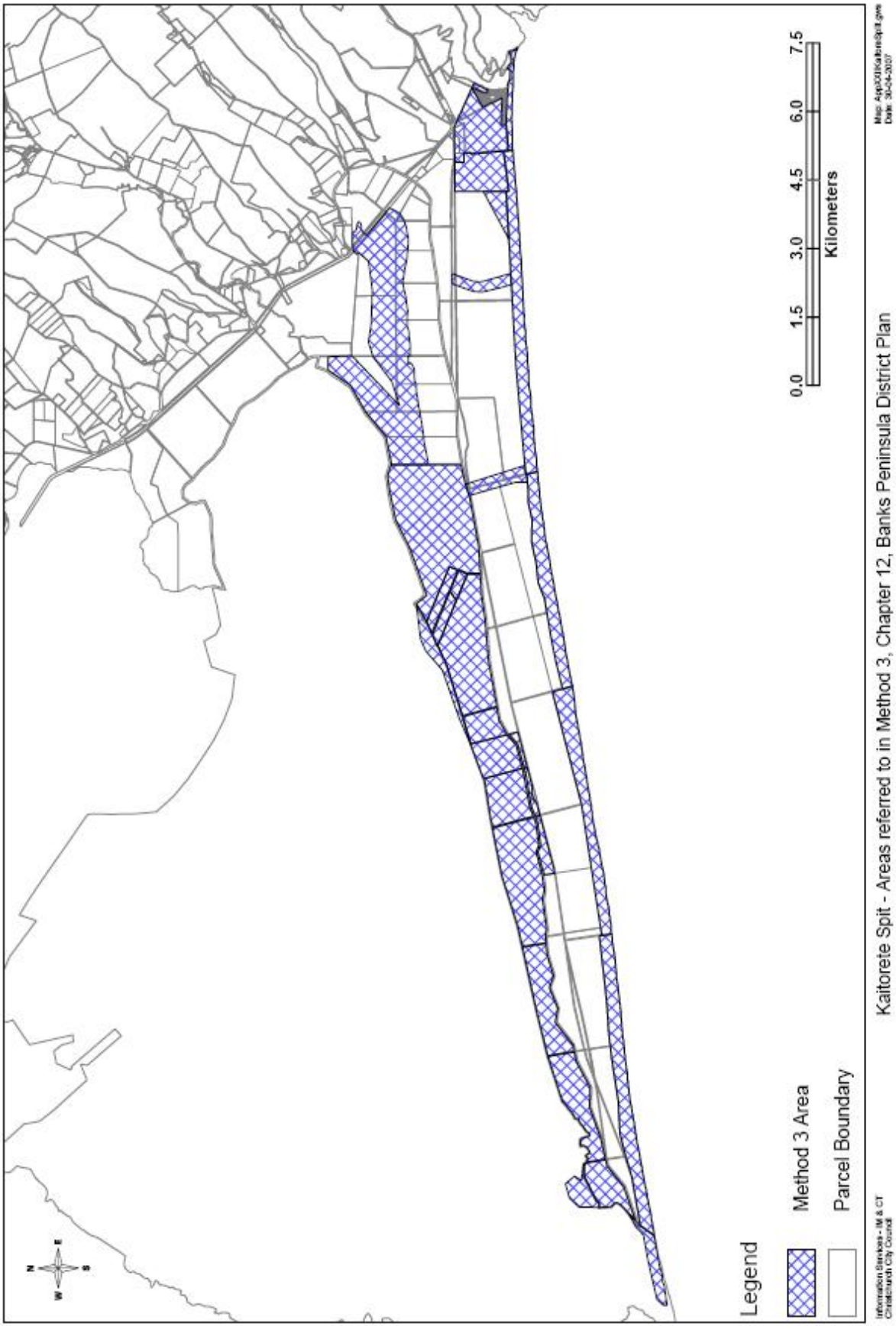
The coast was also a major highway and trade route, particularly in areas where travel by land was difficult. Travel by sea between settlements and hapu was common, with a variety of different forms of waka, including the southern wake hunua (double-hulled canoe) and, post-contact, whale boats plying the waters continuously. Hence tauranga waka occur up and down the coast in their hundreds and wherever a tauranga waka is located there is also likely to be a nohoanga (settlement), fishing ground, kaimoana resource, rimurapa (bull kelp) with the sea trail linked to a land trail or mahinga kai resource. The tupuna had a huge knowledge of the coastal environment and weather patterns, passed from generation to generation. This knowledge continues to be held by whanau and hapu and is regarded as taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the coast.

Numerous urupa are being exposed or eroded at various times along much of the coast. Water burial sites on the coast, known as waiwhakaheketupapaku, are also spiritually important and linked with important sites on the land. Places where kaitangata (the eating of those defeated in battle) occurred are also wahi tapu. Urupa are the resting places of Ngai Tahu tupuna and, as such, are the focus for whanau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngai Tahu tupuna, and are frequently protected in secret locations.

APPENDIX XXI STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The mauri of the coastal area represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngai Tahu Whanui with the coastal area.

