Decision No: C180/99

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act

1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of references under clause 14 of the

First Schedule to the Act

BETWEEN WAKATIPU ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIETY INC

RMA 1043/98, 1394A/98, 1165/98

AND TELECOM NEW ZEALAND

LIMITED

RMA 1030/98

AND CENTRAL ELECTRIC LTD (now

DELTA ELECTRIC LTD)

RMA 1290/98

AND CLARK FORTUNE McDONALD

RMA 1405/98

AND TRANSPOWER NEW ZEALAND

LIMITED

RMA 1260/98

AND CONTACT ENERGY LIMITED

RMA 1401/98

AND MINISTER FOR THE

ENVIRONMENT

RMA 1194/98

Referrers

AND THE QUEENSTOWN-LAKES

DISTRICT COUNCIL



BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT

Environment Judge J R Jackson Environment Commissioner R Grigg Environment Commissioner R S Tasker

HEARING at QUEENSTOWN on 20-23 and 26-29 July and 6-7 September 1999

(Final submissions received 23 September 1999)

APPEARANCES

Mr B Lawrence for the Wakatipu Environmental Society Inc

Mr J Haworth for the Upper Clutha Environment Society Inc in respect of RMA 1394/98

Mr P J Page and Mr G M Todd for Telecom NZ Ltd and Mr and Mrs R S Mills

Mr W J Fletcher for Central Electric Ltd (now Delta Electric Ltd)

Mr M Parker for Clark Fortune McDonald and J F Investments Ltd, Mount Field Ltd, Quail Point Ltd

Mr K G Smith for Contact Energy Ltd

Mr A F J Gallen and Ms S Ongley for the Minister for the Environment in relation to RMA 1043/98 (WESI) and RMA 1194/98

Mr N S Marquet for the Queenstown-Lakes District Council

Mr W J Goldsmith and Mr A More for Terrace Towers (NZ) Pty Ltd

Mr G M Todd for the persons listed in Appendix 1

Mr J K Guthrie, Mr W J Goldsmith and Mrs J Simpson for Crosshill Farm Ltd, Pisidia Holdings Ltd, Queenstown Safari Co Ltd, Carolina Developments Ltd, Mr D and Mrs J Jardine and Mr A S Farry

Mr D Masterton for Lake Hayes Holdings Ltd

Mr M V Smith for Federated Farmers NZ Inc

Mr M M Hasselman on behalf of the Community Association, Glenorchy, (on Thursday 29 July 1999)

Mr A More for Terrace Towers Proprietary Ltd (in relation to RMA 1043/98 and 1194/98)

Mr J Reid for Gibbston Valley Estate Ltd



- (2) In section 6(e) the word 'ancestral' qualifies each of 'lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga': *Haddon v Auckland Regional Council*⁷⁸.
- (3) In section 6(c) where the phrase 'significant indigenous vegetation' occurs, Parliament has made it clear that 'indigenous' does not qualify the following 'habitat' whereas 'significant' does, by repeating the word 'significant'. So 6(c) refers to:
 - (c) The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

The meaning of 'outstanding'

- 82. The word 'outstanding' means:
 - "conspicuous, eminent, especially because of excellence"
 - "remarkable in"79.

As Mr Marquet pointed out, the Remarkables (mountains) are, by definition, outstanding. The Court observed in *Munro v Waitaki*District Council⁸⁰ that a landscape may be magnificent without being outstanding. New Zealand is full of beautiful or picturesque landscapes which are not necessarily outstanding natural landscapes.

83. A subsidiary issue is whether an outstanding natural landscape has to be assessed on a district, regional or national basis. Mr Goldsmith referred



^{[1994] 2} NZRMA 49.

Concise Oxford Dictionary (1990) p.485.

