F. Appendices

A1. Schedules

A1.1 Schedule of Protected Heritage Items and Sites

Scheduled Heritage Buildings

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
[1]The address is not part of the listing details but is provided for information only. In the event that a scheduled heritage building is relocated within Dunedin City, this information will be updated as soon as practicable.					
B001	Alva House (Boarding House)	9 Alva Street Dunedin	2	4720	Entire external building envelope
B002	Jopp residence (former)	37 Ann Street Dunedin	2	2169	Entire external building envelope, including gables, barge-boards and fretwork to verandah
B003	Conway residence (former)	59 Ann Street Dunedin	2	2170	Entire external building envelope
B004	Station Mews, Stone's Publishers (former)	5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E Anzac Avenue Dunedin			Façade to Anzac Ave, including fenestration, timber window joinery, unrendered brick, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for restoration of original architectural details.
B005	Dunedin Railway Station	20 Anzac Avenue Dunedin	1	59	Entire external building envelope and foyer, stained glass windows featuring locomotives, Royal Doulton facings at the ticket offices, Royal Doulton frieze of cherubs and foliage, wrought iron balustrades, and mosaic floor
B006	Knox College	9 Arden Street Dunedin	2	2187	Entire external building envelope and foyer
B007	Otago Boys High School	2 Arthur Street Dunedin	1	375	Entire external building envelope and foyer of original Tower Block
B008	Grants Braes Farmhouse	131 Belford Street Dunedin	2	4763	Entire external building envelope
B009	Wychwood	21 Belmont Lane Dunedin			Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B010	Moritzson Building (former) / Stavely Building (former)	5 Jetty Street Dunedin	2	4752	Façades to Bond and Jetty Streets
B011	Consultancy House	7 Bond Street Dunedin	1	374	Entire external building envelope
B012	Commerce Club of Otago	15 Bond Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford and Bond Street including fenestration, timber window joinery and entrance doors, leadlight windows, terrrazo doorsteps, parapet, inscription and unpainted brickwork. Excluding fire escapes and allowing for restoration of Queen Anne style timber windows on Bond Street façade. Interior: Timber framing, lead light windows and terrazzo floor in entrance lobby to Bond Street.
B013	Wood Adams Building	19 Bond Street Dunedin	2	3173	Façades to Bond and Crawford Streets
B014	Central Chambers Apartments	49 Bond Street, 54 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford Street and Bond Street, including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details, timber doors, iron castings.
B015	Salisbury House	104 Bond Street Dunedin			Façades to Bond and Police Streets
B016	J. Swift & Co. Building (former)	110 Bond Street Dunedin			Façades to Bond and Police Streets
B020	Winter Gardens (original portion)	901 Great King Street Nth Dunedin	2	4733	Entire square glasshouse
B021	Gasworks Fitting Shop	20 Braemar Street Dunedin	1	4401	Entire external building envelope and interior, including machinery
B022	Gasworks Exhauster & Boiler Houses	20 Braemar Street Dunedin	1	4399	Entire external building envelope, including the entire gasholder structure but allowing for restoration of missing elements

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B024	St Leonards Playcentre Library	29 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	2	2211	Entire external building envelope, excluding the toilet block
B025	Burns Hall	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Historic Area	7072	Entire external building envelope
B026	North Road Post Office (former)	282 North Road Dunedin	2	2199	Entire external building envelope
B027	Residential building	26 Carr Street Dunedin	2	2174	Entire external building envelope, excluding addition from rear
B028	St Andrews Church (former)	66 Melville Street Dunedin	1	3185	Entire external building envelope and interior
B029	Central Fire Station	153 Castle Street Dunedin	2	7270	Façades to Castle and St Andrew Streets
B030	Cadbury Confectionery Ltd Buildings	280 Cumberland Street Dunedin	2	2143	Façades to Castle and Cumberland Streets
B031	Selwyn College Main Building	560 Castle Street Dunedin	2	2217	Façade and external bulk to Castle Street excluding ancillary buildings
B032	Residential building	689 Castle Street Dunedin	2	2181	Façade and external bulk to Castle Street
B033	Residential building	693 Castle Street Dunedin	2	2182	Façade and external bulk to Castle Street
B034	Glenavon Church	7 Chambers Street Dunedin	2	3371	Entire external building envelope
B036	Pinner House	15 Cliffs Road Dunedin	2	4761	Entire external building envelope, excluding the garage
B037	FW Petres house (formerly)	20 Cliffs Road Dunedin	2	4762	Entire external building envelope
B038	Residential building	1 Cobden Street Dunedin			Façade to Cobden Street
B040	Residential building	12 Cobden Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B042	The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd (former)	53 Bond Street Dunedin			Façades to Bond Street, Jetty Street and Crawford Street including fenestration remaining steel window joinery, timber entrance doors, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding white aluminium doors and window joinery to ground floor, roller garage doors, ducted chimney.
B043	Agricultural Hall (former)	83-89 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford Street and Vogel Street including fenestration and timber window joinery to both elevations. Mouldings and architectural details to Crawford Street allowing for restoration of original parapets and details. Unpainted and unrendered brick façade to Vogel Street, excluding modern door apertures.
B044	Sidey's Warehouse (former)	92 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford, Police and Bond Street including fenestration but allowing for restoration of original ground fenestration, remaining timber window joinery but excluding aluminium joinery and allowing for restoration of timber window joinery and doors, mouldings and architectural details.
B045	Hordern & White Dunedin Carriage Factory (former)	229 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façade only
B047	Railway Road Services Depot (former)	31 Queens Gardens Dunedin	1	3376	Façade and bulk appearance to Cumberland Street, interior concourse
B048	May & Co. Factory (former)	249 Cumberland Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Cumberland Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B049	Otago Settlers Museum	31 Queens Gardens Dunedin	2	2201	Façade and bulk appearance to Cumberland Street
B050	University of Otago Physical Education Department	655 Cumberland Street Dunedin	2	2228	Façade and bulk appearance to Cumberland Street
B051	Thomson residence (former)	692 Cumberland Street Dunedin	2	4696	Entire external building envelope
B052	All Saints Church	786 Cumberland Street Dunedin	1	2136	Entire external building envelope and interior of All Saints Church (the adjacent hall is not included in character contribution)
B053	Cable House	829 Cumberland Street Dunedin	2	2142	Entire external building envelope
B054	2 Dowling Street	2 Dowling Street Dunedin	2	4756	Entire external building envelope
B055	Imperial Building	1 Dowling Street Dunedin	2	4747	Entire external building envelope
B057	Orderly Rooms & Gun Shed (former)	7 Burlington Street Dunedin	1	3176	Façade to Dowling Street.
B058	Garrison Hall (former)	8 Dowling Street Dunedin	1	3176	Façades to Dowling and Burlington Streets
B059	Cromwell Chambers	9 Dowling Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber window joinery, leadlights, mouldings and architectural detail, unrendered and unpainted brick side wall.
B060	Les Mills	10-12 Dowling Street Dunedin			Entire building envelopes including fenestration, timber window joinery to rear elevations, surviving mouldings and architectural details, unpainted and unrendered brick and stone, original doors and windows to rear elevations. Excluding aluminium joinery allowing for restoration of original timber window joinery and other architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B061	Milford House (former New Zealand Clothing Factory)	20 Dowling Street Dunedin	1	2159	Façade to Dowling Street
B062	Trust Bank Otago (former)	30 Dowling Street Dunedin			Façade to Dowling Street including fenestration and steel window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B063	Excelsior Hotel (former)	152-158 Princes Street, 31-33 Dowling Street Dunedin	2	3368	Façades to Dowling and Princes Streets
B064	Salvation Army Fortress (former)	37 Dowling Street Dunedin	2	2215	Façade to Dowling Street
B065	Dundas Street Methodist Church & Sunday School (former)	50-52 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3367	Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B066	Terrace House	62 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B067	Terrace House	64 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B068	Terrace House	66 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B069	Terrace House	68 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B070	Residential building	69 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade to Dundas Street
B071	Terrace House	70 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B072	Terrace House	72 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B073	Terrace House	74 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B074	Terrace House	76 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B075	Terrace House	78 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B076	Terrace House	80 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B077	Terrace House	82 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B078	Terrace House	84 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B079	Terrace House	86 Dundas Street Dunedin	2	3189	Façade to Dundas Street
B080	Residential building	88 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B081	University of Otago H518 Student Flat	89 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B082	Residential building	90 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B083	Residential building	91 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B084	Terrace House	92 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B085	Residential building	93 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B086	Terrace House	94 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B087	Terrace House	96 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B088	Residential building	97 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B089	Terrace House	98 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B090	Terrace House	100 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B091	Terrace House	102 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B092	Terrace House	104 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Dundas Street
B093	Residential building	108 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade to Dundas Street
B094	Residential building	110 Dundas Street Dunedin			Façade to Dundas Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B095	Residential building	2 Elder Street Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to Pitt and Elder Street
B096	Residential building	7 Elder Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope, excluding the conservatory to the Elder Street façade and the garaging to the rear of the site
B097	Residential building	11 Elder Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B098	Residential building	17 Elder Street Dunedin	2	4776	Entire external building envelope
B099	Residential building	2 Fifield Street Dunedin	2	2161	Entire external building envelope
B100	Charles Begg Piano Factory (former)	12 Filleul Street Dunedin			Façade to Filleul Street including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details.
B101	Residential building	92 Filleul Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk form to Filleul Street including bluestone wall
B102	Residential building	94 Filleul Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk form to Filleul Street and London Street including bluestone wall
B103	Residential building	95 Filleul Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B104	Faringdon Villa	29 Fitzroy Street Dunedin	2	4741	Entire external building envelope
B105	Residential building	48 Fitzroy Street Dunedin	2	4777	Entire external building envelope
B106	NZ Loans & Mercantile Building (former)	33 Thomas Burns Street Dunedin	2	4755 and 7767	Entire external building envelope
B107	74-78 George Street	74 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings, parapet and other architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B108	Dreaver's Building (former)	149-165 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details. Shop front at 165 George Street including tiles, timber joinery, doors.
B109	Farmers Building	150 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural features.
B110	City Boot Palace (former)	202 George Street Dunedin			Façades to George Street and St Andrew Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details allowing for reinstatement of original parapet.
B111	Penroses Department Store (former)	205 George Street Dunedin	2	4744	Façades to St Andrew and George Streets
B112	Harvest Court	218 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, verandah guys.
B114	Stafford House	245 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, parapet, mouldings and architectural details, verandah guys and ironwork.
B115	City Dye Works (former)	250 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration and steel window joinery but allowing for the restoration of timber sash windows, mouldings and architectural details, verandah guys. Rearward industrial buildings.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B116	Jubilee Buildings (former)	254 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration and decorative glazing, clock face, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for removal of air conditioning units and other modern infrastructure on verandah.
B117	Glassons	260 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joiner, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for lowering of verandah to original height.
B118	Arthur Barnett Ltd (former)	267 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah, including fenestration, steel framed window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, decorative verandah guys. 'Can't Stop' sign and clock. Excluding other signs, banners.
B119	Commercial building	274-280 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah
B120	282 George Street	282 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B121	284 George Street	284 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B122	290 George Street	290 George Street Dunedin			Façade of 288 - 290 George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding 1998 façade of 286 George Street.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B123	300 George Street	300 George Street Dunedin			Façades to George Street and Hanover Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural detail, unpainted brick.
B124	305 George Street	305 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B125	309 George Street	309 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery allowing for restoration of the original window joinery, mouldings, unpainted and unrendered brick, excluding the fire escapes.
B126	Adams Bruce Ltd (former)	310 George Street Dunedin	2	4717	Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber and steel window joinery, leadlighting, shop front and entrance, mouldings and architectural details.
B127	314 George Street	314 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, steel window joinery to first floor, mouldings and architectural details. Ground floor tiles and leadlight shop front at 316 George Street. Excluding the aluminium joinery.
B128	Harris' Building	315 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details, including building name. Excluding aluminium window joinery.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B129	318-322 George Street	318-322 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery.
B130	319 George Street	319 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding aluminium joinery allowing for reinstatement of timber sashes.
B131	J. & T. Christie Building (former)	321 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, steel window joinery, unpainted and un-rendered brick work, mouldings and architectural details, rain head.
B132	332-334 George Street	332-334 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details including relief building date.
B133	332-334 George Street	332-334 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, doors, leadlights, mouldings and architectural details, tiled entrance ways.
B134	338 George Street	338 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding air conditioning unit.
B135	Duthie Bros. Drapers	343 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details. Rear façade brick work with arches and fenestration.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B136	342 George Street	342 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B137	Paterson & Barr (former)	346 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, steel oriel windows and leadlights (allowing for restoration of original glazing bars), gables and gable windows, Marseilles tile roofing visible from George Street.
B138	Wing On & Co. (former)	350 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery allowing for restoration of partially blinded window, mouldings and architectural details.
B139	349-353 George Street	349 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B140	355-357 George Street	355 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B141	The Royal Gallery of Photography (former)	358 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B142	John Kay Butcher (former)	360 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B143	363-367 George Street	363-367 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B144	Johnson's Fish Shop (former)	362-366 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber framed window joinery, unpainted and un-rendered brick and stone, architectural details.
B146	369-371 George Street	369 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B147	Robert Burns Hotel (former)	374-378 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, excluding 1994 detailing additions, but allowing for reinstatement of original Victorian details.
B148	Royal Albert Hotel (former)	387 George Street Dunedin			Façades to George Street and London Street including fenestration and timber window joinery, allowing for reinstatement of original glazing and joinery design, mouldings and architectural details.
B149	386-388 George Street	386-388 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B150	Crown Clothing Co Building (former)	392 George Street Dunedin	2	4718	Façades to George Street and Frederick Street above verandah
B151	410 George Street	410 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B152	412 George Street	412 George Street Dunedin	2	4750	Façade to George Street above verandah and unique vaulted ceiling in upper storey
B153	Williden's Buildings (former)	420 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration and timber window joinery architectural details, providing for restoration of original Victorian architectural details.
B154	Williden's Buildings (former)	424 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration and timber window joinery architectural details including pediment, providing for restoration of original Victorian architectural details.
B155	428-430 George Street	428-430 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details. Ground floor street level entrance and window of former flat.
B156	Barningham & Co. Building (former)	434 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah and wall to alley, including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for restoration of original features.
B157	438-442 George Street	438-442 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unpainted and unrendered brick.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B158	446 George Street	446 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unpainted and unrendered brick.
B159	450-452 George Street	450-452 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unpainted and unrendered brick.
B160	454-458 George Street	454-458 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery and doors, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, architectural details. Pressed steel work in ground floor shops.
B161	Knox Church	449 George Street Dunedin	1	4372	Entire external building envelope and interior
B162	Beverley Trust Building (former)	460-468 George Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, timber window joinery and doors, unpainted and unrendered brick, Oamaru stonework and architectural details, verandah guys, pressed metal verandah ceiling detail and in entrance ways, tiled shop entrances. Interior: Tongue-and-groove wall linings, pressed-metal ceilings in ground floor shops.
B164	Albany Buildings	490-498 George Street, 22-32 Albany Street Dunedin			Façades to George and Albany Street including fenestration, timber window joinery and doors, unpainted and unrendered brickwork, mouldings and architectural details, original shop fronts and lead lighting.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B165	St Duthus House (former)	504 George Street Dunedin	2	4743	Entire external building envelope
B166	Dr Ritchie residence (former)	509 George Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope and bluestone and wrought iron work, excluding the pergola and subsequent additions to rear
B167	The Hermitage	521 George Street Dunedin	1	370	Entire external building envelope, bluestone fence and wrought iron work
B168	Residential building	555 George Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B169	Residential building	567 George Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B170	Residential building	603 George Street Dunedin	2	4778	Entire external building envelope
B171	Residential building	607 George Street Dunedin	2	4779	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B172	Residential building	613 George Street Dunedin	2	4780	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B173	Residential building	619 George Street Dunedin	2	4781	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B175	Residential building	637 George Street Dunedin	2	4782	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B176	Residential building	641 George Street Dunedin	2	4783	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B177	Residential building	647 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B178	Residential building	653 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B179	Residential building	657 George Street Dunedin	2	4784	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B180	Church of Christ (former)	685 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George and Park Streets
B181	Residential building	728 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B182	Residential building	744 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B183	Residential building	745A George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B184	Residential building	747 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B185	Residential building	748 & 750 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B187	Residential building	773 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B188	Residential building	780 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B189	Residential building	784 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B190	Residential building	788 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B191	Residential building	798 George Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B192	Residential building	803 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B193	Residential building	811 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B194	Residential building	819 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B195	Residential building	827 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B196	Residential building	835 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B197	Residential building	843 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B198	Residential building	847 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B199	Residential building	853 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B200	Residential building	861 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B202	Residential building	865 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B203	Residential building	871 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B204	Residential building	877 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B205	Residential building	828 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B206	Residential building	834 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B207	Residential building	864 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B208	Residential building	884 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B209	Residential building	886 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B210	Residential building	888 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B211	Residential building	950 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B212	Residential building	1003 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B213	Residential building	1007 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B214	Residential building	1011 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B215	Residential building	1015 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B216	Residential building	1008 George Street Dunedin	2	4731	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B217	Residential building	1014 George Street Dunedin	2	4732	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B218	Residential building	1020 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B219	Residential building	1028 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B220	Residential building	1036 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B221	Victoria Terrace	1046 George Street Dunedin	2	2232	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B222	Victoria Terrace	1050 George Street Dunedin	2	2232	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B223	Victoria Terrace	1052 & 1054 George Street Dunedin	2	2232	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B224	Victoria Terrace	1056 George Street Dunedin	2	2232	Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B225	Residential building	1064 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B226	Residential building	1068 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B227	Residential building	1074 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B228	Residential building	1078 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B229	Residential building	1037 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B230	Residential building	1047 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B231	Residential building	1051 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B232	Residential building	1057 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B233	Residential building	1061 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B234	Residential building	1067 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B235	Residential building	1073 George Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B236	Peter MacIntyre residence (former)	21 Gilmore Street Dunedin	2	2164	Entire external building envelope
B237	Mornington Presbyterian Church	33 Brunel Street Dunedin	2	9099	Entire external building envelope
B238	Residential building (former house of A H Reed)	153 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin	2	2180	Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B239	Kaikorai Bank (former)	29 Glenross Street Dunedin	2	4788	Entire external building envelope
B240	Residential building	2 Graham Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B241	Clifton Villa	17 Graham Street Dunedin	1	4804	Entire external building envelope
B242	Kaituna	12 Sutherland Street Dunedin	2	4805	Entire external building envelope
B243	University of Otago D2014 Lindo Ferguson Building	270 Great King Street Dunedin	1	4769	Façade to Great King Street
B244	Scott Building - Otago Medical School	266 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4790	Façade to Great King Street
B245	Dunedin North Post Office (former)	361 Great King Street Dunedin	2	2154	Entire external building envelope
B246	Otago Museum	419 Great King Street Dunedin	1	2203	Façade to Great King Street (original portion)
B247	Terrace House	618 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4698	Façade to Great King Street
B248	Terrace House	620 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4698	Façade to Great King Street
B249	Terrace House	620 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4698	Façade to Great King Street
B250	Terrace House	622 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4698	Façade to Great King Street
B251	Terrace House	626 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4698	Façade to Great King Street
B252	Four Terrace Cottages (Mews)	630 Great King Street Dunedin	2	4699	Entire external building envelope
B254 (i)	Hanover Street Baptist Church (former)	65 Hanover Street Dunedin	1	4792	Façades and bulk appearance to Great King and Hanover Streets and interior of former church
B254 (ii)	Baptist Sunday School Building (former)	63 Hanover Street Dunedin	2	4719	Façades and bulk appearance to Great King and Hanover Streets and interior of former church

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B255	Residential building	16 Haywood Street Dunedin	2	7145	Entire external building envelope
B256	Residential building	8 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B257	Residential building	14 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B258	Residential building	24 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B259	Residential building	26 Heriot Row Dunedin	1	7492	Entire building envelope of house, including the front porch. Interior ground floor entrance hall, including stair and fireplace; and first floor landing. The passages extending from these areas are not included. Entire external building envelope of the garage at 28A Heriot Row, excluding the existing, non-original garage door.
B260	Residential building	31 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B261	Residential building	33 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B262	Residential building	34 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B263	Residential building	35 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B264	Residential building	42 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B265	Residential building	44 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B266	Residential building	46 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B267	Residential building	52 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row
B268	Residential building	54 Heriot Row Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Heriot Row

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B269	Dunedin Prison (former)	2 Castle Street Dunedin	1	4035	Entire external building envelope including courtyard and internal courtyard elevations and roofslopes
B270	Police Station (former), Labour Department (former)	21 Dunbar Street Dunedin	2	4748	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B271	Southern Cross Hotel (19th century portion)	118 High Street Dunedin	1	4695	Façades and bulk appearance to Princes and High Streets, entrance off High Street, ceilings in the Gainsborough and Dome Rooms, mosaic tile floor and old foyer
B272	Bing Harris & Co Ltd Building (former)	131-137 High Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street including fenestration and timber joinery, architectural mouldings and details., parapet, and surviving Victorian detailing such as ironwork. Interior: Exposed brick and stonework in the cellars, linking lobby with 286 Princes Street
B273	Ross & Glendining (former) No. 2 Building	169 High Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber joinery, wrought iron gates, architectural mouldings and other decoration (including lettering in relief) but allowing for restoration of earlier architectural detail.
B274	Dr Stephenson's residence (former)	201 High Street Dunedin	2	2200	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B275	Cavendish Chambers	211 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street.
B276	Dr Colquhoun's residence (former)	218 High Street Dunedin	2	5232	Façades and bulk appearance to High and Clark Streets
B277	Residential building	219 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street, wall

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B278	Residential building	223 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B279	Residential building	225 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B280	Residential building	233 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B281	Residential building	235 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B282	Residential building	239 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street, excluding shop addition
B284	Residential building	226 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street and wrought iron fencing
B285	Residential building	236 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B286	Residential building	238 High Street Dunedin	2	4730	Façades and bulk appearance to High and Hope Streets, excluding the rectangular addition on the Hope Street façade
B287	Residential building	246 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street and fence
B288	Residential building	245 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B289	Residential building	247 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B290	Hulme House	257 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B291	Residential building	263 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B292	Residential building	267 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B293	Residential building	264 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B294	Residential building	270 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street, excluding garage

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B295	Residential building	272 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street, excluding garage
B296	Residential building	274 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B297	House (Sir James Fletcher)	276 High Street Dunedin	2	2171	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B298	Residential building	296 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B299	Residential building	299 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B300	Residential building	300 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B301	Residential building	310 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B302	Residential building	313 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B303	Residential building	316 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B304	Residential building	317 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B305	Residential building	319 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B306	Residential building	323 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B307	Residential building	326 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B308	Residential building	332 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B309	Deacons Court	342 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B310	Residential building	356 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B311	Residential building	2 Grant Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B312	Threave	367 High Street Dunedin	1	2163	Entire external building envelope and wrought iron fence