APPENDIX XXII KAITORETE SPIT – AREAS REFERRED TO IN METHOD 3, CHAPTER 12 (Updated April 2007)



APPENDIX XXII KAITORETE SPIT – AREAS REFERRED TO IN METHOD 3, CHAPTER 12 (Updated April 2007)

(a) The building platform shall be located as far as practical on either Site 2 or Site 5 shown on the diagram below.
(b) All areas of cut and fill shall not exceed 2 metres in vertical height. The building platform may be stepped.
(c) Where the cut is made into soil or other unconsolidated material, the slope of the cut face shall not exceed a ratio of 1 Vertical: 1.5 Horizontal unless a retaining wall is installed.
(d) Building platform is limited to 1000m^2. All buildings, earthworks and associated vegetation clearance must be within this platform.
(e) All retaining walls on the residential site must be screened by planting. Revegetating or sealing of disturbed and non-stabilised areas shall be undertaken as soon as is practicable following disturbance or removal of vegetative cover. Straw mulch and batter blankets shall be applied on slopes between 1H:2V and 1H:1V (100% coverage is required). If it is not practicable to establish vegetation on the cut face, the consent holder shall establish vegetation at the base of the cut at a density not less than 1 tree or shrub for every 5 square metres of visible batter.
(f) All planting for landscaping or screening purposes on the Rural zoned portion of the site shall be in indigenous species.

Explanation

Stepping of the building platform is allowed to reduce the visual impact of the creation of building platforms, and to encourage the design of housing that "steps" down the hill.

The building platform including cartilage area is designed to confine areas of "domestication" to the vicinity of the building and to reduce the impact of the development on the natural landscape values on the environment.

Siting the building with simple native landscaping is the desired character.

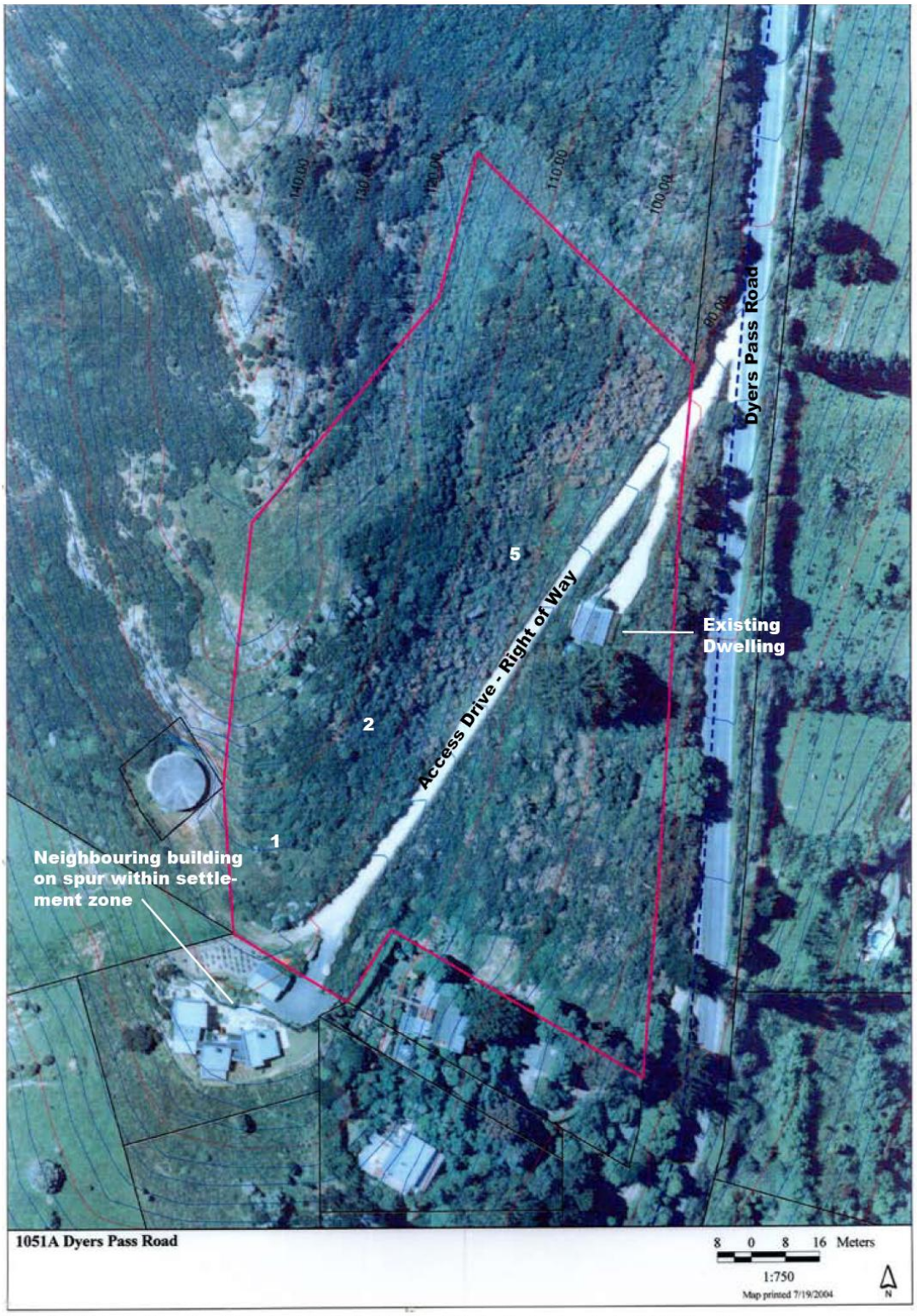


Figure 3 Aerial photo with contour information (provided by Mr Grimsdale) showing location of potential building sites.