Water Conservation Orders. These inquiries related to section 199(1) of the Act which involves the word "outstanding". In *Re an inquiry into the draft National Water Conservation (Buller River) Order*⁸¹ the Court accepted that the test as to what is outstanding is a reasonably rigorous one. The Court also referred to the Mohaka River case⁸² in which a differently composed Tribunal agreed that the test is reasonably rigorous and went on to accept the submission that before a characteristic or feature could qualify as outstanding it would need to be quite out of the ordinary on a national basis. This test was upheld by the Planning Tribunal in the *Inquiry into the Water Conservation Order for the Kawarau River*⁸³.

- 84. However, as we understand Mr Goldsmith's argument, the use of the word 'outstanding' in section 6(b) depends on what authority is considering it. Thus if section 6(b) is being considered by a regional council then that authority has to consider section 6(b) on a regional basis. Similarly a district council must consider what is outstanding within its district. By contrast a water conservation order is made under Part IX of the Act which is really a self-contained code within the RMA: it contains its own purpose and procedures including public notification on a national basis.
- 85. We agree: what is outstanding can in our view only be assessed in relation to a district plan on a district-wide basis because the sum of the district's landscapes are the only immediate comparison that the territorial authority has. In the end of course, this is an ill-defined

C33/96.



C32/96

Re Draft Water Conservation (Mohaka River) Order W20/92.

restriction, since our 'mental' view of landscapes is conditioned by our memories of other real and imaginary landscapes in the district and elsewhere, and by pictures and photographs and verbal descriptions of them and other landscapes.

86. The local approach is consistent with an identification of particular places: the unique landscapes of the given district. There are districts without the vertical dimensions of the Queenstown-Lakes district, but that does not lead to the result they do not have outstanding (natural) landscapes. Flatter landscapes may qualify, even though the test is still a rigorous one. A district may have no outstanding natural landscapes or features.

The meaning of 'natural'

- 87. To qualify under section 6(b) a landscape must not <u>only</u> be outstanding, it must also be 'natural'. The dictionary definition of 'natural' is:
 - (a) existing in or caused by nature; not artificial (natural landscape)
 - (b) uncultivated; wild (existing in its natural state)84

That definition is a little simplistic in our view: much more landscape has been affected by human activity than is commonly understood. The revised plan itself recognises that:

...[T]he downland lake basins have undergone more extensive modification. Maori settlement did occur around the inland lake