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B314	Residential building	368 High Street Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to High and Grant Streets, and bluestone wall
B315	Residential building	376 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B316	Residential building	380 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B317	House (Proprieters)	384 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B318	Highview Resthome	384 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B319	Residential building	387 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street, including brick wall
B320	Residential building	389 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B321	Residential building	394 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B322	Residential building	396 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B323	Residential building	400 High Street Dunedin	2	2173	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B324	Residential building	402 High Street Dunedin	2	2176	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B325	McPherson residence (former)	408 High Street Dunedin	2	2175	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B326	Residential building	412A High Street Dunedin	2	4750	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B327	Residential building	413 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B328	Residential building	421 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B329	Residential building	425 High Street Dunedin	2	2178	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B330	Residential building	433 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B331	Moata (dwelling)	434 High Street Dunedin	2	2195	Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B332	Residential building	440 High Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to High Street
B333	John Mathieson Homestead and Cheese Factory	949 Highcliff Road Dunedin	1	4715	Entire external building envelope of house and outbuildings excluding modern extension
B334	Roslyn Presbyterian Church	21 Highgate Dunedin	2	3377	Entire external building envelope
B335	Renfrew House	111 Highgate Dunedin	2	2166	Entire external building envelope
B336	Kawarau	204 Highgate Dunedin	2	2186	Façade and bulk appearance to Highgate
B337	Huxtable residence (former)	233 Highgate Dunedin	2	2167	Entire external building envelope
B338	Highgate Post Office (former)	308 Highgate Dunedin	2	2209	Entire external building envelope
B339	Melrose	384 Highgate Dunedin	1	4723	Entire external building envelope
B340	Columba College (Bishopscourt)	399 Highgate Dunedin	1	2147	Entire external building envelope
B341	Dukes Building (former)	144-166 Hillside Road Dunedin			Façades to Hillside Road and King Edward Street
B343	St David's Church	224 North Road Dunedin	2	4734	Entire external building envelope
B344	Winchendon (dwelling)	83 Jeffcoates Road Waldronville	2	2362	Entire external building envelope
B345	Winchendon Cowman's Cottage	83 Jeffcoates Road Waldronville	2	2361	Entire external building envelope
B346	Wilson's Bond (former)	58 Bond Street Dunedin			Façades to Jetty and Bond Streets
B348	Trust Bank Theatre (Mayfair)	100 King Edward Street Dunedin	2	7786	Façade to King Edward Street
B352	134 King Edward Street	134 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including tiles, mouldings and architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B353	136 King Edward Street	136 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including tiles, mouldings and architectural details.
B356	154-156 King Edward Street	154-156 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including shop front to 156, allowing for restoration of shop front to 154.
B357	UFS Pharmacy (former)	160 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street above verandah including fenestration, steel window joinery, architectural details, allowing for removal of paint from tiles and bricks. Excluding air conditioning unit.
B358	127-129 King Edward Street	127-129 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B359	Harris & Son. (former)	133-135 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B360	Frank Anderson's butcher's shop (former), Adelphi Milk Bar (former)	151-153 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street above verandah, including stained glass below verandah on 151 King Edward Street
B361	173-177 King Edward Street	173-177 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural features, verandah and poles.
B362	183 King Edward Street	183 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, verandah and poles.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B364	172 King Edward Street	172 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, unpainted brickwork, shop entrances including tiling, verandah including poles and decorative ironwork.
B365	William McConnell and Sons (former)	211-219 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street above verandah, including mouldings and architectural details.
B366	223-225 King Edward Street	223 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street above verandah including fenestration and remaining timber window frames, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding aluminium window joinery allowing restoration of timber window joinery.
B367	227 King Edward Street	227 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façades to King Edward Street above verandah and Sullivan Ave including fenestration, timber window joinery and doors, unrendered brickwork, mouldings and architectural details.
B368	229-233 King Edward Street	229-233 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, architectural details, verandah.
B369	235-241 King Edward Street	235-241 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façade to King Edward Street including shopfronts, tiles, mouldings and architectural details, verandah, allowing for reinstatement of ornate verandah poles and removal of paint from brick and tiles.
B370	Lisburn House	15 Lisburn Avenue Dunedin	1	2192	Entire external building envelope and entrance hall

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B371	Cargill Building (former)	5 Liverpool Street Dunedin			Façades to Bond and Liverpool Streets
B372	Guardian Royal Exchange Building (former)	7 Liverpool Street Dunedin	1	2158	Façades to Liverpool, Bond and Crawford Streets
B373	Logan Park Grandstand	1A-20 Logan Park Drive Dunedin	2	2193	Entire external building envelope
B374	Globe Theatre (original portion)	104 London Street Dunedin	1	3177	Entire external building envelope
B375	Manono	84 London Street Dunedin	1	5189	Entire external building envelope
B379	Woodside	4 Lovelock Avenue Dunedin	1	2184	Entire external building envelope, Gothic stairway and mosaic floor
B380	Residential building	8 Lundie Street Dunedin	2	3178	Entire external building envelope
B381	Donaghy's Rope Walk	64 Bradshaw Street Dunedin	1	7167	Entire external building envelope of the rope walk
B382	St Patrick's Basilica	32 Macandrew Road Dunedin	2	2213	Entire external building envelope and interior
B383	Ex Horse Sales Yard	35 MacLaggan Street Dunedin	1	4764	Entire external building envelope of the three stone and brick buildings that make up the former Horse Sales Yard. This also includes steel roof structures to the two front structures and all brick and stone gables associated with these structures. Excluded from protection are the internal and external brick walls and roof associated with the first floor of the very rear structure.
B384	Mornington Post Office (former)	10 Mailer Street Dunedin	2	2196	Façades and bulk appearance to Mailer and Brunel Streets
B385	Woodhaugh Hotel (former)	29 Malvern Street Dunedin	2	7144	Façades to Woodhaugh and Malvern Streets

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B386	Leithendel	367 Malvern Street Dunedin	1	4697	Entire external building envelope
B387	Manor Terraces	44-50 Manor Place Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to Manor Place and Melville Street
B388	Crown Milling Company	2 Manor Place Dunedin	1	366	Façades and bulk appearance to Manor Place, Princes Street and Hope Street
B389	Bartons Building (former)	2 Manse Street Dunedin			Façades to Stafford, Princes and Manse Street including fenestration, steel window joinery, decorative mouldings, and tiled panels depicting animals
B390	Brown Ewing & Co. Ltd second premises (former)	16 Manse Street Dunedin			Façade to Manse Street including fenestration and mouldings and Victorian architectural details, allowing for restoration of timber window joinery and reinstatement of ground floor fenestration and detailing. Excluding modern side elevations and glazing of penthouse apartments.
B391	Craigie House	22 Manse Street Dunedin			Façades to Manse Street and High Street including decorative mouldings and architectural features, exposed brickwork, steel window joinery, grilles and railings, basement and first-floor doors, excluding aluminium entrance stairs. Interior: Tiles on main entrance stair.
B392	Dunedin Club (Fernhill)	33 Melville Street Dunedin	2	2151	Entire external building envelope
B393	Gladstone Terrace of Houses	38-50 Melville Street Dunedin	2	5231	Façades and bulk appearance to Melville Street, including front walls

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B394	Middleton Lodge	37 Middleton Road Dunedin	2	4759	Entire external building envelope
B395 (i)	Corstorphine House (stables)	23N Milburn Street Dunedin	2	4433	Entire external building envelope and interior
B395 (iv)	Corstorphine House	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	1	4760	Entire external building envelope
B395 (v)	Corstorphine House (conservatory)	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	2	4773	Entire structure
B396	Moray Chambers	30 Moray Place Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, architectural details, window frames and leadlights, tiling, shop windows and entrances, original doors and leadlights, other exterior window framing to rear façade. Unpainted exposed brick to side and rear façades. Ground floor entrance way and stair
B397	Kaiapoi House	17 Moray Place Dunedin			Façade to Moray Place
B398	Oxford Buildings, Temperance Hall (former)	27 Moray Place Dunedin	1	9709	Shop frontage to Moray Place under verandah
B402	Old Synagogue	29 Moray Place Dunedin	1	9606	Synagogue façade to Moray Place, stone wall on street front and wrought iron fence and gate. Interior of former temple space.
B403	Hewitt's Building (former)	45 Moray Place Dunedin			Façade to Moray Place including fenestration, steel-framed windows, façade mouldings and architectural detail. Shop fronts including tilework and woodwork, lead-lighted stairwell window. Terrazzo staircase. Central alleyway to rear courtyard.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B404	Shand House	57-65 Moray Place, 1, 1B View Street Dunedin	2	4710	Façade to Moray Place and View Street Including mouldings and architectural details, fenestration, timber window joinery, timber doors. Excluding aluminium doors, allowing for restoration of original ground floor fenestration.
B405	Moray Place Congregational Church	81 Moray Place Dunedin	2	2218	Entire external building envelope
B406	Carnegie Centre	110 Moray Place Dunedin	2	4707	Façade and bulk appearance to Moray Place
B407	Hansborough House	112 & 114 Moray Place Dunedin	2	4708	Façade and bulk appearance to Moray Place
B409	Anglican Church Centre (former)	164 Moray Place Dunedin			Entire building envelope including exposed and decorative brickwork, fenestration, timber window joinery and doors, stained glass and leadlight windows, decorative rainheads, semi-dormer windows and guttering.
B410	Dunedin Town Hall and Concert Chambers	48 The Octagon Dunedin	2	2150	Façade and bulk appearance to Moray Place, excluding recent canopy
B411	Stephen Inks Building (Harcourts-Noel Leeming)	301 Moray Place Dunedin	2	2219	Façades to Moray Place and Great King Street
B412	First Church of Otago	415 Moray Place Dunedin	1	60	Entire external building envelope and interior

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B413	Public Trust Office	442 Moray Place Dunedin			Entire building envelope including unpainted stone masonry, stone carving, lettering and other architectural features, steel window joinery, entrance. Interior: Ground floor chamber, marble fixtures, principal staircase, terrazzo, cast iron balustrading, original timber doors and handrails
B414	Bracken Court	480 Moray Place Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and wooden window joinery, architectural mouldings and details, unpainted brick and stone. Excluding modern rooftop apartment.
B415	Investment House	462 Moray Place Dunedin			Façade to Moray Place including façade fenestration and timber window joinery, decorative mouldings and architectural details.
B416	RSA Building (former)	469 Moray Place Dunedin	Historic Area	7072	Façades to Moray Place and Burlington Street envelope including mouldings, architectural details, fenestration and timber and steel framed windows, excluding modern tenant sign, allowing for restoration of parapet and reinstatement of terrace.
B417	Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	89 North Road Dunedin	2	2214	Entire external building envelope
B419	Ross Home (PSSA)	360 North Road Dunedin	2	2210	Entire external building envelope
B420	Chingford Stables	411 North Road Dunedin	1	2146	Entire external building envelope
B422 (i)	Larnach Castle	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	1	2190	Entire building and ballroom (internal and external)

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B422 (ii)	Larnach Castle Stables	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	1	2191	Entire building (internal and external)
B424	Transit House	44 Park Street Dunedin	2	367	Entire external building envelope
B425	Bishopgrove (ex Bible College)	16 Patmos Avenue Dunedin	1	2140	Entire external building envelope, entrance hall and stairway
B426	Fisken and Associates Ltd Building	399 George Street Dunedin	2	4772	Façades to Pitt, George and London Streets
B427	Residential building	4 Pitt Street Dunedin	2	5233	Façades and bulk appearance to Pitt and George Streets, excluding the garage in front
B428	Residential building	6 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street, excluding garage in front
B429	Residential building	8 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B430	Residential building	10 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B431	Residential building	12 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B432	Residential building	14 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B433	Residential building	16 Pitt Street Dunedin	2	4786	Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt and Elder Streets
B434	Residential building	18 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B435	Residential building	23 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B436	Residential building	22 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B437	Residential building	24 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Pitt Street
B438	Residential building	26 Pitt Street Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to Pitt Street and Heriot Row

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B439	Glenfalloch	430 Portobello Road Dunedin	2	4716	Entire external building envelope
B440	Residential building	2 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B441	Residential building	4 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B442	Residential building	6 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B443	Residential building	8 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B444	Residential building	10 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B445	Residential building	12 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B446	Residential building	14 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B447	Residential building	16 Prendergast Street Dunedin			Façade to Prendergast Street
B448	Prince of Wales Hotel	474 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber window joinery but allowing for restoration of original timber joinery and ground floor fenestration, mouldings and architectural details
B449	Baird's Building (former)	21-33 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including all mouldings and architectural detail on façade and parapet, unrendered brickwork on Princes Street façade and rear façade, fenestration and wooden window joinery above verandah height on Princes Street façade.
B452	Savoy Haynes Building	8 Moray Place Dunedin	1	378	Façades to Princes Street and Moray Place. Dining room interior.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B454	Capitol Building	67 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including remaining architectural mouldings, fenestration, oriel windows, steel window frames
B455	The Rio Grand (former)	73 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street above verandah including all architectural mouldings, fenestration, steel-framed feature window with lead lights. Interior decorative plasterwork on shop ceiling.
B456	UFS Building (former)	79 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Moray Place including fenestration and timber window frames to Princes Street and Moray Place, mouldings and architectural details.
B457	Queens Building	109 Princes Street Dunedin	2	2205	Façade to Princes Street above verandah
B458	Hotel Central (former)	100-108 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street above verandah including first and second floor fenestration and timber joinery, architectural mouldings and details, unpainted plaster, excluding fire escapes.
B462	Bell Hill House	110-114 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street above verandah, including first floor fenestration and wooden window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B465	Farley's Building (former)	118 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope above verandah, including fenestration and remaining timber window joinery but allowing for reinstatement of architectural mouldings and detail and original fenestration.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B466	Farley's Building (former)	126-134 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope above verandah, including fenestration and remaining timber window joinery but allowing for reinstatement of architectural mouldings and detail and original fenestration.
B470	Farley's Building (former)	136 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope above verandah, including fenestration and remaining timber window joinery but allowing for reinstatement of architectural mouldings and detail and original fenestration.
B471	Farley's Building (former)	138 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building above verandah, including fenestration and remaining timber window joinery but allowing for reinstatement of architectural mouldings and detail and original fenestration.
B472	Farley's Building (former)	146 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope above verandah, including fenestration and remaining timber window joinery but allowing for reinstatement of architectural mouldings and detail and original fenestration.
B473	Whitcombe & Tombs Building (former)	168-174 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including all architectural mouldings and details, fenestration and wooden window frames, mosaic tiles, joinery and glasswork to stair entrance, mosaic tiles to shop entrance
B476	Exchange Court (former), Everybodys (former), Thomson, Bridger (former)	194-214 Princes Street Dunedin	2	2237	Façade to Princes Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B477	National Bank	193 Princes Street Dunedin	1	2222	Façade to Princes Street and original walls, windows and ceilings of banking chamber
B478	Standard Building	201 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street (excluding modern rooftop addition) and interior decorative plaster ceilings in entrance and front tenancy, butcher tiles, stone wall of earlier building between Standard and Stanton buildings
B480	Bank of New Zealand	205 Princes Street Dunedin	1	7299	Façades to Princes and Rattray Streets, coffered ceiling in main hall
B481	Clarion Building	131 High Street Dunedin	2	4753	Façade to Princes Street
B482	Chief Post Office (former)	283 Princes Street Dunedin	2	2145	Entire external building envelope
B483	Wains Hotel	310 Princes Street Dunedin	1	2236	Façades to Princes and Manse Streets
B484	Union Bank of Australia (former)	319 Princes Street Dunedin	2	2138	Façades to Princes and Liverpool Streets
B485	Seivwright & Stouts Building (former)	377 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Bond Street alley, including fenestration and windows on both, mouldings and other architectural details to Princes Street, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, to Bond Street alley, but excluding cantilevered toilet block.
B486	Brown's Drapers (former)	372-378 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street, including fenestration, windows, mouldings and other period architectural details.
B488	Griffin's Store (former)	380 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street, including fenestration, windows, mouldings and other period architectural details

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B489	Dunedin Public Warehouse (former)	386 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street, including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and other period architectural details, allowing for restoration of original fenestration to ground floor.
B490	390-394 Princes Street	392 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street, including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and other period architectural details.
B491	Empire Hotel	396 Princes Street Dunedin	1	9548	Façade to Princes Street
B492	James Wren and Co. Limited (former)	402-412 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street, including fenestration, windows, mouldings and other period architectural details.
B493	414-416 Princes Street	414 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade only to Princes Street allowing for restoration of original fenestration and architectural detailing.
B494	422 Princes Street	422 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Princes Street including fenestration, timber window joinery and architectural mouldings and period detail.
B495	S.F. Aburn Ltd (former)	389 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Bond Street alley, including fenestration and window joinery on both, mouldings and other architectural details to Princes Street, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, painted historic signs to Bond Street alley.

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B496	Alex Thompson premises (former)	395 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Bond Street alley, including fenestration and window joinery on both, mouldings and other architectural details to Princes Street, unrendered and unpainted brick and stone to Bond Street alley.
B497	403-411 Princes Street	403 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Bond Street alley, including fenestration and window joinery on both, mouldings and other architectural details to Princes Street, unrendered and unpainted stonework and unpainted rendered brick to Bond Street alley.
B498	H E Shacklock Buildings (former)	595 Princes Street Dunedin	2	2160	Façade and bulk appearance to Princes Street only
B500	Bingham's House	127 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B504 (i)	St Joseph's Cathedral	31 Smith Street Dunedin	1	364	Entire external building envelope and interior, bluestone wall and iron fence to Rattray and Smith Street, iron gates and front steps
B504 (ii)	St Joseph's Hall	255 Rattray Street Dunedin	2	4789	Entire external building envelope
B505	Terminus Hotel (former)	42 Queens Gardens Dunedin			Façades to Queens Gardens and Cumberland Street including Victorian fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, excluding fire escapes and providing for restoration of original parapets and fenestration in altered section.

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B506	Queens Gardens Court	3 Crawford Street Dunedin	1	4375	Façades to Crawford and Rattray Street, ornate plaster ceiling of ground floor premises (formerly 49 Queens Gardens Dunedin)
B507	Phoenix House	45 Queens Gardens Dunedin	1	4751	Façades to Rattray and Vogel Streets
B508	Taimex Building	1 Queens Gardens Dunedin	2	4745	Façade to Rattray Street
B509	Crown Hotel	179 Rattray Street Dunedin			Two façades to Rattray Street including fenestration allowing for restoration of original fenestration and finishings at ground floor, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, original wrought iron work on fire escape. Excluding textured render and aluminium windows at ground floor.
B510	Speights Building	200 Rattray Street Dunedin			Façadan>s and bulk appearance to Rattray and MacLaggan Streets and Broadway
B511	Brick Warehouse (Modern Upholstery Ltd)	232 Rattray Street Dunedin			Façades to Rattray and Dowling Streets
B512	Lodge Maori (former)	249 Ravensbourne Road Dunedin	2	3181	Façade to Ravensbourne Road
B513	Normanston (dwelling)	5 Robin Lane St Leonards	2	2198	Entire external building envelope
B514	Residential building	22 Rosebery Street Dunedin	2	2168	Façade and bulk appearance to Rosebery Street
B515	Residential building	32 Rosebery Street Dunedin	2	3179	Fçcade and bulk appearance to Rosebery Street
B518	Residential building	1 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to London Street and Royal Terrace
B519	Residential building	2 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace, including wrought iron fence

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B520	Residential building	4 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B521	Residential building	6 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B522	Residential building	8 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B523	Residential building	10 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B524	Daisybank (second Hudson House)	12 Royal Terrace Dunedin	1	4920	Entire external building envelope, including wrought iron fence
B525	Mater Hospital (former)	19 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B526	Linden (dwelling and Buddhist shrine)	22 Royal Terrace Dunedin	1	4768	Entire external building envelope
B527	Residential building	24 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B528	Residential building	26 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B529	Residential building	28 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B530	Claverton	30 Royal Terrace Dunedin	2	4724	Entire external building envelope
B531	Alyth	34 Royal Terrace Dunedin	2	4725	Entire external building envelope, excluding recent addition to south side
B532	Residential building	39 & 41 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B533	Olveston	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	1	61	Entire building, interior and exterior
B534	Residential building	46 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B535	Residential building	51 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B536	Residential building	54 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B537	Residential building	56 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace

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B538	Te Tarata	58 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace, front wall and wrought iron work
B539	Residential building	55 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B540	Residential building	60 Royal Terrace Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Royal Terrace
B541	Church of Christ	1 St Andrew Street Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to Filleul and St Andrew Streets
B542	Federated Farmers Building (former)	19-33 St Andrew Street Dunedin			Façade to St Andrew Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, leadlights, mouldings and architectural details, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, verandah, timber doors, shop front and entrance tiles, rain heads and downpipes. Excluding fire escapes.
B543	Irvine and Stevenson Building (former)	59-67 St Andrew Street Dunedin			Façade to St Andrew Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, verandah, timber doors, rain heads and downpipes.
B544	66 St Andrew Street	66 St Andrew Street Dunedin			Façade to St Andrew Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural detail. Excluding fire escape.
B545	Scott and Wilson Building (former)	73 Great King Street Dunedin			Façades to Great King Street and St Andrew Street above verandah, including fenestration, steel window joinery, mouldings and architectural detail including relief lettering.
B546	University of Otago Professorial Houses	90 & 100 St David Street Dunedin	1	4406	Entire external building envelope

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B547	Provincial Hotel (former)	6 Stafford Street Dunedin			Façade to Stafford Street including façade decoration, including pediment, cornice, and other mouldings, fenestration, timber window frames, excluding modern windows and doors.
B548	Hill City House	13 Stafford Street Dunedin			Façade to Stafford Street
B549	Sew Hoy Building (ex Kempthorne and Prosser Warehouse)	34 Stafford Street Dunedin	1	4729	Façade to Stafford Street
B550	The Clothing Centre	32 Stafford Street Dunedin	1	4729	Façade to Stafford Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B551	St Matthew's Church	28 Hope Street Dunedin	1	2212	Entire external building envelope and interior
B552	Ramsay Lodge	60 Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4727	Entire external building envelope
B553	Stafford Gables	71 Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4728	Façade and bulk appearance to Stafford Street
B554	Residential building	107A Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4787	Façade and bulk appearance to Stafford Street
B555	Terrace House	127B Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4434	Façade and bulk appearance to Stafford Street
B556	Terrace House	131B Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4434	Façade and bulk appearance to Stafford Street
B557	Terrace House	131A Stafford Street Dunedin	2	4434	Façade and bulk appearance to Stafford Street
B558	University Lodge	50 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	2	2223	Entire external building envelope and wrought iron gate
B559	University Lodge Glasshouse	50 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	2	2224	Entire structure
B560	Law Courts	1 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	4374	Entire external building envelope
B561	McCarthy's Buildings (former)	2 Stuart Street Dunedin			Façades to Stuart Street and Castle Street.

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B562	Sweeting's (former)	49-51 Stuart Street Dunedin			Façades to Stuart Street and Dunbar Street.
B563	Law Courts Hotel	53 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	2189	Façades to Cumberland and Stuart Streets
B564	Allied Press Building	52 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	2135	Façades to Cumberland and Stuart Streets, including all shop fronts
B565	Conservation House	77 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	2153	Façades to Cumberland and Stuart Street, including all shop fronts
B566	Roberts Building	91-101 Stuart Street, 385 Moray Place Dunedin			Façades to Moray Place and Stuart Street
B567	Security Building	115 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	2216	Façades to Moray Place and Stuart Street
B568	Allbell Chambers	117 Stuart Street Dunedin	2	2134	Façade to Stuart Street
B569	Batchelor's Building	145-155 Stuart Street Dunedin			Façade to Stuart Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, period architectural detail and parapet. Entrance lobby to ground floor and stairwell.
B570	ANZ Bank Building (former)	12 The Octagon Dunedin	2	2137	Façade to The Octagon and Stuart Street above verandah
B571	Radio House	368 Moray Place Dunedin			Façade to Stuart Street above verandah.
B572	Manchester Unity Chambers	134-142 Stuart Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber window joinery to Stuart Street and Bath Street, tiled shop fronts and leadlighting, mouldings and architectural details to Stuart Street and Bath Street.
B573	Stuart Street Terrace Houses	118 Moray Place Dunedin	1	4709	Façades and bulk appearance to Stuart Street and Moray Place

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B574	Fortune Theatre	231 Stuart Street Dunedin	1	3378	Entire external building envelope
B576	Chapman's Terrace	235-241 Stuart Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and original timber window joinery and doors (excluding small louvre window to Stuart St façade), wrought iron fences, mouldings and architectural details to Stuart Street allowing for restoration of the parapet.
B577	McCoy & Wixon Offices	242 Stuart Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and glazing (including leadlights and steel frames), chimneys, exposed brickwork, copper drainpipes, garage doors, gates. Interior: Plaster ceilings, bathroom tiles and fittings (where original), original woodwork (cabinetry, doors, skirtings etc.), fireplace surrounds, skylight
B578	King Edward Technical College	291 Stuart Street Dunedin	1	4712	Façades and bulk appearance to York Place and Stuart Street
B580	Taiaroa Head Fog Station	1259 Harington Point Road Peninsula	2	5229	Entire structure
B581	Ferntree Lodge	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	1	368	Entire external building envelope
B582	Residential building	15 Takahe Terrace St Leonards	2	2165	Façade and bulk appearance to Takahe Terrace (as seen from the street) excluding the existing non-original ground floor windows on the southern (side) and eastern (front) elevation (the rooms at the south east and south west corners of the building).

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B583	Residential building	17 Takahe Terrace St Leonards	2	2177	Façade and bulk appearance to Takahe Terrace excluding existing, non-original, garage addition to the southern side.
B584	Otakou Maori Church	55 Tamatea Road Peninsula	1	5177	Entire external building envelope and interior
B585	Otakou Marae	55 Tamatea Road Peninsula			Façades and bulk appearance of meeting house
B586	St Dominic's Priory	31 Smith Street Dunedin	1	372	External building envelope containing the façades to Rattray Street, Smith Street and Tennyson Street. This listing specifically excludes the west elevation (facing Kavanagh College) and also excludes the roof (including gables) on the western side of the central ridgeline. Information note: There is a covenant in place in respect of the heritage features of the building.
B587	Otago Girls High School Main Building	41 Tennyson Street Dunedin	1	2202	Entire external building envelope. Excludes later addition to rear (facing Tennyson Street).
B588	Hulme Court	52 Tennyson Street Dunedin	2	4711	Entire external building envelope. Excludes later addition to rear (facing Tennyson Street).
B590	Regent Theatre	16 The Octagon Dunedin	1	4363	Façade to The Octagon and interior only
B591	Athenaeum Building	23 The Octagon Dunedin	1	7781	Façade to The Octagon
B592	St Paul's Cathedral and Bell Tower	228 Stuart Street Dunedin	1	376	Entire external building envelope and interior of the building and bell tower
B593	Municipal Chambers	48 The Octagon Dunedin	1	2197	Entire external building envelope and Council Chamber interior

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B594	Aorangi (dwelling)	1 Tui Street St Leonards	2	2139	Entire external building envelope
B595	Residential building	29 Tweed Street Dunedin	2	2162	Entire external building envelope
B596	Hudson's House (former)	32 Tweed Street Dunedin	1	373	Entire external building envelope, glass dome and all extant stained glass
B597	University of Otago Home Science Block	276 Leith Street Dunedin	1	2226	Entire external building envelope
B598	University of Otago Geology Block	360 Leith Street Dunedin	1	4765	Entire external building envelope
B599	University of Otago Clock Tower Block	362 Leith Street Dunedin	1	62	Entire external building envelope and foyer
B600	University of Otago Marama Hall	350 Leith Street Dunedin	1	2227	Entire external building envelope
B601	University of Otago Former School of Mines	90 Union Place Dunedin	1	4771	Entire external building envelope
B602	University of Otago Allen Hall and Archway	90 Union Place Dunedin	1	2225	Entire external building envelope
B603	University of Otago Staff Club	80 Union Place Dunedin	1	2230	Entire external building envelope
B605	Hogg, Howison & Nicol Building (former)	17 Vogel Street Dunedin			Façades to Vogel and Cumberland Street including fenestration, original timber window joinery (sashes), mouldings, rusticated masonry and architectural details, allowing for reinstatement of original ground floor design on Cumberland Street and wooden window joinery throughout.
B606	Milne Bremner	23 Vogel Street Dunedin			Façades to Vogel Street and Cumberland Street including fenestration, timber and steel window joinery, moulded building name, unpainted render.

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B607	Vogel House	25 Vogel Street Dunedin			Façades to Vogel, Water and Cumberland Street including fenestration, remaining timber window joinery, excluding textured render and aluminium window joinery allowing for restoration of wooden window joinery.
B608	Rockwell Hall	297 Wakari Road Dunedin	2	4438	Entire external building envelope
B609	Ravensbourne Post Office (former)	247 Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne	2	2207	Façades to Wanaka Street and Ravensbourne Road
B610	Residential building	4 Wardlaw Street Dunedin	2	4714	Entire external building envelope
B611	Residential building	2 Warrender Street Dunedin			Façades and bulk appearance to Warrender and George Streets
B612	Residential building	5 Warrender Street Dunedin			Façade and bulk appearance to Warrender Street
B613	Residential building	89 Warrender Street Dunedin	2	4721	Entire external building envelope
B614	Union Steamship Co. of NZ (former)	38 Water Street Dunedin	1		Façades to Water Street and Vogel Street including fenestration, steel and wooden window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, building name, main door and tiled entrance portico.
B615	Trustees Executors Building	24 Water Street Dunedin			Façades to Bond, Water and Princes Street including fenestration, steel and wooden window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, building name, main doors. Interior: Tiles and wood panelling in entrance.
B616	Cossens and Black Ltd Building (Custom House Offices)	18 Fryatt Street Dunedin	2	4757	Fenestrated façades to Wharf and Fryatt Streets

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B618	Residential building	2 William Street Dunedin	2	2172	Entire external building envelope
B619	Residential building	14 William Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope to William and High Street
B620	Residential building	4 Willowbank Dunedin	2	2179	Entire external building envelope
B621	Wilson's Distillery (former)	6A Willowbank Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber window joinery and doors, unrendered and unpainted stonework and brickwork, excluding modern entrance portico.
B622	St John's Ambulance Building	17 York Place Dunedin	1	5190	Façade to York Place and Filleul Street
B623	Springbank	279 Main South Road East Taieri	2	5241	Entire external building envelope
B624	Dunrobin	186 Main South Road East Taieri	2	5242	Entire external building envelope
B625	Springbank View	311 East Taieri-Allanton Road Allanton	2	5234	Entire external building envelope
B626	Bellfield (dwelling)	134 Main South Road East Taieri	2	5240	Entire external building envelope
B627	Hotel	2107 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram	2	2349	Entire external building envelope
B628	Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	9137 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	2	2253	Entire external building envelope and interior
B629	Hyde School	9125 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	2	2258	Entire external building envelope
B630a	Cottesbrook Station Complex	105 Moonlight Road Middlemarch	1	7650	Entire external building envelopes of the homestead and woolshed, stable, smithy, meat store, henhouse, men's house, stone building, first woolshed and stone pens, abattoir

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B630b	Cottesbrook Station Complex	105 Moonlight Road Middlemarch	1	7650	Entire external building envelopes of the homestead and woolshed, stable, smithy, meat store, henhouse, men's house, stone building, first woolshed and stone pens, abattoir
B632	East Taieri Manse	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	2	3213	Entire external building envelope
B633	Johnstone Farmhouse	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	2	7146	Entire external building envelope
B634	East Taieri Presbyterian Church	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	2	2260	Entire external building envelope and interior
B635	Janefield (barn)	222 Factory Road Mosgiel	2	4735	Entire external building envelope
B636	Janefield (dwelling)	222 Factory Road Mosgiel	1	4736	Entire external building envelope
B637	Mosgiel Woollen Factory	60 Factory Road Mosgiel	1	351	Entire external building envelope
B638	National Airways Hangar (former)	66 Stedman Road Mosgiel	2	5243	Entire external building envelope
B639	North Taieri Presbyterian Church	39 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	2	3234	Entire external building envelope and interior
B640	Duddingston (dwelling)	129 Hazlett Road North Taieri	1	332	Entire external building envelope
B641	Mathieson's complex including Centre Road Stone House	121 Centre Road Dunedin	1	7580	Entire external building envelope of house, former worker's quarters, former dairy and cookhouse, stables and cow byre (all interconnected), stone walls
B643	Fletcher House (Sir James Fletcher)	727 Portobello Road Portobello	2	5230	Entire external building envelope and interior
B644	Taiaroa Head Lighthouse	1260 Harington Point Road Peninsula	1	2220	Entire structure
B645	Abbotsford Farm Steading	404 Allanton Road East Taieri	1	7579	Entire external building envelope
B646	National Bank	5 Mountfort Street Outram	2	2353	Entire external building envelope

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B647	Hollybrook Implement Shed	494 Maungatua Road Outram	2	4739	Entire external building envelope
B648	Hollybrook Stables	55 McLaren Road Maungatua	2	4740	Entire external building envelope
B649	Hollybrook Granary	387 Maungatua Road Outram	2	4738	Entire external building envelope
B650	Hollybrook Cow Barn	387 Maungatua Road Outram	2	4737	Entire external building envelope
B651	Balmoral (dwelling)	94 Holyhead Street Outram	2	3232	Entire external building envelope
B652	The Poplars (dwelling)	167 McDonald Road Woodside	2	2357	Entire external building envelope. A planning consent issued by the (former) Silverpeaks County Council requires the restoration of this item
B653	Dock Pumphouse	15 Beach Street Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B655	Residential building	3 Ajax Road Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B656	Residential building	7 Ajax Road Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B657	Residential building	9 Ajax Road Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B658	Residential building	11 Ajax Road Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B661	Port Chalmers Museum	19 Beach Street Port Chalmers	1	359	Entire external building envelope
B662	Port Chalmers Hotel	22 Beach Street Port Chalmers	2	2327	Entire external building envelope
B663	Port Chalmers Municipal Chambers	1 Grey Street Port Chalmers	1	4373	Façades and bulk appearance to Beach, George and Mount Streets
B665	Residential building	28 Constitution Street Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to Constitution Street
B667	Port Chalmers Masonic Hall	29 Wickliffe Terrace Port Chalmers	2	7759	Façades and bulk appearance to Currie Street and Wickliffe Terrace

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B668	Residential building	20 Currie Street Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B669	Residential building	23 Currie Street Port Chalmers			Façade to Currie Street
B670	Residential building	29 Currie Street Port Chalmers	2	2322	Façade and wall to Currie Street
B671	Residential building	31 Currie Street Port Chalmers	2	2323	Façade and bulk appearance to Currie Street, bluestone wall and wrought iron fence
B672	Bank of New Zealand (former)	1 George Street Port Chalmers	2	2317	Façades to George and Grey Street
B673	Port Chalmers Police Station	35 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration, steel window joinery, unrendered and unpainted brickwork, sculpted coat of arms, flagpole, signage.
B674	Commercial building	3 George Street Port Chalmers	2	3229	Façade to George Street above verandah
B675	J.E. Robertson Butchery (former)	1 Mount Street Port Chalmers			Façades to George Street and Mount Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unrendered and unpainted brick.
B676	Dodds Building (former)	6 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration and timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural detail allowing for restoration of original Victorian features.
B677	10 George Street Port Chalmers	10 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details allowing for restoration of original Victorian features.
B679	Mackies Hotel	14 George Street Port Chalmers	2	2326	Façade to George Street

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B680	Sutton Bros. Store (former)	21 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, providing for restoration of original mouldings and architectural details
B681	25 George Street Port Chalmers	25 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration and windows, and exposed brick on side walls.
B682	27 George Street Port Chalmers	27 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery allowing for restoration of original Victorian details.
B683	National Bank Building (former)	18 George Street Port Chalmers	2	3182	Façade to George Street
B684	Marine Hotel (former)	31 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for restoration of original style of timber window joinery and finials and removal of slurry render.
B685	30 George Street Port Chalmers	30 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, unrendered and unpainted brickwork.
B686	Milnes Building (former)	34 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details, excluding heat pump unit and aluminium joinery allowing for restoration of timber window joinery.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B687	36 George Street Port Chalmers	36 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window glazing, mouldings and architectural details.
B688	Royal Hotel (former)	52 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for reinstatement of original balustrade and fenestration. Excluding fire escapes, garage door.
B689	Port Stables (former)	56 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B690	D.A. De Maus shops and residence (former)	62 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade to George Street including fenestration and timber window joinery and doors, mouldings and architectural details.
B691	Residential building	68 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B692	Residential building	71 George Street Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to George Street
B693	Residential building	39 Grey Street Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope and bluestone fence
B694	Residential building	27 Harbour Terrace Careys Bay			Entire external building envelope
B695	Residential building	25 Harrington Street Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B696	Residential building	55 Harrington Street Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to Harrington Street
B698	Residential building	20 Island Terrace Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B699	Carey's Bay Hotel	17 Macandrew Road Careys Bay			Entire external building envelope, excluding garage
B701	St Mary's Star of the Sea Presbytery	34 Magnetic Street Port Chalmers	2	3228	Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B702	St Mary's Star of the Sea Church	34 Magnetic Street Port Chalmers	2	2328	Entire external building envelope
B703	Chick's Hotel	2 Mount Street Port Chalmers	2	2318	Entire external building envelope
B704	Iona Church & Johnstone Hall	24 Mount Street Port Chalmers	1	7165	Entire external building envelope and interior
B705	Residential building	7 Scotia Street Port Chalmers			Entire external building envelope
B706	Holy Trinity Church	1 Scotia Street Port Chalmers	1	2320	Entire external building envelope
B707	Residential building	3 Slant Street Careys Bay			Entire external building envelope
B708	Residential building	26 Stevenson Avenue Sawyers Bay	2	2324	Entire external building envelope
B710	Residential building	47 Wickliffe Terrace Port Chalmers	2	2321	Façade and bulk appearance to Wickliffe Terrace
B711	Residential building	67 Wickliffe Terrace Port Chalmers			Façade and bulk appearance to Wickliffe Terrace
B713	Winchendon Barn	83 Jeffcoates Road Waldronville	2	3236	Entire external building envelope
B714a	Smaill's Homestead and Outbuildings	2 Southdale Road Ocean Grove	2	7639	Entire external building envelopes, excluding two-storeyed timber addition to rear of Smaill's Homestead
B714b	Smaill's Homestead and Outbuildings	2 Southdale Road Ocean Grove	2	7639	Entire external building envelopes, excluding two-storeyed timber addition to rear of Smaill's Homestead
B717	St John's Church	94 Beach Street Waikouaiti	1	334	Entire external building envelope and interior
B718	Waikouaiti Post Office (former)	154 Main Road Waikouaiti	2	2358	Entire external building envelope
B719	Matanaka Farm Stables	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti	1	7787	Entire external building envelope and interior
B720	Matanaka Farm Schoolroom	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti	1	7787	Entire external building envelope and interior

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B721	Matanaka Farm Store	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti	1	7787	Entire external building envelope and interior
B722	Matanaka Farm Granary	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti	1	7787	Entire external building envelope and interior
B724	St Barnabas Anglican Church	266 Coast Road Waikouaiti	2	2354	Entire external building envelope and interior
B725	Wingatui Railway Station	8 Crossan Terrace Wingatui	2	2360	Entire external building envelope
B726	Wingatui Railway Station Signal Box	8 Crossan Terrace Wingatui	2	2359	Entire external building envelope
B727	Taieri House	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	1	2350	Entire external building envelope
B736	University of Otago Zoology Building	340 Great King Street Dunedin			Façade to Great King Street
B737	Glenallen	114 Henley Road Henley	2	7340	Entire external building envelope
B738	Caversham Church	61 Thorn Street Dunedin	1	7319	Entire external building envelope and interior
B739	Pukehiki Community Church	1055 Highcliff Road Dunedin	2	7326	Entire external building envelope and interior
B740	Residential building	176 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B741	Residential building	178 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B742	Residential building	180 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B743	Residential building	182 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B744	Dunedin Public Art Gallery (former)	190 Union Street Dunedin	1	2149	Entire external building envelope
B745	Salisbury (house)	141 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	2	2125	Entire external building envelope
B746	Waikouaiti Museum (former Bank of New Zealand)	200 Main Road Waikouaiti	2	7390	Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B747	Pilot Houses (3)	76, 78 & 80 Moana Street Aramoana (the Spit)	Historic Area	7368	Entire external building envelopes
B748	Marinoto	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	2	7303	Entire external building envelope
B749	St Michael's Antiochian Orthodox Church	70 Fingall Street Dunedin	2	7341	Entire external building envelope and interior
B750	Residential building	2 Willowbank Dunedin	2	7431	Entire external building envelope
B751	Quarantine Island Married Quarters	Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua, Otago Harbour	Historic Area	7503	Entire building
B754	Greg & Co Building (former Greggs Coffee Factory)	21 Fryatt Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façade and bulk appearance to Fryatt Street
B755	Wharf Hotel	25 Fryatt Street Dunedin	Historic Area	435	Façade and bulk appearance to Fryatt Street
B756	Waterside Workers Building (former)	57 Fryatt Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façade and bulk appearance to Fryatt Street
B757	Wilson & Canham Ltd Warehouse (former)	63 & 65 Fryatt Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façade and bulk appearance to Fryatt Street
B758	Waterfront Industry Commission Building (former)	27 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire external building envelope
B759	The Iron & Steel Company of NZ Ltd Store (former)	39 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façade and bulk appearance to Willis Street
B760	The Evening Star Store (former)	68 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire external building envelope
B761	The Otago Daily Times Warehouse	34 Mason Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire external building envelope
B762	Farra Engineering	43 Cresswell Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façades and bulk appearance to Tewsley and Cresswell Streets
B763	Plato (former British Sailors Society Building)	2 Birch Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire external building envelope

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B765	Farra Dunedin Engineering Co	17 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Bulk appearance as viewed from the Fryatt/ Fish Street corner
B766	Dunedin Engineering & Steel	24 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	The single storey Art Deco office building facing Thomas Burns Street - entire external building envelope
B767	Dunedin Engineering & Steel	24 Willis Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	The building along Willis Street - bulk appearance as viewed from Willis Street
B768	Sargood, Son & Ewen (Radcliffe Shoes)	20 Cresswell Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	The two storied section occupying the Fairley/ Willis Street corner - bulk appearance
B769	Sargood, Son & Ewen	36 Cresswell Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire external building envelope
B770	Farra Bros Workshop	43 Cresswell Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Façades and bulk appearance to Cresswell Street
B771	Tucker Box	14 Mason Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope
B772	Wool & Skin Turner Bros Exporters (former)	51 Fryatt Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Bulk appearance as viewed from the Fryatt/ Fish Street corner
B774	National Mortgage and Agency Co. (former)	49 Water Street Dunedin	1	9577	Entire building envelope including façade fenestration (but excluding parapet cornice) and glazing, stylobate stonework and grilles, doors to main entrance. Interior foyer including tiles, original plaster ceiling in ground floor space.
B775	Ramsay's Building (former)	49 Vogel Street Dunedin			Façade to Vogel Street including fenestration and timber and steel framed window joinery but allowing for restoration of prie dieu windowsills on Vogel Street, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding aluminium doors to ground floor.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B776	Keith Ramsay and Henry Guthrie's Offices (former)	135 Cumberland Street Dunedin	1	9577	Façade to Cumberland Street including mouldings and architectural details, fenestration, doors and timber and steel window joinery, but allowing for restoration where these have been modified.
B777	Union Steamship Co. Offices and Garage (former)	57 Vogel Street Dunedin	1	9577	Façades to Vogel Street and Cumberland Street including fenestration, timber doors and window joinery, but allowing for restoration where these have been modified, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding modern aluminium doors to Cumberland Street and Vogel Street.
B778	Otago Grain and Wool Exchange/2nd Donald Reid Woolstore (former)	77 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, timber window joinery and entrance buffers, but excluding modern garage and entrance doors and ground floor louvres, allowing for restoration of original ground floor window joinery and glazing. Interior timber columns and joists and ceiling sarking on top floor.
B779	Dalgety and Co. Ltd Building (former)	115 Cumberland Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, timber window joinery and doors but excluding modern entrance doors. Stone walls on ground floor.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B780	Otago Education Board Offices (former)	75 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Jetty Street and Crawford Street including fenestration and timber windows and entrance doors (but excluding modern door on Crawford Street), mouldings (and allowing for restoration of the pediment on Crawford Street). Main staircase. Plaster ceilings in ground floor corner office, first floor corner office.
B781	Otago Harbour Board Offices (former)	43 Jetty Street Dunedin			Façades to Jetty Street and Vogel Street including fenestration and timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, main entrance doors and leadlight windows. Excluding Vogel Street façade including and south of garage door.
B782	Stone, Son and Co. (former)	57 Crawford Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope allowing for reinstatement of original mouldings and fenestration, first floor timber window joinery.
B783	John McIndoe Building (former)	51-53 Crawford Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including leadlight window at 53 Crawford allowing for restoration of original mouldings. Excluding modern fenestration and windows at ground floor of 51 Crawford.
B784	John McIndoe Building (former)	76 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope allowing for restoration of original mouldings and fenestration. Excluding modern fenestration. Internal ceiling sarking.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B785	Mackerras & Hazlett's Bonded Store (former)	43 Crawford Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration (but excluding ground floor fenestration to Crawford Street and allowing for restoration of original fenestration), mouldings and architectural details, timber window joinery and doors.
B786	Victoria Chambers	7 Crawford Street Dunedin			Including fenestration, steel and timber framed window joinery, entrance doors, leadlighting and façade mouldings, flagpole and mount.
B787	Milburn Lime & Cement Co. Ltd Building (former)	89 Bond Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, steel-framed window joinery, glass bricks, concrete mouldings, architectural details, allowing for restoration of original design features. Internal: tiles to Crawford Street 'entrance hall'.
B788	Donald Stuart Building (former)	82-84 Bond Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope including fenestration, timber window joinery on 82 Bond Street, mouldings, and architectural on both buildings, allowing for restoration of period window joinery in 84 Bond Street.
B789	Briscoe & Co. Iron Yard (former)	88 Bond Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including iron finial, exposed brickwork, and Victorian mouldings, allowing for restoration of gables and arched entranceways.
B790	Briscoe & Co. Iron Yard (former)	90 Bond Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including iron finial, exposed brickwork, and Victorian mouldings, allowing for restoration of gables and arched entranceways.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B791	John Edmond Building (former)	373 Princes Street Dunedin			Façade to Bond Street including fenestration, steel window joinery mouldings and architectural detail. Alleyway curtilage.
B792	NMA No.1 & No. 2 Store (former)	105 Cumberland Street / 31 Police Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope excluding southern altered façade. Including fenestration, barred windows, timber window joinery, vehicle entrance buffers, sawtooth roof, internal columns and joists to ground floor.
B793	Spencer & Dunkley Building (former)	66 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, mouldings and architectural detail, excluding fire escape, modern glazing and doors on ground floor. Interior remains of goods lift.
B794	Coulls, Sommerville, Wilkie Building (former)	39 Crawford Street (60-64 Vogel Street) Dunedin			Façade to 60 - 64 Vogel Street including fenestration and steel window joinery (but excluding modern joinery on ground floor) mouldings and architectural details.
B795	NMA Wool Stores (former)	143 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope including fenestration, steel window joinery, and sawtooth roof.
B796	Dalgety No. 2 Store (former)	127 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope Including fenestration and timber window joinery but excluding modern doors.
B797	Maritime Building (former)	11 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façade to Crawford Street including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B798	South City Substation	17 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford Street and Vogel Street and including brick blast screens and central corridor.
B799	Commercial Union Building (former)	23 Crawford Street Dunedin			Façades to Crawford and Water Street. Including corner entrance, tiles, and exposed stone.
B800	Tiger Tea Building (former)	8 Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration, remaining steel and timber window joinery but excluding modern aluminium joinery.
B801	Angus buildings (former)	471 Princes Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber-framed external windows (excluding glass curtain wall), stonework on Bond Street façade.
B802	Brown's Drapers (former)	3 Stafford Street / 366 Princes Street Dunedin			Façades to Stafford and Princes Street including fenestration, timber window joinery, architectural details and mouldings, and verandah support details.
B803	Crust and Crust (former)	20 Manse Street Dunedin			Façade to Manse Street including fenestration and all architectural mouldings and details, including Crust and Crust. name, allowing for restoration of period joinery.
B804	Ross & Glendining (former) No. 1 Building	8 Stafford Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including fenestration and steel and timber joinery, architectural mouldings and other decoration (including lettering in relief) but allowing for restoration of earlier architectural detail, exposed brickwork and concrete. Excluding modern ground floor doors and security grilles.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B805	Ross & Glendining (former) No. 3 Building	167 High Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including original fenestration, exposed brickwork and concrete, timber and steel framed joinery, excluding modern aluminium joinery and allowing for restoration of original style of joinery.
B806	Gillies, Street & Hislop Building (former)	1 Vogel Street Dunedin			Façades to Queens Gardens and Vogel Street including Victorian fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details, excluding 1961 extension
B807	McVickar's Building (former)	470 Moray Place Dunedin			Entire building envelope including façade fenestration and remaining wooden window joinery excluding modern aluminium joinery, decorative mouldings, unpainted brick and stone walls, arches at rear basement level
B808	278 George Street	278 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah, including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B809	280 George Street	280 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah, including fenestration, timber window joinery, mouldings and architectural details.
B810	Edinburgh News (former)	352 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, timber window joinery allowing for restoration of partially blinded window, mouldings and architectural details.
B815	Caledonian War Memorial Gymnasium	265 Andersons Bay Road Dunedin			Entire building envelope including unrendered and unpainted concrete block end walls and glass curtain walls.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B816	Oamaru Ltd (former)	124 King Edward Street Dunedin			Façades to Hillside Road and King Edward Street above verandah, including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details. Excluding aluminium window joinery and allowing for restoration of timber double hung sash joinery.
B817	380 George Street	380 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, excluding 1994 detailing additions, but allowing for reinstatement of original Victorian details.
B818	371-373 George Street	371-373 George Street Dunedin			Façade to George Street above verandah including fenestration, mouldings and architectural details, allowing for reinstatement of timber double hung sash windows.
B820	Dental School / Walsh Building	35 Frederick Street Dunedin	1	7618	Entire building envelope including decorative concrete mosaics, glass curtain wall and Staup sculptures. To have effect upon the issue of Code Compliance Certificate(s) for the redevelopment work authorised by building consent ref. ABA-2016-513 and any variations, amendments or related building consents.
B822	Dandie Dinmont Hotel (former)	166 Portobello Road Portobello	2	7728	Entire building envelope including fenestration, architectural mouldings and details, timber joinery and doors. Also external stone wall and gate posts.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B823	Cargill House, T&G Building (former)	T&G Building / Upstart House - 333-339 Princes Street & 10 Jetty Street Dunedin			Façades to Princes Street and Jetty Street including granite cladding to both façades, fenestration and window frame design above ground floor.
B824	Bell Tea Company Building (former)	15 Hope Street Dunedin			Façades of the 1924 building to Hope and Carroll Streets above ground floor including exposed brickwork, fenestration, bell-shaped decoration, door grilles. Excludes doors and windows, parapet signage, door grilles and ground floor on both façades
B825	Sammy's (former), His Majesty's Theatre (former), Otago Agricultural Hall (former)	65 Crawford Street Dunedin	1	9782	Façade to Vogel Street and north facing brick wall including unpainted brick, architectural details and timber doors to alley. Excluding modern breeze block insertions, fire escape and vent. Interior: Decorative plasterwork and proscenium arch.
B826	Hocken Building (former), Richardson Building	85 Albany Street Dunedin	1	7809	Entire building envelope excluding modern additions/alterations.
B827	Caversham Immigration Barracks	2 Elbe Street Dunedin	1	9713	Entire building envelope
B828	St Peter's Anglican Church Complex	500 Hillside Road, 57 Baker Street, 60 Eastbourne Street Dunedin	2	9545	Entire building envelope of vicarage, Church and cottage, excluding modern parish centre