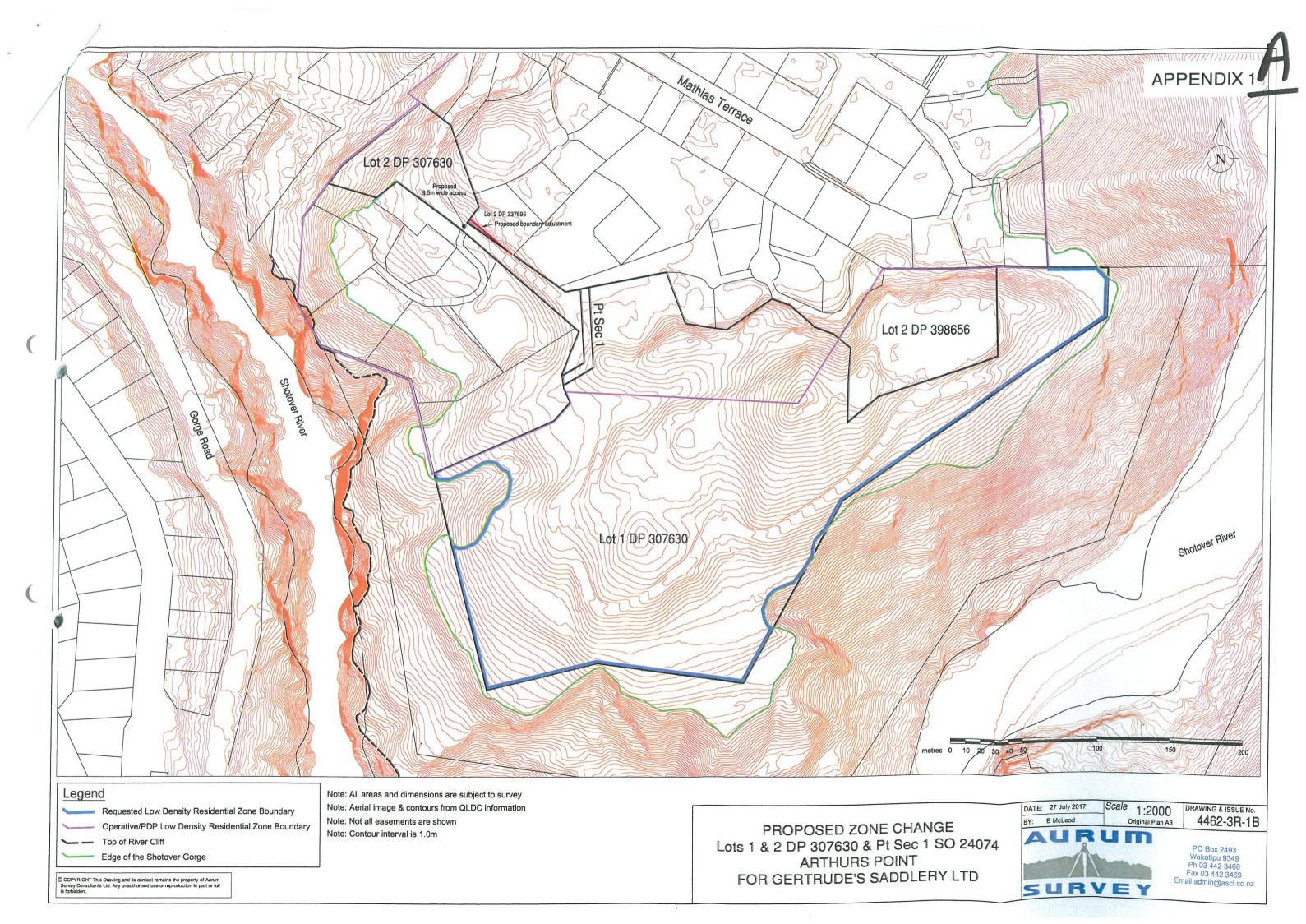


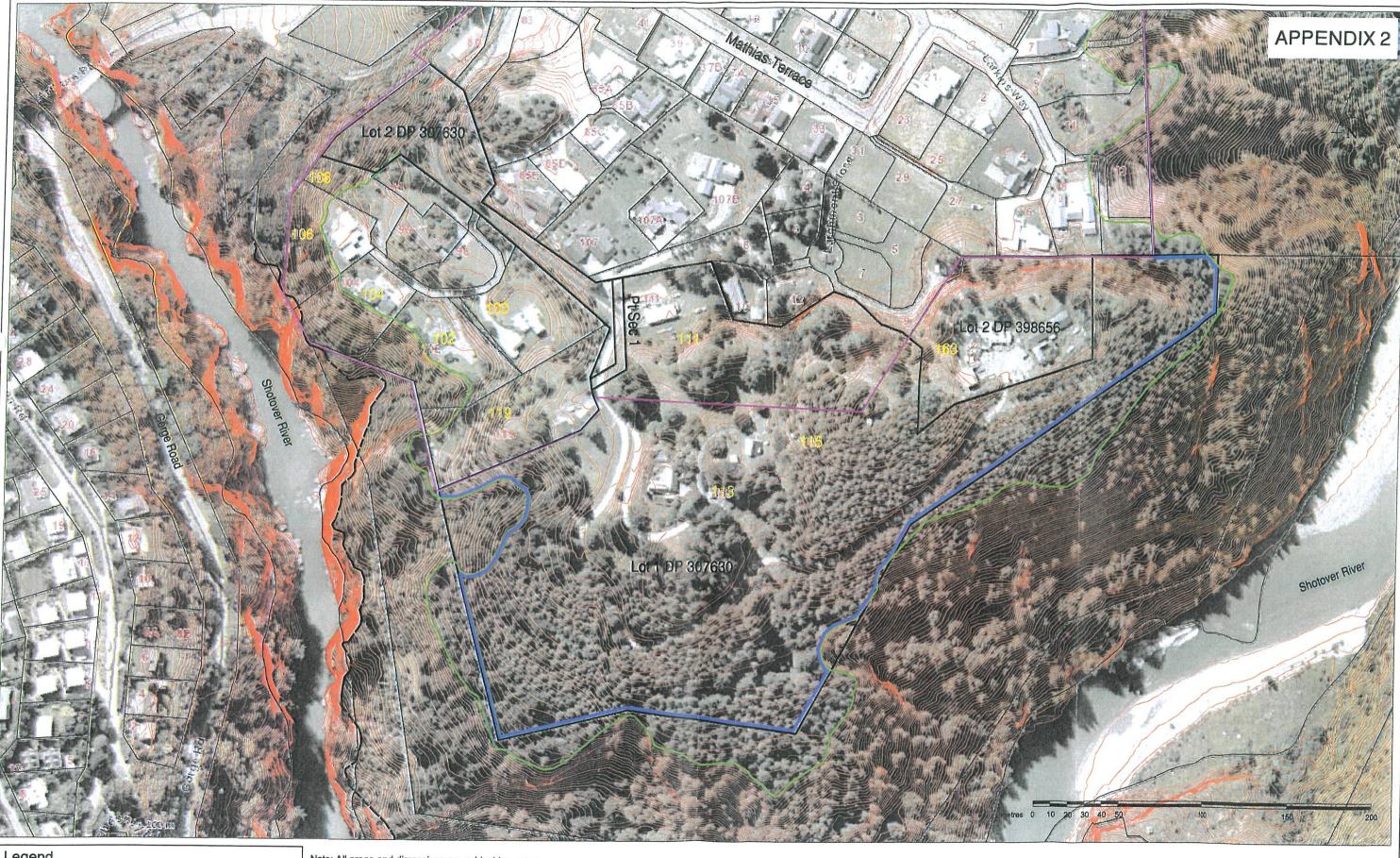
(normally) require experts⁹². Usually an outstanding natural landscape should be so obvious (in general terms) that there is no need for expert analysis. The question of what is appropriate development is another issue, and one which might require an expert's opinion. Just because an area is or contains an outstanding natural landscape does not mean that development is automatically inappropriate⁹³.

- 100. The simplest evidence on this issue came from Mr J H Aspinall who was a witness for Federated Farmers (NZ) Inc. He did not qualify himself as an expert; he is a farmer in the district (at Mt Aspiring station). On the other hand we do not consider that we should be precluded from considering his view since we do not consider that the question of whether there are outstanding natural landscapes in the district should be left solely to experts. In Mr Aspinall's view the district's truly outstanding landscapes are in the Upper Rees, Upper Dart, Upper Matukituki and Wilkin Valleys and thus are managed under the National Parks Act 1980.
- 101. In coming to our conclusions below, we generally prefer the evidence of Mr Kruger over those of the other landscape witnesses. That is not because we accept all of Mr Kruger's evidence we do not but because he at least was prepared to state where, in his opinion, some of the district's landscapes begin and end. His evidence related more to the general Wakatipu area, and the Wakatipu basin in particular. Even there he had some difficulties he did not know, as Mr Marquet's cross-examination of him revealed, where the southern boundary of the district was.



There may be exceptions where a landscape is flatter or such a large geological unit that an uninformed observer may have difficulty conceiving of it as outstanding, in the first case, or as a single landscape in the second. Section 6(b).





Legend

Requested Low Density Residential Zone Boundary Operative/PDP Low Density Residential Zone Boundary

Top of River Cliff

Edge of the Shotover Gorge

Note: All areas and dimensions are subject to survey Note: Aerial image & contours from QLDC information

Note: Not all easements are shown Note: Contour interval is 1.0m

PROPOSED ZONE CHANGE Lots 1 & 2 DP 307630 & Pt Sec 1 SO 24074 **ARTHURS POINT** FOR GERTRUDE'S SADDLERY LTD



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