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B829	Manor Place Public Lavatory (former)	Intersection of Manor Place, Hope Street, Princes Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope and internal features, including unpainted brick and concrete, window grilles but excluding bricked up entrances and utility equipment attached to the structure. Interior tiling and other original features where salvageable.
B830	Pelichet Bay Infectious Disease Hospital (former)	50 Butts Road Dunedin	1	9575	Entire external building envelopes of former Fever Hospital building and morgue.
B831	Resident Technician's Cottage	185 Hatchery Road Portobello	2	7315	Entire external building envelope, including fenestration and timber window joinery.
B832		18 Neville Street Dunedin	1	7782	Entire external building envelope of 1929 turnstile building, including doorways, unpainted brick, painted signs.
B834	Residential building	30 Elm Row Dunedin			Façades to Elm Row and eastern elevation visible from Elm Row and Bishops Place, including fenestration and timber joinery allowing for removal of roughcast.
B835	Residential building	3 Bishops Road Dunedin			Façade to Bishop's Road and eastern elevation visible from Elm Row and Bishops Place, including fenestration and timber joinery but allowing for restoration of original fenestration patterns.
B837	Exchange buildings	174 Gordon Road Mosgiel			Façade to Gordon Road including fenestration, timber Queen Anne style windows on first floor, parapet, unpainted brick and plaster.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B839	Seacliff Lunatic Asylum (former)	36 & 22 Russell Road Seacliff	1	9050	Entire external building envelope of blacksmith shop, morgue, motor garage, kitchen block, laundry block, isolation cell, boiler house, excluding asbestos roofs.
B840	Waikouaiti Grandstand	2 Clackmannan Road Waikouaiti			Entire building envelope
B841	St James' Theatre (former)	11 Moray Place Dunedin	1	7205	Façade to Moray Place below verandah including doors, decorative glazing. Internal features: first floor long room interior; all extant murals whether visible or not.
B842	Caversham Infant School (former)	25 College Street Dunedin	2	9723	Entire building envelope including fenestration, timber glazing and architectural details.
B843	Caversham School Gymnasium	25 College Street Dunedin	2	9714	Entire building envelope including fenestration and timber joinery
B844	Caversham School (former) Memorial Gateway	217 South Road Dunedin			Entire structure
B845	Residential building	140 Queen Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope
B846	Residential building	18 Adam Street Dunedin			Façade to Adam Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.
B847	Residential building	14 Adam Street Dunedin			Façade to Adam Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B848	Residential building	12 Adam Street Dunedin			Façade to Adam Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.
B849	Residential building	8 Adam Street Dunedin			Façade to Adam Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.
B850	Residential building	4 Adam Street Dunedin			Façades to Adam Street and Russell Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.
B851	Residential building	4A Adam Street Dunedin			Façades to Adam Street and Russell Street including fenestration, timber joinery, weatherboards, timber balconies and architectural detail, low fences and retaining walls.
B1292	Otago Therapeutic Pool	464 Cumberland Street Dunedin	2	7851	Entire building envelope and interior reinforced concrete portal frames
B1381	Sew Hoy Building	29 Stafford Street Dunedin			Entire external building envelope and bulk appearance
B1382	Robert Lord Cottage	3 Titan Street Dunedin	1	9274	Entire external building envelope and bulk appearance

Scheduled Heritage Structures

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
[1]The address is not part of the listing details but is provided for information only. In the event that a scheduled heritage structure is relocated within Dunedin City, this information will be updated as soon as practicable.					
B017	Wolf Harris Fountain	901 Great King Street Nth Dunedin	2	2156	Entire structure
B019	Bandstand-Soundshell	901 Great King Street Nth Dunedin	2	3172	Entire structure
B035	Cargill's Castle (ruins)	111D Cliffs Road Dunedin	1	3174	Entire structure
B046	James Macandrew Statue	31 Queens Gardens Dunedin	2	2183	Entire structure
B056	Dowling Street Steps	R Dowling Street Dunedin	2	2148	Entire structure
B145	Bluestone retaining wall	371 George Street Dunedin	2	4742	Bluestone wall
B347	Kaikorai Primary School, Memorial Arches	22 Tyne Street Dunedin			Entire structure
B395 (ii)	Corstorphine House (gates & walls)	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	2	4774	Entire structure
B395 (iii)	Corstorphine House (gazebo)	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	2	4775	Entire structure
B418	North East Valley School Memorial Gates	248 North Road Dunedin	2	3183	Entire structure
B421	Drystone Walling	877 Highcliff Road Dunedin	1	4405	All examples of drystone walling found on the property
B422 (iii)	Larnach Castle Cupola	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	1	4770	Entire structure
B423	Sandymount Lime Kilns	16 & 55 Sandymount Road Peninsula	1	377	Entire structures
B499	Cargill's Monument	R Rattray Street Dunedin	1	4754	Entire structure
B501	Cenotaph	20 Queens Gardens Dunedin	2	2221	Entire structure
B502	Queen Victoria Statue	20 Queens Gardens Dunedin	2	2206	Entire structure
B503	Stuart Statue	BLK LIV Rattray Street Dunedin	1	4758	Entire structure

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B516	Ross Creek Valve Tower	20 Booth Road Dunedin	1	4722	Entire structure
B517	Ross Creek Earth Dam	20 Booth Road Dunedin	1	4922	Entire structure
B579	Armstrong Disappearing Gun	1259 Harington Point Road Peninsula			Entire structure
B589	Robert Burns Statue	SEC 1 RESERVE NO 2 SO 12279 TN OF DUNEDIN The O...	1	2208	Entire structure
B604	Bridge Abutments (former)	Vogel Street Dunedin			Entire building envelope including all stonework, architectural details, stairs, lamp standard bases.
B642	Otago Harbour Walls	R Aramoana Road Port Chalmers	1	4726	Entire stone structure within the following distances: 19.4 km on the east side of Harbour, 8.3 km from Port Chalmers to Aramoana, 1.3 km around Back Beach, approximately 8.5km of old and current railway causeways
B659	Flagstaff	R Aurora Terrace Port Chalmers	2	2319	Entire structure
B664	Scott Expedition Memorial	100 Blueskin Road Port Chalmers	2	2329	Entire structure
B712	Stone Wall along Wickliffe Terrace	89 Wickliffe Terrace Port Chalmers			Bluestone wall only
B716	Fort Taiaroa	1245 Harington Point Road Peninsula	1	369	Entire structure
B723	Matanaka Farm Three-Seater Privy	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti	1	7787	Entire external building envelope and interior
B728	Henley Bridge	Part Taieri river bed at end of Henley Road			Steel through truss, timber decked bridge
B730	Pukerangi Road Bridge	R Pukerangi Road Middlemarch			Steel truss road-rail bridge
B731	Harcus Road Bridge	R Harcus Road Sutton			Timber decked suspension bridge
B732	Hyde-Macraes Road Bridge	R Eton Street Hyde	2	2251	Iron truss and timber bridge

Site Number	Item/Building Name	Address[1]	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number	Protection Required
B733	George Street Bridge	R George Street Dunedin	2	2157	Reinforced concrete arch bridge
B734	St David Street Footbridge	R St David Street Dunedin	2	5253	Cast iron foot bridge
B735	Union Street Footbridge	R Union Street Dunedin	2	2231	Stone footbridge and wrought iron railing
B773a	Stone walls and railway abutment	2 Birch Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire structures
B773b	Stone walls and railway abutment	1A Roberts Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire structures
B773c	Stone walls and railway abutment	8 Wharf Street Dunedin	Historic Area	7767	Entire structures
B811	Green Island School War Memorial	3 Howden Street Green Island			Entire structure
B812	Andersons Bay School Memorial Arch	92 Jeffery Street Dunedin			Entire structure
B813	Otago Peninsula Fallen Soldiers' Memorial	548 Highcliff Road Dunedin			Entire structure
B814	Memorial to the Fallen Soldiers of the West Taieri	Hoylake Street Outram			Entire structure
B833	High Street School (former) Memorial Arch and Gateway	7 Montpellier Street Dunedin	2	9645	Entire war memorial including plaques and wrought iron fence to boundary of site

Scheduled Heritage Sites

Site Number	Place	Address	Significance	HNZ List Number	Protection Required	Heritage Precinct
HS01	Yellowhead Reserve (cemetery)	R Sandpiper Street Broad Bay			Cemetery	Wider District - non precinct
HS02	Northern Cemetery	40 Lovelock Avenue Dunedin		7658	Entire site	Wider District - non precinct
HS03	Southern Cemetery	18 South Road Dunedin		7657	Entire mapped area, including the exteriors of structures	Wider District - non precinct
HS04	Quarantine Island/ Kamau Taurua Historic Area	1 Quarantine Island Port Chalmers		7503	Entire mapped area, including entire external building envelopes	Wider District - non precinct
HS05	Goat Island/ Rangiriri Historic Area	Goat Island/Rangiriri Otago Harbour		7504	Entire area covered by legal description	Wider District - non precinct
HS06	Taiaroa Head	Taiaroa Head			The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS07	Cargill's Castle	Cliffs Road Dunedin		3174	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS08	Gasworks	20 Braemar Street Dunedin		4398	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS09	Ross Creek Dam	20 Booth Road Dunedin		4922	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS10	University Clock Tower	362 Leith Street Dunedin		62	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct

Site Number	Place	Address	Significance	HNZ List Number	Protection Required	Heritage Precinct
HS11	Queens Gardens	20 Queens Gardens Dunedin		9286	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS12	Dunedin Railway Station	20 Anzac Avenue Dunedin		59	The whole site	Stuart Street Commercial
HS13	Former Synagogue	29 Moray Place Dunedin		9606	The whole site	Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
HS14	Olveston	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin		61	The whole site	Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
HS15	Matanaka Farm	51 Matanaka Road Waikouaiti		7787	The whole site	Wider District - non precinct
HS16	Upper Junction War Memorial	860 North Road Dunedin			Headstones, memorial stone and plaques	Wider District - non precinct
HS17	Old Dunstan Road	Old Dunstan Road	National	7802	Old Dunstan Road from Clarks Junction to DCC boundary, 20 metres (legal width) from the centre of the road, or the formed road where it varies from the legal road. Includes any features within the legal width, road linkages on original alignments, and any historic associated structures (such as bridges, buildings, ruins, culverts, embankments, revetments, fences, ditches, abandoned alignment (immediately adjacent), and signs).	NONE

Site Number	Place	Address	Significance	HNZ List Number	Protection Required	Heritage Precinct
HS18	Truby King Reserve	36 & 22 Russell Road Seacliff	National		Entire Truby King Reserve, remains and archaeology of former Seacliff site including remnant of rear ground floor retaining wall.	NONE

Character-Contributing Buildings

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC001	Commercial building	19 George Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC002	Commercial building	15 George Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC003	Residential building	6 Grey Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC004	Residential building	10 Grey Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC005	Commercial building	20 Beach Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC006	Otago Seafarers	12 George Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC007	Commercial building	24 George Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC008	Commercial building	26 George Street Port Chalmers		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC009	Railway Structures (tunnel entrance)	SEC 1 Dunedin - Tranzrail, Dunedin		Port Chalmers Commercial
CC010	Commercial building	384 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC011	AMP Building	151 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC012	John Wickliffe House	265 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC014	Commercial building	22 Albany Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC015	Commercial building	210 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC016	Commercial building	237C Moray Place Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC017	Commercial building	237B Moray Place Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC018	Commercial building	237A Moray Place Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC019	Commercial building	363 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC020	Commercial building	11 Frederick Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC021	Commercial building	21 Frederick Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC023	Commercial building	328 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC024	Commercial building	324 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC025	Commercial building	304 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC026	Commercial building	55 Hanover Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC027	Commercial building	290 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC028	Commercial building	272 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC029	Commercial building	266 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC030	Commercial building	248 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC031	Commercial building	234 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC032	Commercial building	232 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC033	Commercial building	60 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC034	Commercial building	72 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC035	Commercial building	74 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC036	Commercial building	88 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC037	Commercial building (excluding St Andrew Street Wall Street Mall entrance)	30 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC038	Commercial building	41 Filleul Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC039	Commercial building	7 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC040	Commercial building	17 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC041	Commercial building	167 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC042	Commercial building	133 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC043	Commercial building	125 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC044	Commercial building	117 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC045	Commercial building	111 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC046	Commercial building	101-103 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC047	Commercial building	198 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC048	Commercial building	132 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC049	Commercial building	1 Bath Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC050	Commercial building	76 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC051	YWCA	12 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC052	Commercial building	7 Frederick Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC053	Commercial building	139 Stuart Street Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC054	Commercial building	3 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC055	Commercial building	6 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC056	Commercial building	10 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC057	Commercial building	11 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC058	Commercial building	21 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC059	Commercial building	26 The Octagon Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC060	Commercial building	18 Princes Street Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC061	Commercial building (facing Anzac Avenue)	1-3, 2-3, 3-3, 4-3 Anzac Avenue Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC062	Commercial building	28 Stuart Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC063	Commercial building	18 Stuart Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC064	Commercial building	252 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC065	Commercial building	245 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC066	Commercial building	79 Stuart Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC067	Commercial building	356 Moray Place Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC068	Commercial building	25 Bath Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC069	Commercial building	366 Moray Place Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC070	Commercial building	126 Stuart Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC071	Pioneer Womens Hall	362 Moray Place Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC072	A & T Burts Limited (former)	70 Stuart Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC074	Commercial building	401 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC075	Commercial building	236 Stuart Street Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC076	Commercial building (excluding building at rear of section)	36 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC077	Commercial building	24 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC078	Commercial building	55 Princes Street Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC079	Commercial building	43 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC080	Commercial building	31 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC081	Commercial building	14 Dowling Street Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC083	Commercial building	5 Queens Gardens Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC084	Kirkland Chambers	83 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC085	Commercial building	111 Moray Place Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial
CC087	Leviathan Hotel	27 Queens Gardens Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC088	Commercial building	190 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC089	Commercial building	192 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC090	Commercial building	333 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC091	Commercial building	12 Manse Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC092	Commercial building	145 High Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC093	Residential building	52 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC094	National Insurance Building	300A Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC095	Commercial building	320 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC096	Commercial building	385 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC097	Cargill House (former)	123 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC101	Commercial building on corner site	1 Vogel Street Dunedin		Warehouse Industrial Commercial
CC102	Community purposes building (church)	22 Vogel Street Dunedin		Warehouse Industrial Commercial
CC106	Commercial building	95 Crawford Street Dunedin		Warehouse Industrial Commercial
CC107	Commercial building	80 Crawford Street Dunedin		Warehouse Industrial Commercial
CC109	Commercial building	20-26 Princes Street Dunedin		The Octagon Commercial
CC110	Trident House	40 Jetty Street Dunedin		Warehouse Industrial Commercial

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC111	Residential building	6 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC112	Residential building	8 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC113	Residential building	4 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC114	Residential building	5 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC115	Residential building	3 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC116	Residential building	2 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC117	Allen Court	39 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC118	Muir Court	7 View Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC119	Residential building	890 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC120	Residential building	888 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC121	Residential building	886 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC122	Albyn House	558 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC123	Residential building	878 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC124	Residential building	568 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC125	Residential building	868 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC126	Residential building	862 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC127	Residential building	858 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC128	Residential building	854 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC129	Residential building	850 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC130	Residential building	846 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC131	Residential building	844 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC132	Residential building	838 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC133	Residential building	836A Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC134	Residential building	830 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC135	Residential building	828 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC136	Residential building	824 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC138	Residential building	695 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC139	Residential building	681 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC140	Residential building	673A Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC142	Residential building	592 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC144	Residential building	663 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC145	Residential building	662A Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC146	Residential building	662 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC147	Residential building	660A Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC148	Residential building	660 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC149	Residential building fronting Castle Street	657 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC150	Residential building	655 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC151	Residential building (excluding rear extension)	654 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC152	Residential building	652 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC153	Residential building	640 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC154	Residential building	639B Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC155	Residential building	639A Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC156	Residential building	636 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC157	Residential building	632 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC158	Residential building	631 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC159	Residential building	630 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC160	Residential building	628 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC161	Residential building	627 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC162	Residential building	624 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC163	Residential building	621 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC164	Residential building	620 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC165	Residential building	615 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC166	Residential building	614 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC167	Residential building	610 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC169	Residential building	604 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC170	Residential building	609 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC171	Residential building	608 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC172	Residential building	607 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC173	Residential building	606 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC174	Residential building	604 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC175	Residential building	603 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC176	Residential building	600 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC177	Residential building	596 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC178	Residential building	591 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC179	Residential building	590 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC180	Residential building	588 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC181	Residential building	48 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC182	Residential building	447 Leith Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC183	Residential building	445 Leith Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC184	Residential building	443 Leith Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC185	Residential building	44 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC186	Residential building	43 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC187	Residential building	42 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC188	Residential building	41 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC189	Residential building	40 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC190	Residential building	39 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC191	Residential building	38 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC192	Residential building	37 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC193	Residential building	36 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC194	Residential building	35 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC195	Residential building	34 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC196	Residential building	33 Howe Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC197	Residential building	818 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC198	Residential building	816 Cumberland Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC199	Residential building	60 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC200	Residential building	587 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC201	Residential building	585 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC202	Residential building	583 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC203	Residential building	126 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC204	Residential building	124 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC205	Residential building	122 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC206	Residential building	120 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC207	Residential building	118 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC208	Residential building	439 Leith Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC209	Residential building	65 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC211	Residential building	683A, 683B & 683C Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC214	University of Otago H517 Student Flat	579 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC215	University of Otago H515 Student Flat	573 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC216	University Early Childhood Centre (buildings fronting Castle Street)	551 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC217	University of Otago H506 Science 2 Annexe	539 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC218	University of Otago H505 Student Flat	533 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC219	University of Otago H418 Grounds Depot	530 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC220	University of Otago H504 Te Roopu Maori	527 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC221	University of Otago H503 Science 1 Annexe	523 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC222	University of Otago H502 Maori Centre	519 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC223	University of Otago H420 Consumer and Applied Sciences	518 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC224	University of Otago H501 Te Kohanga Reo	515 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC225	University of Otago H626 Student Flat	117 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC226	University of Otago H625 Student Flat	113 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC227	University of Otago H624 Student Flat	109 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC228	University of Otago H512 Student Flat	563 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC229	University of Otago H623 Student Flat	107 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC230	Residential building	101 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC231	University of Otago H522 Student Flat	99 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC232	University of Otago H516 Student Flat	575 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC233	University of Otago H419 Consumer and Applied Sciences	520 Castle Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC234	Residential building	7 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC235	Residential building	15 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC236	Residential building	18 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC237	Residential building	14 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC238	Residential building	183 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC239	Residential building	177 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC240	Residential building	175 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC241	Residential building	173 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC242	Residential building	12 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC243	Residential building	8 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC244	Residential building	10 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC245	Residential building	24 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC246	Residential building	11 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC247	Residential building	1060 George Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC248	Residential building	3 Inverleith Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC249	Residential building	1 Inverleith Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC250	Residential building	3 Quentin Avenue Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC251	Residential building	1 Quentin Avenue Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC252	Residential building	186 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC253	Residential building	184 Queen Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC254	Residential building	4 Quentin Avenue Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC255	Residential building	4 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC256	Commercial building	995 George Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC257	Residential building	614 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC258	Residential building	610 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC291	Service Station (former)	644 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC306	Commercial building (motel)	850 & 858 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC307	Residential building	5 Howe Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC308	Residential building	3 Howe Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC309	Residential building	1 Howe Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC310	Residential building	882 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC311	Residential building	880 & 880A George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC313	Residential building	874 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC314	Residential building	868 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC315	Residential building	12 Dundas Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC316	Residential building	9 Dundas Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC317	Residential building	11 Dundas Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC318	Residential building	795 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC319	Residential building at rear of property	783 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC320	Residential building	745 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC322	Residential building	667 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC323	Residential building	10 Union Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC324	Residential building	8A Union Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC325	Commercial building (formerly residential)	597 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC326	Residential building	526 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC327	Residential building	614 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC328	Residential building	618 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC329	Residential building	646 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC330	Residential building	654 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC331	Residential building	664 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC332	Residential building	818 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC333	Residential building	770 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC334	Commercial building	629 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC335	Residential building fronting George Street	779 George Street Dunedin		George Street North Residential
CC336	Residential building	20A Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC337	Residential building	35 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC338	Residential building	45 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC339	Residential building	19 Duchess Avenue Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC340	Residential building	17 Duchess Avenue Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC341	Residential building	56A Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC342	Residential building	5 Duchess Avenue Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC343	Residential building	62 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC344	Residential building	1 Duchess Avenue Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC345	Lousley House	49 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC346	Residential building	81 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC347	Residential building	79 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC348	Residential building	73 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC349	Residential building	67 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC350	Residential building	69 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC351	Residential building	61 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC352	Residential building	2 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC353	Residential building	14A Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC354	Residential building	12 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC355	Residential building	10 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC356	Residential building	6 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC357	Residential building	43 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC358	Residential garage	28A Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC359	Residential building	36 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC360	Residential building	36A Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC361	Residential building	48 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC362	Residential building	38 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC363	Residential building	61 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC364	Residential building	57 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC365	Residential building	53 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC366	Residential building	49 Royal Terrace Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC367	Residential building	20 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC368	Residential building	6 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC369	Residential building	8 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC370	Residential building	10 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC371	Residential building	12 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC372	Residential building	16 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC373	Residential building	20 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC374	Commercial building	2 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC375	Residential building	17 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC376	Residential building	15 Elder Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC377	Residential building	33 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC378	Residential building	27 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC379	Residential building	15 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC380	Residential building	11 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC381	Residential building	5 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC382	Residential building	3 Pitt Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC383	Residential building	20 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC384	Residential building	3 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC385	Residential building	1 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC386	Residential building	2-25 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC387	Residential building	25 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC388	Residential building	3-25 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC389	Residential building	1-25 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC390	Residential building	1 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC391	Residential building	11 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC392	Residential building	15 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC393	Residential building	42 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC394	Residential building	15 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC395	Residential building	16 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC396	Residential building	18 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC397	Residential building	19 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC399	Residential building	21 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC400	Residential building	27 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC401	Residential building	27 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC402	Residential building	29 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC403	Residential building	31 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC404	Residential building	33 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC405	Residential building	47 London Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC406	Residential building	50 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC407	Residential building	6 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC408	Residential building	8 Constitution Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC409	Residential building	163 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC410	Residential building	154 London Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC411	Residential building	190 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC412	Residential building	192 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC413	Residential building	196 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC414	Residential building	197 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC415	Residential building	202 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC416	Residential building	185 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC417	Residential building	187 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC418	Residential building	188 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC419	Residential building	189 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC420	Residential building	205 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC421	Residential building	207 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC422	Residential building	208 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC423	Residential building	209 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC424	Residential building	21 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC425	Residential building	210 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC426	Residential building	212 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC427	Residential building	191 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC428	Residential building	191 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC429	Residential building	184 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC430	Residential building	189 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC431	Residential building	178 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC432	Residential building	179 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC433	Residential building	159 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC434	Residential building	169 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC435	Residential building	313 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC436	Residential building	173 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC437	Residential building	175 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC438	Residential building	177 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC439	Residential building	183 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC441	Residential building	144 London Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC442	Residential building	148 London Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC443	Residential building	149 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC444	Residential building	150 London Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC446	Residential building	152 London Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC447	Residential building	153 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC448	Residential building	213 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC449	Residential building	214 Cargill Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC450	Residential building	215 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC451	Residential building	219 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC452	Residential building	227 York Place Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC453	Residential building	29 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC454	Residential building	3 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC455	Residential building	301 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC456	Residential building	305 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC457	Residential building	307 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC458	Residential building	309 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC459	Residential building	31 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC460	Residential building	311 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC461	Residential building	1 Duke Street Dunedin		Willowbank Residential
CC462	Residential building	323 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC463	Residential building	325 Stuart Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC464	Residential building	5 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC465	Residential building	7 Arthur Street Dunedin		York Plce - Stuart - Arthur Street Residential
CC466	Residential building	6 Queen Street Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC467	Residential building	441 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC468	Residential building	22 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC469	Residential building	39 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC470	Residential building	372 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC471	Residential building	37 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC472	Residential building	20 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC473	Residential building	350 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC474	Residential building	346 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC475	Residential building	40 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC476	Residential building	338 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC477	Residential building	298 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC479	Residential building	230 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC480	Residential building	1 Clark Street Dunedin		High Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC481	Otago Motorcycle Club	3 Clark Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC482	Residential building	281 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC483	Residential building	289 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC484	Residential building	305 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC485	Residential building	100A & 100B Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC486	Residential building	327 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC487	Residential building	102 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC488	Residential building	91 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC489	Residential building	95 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC490	Residential building	375 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC491	Residential building	379 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC492	Residential building	169 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC493	Residential building	401 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC494	Residential building	403 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC495	Residential building	411 High Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC496	Residential building	12 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC499	Residential building	10 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC500	Residential building	106 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC501	Residential building	109 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC502	Residential building	4 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC503	Residential building	108 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC504	Residential building	85 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC505	Residential building	9 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC506	Residential building	98 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC507	Residential building	98 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC508	Residential building	94 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC509	Residential building	92 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC510	Residential building	9 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC511	Residential building	89 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC512	Residential building	87 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC513	Residential building	84 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC514	Residential building	83 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC515	Residential building	82 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC516	Residential building	82 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC517	Residential building	80 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC518	Residential building	8 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC519	Residential building	8 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC520	Residential building	78 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC521	Residential building	77 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC522	Residential building	75 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC523	Residential building	73 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC524	Residential building	7 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC525	Residential building	7 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC526	Residential building	65 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC527	Residential building	68 Melville Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC528	Residential building	69 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC529	Residential building	6 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC530	Residential building	51 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC531	Residential building	5 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC532	Residential building	49 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC533	Residential building	47 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC534	Residential building	47 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC535	Residential building	45 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC536	Residential building	43 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC537	Residential building	42 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC538	Residential building	11 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC539	Residential building	110 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC540	Residential building	111 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC541	Residential building	116 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC542	Residential building	118 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC543	Residential building	12 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC544	Residential building	120 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC545	Residential building	126 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC546	Residential building	130 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC547	Residential building	132 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC548	Residential building	133 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC549	Residential building	148 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC550	Residential building	16 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC551	Residential building	163 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC552	Residential building	164 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC553	Residential building	165 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC554	Residential building	167 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC555	Residential building	17 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC556	Residential building	18 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC557	Residential building	180 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC558	Residential building	182 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC559	Residential building	184 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC560	Residential building	185 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC561	Residential building	186 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC562	Residential building	187 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC563	Residential building	189 Maitland Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC564	Residential building	26 Alva Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC565	Residential building	29 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC566	Residential building	2A William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC567	Residential building	3 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC568	Residential building	3 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC570	The Southern Cross Hotel	236-250 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC571	Residential building	38 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC572	Residential building	41 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC573	Residential building	4 William Street Dunedin		High Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC574	Residential building	4 Grant Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC575	Residential building	4 Graham Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC576	Residential unit	17 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC577	Residential unit	19 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC578	Residential unit	21 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC579	Residential unit	23 Hope Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC580	Residential building	96 Stafford Street Dunedin		High Street Residential
CC581	Residential building	546 Great King Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC582	University of Otago G313 Creche (fronting St David Street)	24 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC583	Residential building	26 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC584	Residential building	32 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC585	Residential building	38 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC586	Residential buildings facing St David Street	40 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC587	Residential building	765 Cumberland Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC588	Residential building	802 Cumberland Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC589	Residential building	67 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC590	Residential building	58 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC591	Residential building	56 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC592	Residential building	54 Dundas Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC594	Residential building	441 Leith Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC595	Commercial building	441 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC596	Commercial building	449 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC597	Industrial building	453 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC598	Commercial building	461 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC599	Commercial building	462 Princes Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC601	239 George Street	239 George Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC602	Commercial building	233 Stuart Street Dunedin		Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC603	Residential building	46 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC604	Residential building	42 St David Street Dunedin		North Ground Residential
CC605	Residential building	29 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC606	Philip Laing House	144 Rattray Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC607	Commercial building	178 Princes Street Dunedin		Princes Street - Exchange Commercial
CC701	Commercial building	24-26 Hanover Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC702	Commercial building	52 Stuart Street facing Castle Street Dunedin		Stuart Street Commercial
CC703	Commercial building	4 Carroll Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC704	Commercial building	10 Carroll Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC705	Commercial building	12 Carroll Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC706	Commercial building	16 Carroll Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC707	Commercial building	18 Carroll Street Dunedin		South Princes Commercial
CC708	Residential building	36 Tennyson Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC709	Residential building	30 Tennyson Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC710	Residential building	56 Tennyson Street Dunedin		View Street Commercial
CC711	Residential building	40 Heriot Row Dunedin		Royal Tce - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential
CC712	Residential building	2 Newport Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC713	Residential building	6 Newport Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC714	Residential building	10 Newport Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC715	Residential building	62 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC716	Residential building	60 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC717	Residential building	58 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC718	Residential building	56 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC719	Residential building	54 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC720	Residential building	52 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC721	Residential building	50 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC722	Residential building	48 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC723	Residential building	38 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC724	Residential building	36 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC726	Residential building	30 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC727	Residential building	28 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC728	Residential building	24 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC730	Residential building	20 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC731	Residential building	14 Rosebery Street Dunedin	7640	Windle Settlement Residential
CC732	Commercial building	24 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC733	Commercial building	24 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC734	Commercial building	22 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC735	Commercial building	22 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC736	Industrial building	20 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC738	Commercial building	25 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC739	Commercial building	19 Stafford Street Dunedin		Stafford Street Industrial Commercial
CC744	Residential building	1 Bishops Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC745	Residential building	1 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC746	Residential building	10 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC747	Residential building	10 Canongate Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC749	Residential building	101 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC750	Residential building	102 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC751	Residential building	105 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC752	Residential building	11 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC753	Residential building	11 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC754	Residential building	111 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC756	Residential building	113 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC757	Residential building	12 Braid Road Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC758	Residential building	12 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC759	Residential building	12 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC760	Residential building	12 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC761	Residential building	12 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC762	Residential building	13 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC763	Residential building	14 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC764	Residential building	14 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC765	Residential building	14 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC766	Residential building	14 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC767	Residential building	15 Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC768	Residential building	16 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC769	Residential building	16 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC770	Residential building	17 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC771	Residential building	17 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC772	Residential building	18 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC773	Residential building	18 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC774	Residential building	19 Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC775	Residential building	19 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC776	Residential building	19 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC777	Residential building	19 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC780	Residential building	2 Bishops Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC781	Residential building	20 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC782	Residential building	20 Clark Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC783	Residential building	21 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC784	Residential building	22 Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC786	Residential building	22 Clark Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC787	Residential building	22 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC788	Residential building	22A Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC790	Residential building	23 Clark Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC791	Residential building	23 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC792	Residential building	23 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC793	Residential building	24 Clark Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC794	Residential building	240 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC795	Residential building	25 Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC797	Residential building	25 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC798	Residential building	25 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC799	Residential building	253 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC800	Commercial building	254 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC801	Residential building	255 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC803	Residential building	26 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC804	Residential building	26 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC805	Residential building	26 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC806	Residential building	27 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC807	Residential building	27 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC808	Residential building	273 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC809	Residential building	275 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC810	Commercial building	277 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC811	Residential building	277 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC812	Residential building	28 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC813	Residential building	28 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC814	Residential building	286 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC815	Residential building	287 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC816	Residential building	289 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC817	Residential building	292 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC818	Commercial building	295 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC819	Residential building	298 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC820	Residential building	299 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC831	Residential building	30 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC833	Residential building	30 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC834	Residential building	300 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC836	Residential building	301 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC837	Residential building	304 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC838	Residential building	305 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC839	Residential building	307 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC840	Residential building	31 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC841	Residential building	310 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC844	Residential building	315 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC846	Residential building	317 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC848	Residential building	319 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC849	Residential building	32 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC850	Residential building	323 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC851	Residential building	324 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC852	Residential building	327 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC853	Residential building	329 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC854	Residential building	33 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC855	Residential building	331 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC856	Residential building	333 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC857	Residential building	335 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC858	Residential building	34 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC859	Residential building	34 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC860	Commercial building	34 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC861	Residential building	343 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC862	Residential building	343a York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC863	Residential building	349 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC866	Residential building	353 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC868	Residential building	358 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC869	Residential building	359 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC871	Residential building	36 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC872	Residential building	36 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC875	Residential building	362 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC876	Residential building	365 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC880	Residential building	37 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC881	Residential building	37 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC882	Residential building	371 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC883	Residential building	371 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC884	Residential building	373 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC885	Residential building	373 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC886	Residential building	375 Rattray Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC889	Residential building	377 York Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC891	Residential building	38 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC892	Residential building	38 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC893	Residential building	38 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC896	Residential building	39 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC900	Residential building	4 Bishops Place Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC901	Residential building	4 Braid Road Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC903	Residential building	4 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC904	Residential building	40 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC906	Residential building	41 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC909	Residential building	41 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC912	Residential building	42 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC913	Residential building	42 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC914	Residential building	42 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC915	Residential building	43 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC920	Residential building	44 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC921	Residential building	44 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC924	Residential building	45 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC925	Residential building	45 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC926	Residential building	45 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC932	Residential building	47 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC933	Residential building	47 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC934	Residential building	47 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC935	Residential building	47 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC938	Residential building	48 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC940	Residential building	46 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC941	Residential building	48 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC942	Residential building	49 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC943	Residential building	49 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC946	Residential building	49 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC950	Residential building	5 Braid Road Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC951	Residential building	5 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC953	Residential building	50 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC958	Residential building	51 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC959	Residential building	51 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC960	Residential building	52 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC961	Former Russell Street Sunday School	52 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC962	Residential building	53 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC963	Residential building	54 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC964	Residential building	54 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC965	Residential building	54 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC967	Residential building	55 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC968	Residential building	55 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC969	Otago Bowling Club	56 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC970	Residential building	56 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC972	Residential building	57 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC974	Residential building	58 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC976	Residential building	59 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC977	Residential building	59 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC981	Residential building	19 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC982	Residential building	6 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC983	Residential building	6 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC984	Residential building	6 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC985	Residential building	6 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC986	Residential building	60 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC987	Residential building	60 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC988	Residential building	60 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC990	Residential building	61 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC991	Residential building	61 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC992	Residential building	61 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC996	Residential building	62 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC998	Residential building	63 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC999	Residential building	63 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1002	Residential building	64 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1003	Residential building	64 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1005	Residential building	65 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1006	Residential building	65 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1008	Residential building	65 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1011	Residential building	66 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1013	Residential building	66 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1017	Residential building	67 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1018	Residential building	67 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1019	Residential building	67 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1020	Residential building	67 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1022	Residential building	68 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1024	Residential building	68 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1025	Residential building	69 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1027	Residential building	69 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1028	Residential building	69 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1032	Residential building	7 Adam Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1033	Residential building	7 Braid Road Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1034	Residential building	7 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1035	Residential building	7 Maori Road Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1037	Residential building	70 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1038	Residential building	70 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1042	Residential building	71 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1043	Residential building	71 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1044	Residential building	72 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1045	Residential building	72 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1047	Residential building	73 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1048	Residential building	73 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1049	Residential building	73 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1050	Residential building	73 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1051	Residential building	74 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1052	Commercial building	74 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1053	Residential building	75 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1055	Residential building	75 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1056	Residential building	75 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1058	Residential building	76 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1059	Residential building	76 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1060	Commercial building	76 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1066	Residential building	77 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1068	Residential building	78 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1070	Residential building	79 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1071	Residential building	79 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1075	Residential building	8 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1076	Residential building	8 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1077	Residential building	8 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1078	Residential building	80 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1079	Residential building	80 Duncan Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1080	Residential building	80 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1082	Residential building	81 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1083	Residential building	81 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1084	Residential building	81 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1087	Residential building	82 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1090	Residential building	83 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1091	Residential building	83 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1093	Residential building	84 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1097	Residential building	85 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1098	Residential building	85 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1100	Commercial building	86 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1103	Residential building	87 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1105	Residential building	87 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1106	Residential building	88 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1107	Residential building	88 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1109	Residential building	89 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1110	Residential building	89 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1111	Residential building	89 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1113	Residential building	9 Brown Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1114	Residential building	9 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1115	Residential building	9 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1116	Residential building	90 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1118	Residential building	90 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1119	Residential building	91 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1120	Residential building	91 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1121	Residential building	91 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1126	Residential building	93 Canongate Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1127	Residential building	93 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1128	Residential building	93 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1130	Residential building	94 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1131	Residential building	95 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1133	Residential building	97 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1134	Residential building	97 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1135	Residential building	98 Arthur Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1136	Residential building	99 Russell Street Dunedin		City Rise Residential
CC1140	Residential building	97 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1141	Residential building	89 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1142	Residential building	87 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1143	Residential building	85 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1144	Residential building	83 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1145	Residential building	8 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1146	Residential building	77 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1147	Residential building	75A Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1148	Residential building	75 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1150	Residential building	71 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1151	Residential building	69 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1152	Residential building	6 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1153	Residential building	5 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1154	Residential building	4-174 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1155	Residential building	3 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1156	Residential building	3-174 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1157	Residential building	2-174 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1158	Residential building	179 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1159	Residential building	177 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1160	Residential building	175 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1162	Residential building	173 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1163	Residential building	171 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1164	Residential building	17 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1165	Residential building	167 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1166	Residential building	163 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1167	Residential building	162 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1168	Residential building	161 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1169	Residential building	160 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1170	Residential building	16 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1171	Residential building	159 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1172	Residential building	158 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1173	Residential building	157 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1174	Residential building	156 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1175	Residential building	155 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1176	Residential building	155 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1177	Residential building	154C Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1178	Residential building	154B Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1179	Residential building	154A Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1180	Residential building	153B Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1181	Residential building	153A Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1182	Residential building	153 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1183	Residential building	152 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1184	Residential building	151 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1185	Residential building	150 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1186	Residential building	150 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1187	Residential building	15 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1188	Residential building	149 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1189	Residential building	148 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1190	Residential building	148 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1191	Residential building	147 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1192	Residential building	146A Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1193	Residential building	146 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1194	Residential building	146 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1195	Residential building	145 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1196	Residential building	145 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1197	Residential building	144A Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1198	Residential building	144 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1199	Residential building	143 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1200	Residential building	143 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1201	Residential building	142 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1202	Residential building	142 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1203	Residential building	142 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1204	Residential building	141 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1205	Residential building	140 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1206	Residential building	140 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1207	Residential building	14 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1208	Residential building	139 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1209	Residential building	139 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1210	Residential building	138 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1211	Residential building	138 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1212	Residential building	136 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1213	Residential building	136 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1214	Residential building	135 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1215	Residential building	135 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1216	Residential building	134 St David Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1217	Residential building	133 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1218	Residential building	130 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1219	Residential building	13 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1220	Residential building	129 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1221	Residential building	128 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1222	Residential building	128 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1223	Residential building	127 Dundas Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1224	Residential building	124 Harbour Terrace Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1225	Residential building	124 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1226	Residential building	120 Harbour Terrace Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1227	Residential building	12 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1228	Residential building	119 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1229	Residential building	118 Harbour Terrace Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1230	Residential building	117 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential

Site Number	Building Name	Address	HNZ List Number	Heritage Precinct
CC1231	Residential building	111 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1232	Residential building	107 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1233	Residential building	103 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1234	Residential building	101 Clyde Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1235	Residential building	10 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1236	Residential building	1 Agnew Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1237	Residential building	1-174 Forth Street Dunedin		Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential
CC1238	Commercial building	73 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC1239	Commercial building	75 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC1240	Commercial building	91 St Andrew Street Dunedin		George Street Commercial
CC1241	Residential building	15 Elm Row Dunedin		City Rise Residential

Archaeological Sites

Site Number	NZAA Site Number	Item	Address	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number
A001	I43/ 1	Huriawa Pa	Huriawa historic reserve Karitane	2	5673, 9560
A002	I44/ 1	Occupation site, Omimi	477 Coast Road Waikouaiti	2	5676
A003	I44/ 5	Occupation site / midden, Brighton Domain	Brighton Domain, in Blk 1, Otokia SD	2	5677
A004	I44/ 17	Māpoutahi Pa	Māpoutahi Pa Hist reserve	2	5678
A005	I44/ 20	Occupation site, Whareakeake	169 Whareakeake Road Blueskin	2	5679
A006	I44/ 21, 216	Occupation site, Purakaunui Inlet and Wellers whaling base	Osborne Road Purakaunui	2	5680
A007	I44/ 23	Occupation site, Long Beach	Long Beach area	2	5681
A008	I44/ 76, I44/12, I44/47, I44/343, I44/391	Occupation site, Harwood	Harwood area	2	5682
A009	I44/137, 138, 139, 140, 141	Occupation site, Acheron Head	289 & 323 Aramoana Road Port Chalmers	2	5683, 5684, 5685, 5686, 5687
A014	J43/ 4	Occupation site / midden, Pleasant River mouth	76 Tumai Station Road Waikouaiti (Pleasant River Estuary)	2	5701
A016	J44/ 2	Occupation site / midden in cave, Pipikaretu	Otakou Maori Reserve - Pakihau Road Portobello	2	5707
A017	J44/ 19	Occupation site / midden in cave, Pyramid Cove	1 Riddell Road Peninsula Pyramid Cove	2	5708
A018	J44/ 46	Occupation site / midden, south side Papanui Inlet	South side Papanui Inlet	2	5709
A019	J44/ 47, J44/ 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	Occupation site / midden, north side Papanui Inlet	North side Papanui Inlet	2	5710, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717
A020	J44/ 68	Occupation site / oven, Cape Saunders Road	588 Cape Saunders Road Portobello	2	5711

Site Number	NZAA Site Number	Item	Address	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number
A021	J44/ 88	Wreck of Victory (Shipwreck)	Victory Beach	2	5712
A027	J44/ 100, J44/101	Occupation site / midden, Aramoana Road	853 Aramoana Road Port Chalmers	2	5718, 5719
A030	J44/6, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112	Tau Muraki occupation site, south side Papanui Inlet	MacKay Road Papanui Inlet	2	5721, 5722
A032	J44/120, J44/121, J44/1	Occupation site / ovens, Papanui Beach	588 Cape Saunders Road Portobello	2	5723
A034	J44/ 122	Occupation site / oven, McKay Road	34 McKay Road Portobello	2	5725
A035	I44/ 221	Puketahi caves	Shore Street Road Reserve, Andersons Bay Dunedin City	1	6708
A036	J44/4, J44/103	Pukekura Pa / Taiaroa Head	Harington Point Road Taiaroa Head	2	5720, 6710
A037	I44/121	St Clair moa hunting site	St Clair		
A038	I44/68	Occupation site, Sandfly Bay	Sandymount Road Peninsula		
A039	I44/302	Otago Harbour walls	Southern Grassy Point headland Portobello Road	1	4726
A040	I44/177	Warrington moa hunting site	Warrington		
A041	I44/604	Hoopers Inlet and Papanui Inlet sea walls	Hoopers Inlet & Papanui Inlet		
A042	J44/5	Wellers Rock whaling station site	Harington Point Road Peninsula		
A043	I44/366	19th century bread ovens	392 Princes Street Dunedin		
A044	H44/1060, H44/1061	Deep Stream Water Race	Lee Stream		
A045	H42/136	Central Otago rail site	Hyde - Middlemarch		
A046	I44/88, I44/543	Harbour Cone gold battery and mining site	Eastern slopes Harbour Cone Hoopers Inlet		
A047	H43/138	Cottesbrook farmstead	Moonlight Road Middlemarch		
A048	I42/117	Fullartons deep sinkings	2338 Hartfield Road Hyde		

Site Number	NZAA Site Number	Item	Address	HNZ Category	HNZ List Number
A049	I44/310, 311, 313-317	Quarantine Island	Quarantine Island Port Chalmers	Historic Area	7503
A050	I44/468	Birch Street Wharf	Birch & Kitchener Streets Dunedin		
A051	I44/81, 83, 84, 447	Limestone kilns complex	Sandymount Road Peninsula		377
A052	I44/340	Torpedo mole	135 Aramoana Road Deborah Bay		
A053	I44/394	Cold Water Creek fresh water weir	Lewis Street Deborah Bay		
A054	I43/153	Nenthorn railway construction camp	100 Reefs Road Middlemarch		
A055	J44/162	Aramoana mole	Aramoana		

A1.2 Schedule of Areas of Significant Biodiversity Value

Introduction to Areas of Significant Biodiversity Value

The extent of indigenous vegetation and habitat in Dunedin is now a fraction of what it was prior to the arrival of humans. While the wholesale removal of vegetation cover has largely ceased, incremental loss still threatens the long term viability of indigenous vegetation and habitats. Under section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act (1991) local authorities are obliged to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. In Dunedin these areas are listed in a schedule as Areas of Significant Biodiversity Value (ASBV) in the district plan. Because ASBVs are only listed in the district plan with the consent of land owners Council also recognises other forms of protection, including QEII covenants.

ASBVs extend through most of Dunedin's diverse landscapes and ecosystems from the sea shore and off shore islands, Otago Peninsula, estuaries, inlets and lagoons, wetlands, forests, uplands and the Strath Taieri and its surrounds. There is a diversity of indigenous flora and fauna within these landscapes, some of which are endemic to Dunedin and are rare and/or subject to threats.

Landowners who have a site they wish to be listed as an ASBV require an ecological assessment to be undertaken which considers the ecological characteristics of the area against the criteria for significance.

The criteria for identification of ASBVs have been reviewed in accordance with national best practice and are outlined below:

Protected Areas

a. Existing protected areas: habitat or indigenous vegetation that has been specially set aside by statute or covenant for protection and preservation of indigenous biodiversity.

Recognised Areas

b. Areas within the Dunedin City boundaries that are listed in an operative Otago Regional Council Regional Plan as having significant indigenous biodiversity value.

Rarity

c. Rare species: the area provides habitat for indigenous species that are threatened, or at risk, or uncommon, nationally or within an ecological district, including those listed in Appendix 10A.1 and 10A.2. For mobile fauna and categories of at risk other than 'declining', the area must provide important habitat for the species, such as an area supporting large numbers of individuals, or providing refuge from predation, or key habitat for migration, feeding, breeding, or resting.

d. Rare ecosystems: the area contains indigenous vegetation and/or fauna habitat in an originally rare ecosystem.

e. Rare vegetation and habitat types: the area contains indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent nationally, regionally or within a relevant land environment, ecological district, or freshwater environment including wetlands.

Distinctiveness

f. Distinctiveness: The area supports or provides habitat for:
   i. indigenous species at their distributional limit within Dunedin or nationally;
   ii. indigenous species that are endemic to the Otago region; or
   iii. indigenous vegetation or an association of indigenous species that is distinctive, of restricted occurrence, or has developed as a result of an unusual environmental factor or combinations of factors.

Representativeness

g. Representativeness: Areas that are examples of an indigenous vegetation type or habitat that is typical or characteristic of the natural diversity of the relevant ecological district. This can include degraded examples of their type, or represent all that remains of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in some areas.

Ecological Context

h. Ecological context: The area:
   i. has important connectivity value allowing dispersal of indigenous vegetation and fauna between different areas;
   ii. performs an important buffering function that helps to protect the values of an adjacent area or feature; or
   iii. is important for indigenous fauna, on a regular or temporary basis, for breeding, refuge, feeding or resting.

Diversity

i. Diversity: The area supports a high diversity of indigenous ecosystem types, indigenous taxa or has changes in species composition reflecting the existence of diverse natural features or gradients.

Size

j. Size: the area is a large example of a type of vegetation, habitat, or ecosystem, or supports a large population of indigenous fauna, within the relevant ecological district.

The schedule below provides a summary of the location, description and ecological values of the ASBVs that are identified and protected in the Plan.

Schedule

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C001	Rock and Pillar Scenic Reserve	7453.9200	High altitude subalpine/alpine herbfields with four species unique to the Rock and Pillar Range. Includes a bog wetland area- cushion bog of Regional Significance.	DOC (H43 008); Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C002	Salt Lake Scenic Reserve and Wetland Management Area	147.4600	Rocky tor landscape with lowland tussock grassland and a salt lake. The association of the salt lake and tussock grassland and rock face flora (including succulent herb swamp, rush and sedge swamp) is a unique feature in the District. Regional/Local Significance	DOC (H43 017); Wetland - WERI Database; (Regional/ Local Significance)
C003	Mt McKay Covenant	1.6400	Small area of rocky tors with undisturbed native grasses which is a habitat for giant skink and Otago skink.	DOC (H43 022)
C004	Black Rock	51.7300	Lowland snow tussock area (now rare within the Waipori Ecological District). Scientifically important as an opportunity to monitor changes occurring in tussock grassland	DOC (H44 007)
C005	Mill Creek	1,136.4500	Deep sided valley that flows into the Waipori Valley. Area contiguous with Waipori Falls and the Maungatua Range Scenic Reserve. Largest remnant of silver beech forest in eastern Otago north of the Catlins.	DOC (H44 076, H44 077, H44 086)
C008	Maungatua Summit Wetland Management Area and Maungatua Scenic Reserve	1440.4500	Rolling tussock and boggy tops descending to deeply dissected gullies with beech forest remnants. Tarn restiag bog and tussockland cushion bog. Typical alpine wetland cushionfield, shrubland and grassland at low altitude of National Significance. Forested slopes on the eastern side of the Maungatua Range at the end of Grainger Road which contains regenerating native forest and remnant silver beech forest.	DOC (H44 088); DOC (H44 087); Wetland - WERI Database; (National Significance)
C010	Stoney Hill Run Covenant	26.5900	Small gully system on moderate to steep slopes which contains remnant kanuka-manuka/broadleaf and tussock grasslands and fernlands.	DOC (I43 024)
C011	Garden Bush	30.8400	Broadleaf forest on steep valley side which are the remnant representative of Waikouaiti Ecological District	DOC (I43 027)
C012	Hawksbury Quarry Reserve	3.9500	Eastern slopes of Mt Baldie which contain lowland coastal forest remnant including ngaio, kowhai, broadleaf, fuchsia.	DOC (I43 028)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C014	Waikouaiti River Estuary Wetland and Ellison Saltmarsh and Merton Arm Wildlife Management Reserve	96.3500	River margins adjacent to important river habitats. These riparian areas are important in maintaining the quality of the adjoining significant water habitat for whitebait and other species.	DOC (I43 032); DOC (I43 034); DOC (I43 035); DOC (I43 037)
C017	Seacliff Bush Covenant	14.7300	Coastal light bush remnant which include fuchsia dominant, kowhai, mahoe.	DOC (I43 044)
C018	Seacliff Wetlands Covenant	0.6100	Small wetland adjacent to Scenic Reserve which has habitat values for birds and aquatic species.	DOC (I43 045)
C019	Seacliff Scenic Reserve	22.5800	Coastal light bush remnant of fuchsia dominant, kowhai and mahoe.	DOC (I43 046)
C020	Seacliff Scenic Reserve	32.2400	Remnant coastal bush and bushclad hillside - kowhai dominant, matai, kahikatea, broadleaf, totara.	DOC (I43 051)
C021	Hawksbury Lagoon and Hawksbury Lagoon Wildlife Refuge	54.0100	Two lagoons fed by channel. Causeways dissect lagoons. Natural values include wetland habitat values for native bird and fish species.	DOC (I43 069)
C022	Taieri River Gorge	4.9200	Marginal strip along Taieri River adjoining the Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve. Botanical and fauna values - including long-tailed bat habitat.	DOC (I44 009)
C023	Taieri Gorge	514.9300	Long narrow reserve made up of steep forested slopes adjacent to the Taieri River. Botanical and fauna values - long-tailed bat habitat.	DOC (I44 010)
C024	Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve	0.5100	Steep forested slopes of Taieri River Gorge. Two uncommon vegetation types. Reported sightings of long tailed bat.	DOC (I44 011)
C025	McKays Triangle Wildlife Management Reserve	40.8400	Wetland area on the Taieri Plain 10 km south west of Mosgiel. Important wildfowl breeding area.	DOC (I44 024)
C026	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	6.0500	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 027)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C027	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	13.6100	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 029)
C028	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	0.6300	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 030)
C029	Hope Hill	26.1100	Area of native vegetation east of Allanton in gully systems. Broadleaf forest, bracken, scrub, kanuka.	DOC (I44 032)
C030	Hope Hill Scenic Reserve	173.9800	Area of native vegetation east of Allanton in gully systems, including broadleaf forest and kanuka.	DOC (I44 033)
C031	Silverpeaks	3421.4400	The Silverpeaks hills west of Dunedin. Contains silver beech forest, snow tussocklands, broadleaf forest, kanuka, cassinia/inaka shrubland and is the habitat for native falcon, fernbirds and a large number of invertebrates.	DOC (I44 039)
C032	Silverpeaks Scenic Reserve	50.5400	Part of Silverpeaks Hills west of Dunedin. Important for native flora and fauna.	DOC (I44 042)
C033	Careys Creek Conservation Area	641.6300	Gully area west of Blueskin Harbour. Contains stands of broadleaf forest and kanuka.	DOC (I44 043)
C034	Orokonui Scenic Reserve	12.8100	Estuarine area feeding into Blueskin Bay. Margins around saltmarsh area important for freshwater and saltwater fish spawning - especially important whitebait spawning area and native invertebrates.	DOC (I44 058)
C035	Reserve for Waiora Yellow Grey Earth	5.3000	Area of land on spur between Boulder Hill and Powder Hill. A site of international importance supporting a rare soil type (Waiora Yellow Grey Earth) and manuka scrub threatened with extinction.	DOC (I44 063)
C036	Chalkies	202.9000	Area of native vegetation on the western side of the Silverstream Valley approximately 10.5 km north west of Dunedin city. This area contains podocarp broadleaf forest merging into snow tussock grasslands.	DOC (I44 065)
C037	Westwood Recreation Reserve	42.8500	Area of sandhills just north of Brighton between the sea and the road. Important site of remnant pingao - uncommon in this area.	DOC (I44 110)
C038	Tunnel Beach	4.1600	Headland projecting from irregular coastline about 30m above sea level. This is one of few remaining areas of salt tolerant herb vegetation. Also important for invertebrates.	DOC (I44 134)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C039	Leith Valley Scenic reserve	6.9000	Small areas of mixed broadleaf forest on very steep south west slope above Leith river. Remnants of native bush - Halls totara, rimu and miro.	DOC (I44 180)
C040	Orokonui Reserve	246.5600	Generally steep northeast aspect covered in regenerating scrub and forest containing a major stream catchment. This area contains an example of succession from pasture to forest. The estuary and stream are important habitat and spawning areas for whitebait and native freshwater fish.	DOC (I44 205)
C041	Orokonui Stream	1.5000	Narrow strip of land beside stream running from forested catchment down to estuary. Marginal protection. Aquatic stream has native freshwater fish species and whitebait spawning.	DOC (I44 206)
C042	Orokonui Walkway	0.1000	Track from car park, beside estuary and stream, up to native forest. An unusual association of exotic tress and native vegetation. An example of succession from pasture to forest.	DOC (I44 207)
C043	Mihiwaka	7.4700	Sub-alpine vegetation on slopes of Mt Mihiwaka.	DOC (I44 209)
C044	Grahams Bush	20.4500	Moderate to steep southwest slope with deep forested gully and small stream at northern end. Important podocarp kamahi broadleaf remnants.	DOC (I44 211)
C046	Goat Island Scenic Reserve	4.5600	Small scrub covered island in the middle of Otago Harbour between Portobello and Port Chalmers. Remnant native bush representative of former cover occurring on this island and the Otago Peninsula.	DOC (I44 229)
C047	Quarantine (St Martin's) Island Recreation Reserve	15.5700	Reasonable sized island in Otago Harbour between Portobello and Port Chalmers. Remnant and regenerating bush with restorative values. Contains many uncommon plant species.	DOC (I44 230)
C048	Taiaroa Head Nature Reserve	8.2800	Northern most point of Otago Peninsula a predominantly grassed promontory. Wildlife - albatross breeding colony, Stewart Island shags (only mainland sites for both species), spotted shags, sooty shearwater, little blue penguins, black backed and red billed gulls, fur seals.	DOC (I44 238)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C049	Heyward Point Scenic Reserve, Aramoana Beach yellow-eyed penguin habitat	56.8200	Promontory and high steep cliffs running down to open sea. Important coastal native forest remnants and habitat values for bush birds, shags, redbilled and black billed gulls nesting, seals breeding. Habitat for yellow-eyed penguin (Megadyptes antipodes), which have a threat classification of Threatened-Nationally Endangered.	DOC (I44 241); DOC (I44 242); DOC (I44 377)
C051	Papanui Beach/Cape Saunders	9.1000	Steep coastal cliffs exposed to the sea. Habitat - nesting for spotted shags.	DOC (I44 265)
C052	Cicily Beach	2.1000	Coastal strip including low rocky headlands and small sandy beaches. Small breeding area for yellow-eyed penguins. Haulout area for fur seals and sealions. Colonies of pingao still survive.	DOC (I44 267), DOC (I44 268)
C053	Cicily Beach	2.4700	Coastal strip including low rocky headlands and small sandy beaches. Small breeding area for yellow-eyed penguins. Haulout area for fur seals and sealions. Colonies of pingao still survive.	DOC (I44 267); DOC (I44 268)
C054	Allans Beach Recreation Reserve	54.2200	Rocky headland and very small sandy beach. Rough pasture mixed with coastal tussock hebe elliptica. Habitat for yellow eyed and little blue penguins, sealion haul out area. Good stands of coastal tussock.	DOC (I44 269)
C055	Allans Beach Wildlife Reserve and Hoopers Inlet Swamp	38.7200	Salt marsh and marginal vegetation. Important saltmarsh area - wildlife habitat.	DOC (I44 270); ORC wetland
C056	Sandymount Wildlife Refuge	20.5800	Steep hillside of coastal bush and clear areas of tussock and rough pasture. Habitat values for yellow-eyed and little blue penguins, haul out for fur seals with breeding colonies nearby, occasional elephant seal visits. Sooty shearwater may still breed here.	DOC (I44 273)
C057	Sandfly Bay	161.1400	Extensive sand dune area with large open sand below. Coastal Bay covered in lupin and other coastal shrubs. Sand blow rising from beach to ridge. Yellow-eyed and little blue penguin breeding area, fur seal/hooker sealion haulout area, small sooty shearwater breeding area. Remnant pingao plants.	DOC (I44 361)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C058	Boulder Beach WWF Block	39.6100	Coastal cliffs with rank pasture flax and hebe elliptica. Major yellow eyed penguin breeding area, small number of seals.	DOC (I44 275)
C059	Boulder Beach-Highcliff Block	74.6000	Steep coastal cliffs with remnants of coastal vegetation. Major yellow-eyed penguin breeding area. Remnant coastal vegetation and part of a revegetation project for yellow-eyed penguin habitat.	DOC (I44 276)
C060	Burns Park and Burns Park North	88.5300	Most of the remaining bush in the steep easterly aspect overlooking Otago Harbour and containing podocarps. Bush remnants - Halls totara, rimu and miro. Burns Park North - Broadleaved and kanuka forest on hillslopes.	DOC (I44 332) and DCC Natural Reserve
C061	R B Allen Covenant	5.8500	Bush adjoining Burns Park. Contains examples of Halls totara, rimu and miro.	DOC (I44 336)
C062	Sandymount Recreation Reserve	188.1900	Broad headland rising to the summit of Sandymount (319 m). Wildlife habitat - sooty shearwater, little blue penguins, gulls, seal breeding. Patches of pingao, other rare or restricted plants, tussock.	DOC (I44 344)
C063	Collinswood Conservation Covenant	1.3300	A remnant of forest on gentle slopes above Collinswood, includes remnant kowhai and lacebark.	DOC (I44 345)
C064	Taieri Gorge-Blair Acquisition	50.3500	Part of bush-clad Taieri River Valley system. Large stands of kanuka with occasional podocarp present.	DOC (I44 346)
C065	Peggys Hill Conservation Covenant	1.7800	A patch of dense low forest with a large number of plants not found elsewhere on the Otago Peninsula.	DOC (I44 356)
C066	Sullivans Bush	39.5200	Bush remnant including podocarps and native fauna in small catchment above Taieri plains.	DOC (I44 362)
C067	Aramoana Conservation Area and Estaurine Edge	114.0800	Buffer area (pasture) dunes and sand spit. Breeding grounds for insects and feeding grounds for many birds. The salt marsh area above mean high water springs lies adjacent to the second largest representation of dune slacks area in New Zealand. Incorporates Otago Regional Council significant wetland Aramoana Saltmarsh. Estuary - succulent herb swamp, salt rush and reed swamp, estuarine shrub swamp, sandflat. International/National Significance.	DOC (I44 363); Wetland - WERI Database (International/ National Significance)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C068	S J McGrouther Covenant	7.0600	Coastal cliff and tops sparse native grasses and pasture. Habitat values - sooty shearwater.	DOC (I44 366)
C069	Part of the Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve	120.8300	Native bush margins to Scenic Reserve on steep slope.	DOC (I44 367)
C070	Sandymount Conservation Covenant Sandymount Conservation Covenant	1.1500	Remnant native bush including fuchsia and mahoe on Peninsula hill.	DOC (I44 370)
C071	Everys Scientific Reserve	0.8500	Native bush on hillside above Otago Harbour. Habitat for native fauna.	DOC (I44 371)
C072	Tappers Conservation Covenant	0.6400	Small outcrop of tors with native grasses which are a habitat for skinks.	DOC (I44 372)
C073	Part of Taieri River Scenic Reserve	41.1300	Steep sided bush clad gully flowing the Taieri River upstream from Taieri Mouth. Includes Podocarp, silver beech, broadleaf species and kanuka.	DOC (I45 014)
C074	Henley Reserve	25.7800	Forest remnant of podocarp/broadleaf and kanuka on hillside above Taieri River.	DOC (I45 035)
C075	McLarens Gully Covenant	39.2600	Native bush gullies. Area of podocarps including totara and kahikatea.	DOC (I45 036)
C076	Okia Flat Wetland Management Area	238.2000	Low coastal forest, scrub, and wetland on sand flats. Habitat of yellow-eyed penguin.	DCC Natural Reserve; Wetland - WERI Database; Regional Significance
C077	Flagstaff Scenic Reserve and adjacent parks area	100.4500	Natural area of sub alpine tussock grasslands, flaxes, native herbs, and shrubs, with many important insect species.	DCC Natural Reserve
C078	Mt Cargill Scenic Reserve (including Bethunes Gully)	287.9800	Alpine/subalpine area of native herbs, shrubs, and tussock grasslands close to urban centre with important populations of native insects. Broadleaved and kanuka forest on hillslope and gully.	DCC Natural Reserve and DOC (I44 217)
C079	Caversham Bush Reserve	3.4000	Habitat of rare and significant native fauna.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C080	Woodhaugh Gardens and Pine Hill	9.2300	Contains remnant totara, matai, and kahikatea - important as a type locality for many native insects. Broadleaved forest, broadleaved/kanuka forest, on steep scarp above river.	DCC Natural Reserve
C081	QEII Trust Covenant	6.8800	Forest remnant and mineral spring.	QEII Trust Covenant
C082	QEII Trust Covenant	13.8400	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C083	QEII Trust Covenant	2.4100	Coastal regenerating hardwood forest and forest revegetation.	QEII Trust Covenant
C084	QEII Trust Covenant	2.1600	Coastal regenerating hardwood forest and forest revegetation.	QEII Trust Covenant
C085	QEII Trust Covenant	15.4900	Coastal broadleaf/podocarp forest and parkland.	QEII Trust Covenant
C086	QEII Trust Covenant	2.0800	Coastal broadleaf/podocarp forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C087	QEII Trust Covenant	8.9200	Sand dune habitat and coastal forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C088	QEII Trust Covenant	24.2200	Regenerating beech forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C089	QEII Trust Covenant	19.9400	Lowland regenerating kanuka/manuka forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C090	QEII Trust Covenant (part)	20.8000	Forest remnant and wildlife habitat. Grazing of existing pastures.	QEII Trust Covenant
C091	QEII Trust Covenant	2.0600	Podocarp/broadleaf forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C092	QEII Trust Covenant	1.7300	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C093	QEII Trust Covenant	17.9600	Semi-coastal regenerating podocarp/broadleaf forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C094	QEII Trust Covenant	5.7700	Lowland regenerating forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C095	QEII Trust Covenant	2.6700	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C096	QEII Trust Covenant	3.3800	Forest remnant and foreshore.	QEII Trust Covenant
C097	QEII Trust Covenant	82.3000	Semi-coastal regenerating tussock shrub land and broadleaf/podocarp forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C099	Great Moss Swamp	378.7400	Swamp/Lake - restiad bog and tussockland, rush and sedge swamp. National/Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Regional Significance)
C100	Edge of Hoopers Inlet	1.1500	Estuary mudflat, salt marsh and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. National/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Local Significance)
C102	Papanui Inlet Saltmarsh	6.4200	Estuary - mudflat, succulent herb swamp. National/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Local Significance)
C103	Swampy Summit Swamp	48.5100	Bog tarn, restiad bog and tussockland. National/Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Regional Significance)
C104	Edge of Blueskin Bay	7.7000	Estuary - mudflat, salt rush and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/ Local Significance)
C106	Edge of Kaikorai Estuary, Estuary and Lagoon	67.1400	Estuary mudflat, salt marsh and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C107	Edge of Pleasant River Estuary	1.6100	Estuary succulent herb swamp, mudflat, salt rush and reed swamp. Regional Significance	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C108	Edge of Purakaunui Inlet	1.6900	Estuary - rush and sedge swamp, succulent herb swamp, salt rush and reed swamp, estuarine shrub swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/Local Significance)
C112	Edge of Tomahawk Lagoon	31.6600	Lake - lowland lake, reed swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/ Local Significance)
C114	Waipori Boot Wildlife Management Reserve	80.8600	Lagoon - rush and sedge swamp, broadleaved tree swamp, lowland swamp. Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C116	Pilots Beach Recreation Reserve	3.8100	Provides habitat for a number of species, including little blue penguins, fur seals, hooker sea lions, elephant seals and leopard seals.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C117	Otekiho Local Purpose (Wildlife) Reserve	4.4400	Provides habitat for a number of wildlife species, including yellow -eyed penguins, fur seals, hooker sea lions, elephant seals and leopard seals.	DCC Natural Reserve
C118	Green Island/Okaihae	4.0600	Green Island/Okaihae rises to 42 metres above sea level, and is partly covered in coastal scrub and herbaceous vegetation. Provides habitat for a number of wildlife species, including yellow eyed penguins, blue penguins, royal spoonbill, Stewart Island shag, sooty shearwater, fairy prion, and variable oystercatcher. A small number of New Zealand fur seals also haul out on Green Island/Okaihae.	DOC
C119	Ross Creek	3.7300	Broadleaved and kanuka forest in gully. Area includes flood protection works for Water of the Leith and a bolder trap.	DCC Natural Reserve
C120	Rabbit Island Blueskin Bay	52.4100	Dune vegetation. Salt marsh and scrub on estuarine sandflat island.	DCC Natural Reserve
C121	Mount Pleasant Scenic Reserve	15.2500	Broadleaf / podocarp forest remnant	DOC
C123	Harbour Cone Parks land	34.1000	Broadleaved low forest and scrub on rocky summit. Rimu/pokaka forest and kanuka forest on low spur. Broadleaved forest on gully side. Broadleaved low forest on steep upper hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve
C124	Burns Park extensions (Stevenson Bush)	14.1100	Broadleaved, kanuka and podocarp forest.	DCC Natural Reserve
C125	Frasers Gully	39.9600	Podocarp/broadleaved forest with kanuka forest in lowland gullies.	DCC Natural Reserve
C126	Mt Cargill City Forests area	10.1500	Distinctive and representative cloud forest vegetation with a range of successional stages which will allow continued regeneration of important indigenous tree species.	City Forest
C127	Fortification Stream Headwaters Swamp	25.8400	Swamp 500m above sea level located south west of Wallace Ford Road and Mount Gowie Road intersection in Clarks Junction. Swamps are scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Contains red tussock, Juncus species	ORC Wetland
C128	Adjacent Chingford Park	10.4400	Podocarp/broadleaved and forest on mid hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C129	Pleasant River	14.2700	Estuarine edge of Pleasant River. Includes mudflat, salt marsh, reed and succulent swamp	LINZ
C130	Craigieburn Reserve	6.6000	Podocarp/broadleaved forest, kanuka forest, broadleaved low forest, around broad ridge crest.	DCC Natural Reserve
C131	Fernhill Marsh	0.7000	Marsh located 2km south east of Sutton and 200m above sea level. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago	ORC Wetland
C132	North branch Waikouaiti River 1	508.4600	Tussock grassland, montane scrub, kanuka scrub and forest, broadleaved forest, podocarp/broadleaved forest on hillslopes and boulderfields occupying entire height of Mt Watkin.	DCC Reserve
C133	Black Rock Marshes	40.5000	Located 1.5km southwest of Black Rock and 16km east of Middlemarch at 480m above sea level. Marshes scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Contains red tussock	ORC wetland
C136	Karetai Ledge	1.1000	Remnant coastal vegetation	DCC Natural Reserve
C137	Prospect Park Reserve (Lachlan)	4.9300	Includes Woodhaugh Gardens, Prospect Park, part Botanic Garden (not including Northern Cemetery), Willowbank and traffic island. Kanuka forest, broadleaved forest, on midslope. Kanuka/broadleaved forest on hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve
C138	Parks Maori	6.7100	Broadleaf forest on midslope in town belt	DCC Reserve
C139	Lawyers Head	0.4000	Two nationally threatened plants present and significant habitat for sea birds	DCC Natural Reserve
C140	Cliff waterfall catchment above Tunnel Beach	2.8100	Remnant cliff top coastal vegetation	DCC Reserve
C141	Sanda Road and Cockerill Park, Brockville	6.5200	Broadleaf forest on midslope in town belt	DCC Natural Reserve
C142	Henley Swamp	9.1800	Significant swamp located south of Henley. Important habitat for waterfowl. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C143	Parks Wallace	7.9000	Lowland broadleaf forest dominated by mahoe, tree fuchsia, tarata and surrounded by residential suburbs	DCC Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C144	City Forests Whare Flat Silverstream and Flagstaff Forest	176.8400	Extensive area of representative dry land forest vegetation within City Forests plantation. Supports a high diversity of indigenous habitats and species some of which are nationally or locally uncommon	City Forest
C145	Glyn Wye Wetland Management Area	43.3200	Medium turf ephemeral tarns on broad ridge crest (380-440m above sea level), east of Middlemarch. Habitat for threatened herbaceous species and high diversity of indigenous rushes, herbs and other species.	ORC Wetland
C146	Jennings Creek Marsh	2.6400	Coastal marsh 2km northwest of Aramoana. Scarce in Otago less than 15% of marshes remain in Otago	ORC Wetland
C147	Lamb Hill Fen Complex	37.5200	Area of copper tussock wetland / swamp on gully floors (640m-740m above sea level) in the southern part of Macraes Ecological District. Copper tussock, toetoe, purei and common rush make up the canopy and various mosses, liverworts, rushes and herbs make up the ground layer. Scarce in Otago with less than 15% of swamps remaining.	ORC Wetland
C148	Lower Otokia Creek Marsh	3.0300	Northwest of the intersection of McIntosh Road and Sea View Road, Brighton. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago. Habitat of waterfowl including Black Stilt.	ORC Wetland
C149	McGregor Swamp	2.9400	Located west of the intersection of Beach Street and Stewart Street, Waikouaiti. Swamps are scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Spawning grounds for whitebait/inanga.	ORC Wetland
C150	McLachlan Road Marsh	10.2100	Located southeast of the intersection of Round Hill Road and McLachlan Road, Karitane. Scarce because less than 15% of marshes remain in Otago. Spawning grounds for whitebait/inanga.	ORC Wetland
C151	MurraysRoad Inland Saline Wetland Management Area	1.4800	A salt pan (180m-200m above sea level) on the Tor Plateau which flows into a small wetland. Located south of the intersection of Longford Road and Murrays Road, Middlemarch. Scarce wetland type and only known salt pan within the Macraes Ecological District. Less than 18% of inland saline areas remain in Otago. Salt pan contains native salt tolerant plants and wet area natives sedges and rushes.	ORC Wetland

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C152	Office Creek Seepage	2.7900	Seepage area (500m-600m above sea level) surrounded by forestry, located 8km northwest of the intersection of Maungatua Road and Waipori Falls Road. Habitat for nationally and internationally rare or threatened species or communities, which includes eldon's galaxias.	ORC Wetland
C153	Old Dunstan Road Swamp	5.7400	Swamp 520m-560m above sea level located 6.5 km northwest of the intersection of Old Dunstan Road and Rocklands Road, Clarks Junction. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C154	Otokia Swamp	8.3700	Rush and sedge swamp adjacent to SH1 near Henley. Water levels fluctuate throughout the year. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago. Regionally significant breeding area for waterfowl including NZ Shoveller, Pukeko, Pied Stilt and Spur-winged Plover	ORC Wetland
C155	Peat Moss Hills Fen Complex	35.2300	Fen and seepage area (620-680m above sea level) located 8km southwest of the intersection of Ramrock Road and Townsend Road, Middlemarch. Has as a high degree of naturalness.	ORC Wetland
C156	Reefs Pond Margins	0.4900	Swamp (320m-340m above sea level) located 4km southeast of the intersection of Reefs Road and Barewood Road, Clarks Junction. Scarce less than 15% of swamps remain in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C157	Takitoa Swamp	65.5500	Large flat valley floor wetland located 2.3km southwest of the intersection of Takitakitoa Road and Otokia-Kuri Bush Road East, Henley. Habitat for nationally or internationally rare or threatened species or communities, including South Island Fern Bird. Also habitat for inanga and potential habitat for kokopu. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago. Vegetation includes rushlands, shrubs , ribbonwood and tussock in the southern part of the wetland.	ORC Wetland
C158	Te Matai Marsh Complex	1.0700	Marsh located 1.8km northwest of the intersection of Dick and Weir Road, Portobello. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C160	Whareakeake Marsh	1.7600	Beach wetland forming part of a chain of coastal wetlands located in Purakaunui, north Dunedin. Marshes scarce with less than 15% remaining in Otago. Presence of pukio, ribbonwood, frogs and native bird habitat.	ORC Wetland

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C161	Braeside Swamp	2.6400	Located 1.6km northeast of Waipori Falls, Berwick. Less than 15% of swamps remain in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C162	Andersons Pond Margins	2.5900	Swamp located north east of Clarks Junction 360m above sea level. Swamps are scarce with less than 15% remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C163	Alexanders Creek	29.5900	Podocarp/broadleaved forest in gullies. Alexanders Creek supports banded kokopu, longfin eel, koura, and the At Risk amphipod Austridotea benhami. Birds include kereru, tomtit, brown creeper, rifleman and other common forest birds.	QEII Trust Covenant registered 2-6-2010
C164	Grassy Point	1.7100	Contains significant coastal forest that provides habitat for one nationally at risk and seven locally important plant species and a representative assemblage of indigenous forest birds.	NA
C165	Harbour Cone - North	9.1	Dry kanuka forest with a broadleaved understorey. Supports locally important tree species such as ngaio, pokaka, kowhai and Hall's totara and indigenous forest birds.	NA
C1XX	Chain Hills - Morris Road	5.2460	Regenerating kanuka-broadleaved forest supporting a locally important tree species (totara) and indigenous forest birds.	NA
C1YY	Patmos Avenue	9.33	Tall diverse regenerating kanuka forest and broadleaved (tree fuchsia-mahoe) forest with remnant canopy podocarps including rimu and totara.	NA
C1ZZ	Normanby (Signal Hill) slopes	21.6	Important remnant of a much-reduced podocarp-broadleaved dry forest type dominated by kowhai, narrow-leaved lacebark, lowland ribbonwood, matai and totara. Includes areas of regenerating forest dominated by kanuka. Supports 60 indigenous plant species including 1 nationally at-risk and 9 locally important plant species.	Protective covenant on land title
C1AAA	Double Hill Road	8.93	Comprised of six individual stands of regenerating podocarp-broadleaf forest, ranging in size from 0.65 – 4.16ha. The stands are comprised of species that are commonly found in regenerating bush throughout Dunedin, including: mahoe, kanuka, kotukutuku (fuchsia), makomako (wineberry), kapuka (broadleaf) and several species of coprosma. The more notable emergent species found in two of the areas are miro, matai and kahikatea.	NA

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C001	Rock and Pillar Scenic Reserve	7453.9200	High altitude subalpine/alpine herbfields with four species unique to the Rock and Pillar Range. Includes a bog wetland area- cushion bog of Regional Significance.	DOC (H43 008); Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C002	Salt Lake Scenic Reserve and Wetland Management Area	147.4600	Rocky tor landscape with lowland tussock grassland and a salt lake. The association of the salt lake and tussock grassland and rock face flora (including succulent herb swamp, rush and sedge swamp) is a unique feature in the District. Regional/Local Significance	DOC (H43 017); Wetland - WERI Database; (Regional/ Local Significance)
C003	Mt McKay Covenant	1.6400	Small area of rocky tors with undisturbed native grasses which is a habitat for giant skink and Otago skink.	DOC (H43 022)
C004	Black Rock	51.7300	Lowland snow tussock area (now rare within the Waipori Ecological District). Scientifically important as an opportunity to monitor changes occurring in tussock grassland	DOC (H44 007)
C005	Mill Creek	1,136.4500	Deep sided valley that flows into the Waipori Valley. Area contiguous with Waipori Falls and the Maungatua Range Scenic Reserve. Largest remnant of silver beech forest in eastern Otago north of the Catlins.	DOC (H44 076, H44 077, H44 086)
C008	Maungatua Summit Wetland Management Area and Maungatua Scenic Reserve	1440.4500	Rolling tussock and boggy tops descending to deeply dissected gullies with beech forest remnants. Tarn restiag bog and tussockland cushion bog. Typical alpine wetland cushionfield, shrubland and grassland at low altitude of National Significance. Forested slopes on the eastern side of the Maungatua Range at the end of Grainger Road which contains regenerating native forest and remnant silver beech forest.	DOC (H44 088); DOC (H44 087); Wetland - WERI Database; (National Significance)
C010	Stoney Hill Run Covenant	26.5900	Small gully system on moderate to steep slopes which contains remnant kanuka-manuka/broadleaf and tussock grasslands and fernlands.	DOC (I43 024)
C011	Garden Bush	30.8400	Broadleaf forest on steep valley side which are the remnant representative of Waikouaiti Ecological District	DOC (I43 027)
C012	Hawksbury Quarry Reserve	3.9500	Eastern slopes of Mt Baldie which contain lowland coastal forest remnant including ngaio, kowhai, broadleaf, fuchsia.	DOC (I43 028)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C014	Waikouaiti River Estuary Wetland and Ellison Saltmarsh and Merton Arm Wildlife Management Reserve	96.3500	River margins adjacent to important river habitats. These riparian areas are important in maintaining the quality of the adjoining significant water habitat for whitebait and other species.	DOC (I43 032); DOC (I43 034); DOC (I43 035); DOC (I43 037)
C017	Seacliff Bush Covenant	14.7300	Coastal light bush remnant which include fuchsia dominant, kowhai, mahoe.	DOC (I43 044)
C018	Seacliff Wetlands Covenant	0.6100	Small wetland adjacent to Scenic Reserve which has habitat values for birds and aquatic species.	DOC (I43 045)
C019	Seacliff Scenic Reserve	22.5800	Coastal light bush remnant of fuchsia dominant, kowhai and mahoe.	DOC (I43 046)
C020	Seacliff Scenic Reserve	32.2400	Remnant coastal bush and bushclad hillside - kowhai dominant, matai, kahikatea, broadleaf, totara.	DOC (I43 051)
C021	Hawksbury Lagoon and Hawksbury Lagoon Wildlife Refuge	54.0100	Two lagoons fed by channel. Causeways dissect lagoons. Natural values include wetland habitat values for native bird and fish species.	DOC (I43 069)
C022	Taieri River Gorge	4.9200	Marginal strip along Taieri River adjoining the Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve. Botanical and fauna values - including long-tailed bat habitat.	DOC (I44 009)
C023	Taieri Gorge	514.9300	Long narrow reserve made up of steep forested slopes adjacent to the Taieri River. Botanical and fauna values - long-tailed bat habitat.	DOC (I44 010)
C024	Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve	0.5100	Steep forested slopes of Taieri River Gorge. Two uncommon vegetation types. Reported sightings of long tailed bat.	DOC (I44 011)
C025	McKays Triangle Wildlife Management Reserve	40.8400	Wetland area on the Taieri Plain 10 km south west of Mosgiel. Important wildfowl breeding area.	DOC (I44 024)
C026	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	6.0500	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 027)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C027	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	13.6100	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 029)
C028	Allanton Wildlife Management Reserve	0.6300	Oxbow of Taieri River. The quality of the margins of this reserve are important in maintaining the habitat values of the wetland for native wildfowl.	DOC (I44 030)
C029	Hope Hill	26.1100	Area of native vegetation east of Allanton in gully systems. Broadleaf forest, bracken, scrub, kanuka.	DOC (I44 032)
C030	Hope Hill Scenic Reserve	173.9800	Area of native vegetation east of Allanton in gully systems, including broadleaf forest and kanuka.	DOC (I44 033)
C031	Silverpeaks	3421.4400	The Silverpeaks hills west of Dunedin. Contains silver beech forest, snow tussocklands, broadleaf forest, kanuka, cassinia/inaka shrubland and is the habitat for native falcon, fernbirds and a large number of invertebrates.	DOC (I44 039)
C032	Silverpeaks Scenic Reserve	50.5400	Part of Silverpeaks Hills west of Dunedin. Important for native flora and fauna.	DOC (I44 042)
C033	Careys Creek Conservation Area	641.6300	Gully area west of Blueskin Harbour. Contains stands of broadleaf forest and kanuka.	DOC (I44 043)
C034	Orokonui Scenic Reserve	12.8100	Estuarine area feeding into Blueskin Bay. Margins around saltmarsh area important for freshwater and saltwater fish spawning - especially important whitebait spawning area and native invertebrates.	DOC (I44 058)
C035	Reserve for Waiora Yellow Grey Earth	5.3000	Area of land on spur between Boulder Hill and Powder Hill. A site of international importance supporting a rare soil type (Waiora Yellow Grey Earth) and manuka scrub threatened with extinction.	DOC (I44 063)
C036	Chalkies	202.9000	Area of native vegetation on the western side of the Silverstream Valley approximately 10.5 km north west of Dunedin city. This area contains podocarp broadleaf forest merging into snow tussock grasslands.	DOC (I44 065)
C037	Westwood Recreation Reserve	42.8500	Area of sandhills just north of Brighton between the sea and the road. Important site of remnant pingao - uncommon in this area.	DOC (I44 110)
C038	Tunnel Beach	4.1600	Headland projecting from irregular coastline about 30m above sea level. This is one of few remaining areas of salt tolerant herb vegetation. Also important for invertebrates.	DOC (I44 134)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C039	Leith Valley Scenic reserve	6.9000	Small areas of mixed broadleaf forest on very steep south west slope above Leith river. Remnants of native bush - Halls totara, rimu and miro.	DOC (I44 180)
C040	Orokonui Reserve	246.5600	Generally steep northeast aspect covered in regenerating scrub and forest containing a major stream catchment. This area contains an example of succession from pasture to forest. The estuary and stream are important habitat and spawning areas for whitebait and native freshwater fish.	DOC (I44 205)
C041	Orokonui Stream	1.5000	Narrow strip of land beside stream running from forested catchment down to estuary. Marginal protection. Aquatic stream has native freshwater fish species and whitebait spawning.	DOC (I44 206)
C042	Orokonui Walkway	0.1000	Track from car park, beside estuary and stream, up to native forest. An unusual association of exotic tress and native vegetation. An example of succession from pasture to forest.	DOC (I44 207)
C043	Mihiwaka	7.4700	Sub-alpine vegetation on slopes of Mt Mihiwaka.	DOC (I44 209)
C044	Grahams Bush	20.4500	Moderate to steep southwest slope with deep forested gully and small stream at northern end. Important podocarp kamahi broadleaf remnants.	DOC (I44 211)
C046	Goat Island Scenic Reserve	4.5600	Small scrub covered island in the middle of Otago Harbour between Portobello and Port Chalmers. Remnant native bush representative of former cover occurring on this island and the Otago Peninsula.	DOC (I44 229)
C047	Quarantine (St Martin's) Island Recreation Reserve	15.5700	Reasonable sized island in Otago Harbour between Portobello and Port Chalmers. Remnant and regenerating bush with restorative values. Contains many uncommon plant species.	DOC (I44 230)
C048	Taiaroa Head Nature Reserve	8.2800	Northern most point of Otago Peninsula a predominantly grassed promontory. Wildlife - albatross breeding colony, Stewart Island shags (only mainland sites for both species), spotted shags, sooty shearwater, little blue penguins, black backed and red billed gulls, fur seals.	DOC (I44 238)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C049	Heyward Point Scenic Reserve, Aramoana Beach yellow-eyed penguin habitat	56.8200	Promontory and high steep cliffs running down to open sea. Important coastal native forest remnants and habitat values for bush birds, shags, redbilled and black billed gulls nesting, seals breeding. Habitat for yellow-eyed penguin (Megadyptes antipodes), which have a threat classification of Threatened-Nationally Endangered.	DOC (I44 241); DOC (I44 242); DOC (I44 377)
C051	Papanui Beach/Cape Saunders	9.1000	Steep coastal cliffs exposed to the sea. Habitat - nesting for spotted shags.	DOC (I44 265)
C052	Cicily Beach	2.1000	Coastal strip including low rocky headlands and small sandy beaches. Small breeding area for yellow-eyed penguins. Haulout area for fur seals and sealions. Colonies of pingao still survive.	DOC (I44 267), DOC (I44 268)
C053	Cicily Beach	2.4700	Coastal strip including low rocky headlands and small sandy beaches. Small breeding area for yellow-eyed penguins. Haulout area for fur seals and sealions. Colonies of pingao still survive.	DOC (I44 267); DOC (I44 268)
C054	Allans Beach Recreation Reserve	54.2200	Rocky headland and very small sandy beach. Rough pasture mixed with coastal tussock hebe elliptica. Habitat for yellow eyed and little blue penguins, sealion haul out area. Good stands of coastal tussock.	DOC (I44 269)
C055	Allans Beach Wildlife Reserve and Hoopers Inlet Swamp	38.7200	Salt marsh and marginal vegetation. Important saltmarsh area - wildlife habitat.	DOC (I44 270); ORC Wetland
C056	Sandymount Wildlife Refuge	20.5800	Steep hillside of coastal bush and clear areas of tussock and rough pasture. Habitat values for yellow-eyed and little blue penguins, haul out for fur seals with breeding colonies nearby, occasional elephant seal visits. Sooty shearwater may still breed here.	DOC (I44 273)
C057	Sandfly Bay	161.1400	Extensive sand dune area with large open sand below. Coastal Bay covered in lupin and other coastal shrubs. Sand blow rising from beach to ridge. Yellow-eyed and little blue penguin breeding area, fur seal/hooker sealion haulout area, small sooty shearwater breeding area. Remnant pingao plants.	DOC (I44 361)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C058	Boulder Beach WWF Block	39.6100	Coastal cliffs with rank pasture flax and hebe elliptica. Major yellow eyed penguin breeding area, small number of seals.	DOC (I44 275)
C059	Boulder Beach-Highcliff Block	74.6000	Steep coastal cliffs with remnants of coastal vegetation. Major yellow-eyed penguin breeding area. Remnant coastal vegetation and part of a revegetation project for yellow-eyed penguin habitat.	DOC (I44 276)
C060	Burns Park and Burns Park North	88.5300	Most of the remaining bush in the steep easterly aspect overlooking Otago Harbour and containing podocarps. Bush remnants - Halls totara, rimu and miro. Burns Park North - Broadleaved and kanuka forest on hillslopes.	DOC (I44 332) and DCC Natural Reserve
C061	R B Allen Covenant	5.8500	Bush adjoining Burns Park. Contains examples of Halls totara, rimu and miro.	DOC (I44 336)
C062	Sandymount Recreation Reserve	188.1900	Broad headland rising to the summit of Sandymount (319 m). Wildlife habitat - sooty shearwater, little blue penguins, gulls, seal breeding. Patches of pingao, other rare or restricted plants, tussock.	DOC (I44 344)
C063	Collinswood Conservation Covenant	1.3300	A remnant of forest on gentle slopes above Collinswood, includes remnant kowhai and lacebark.	DOC (I44 345)
C064	Taieri Gorge-Blair Acquisition	50.3500	Part of bush-clad Taieri River Valley system. Large stands of kanuka with occasional podocarp present.	DOC (I44 346)
C065	Peggys Hill Conservation Covenant	1.7800	A patch of dense low forest with a large number of plants not found elsewhere on the Otago Peninsula.	DOC (I44 356)
C066	Sullivans Bush	39.5200	Bush remnant including podocarps and native fauna in small catchment above Taieri plains.	DOC (I44 362)
C067	Aramoana Conservation Area and Estaurine Edge	114.0800	Buffer area (pasture) dunes and sand spit. Breeding grounds for insects and feeding grounds for many birds. The salt marsh area above mean high water springs lies adjacent to the second largest representation of dune slacks area in New Zealand. Incorporates Otago Regional Council significant wetland Aramoana Saltmarsh. Estuary - succulent herb swamp, salt rush and reed swamp, estuarine shrub swamp, sandflat. International/National Significance.	DOC (I44 363); Wetland - WERI Database (International/ National Significance)

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C068	S J McGrouther Covenant	7.0600	Coastal cliff and tops sparse native grasses and pasture. Habitat values - sooty shearwater.	DOC (I44 366)
C069	Part of the Taieri Gorge Scenic Reserve	120.8300	Native bush margins to Scenic Reserve on steep slope.	DOC (I44 367)
C070	Sandymount Conservation Covenant Sandymount Conservation Covenant	1.1500	Remnant native bush including fuchsia and mahoe on Peninsula hill.	DOC (I44 370)
C071	Everys Scientific Reserve	0.8500	Native bush on hillside above Otago Harbour. Habitat for native fauna.	DOC (I44 371)
C072	Tappers Conservation Covenant	0.6400	Small outcrop of tors with native grasses which are a habitat for skinks.	DOC (I44 372)
C073	Part of Taieri River Scenic Reserve	41.1300	Steep sided bush clad gully flowing the Taieri River upstream from Taieri Mouth. Includes Podocarp, silver beech, broadleaf species and kanuka.	DOC (I45 014)
C074	Henley Reserve	25.7800	Forest remnant of podocarp/broadleaf and kanuka on hillside above Taieri River.	DOC (I45 035)
C075	McLarens Gully Covenant	39.2600	Native bush gullies. Area of podocarps including totara and kahikatea.	DOC (I45 036)
C076	Okia Flat Wetland Management Area	238.2000	Low coastal forest, scrub, and wetland on sand flats. Habitat of yellow-eyed penguin.	DCC Natural Reserve; Wetland - WERI Database; Regional Significance
C077	Flagstaff Scenic Reserve and adjacent parks area	100.4500	Natural area of sub alpine tussock grasslands, flaxes, native herbs, and shrubs, with many important insect species.	DCC Natural Reserve
C078	Mt Cargill Scenic Reserve (including Bethunes Gully)	287.9800	Alpine/subalpine area of native herbs, shrubs, and tussock grasslands close to urban centre with important populations of native insects. Broadleaved and kanuka forest on hillslope and gully.	DCC Natural Reserve and DOC (I44 217)
C079	Caversham Bush Reserve	3.4000	Habitat of rare and significant native fauna.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C080	Woodhaugh Gardens and Pine Hill	9.2300	Contains remnant totara, matai, and kahikatea - important as a type locality for many native insects. Broadleaved forest, broadleaved/kanuka forest, on steep scarp above river.	DCC Natural Reserve
C081	QEII Trust Covenant	6.8800	Forest remnant and mineral spring.	QEII Trust Covenant
C082	QEII Trust Covenant	13.8400	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C083	QEII Trust Covenant	2.4100	Coastal regenerating hardwood forest and forest revegetation.	QEII Trust Covenant
C084	QEII Trust Covenant	2.1600	Coastal regenerating hardwood forest and forest revegetation.	QEII Trust Covenant
C085	QEII Trust Covenant	15.4900	Coastal broadleaf/podocarp forest and parkland.	QEII Trust Covenant
C086	QEII Trust Covenant	2.0800	Coastal broadleaf/podocarp forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C087	QEII Trust Covenant	8.9200	Sand dune habitat and coastal forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C088	QEII Trust Covenant	24.2200	Regenerating beech forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C089	QEII Trust Covenant	19.9400	Lowland regenerating kanuka/manuka forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C090	QEII Trust Covenant (part)	20.8000	Forest remnant and wildlife habitat. Grazing of existing pastures.	QEII Trust Covenant
C091	QEII Trust Covenant	2.0600	Podocarp/broadleaf forest.	QEII Trust Covenant
C092	QEII Trust Covenant	1.7300	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C093	QEII Trust Covenant	17.9600	Semi-coastal regenerating podocarp/broadleaf forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C094	QEII Trust Covenant	5.7700	Lowland regenerating forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C095	QEII Trust Covenant	2.6700	Forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant
C096	QEII Trust Covenant	3.3800	Forest remnant and foreshore.	QEII Trust Covenant
C097	QEII Trust Covenant	82.3000	Semi-coastal regenerating tussock shrub land and broadleaf/podocarp forest remnant.	QEII Trust Covenant

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C099	Great Moss Swamp	378.7400	Swamp/Lake - restiad bog and tussockland, rush and sedge swamp. National/Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Regional Significance)
C100	Edge of Hoopers Inlet	1.1500	Estuary mudflat, salt marsh and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. National/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Local Significance)
C102	Papanui Inlet Saltmarsh	6.4200	Estuary - mudflat, succulent herb swamp. National/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Local Significance)
C103	Swampy Summit Swamp	48.5100	Bog tarn, restiad bog and tussockland. National/Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (National/ Regional Significance)
C104	Edge of Blueskin Bay	7.7000	Estuary - mudflat, salt rush and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/ Local Significance)
C106	Edge of Kaikorai Estuary, Estuary and Lagoon	67.1400	Estuary mudflat, salt marsh and reed swamp, succulent herb swamp. Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C107	Edge of Pleasant River Estuary	1.6100	Estuary succulent herb swamp, mudflat, salt rush and reed swamp. Regional Significance	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C108	Edge of Purakaunui Inlet	1.6900	Estuary - rush and sedge swamp, succulent herb swamp, salt rush and reed swamp, estuarine shrub swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/Local Significance)
C112	Edge of Tomahawk Lagoon	31.6600	Lake - lowland lake, reed swamp. Regional/Local Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional/ Local Significance)
C114	Waipori Boot Wildlife Management Reserve	80.8600	Lagoon - rush and sedge swamp, broadleaved tree swamp, lowland swamp. Regional Significance.	Wetland - WERI Database (Regional Significance)
C116	Pilots Beach Recreation Reserve	3.8100	Provides habitat for a number of species, including little blue penguins, fur seals, hooker sea lions, elephant seals and leopard seals.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C117	Otekiho Local Purpose (Wildlife) Reserve	4.4400	Provides habitat for a number of wildlife species, including yellow -eyed penguins, fur seals, hooker sea lions, elephant seals and leopard seals.	DCC Natural Reserve
C118	Green Island/Okaihae	4.0600	Green Island/Okaihae rises to 42 metres above sea level, and is partly covered in coastal scrub and herbaceous vegetation. Provides habitat for a number of wildlife species, including yellow eyed penguins, blue penguins, royal spoonbill, Stewart Island shag, sooty shearwater, fairy prion, and variable oystercatcher. A small number of New Zealand fur seals also haul out on Green Island/Okaihae.	DOC
C119	Ross Creek	3.7300	Broadleaved and kanuka forest in gully. Area includes flood protection works for Water of the Leith and a bolder trap.	DCC Natural Reserve
C120	Rabbit Island Blueskin Bay	52.4100	Dune vegetation. Salt marsh and scrub on estuarine sandflat island.	DCC Natural Reserve
C121	Mount Pleasant Scenic Reserve	15.2500	Broadleaf / podocarp forest remnant	DOC
C123	Harbour Cone Parks land	34.1000	Broadleaved low forest and scrub on rocky summit. Rimu/pokaka forest and kanuka forest on low spur. Broadleaved forest on gully side. Broadleaved low forest on steep upper hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve
C124	Burns Park extensions (Stevenson Bush)	14.1100	Broadleaved, kanuka and podocarp forest.	DCC Natural Reserve
C125	Frasers Gully	39.9600	Podocarp/broadleaved forest with kanuka forest in lowland gullies.	DCC Natural Reserve
C126	Mt Cargill City Forests area	10.1500	Distinctive and representative cloud forest vegetation with a range of successional stages which will allow continued regeneration of important indigenous tree species.	City Forest
C127	Fortification Stream Headwaters Swamp	25.8400	Swamp 500m above sea level located south west of Wallace Ford Road and Mount Gowie Road intersection in Clarks Junction. Swamps are scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Contains red tussock, Juncus species	ORC Wetland
C128	Adjacent Chingford Park	10.4400	Podocarp/broadleaved and forest on mid hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C129	Pleasant River	14.2700	Estuarine edge of Pleasant River. Includes mudflat, salt marsh, reed and succulent swamp	LINZ
C130	Craigieburn Reserve	6.6000	Podocarp/broadleaved forest, kanuka forest, broadleaved low forest, around broad ridge crest.	DCC Natural Reserve
C131	Fernhill Marsh	0.7000	Marsh located 2km south east of Sutton and 200m above sea level. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago	ORC Wetland
C132	North branch Waikouaiti River 1	508.4600	Tussock grassland, montane scrub, kanuka scrub and forest, broadleaved forest, podocarp/broadleaved forest on hillslopes and boulderfields occupying entire height of Mt Watkin.	DCC Reserve
C133	Black Rock Marshes	40.5000	Located 1.5km southwest of Black Rock and 16km east of Middlemarch at 480m above sea level. Marshes scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Contains red tussock	ORC Wetland
C136	Karetai Ledge	1.1000	Remnant coastal vegetation	DCC Natural Reserve
C137	Prospect Park Reserve (Lachlan)	4.9300	Includes Woodhaugh Gardens, Prospect Park, part Botanic Garden (not including Northern Cemetery), Willowbank and traffic island. Kanuka forest, broadleaved forest, on midslope. Kanuka/broadleaved forest on hillslope.	DCC Natural Reserve
C138	Parks Maori	6.7100	Broadleaf forest on midslope in town belt	DCC Reserve
C139	Lawyers Head	0.4000	Two nationally threatened plants present and significant habitat for sea birds	DCC Natural Reserve
C140	Cliff waterfall catchment above Tunnel Beach	2.8100	Remnant cliff top coastal vegetation	DCC Reserve
C141	Sanda Road and Cockerill Park, Brockville	6.5200	Broadleaf forest on midslope in town belt	DCC Natural Reserve
C142	Henley Swamp	9.1800	Significant swamp located south of Henley. Important habitat for waterfowl. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C143	Parks Wallace	7.9000	Lowland broadleaf forest dominated by mahoe, tree fuchsia, tarata and surrounded by residential suburbs	DCC Reserve

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C144	City Forests Whare Flat Silverstream and Flagstaff Forest	176.8400	Extensive area of representative dry land forest vegetation within City Forests plantation. Supports a high diversity of indigenous habitats and species some of which are nationally or locally uncommon	City Forest
C145	Glyn Wye Wetland Management Area	43.3200	Medium turf ephemeral tarns on broad ridge crest (380-440m above sea level), east of Middlemarch. Habitat for threatened herbaceous species and high diversity of indigenous rushes, herbs and other species.	ORC Wetland
C146	Jennings Creek Marsh	2.6400	Coastal marsh 2km northwest of Aramoana. Scarce in Otago less than 15% of marshes remain in Otago	ORC Wetland
C147	Lamb Hill Fen Complex	37.5200	Area of copper tussock wetland / swamp on gully floors (640m-740m above sea level) in the southern part of Macraes Ecological District. Copper tussock, toetoe, purei and common rush make up the canopy and various mosses, liverworts, rushes and herbs make up the ground layer. Scarce in Otago with less than 15% of swamps remaining.	ORC Wetland
C148	Lower Otokia Creek Marsh	3.0300	Northwest of the intersection of McIntosh Road and Sea View Road, Brighton. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago. Habitat of waterfowl including Black Stilt.	ORC Wetland
C149	McGregor Swamp	2.9400	Located west of the intersection of Beach Street and Stewart Street, Waikouaiti. Swamps are scarce in Otago with less than 15% remaining. Spawning grounds for whitebait/inanga.	ORC Wetland
C150	McLachlan Road Marsh	10.2100	Located southeast of the intersection of Round Hill Road and McLachlan Road, Karitane. Scarce because less than 15% of marshes remain in Otago. Spawning grounds for whitebait/inanga.	ORC Wetland
C151	Murrays Road Inland Saline Wetland Management Area	1.4800	A salt pan (180m-200m above sea level) on the Tor Plateau which flows into a small wetland. Located south of the intersection of Longford Road and Murrays Road, Middlemarch. Scarce wetland type and only known salt pan within the Macraes Ecological District. Less than 18% of inland saline areas remain in Otago. Salt pan contains native salt tolerant plants and wet area natives sedges and rushes.	ORC Wetland

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C152	Office Creek Seepage	2.7900	Seepage area (500m-600m above sea level) surrounded by forestry, located 8km northwest of the intersection of Maungatua Road and Waipori Falls Road. Habitat for nationally and internationally rare or threatened species or communities, which includes eldon's galaxias.	ORC Wetland
C153	Old Dunstan Road Swamp	5.7400	Swamp 520m-560m above sea level located 6.5 km northwest of the intersection of Old Dunstan Road and Rocklands Road, Clarks Junction. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C154	Otokia Swamp	8.3700	Rush and sedge swamp adjacent to SH1 near Henley. Water levels fluctuate throughout the year. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago. Regionally significant breeding area for waterfowl including NZ Shoveller, Pukeko, Pied Stilt and Spur-winged Plover	ORC Wetland
C155	Peat Moss Hills Fen Complex	35.2300	Fen and seepage area (620-680m above sea level) located 8km southwest of the intersection of Ramrock Road and Townsend Road, Middlemarch. Has as a high degree of naturalness.	ORC Wetland
C156	Reefs Pond Margins	0.4900	Swamp (320m-340m above sea level) located 4km southeast of the intersection of Reefs Road and Barewood Road, Clarks Junction. Scarce less than 15% of swamps remain in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C157	Takitoa Swamp	65.5500	Large flat valley floor wetland located 2.3km southwest of the intersection of Takitakitoa Road and Otokia-Kuri Bush Road East, Henley. Habitat for nationally or internationally rare or threatened species or communities, including South Island Fern Bird. Also habitat for inanga and potential habitat for kokopu. Scarce with less than 15% of swamps remaining in Otago. Vegetation includes rushlands, shrubs , ribbonwood and tussock in the southern part of the wetland.	ORC Wetland
C158	Te Matai Marsh Complex	1.0700	Marsh located 1.8km northwest of the intersection of Dick and Weir Road, Portobello. Scarce with less than 15% of marshes remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C160	Whareakeake Marsh	1.7600	Beach wetland forming part of a chain of coastal wetlands located in Purakaunui, north Dunedin. Marshes scarce with less than 15% remaining in Otago. Presence of pukio, ribbonwood, frogs and native bird habitat.	ORC Wetland

Site Number	Name (Location)	Area (ha)	Description and values	Other protection status
C161	Braeside Swamp	2.6400	Located 1.6km northeast of Waipori Falls, Berwick. Less than 15% of swamps remain in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C162	Andersons Pond Margins	2.5900	Swamp located north east of Clarks Junction 360m above sea level. Swamps are scarce with less than 15% remaining in Otago.	ORC Wetland
C163	Alexanders Creek	29.5900	Podocarp/broadleaved forest in gullies. Alexanders Creek supports banded kokopu, longfin eel, koura, and the At Risk amphipod Austridotea benhami. Birds include kereru, tomtit, brown creeper, rifleman and other common forest birds.	QEII Trust Covenant registered 2-6-2010
C164	Grassy Point	1.7100	Contains significant coastal forest that provides habitat for one nationally at risk and seven locally important plant species and a representative assemblage of indigenous forest birds.	NA
C165	Harbour Cone - North	9.1	Dry kanuka forest with a broadleaved understorey. Supports locally important tree species such as ngaio, pokaka, kowhai and Hall's totara and indigenous forest birds.	NA
C1XX	Chain Hills - Morris Road	5.2460	Regenerating kanuka-broadleaved forest supporting a locally important tree species (totara) and indigenous forest birds.	NA
C1YY	Patmos Avenue	9.33	Tall diverse regenerating kanuka forest and broadleaved (tree fuchsia-mahoe) forest with remnant canopy podocarps including rimu and totara.	NA
C1ZZ	Normanby (Signal Hill) slopes	21.6	Important remnant of a much-reduced podocarp-broadleaved dry forest type dominated by kowhai, narrow-leaved lacebark, lowland ribbonwood, matai and totara. Includes areas of regenerating forest dominated by kanuka. Supports 60 indigenous plant species including 1 nationally at-risk and 9 locally important plant species.	Protective covenant on land title

A1.3 Schedule of Trees

Introduction to Tree Schedule

The Trees Schedule contains a list of trees, or groups of trees, that have been identified through the STEMs assessment system as being particularly worthy of protection from modification and removal because of their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of amenity and the quality of the environment.

Schedule

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G003	55 Burma Road Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens (group)	Californian redwood	
G004	125 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Exotic group	Exotic	
G006	120 Dukes Road Sth Taieri	Quercus robur (12)	English oak	
G007	3 Chelivode Street Waitati	Eucalyptus regnans (group)	Mountain ash	
G008	R Anzac Avenue Dunedin	Ulmus sp (avenue)	Elm	
G010	36 Barclay Street Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa (group of 5)	Monterey cypress	
G012	66 Bayfield Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group of 5)	Gum	
G013	20 Beaconsfield Road Portobello	Podocarpus totara (group)	Totara	
G014	R Bedford Street Dunedin	Quercus robur (group of 2)	Oak	
G015	11 Bellevue Place Port Chalmers	Eucalyptus sp (group of 4)	Gum	
G016	R Belmont Lane Dunedin	Quercus robur (group)	Oak	
G017	49 Birchfield Avenue Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G018	35 Braeside Mosgiel	Quercus robur (group of 6)	Oak	
G019	26 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca (group)	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
G021	R Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Sophora microphylla (group of 3)	Kowhai	Kowhai

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G022	893 Brighton Road Brighton	Metrosideros excelsa (group of 9)	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
G023	123 Brockville Road Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Macrocarpa	
G024	108 Brockville Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii (group of 3)	Douglas fir	
G025	118 Brockville Road Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii (group of 2)	Silver beech	Tawhai
G026	31 Burwood Avenue Dunedin	Podocarpus totara (group of 2)	Totara	Totara
G027	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Eucalyptus sp (group)	Gum	
G028	R Camp Road Pukehiki	Cupressus macrocarpa / Pinus radiata (avenue)	Monterey cypress / Monterey pine	
G029	81 Chain Hills Road Taieri	Eucalyptus sp (group)	Gum	
G030	19E Highgrove Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G031	348 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Sophora microphylla (group)	Kowhai	Kowhai
G032	173 Mount Stoker Road Middlemarch	Populus nigra var. Italica (group of 6-7)	Lombardy poplar	
G033	R Dalziel Road Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa / Pinus radiata (avenue)	Monterey cypress/ Monterey pine	
G034	145 Doctors Point Road Waitati	Quercus robur (group)	Oak	
G035	182 Doctors Point Road Waitati	Pseudopanax crassifolius (group)	Lancewood	Horoeka
G038	275 Factory Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii' (group of 2)	Copper beech	
G039	R Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Larix decidua (group of 4)	Larch	
G040	12 Fifield Street Dunedin	Ulmus procera (group of 2)	Elm	
G041	47A Fulton Road Dunedin	Acacia melanoxylon (group of 3)	Blackwood	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G042	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Fraxinus excelsior (avenue)	Ash	
G043	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group)	Wellingtonia	
G045	100 Gladstone Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca (group of 2)	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
G047	171 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group of 3)	Wellingtonia	
G049	85 Glenelg Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii (group)	Douglas fir	
G050	85 Glenelg Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group)	Wellingtonia	
G051	R Glengyle Street Dunedin	Pinus radiata (group of 2)	Monterey pine	
G053	58 Grendon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group of 3-4)	Wellingtonia	
G054	1711 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus (group of 7-8)	Blue gum	
G055	1711 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Quercus robur (group of 5)	Oak	
G056	1 Quarantine Island Port Chalmers	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G057	3 Quarantine Island Port Chalmers	Pinus sylvestris (group of 5-6)	Scots pine	
G058	190 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Rhododendron sp (group)	Rhododendron	
G060	626 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur (group)	Oak	
G061	R Leith Walk Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica (group of 8)	English Beech	
G062	154 Macandrew Road Dunedin	Betula pendula (group of 3)	Silver birch	
G063	103 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens (group of 4)	Sequoia	
G064	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Tilia x europaea (group of 15)	Lime	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G065	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Corylus avellana (group of 5)	Hazelnut	
G067	3 McMeakin Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group)	Eucalyptus	
G068	41 Milburn Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus (group of 2)	Blue gum	
G069	73 Mold Street Middlemarch	Ulmus sp (group of 2)	Elm	
G070	86 Mold Street Middlemarch	Quercus robur (group of 5)	Oak	
G071	105 Moonlight Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur (group of 14)	Oak	
G072	1011 Mount Cargill Road Waitati	Eucalyptus globulus (avenue)	Blue gum	
G073	1 - 73 Buccleugh Street Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens (group of 13)	Sequoia	
G074	45 McMeakin Road Abbotsford	Pinus radiata / Cupressus macrocarpa (group of 4)	Monterey pine / Monterey cypress	
G075	123 North Taieri Road Abbotsford	Rhododendron sp (group of 6)	Rhododendron	
G076	123 North Taieri Road Abbotsford	Metrosideros robusta (group of 2)	Northern rata	Rata
G077	95 Norwood Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group)	Gums/conifer	
G079	41 Purakaunui Road Purakaunui	Pinus radiata (group)	Pine	
G080	41 Purakaunui Road Purakaunui	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G081	39 Purakaunui Station Road Purakaunui	Fraxinus excelsior (group of 5)	Ash	
G082	119 Ramrock Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur (group - avenue)	Oak	
G083	22 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Quercus robur (avenue)	Oak	
G084	186 Reservoir Road Sawyers Bay	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group of 3)	Wellingtonia	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G087	15 Sanda Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii (group of 6-8)	Douglas fir	
G089	8 Scotia Street Waikouaiti	Eucalyptus sp (group)	Gum	
G090	2 Seddon Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur (group)	Oak	
G091	20 Isadore Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata (group)	Monterey pine	
G093	53 Stone Street Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G094	33 Swansea Street Middlemarch	Quercus robur (group of 7)	Oak	
G095	24 Tahuna Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata (group)	Monterey pine	
G096	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior (group of 6)	Ash	
G097	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group of 5)	Wellingtonia	
G098	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii (group of 5)	Douglas fir	
G099	475 Tomahawk Road Ocean Grove	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G100	477 Tomahawk Road Ocean Grove	Cupressus macrocarpa (group)	Monterey cypress	
G102	126 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Podocarpus totara (group of 6)	Totara	Totara
G103	183 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Sequoiadendron giganteum (group of 3)	Wellingtonia	
G105	343 McHardy Road Middlemarch	Populus sp / Quercus robur (group shelterbelt)	Poplar - Oak	
G106	98 Woodside Road Outram	Quercus robur (group 4-5)	Oak	
G107	171 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Sequoia sempervirens (group)	Coastal redwood	
G108	33 Heriot Row Dunedin	Sophora microphylla/ Prumnopitys ferruginea /Pseudopanax crassifolius (group)	Kowhai/ Miro/Lancewood	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
G109	7797 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Pinus ponderosa (group)	Western yellow pine	
G110	95 Norwood Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca/ Nothofagus truncata/ Nothofagus menziesii (group)	Beech	
G111	31 Royston Street Dunedin	Red beech		Nothofagus fusca (group of 2)
G112	107 Stevenson Avenue Sawyers Bay	Metrosideros umbellata (group)	Southern rata	Rata
G113	58 Taieri Mouth Road Brighton	Cupressus macrocarpa (group of 2)	Monterey cypress	
G114	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Quercus robur (group)	Oak	
G115	224 Wakari Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group of 6)	Gum	
G116	224 Wakari Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group of 9)	Gum	
G117	224 Wakari Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp (group of 12)	Gum	
G118	110 Frederick Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra "Lutescens" (group)	Golden elm	
T001	17 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T003	15 Scotland Street Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T005	17 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T006	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Quercus suber	Cork oak	
T007	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T009	21 Gilmore Street Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T010	273 Malvern Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T011	293 Malvern Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T012	32 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T013	32 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Deodar	
T014	33 Preston Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T015	360 Highgate Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	European lime	
T016	367 High Street Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	
T017	367 High Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica Cuprea	Copper beech	
T018	367 High Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T019	367 High Street Dunedin	Pseudopanax arboreus	Five-finger	Whawhaupaku
T020	367 High Street Dunedin	Ulmus procera	English elm	
T021	385 Leith Street Dunedin	Magnolia x soulangeana	Magnolia	
T022	385 Leith Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T023	40 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T024	43 Ross Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T026	47 Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Wellingtonia	
T027	47A Middleton Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T029	558 Great King Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T031	8 Fenwick Street Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri Cliffortioides	Mountain beech	Tawhairauriki
T032	8 Lundie Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T033	97 Bedford Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T034	30 Arthur Street Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue atlas cedar	
T035	R Glendining Avenue Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	European lime	
T036	R Glendining Avenue Dunedin	Quercus robur	English Oak	
T037	449 George Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica Purpurea	Purple beech	
T038	449 George Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T040	113 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T041	155 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T042	151 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Quercus robur	English oak	
T043	163 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T044	17 Riccarton Road East Mosgiel	Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	
T045	171 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Ulmus procera	English elm	
T046	177 Gladstone Road Sth Mosgiel	Quercus robur	English oak	
T047	38 Riccarton Road East Mosgiel	Quercus robur	English oak	
T048	119 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Cupressus corneyana	Bhutan cypress	
T049	119 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Cupressus corneyana	Bhutan cypress	
T051	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Podocarpus totara	Totara	
T052	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	
T053	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T054	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	
T055	14 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Cedrus deodara	Deodar	
T057	245 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T058	70 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T060	1 Duke Street Mosgiel	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	White pine	Kahikatea
T062	12 Church Street Mosgiel	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T064	16 Berwick Street Mosgiel	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T065	2 Cargill Street Mosgiel	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T066	6 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Ulmus glabra pendula	Weeping elm	
T069	24 Irvine Street Mosgiel	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull bay	
T070	33 Lanark Street Mosgiel	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T071	32 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T072	4 Thames Street Mosgiel	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	
T073	46 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica Purpurea	Purple beech	
T074	55 Forfar Street Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica Purpurea	Purple beech	
T075	7 Dey Street Mosgiel	Juglans regia	Common walnut	
T076	7 Inglis Street Mosgiel	Prumnopitys ferruginea	Miro	Miro
T077	74 Church Street Mosgiel	Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	Horoeka
T079	94 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T080	2A Factory Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica Zlatia	Golden beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T081	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T082	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T083	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T084	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Cedrus deodara	Deodar	
T085	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Hoheria angustifolia	Narrow leaved lacebark	Houhere
T086	270 Factory Road Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T087	105A Gordon Road Mosgiel	Quercus robur	English oak	
T088	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T089	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T090	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T091	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T092	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T093	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T094	3 Green Street Mosgiel	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T095	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Juglans regia	Common walnut	
T096	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T097	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Pyrus` Williams Bon Cretien`	Pear	
T098	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T099	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Fraxinus excelsior Jaspidaea	Golden ash	
T1000	184 Scott Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1001	R Finnie Road Saddle Hill	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree remnant	Ti kouka

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1002	241 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	White pine	Kahikatea
T1003	245 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T1004	245 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1007	343 McHardy Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1008	6 Severn Street Abbotsford	Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	Horoeka
T1009	R Shand Street Green Island	Quercus robur	Oak	
T101	31 Holyhead Street Outram	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull bay	
T1010	2 Sherwood Street Portobello	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1011	141 Shetland Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1012	173 Shetland Street Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T1013	173 Shetland Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T1015	46 Sidey Street Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1016	17 Skerries Street Outram	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T1017	19 Skerries Street Outram	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1018	27 Skibo Street Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1019	32 Skibo Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T102	167 McDonald Road Woodside	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1020	38 Skibo Street Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T1022	162 Main South Road Green Island	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1023	178 Main South Road Green Island	Phoenix caneriensis	Phoenix palm	
T1024	217 South Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1025	217 South Road Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T1026	286 South Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T1028	29 Spencer Street Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T1029	9 Springhill Road Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T103	167 McDonald Road Woodside	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1030	22 Springhill Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1031	22 Springhill Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1032	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Ilex aquifolium	Holly (variegated)	
T1033	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue atlas cedar	
T1034	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T1036	50 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1037	50 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T1038	50 St Leonards Drive St Leonards	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T1039	89 Stafford Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T104	187 McDonald Road Woodside	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1040	89 Stafford Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1041	4 Station Road Sawyers Bay	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1042	4 Station Road Sawyers Bay	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1043	12 Station Road Warrington	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T1044	20 Stevenson Avenue Sawyers Bay	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T1047	4 Stoutgate Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T1048	633 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1049	633 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T105	187 McDonald Road Woodside	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1050	633 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T1051	633 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T1052	228 Stuart Street Dunedin	Populus sp	Poplar	
T1053	228 Stuart Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T1054	284 Stuart Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T1057	381 Stuart Street Dunedin	Agathis australis	Kauri	Kauri
T1058	416 Stuart Street Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T1059	33 Sunbury Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T106	805 Outram-Mosgiel Road Taieri	Juglans regia	Common walnut	
T1060	33 Sunbury Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1061	33 Sunbury Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1062	33 Swansea Street Middlemarch	Abies alba	European silver fir	
T1063	33 Swansea Street Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1064	R Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1065	209 Taieri Road Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T1066	209 Taieri Road Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T1067	222 Taieri Road Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T1069	226 Taieri Road Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T107	9 Mountfort Street Outram	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1070	226 Taieri Road Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T1074	282 Taieri Road Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T1075	282 Taieri Road Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1077	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	Papauma
T1079	371 Taieri Road Dunedin	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai
T108	17 Holyhead Street Outram	Ulmus procera	English elm	
T1080	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai
T1081	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1082	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T1083	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	Golden ash	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1084	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T1085	371 Taieri Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T1086	371 Taieri Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T1087	73 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T1088	321 Taieri Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1089	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1090	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1091	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1092	91 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1093	496 Taieri Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T1094	15 Takahe Terrace St Leonards	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T1095	15 Takahe Terrace St Leonards	Ulmus glabra pendula	Weeping elm	
T1096	9 Tanner Road Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T1098	23 Teignmouth Street Abbotsford	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1099	23 Teignmouth Street Abbotsford	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1100	43 Teignmouth Street Abbotsford	Eucalyptus niphophila	Snow gum	
T1101	41 Tennyson Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1102	41 Tennyson Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1103	6 Thames Street Mosgiel	Taxus baccata	Yew	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1104	6 Thames Street Mosgiel	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T1105	30 Thomas Street Waikouaiti	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1107	87 Thomas Street Waikouaiti	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1108	5 Thoreau Street Concord	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1109	5 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Larix decidua	Larch	
T111	17 Ravensburn Street Woodside	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T1110	5 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	
T1111	546 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T1112	546 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T1113	546 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1114	546 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1115	8 Tolcarne Avenue Dunedin	Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree	
T1116	8 Tolcarne Avenue Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T1117	8 Tolcarne Avenue Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1118	8 Tolcarne Avenue Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T1119	14 Tomahawk Road Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T112	1260 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram	Quercus robur	English oak	
T1122	45 Torquay Street Abbotsford	Cupressus sempervirens	Italian cypress	
T1123	4 Torr Street Dunedin	Cupressus sempervirens	Mediterranean cypress	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1124	15 Torr Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1125	15 Torr Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1127	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1128	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1129	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T113	1130 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1130	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1131	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1132	1 Torridon Street Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1133	R Torridon Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1134	59 Totara Street Ravensbourne	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1135	59 Totara Street Ravensbourne	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1137	1 Tweed Street Dunedin	Sphaeropteris medullaris (group of 3)	Tree fern	Mamaku
T1138	28 Tweed Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1139	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T114	1131 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1140	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1141	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T1142	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T1143	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1144	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T1145	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T1146	22 Tyne Street Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1147	8A Union Street Dunedin	Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree	
T1148	145 Union Street Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T115	3 Prospect Row Roseneath	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1150	63 Clyde Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	Ngaio
T1151	61 Viscount Road Waldronville	Pinus coulteri	Big cone pine	
T1152	1 Waikana Street Broad Bay	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T1153	40 Manse Road Evansdale	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T1155	97 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1156	126 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T1157	126 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Pinus ponderosa	Western yellow pine	
T1158	183 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1159	183 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1160	237 Wairongoa Road North Taieri	Agathis australis	Kauri	Kauri
T1162	1043 Mount Cargill Road Waitati	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1163	1531 Dunedin-Waitati Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1164	20 McIntosh Road Waitati	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1167	297 Wakari Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1168	297 Wakari Road Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1169	297 Wakari Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1170	297 Wakari Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1171	312 Wakari Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata 'Aurea'	Golden pine	
T1172	312 Wakari Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata 'Aurea'	Golden pine	
T1174	11 Wallace Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1175	55 Wallace Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1176	61 Wallace Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1177	74 Walton Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T1178	14 Wanaka Street Ravensbourne	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T1179	14 Wanaka Street Ravensbourne	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T1180	23 Wanaka Street Ravensbourne	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T1182	1 Weir Road Peninsula	Phoenix caneriensis	Phoenix palm	
T1184	36 Weir Street Green Island	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T1185	38 Weir Street Green Island	Abies alba	European silver fir	
T1186	3 Whitby Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T1187	75 Wickliffe Terrace Port Chalmers	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T1188	2 Wilkinson Street Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T1189	2 Will Street Abbotsford	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T1190	2 Will Street Abbotsford	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1191	4C Will Street Abbotsford	Fraxinus sp	Ash	
T1193	1 Will Street Abbotsford	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1194	125 Woodside Road Outram	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1195	125 Woodside Road Outram	Eucalyptus obliqua	Eucalyptus	
T1196	42 Wray Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1197	277 York Place Dunedin	Pseudopanax macintyrei	Lancewood	
T1198	284 York Place Dunedin	Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood	Tarata
T1199	324 York Place Dunedin	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cedar	
T1200	349 York Place Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T1201	284 York Place Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1202	37 Young Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	
T1203	37 Young Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	
T1204	37 Young Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	
T1205	37 Young Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	
T1207	10 Jubilee Street Dunedin	Hoheria sp (group)	Lacebark	Houhere
T1208	30 Arthur Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T1209	25 Ashton Street Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica Purpurea	Copper beech	
T121	200 Huntly Road Outram	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti Kouka
T1211	560 Castle Street Dunedin	Pyrus sp	Pear	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1212	411 North Road Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T1213	3 City Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T1215	R Dundas Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T1217	95 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Pinus ponderosa	Western yellow pine	
T1218	6491 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Abies procera	Noble fir	
T1219	13 Hart Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T122	145 Hazlett Road North Taieri	Quercus robur	English oak	
T1220	70 Heriot Row Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1222	48 Hood Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus Sp	Gum	
T1223	7797 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T1224	37A Middleton Road Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T1225	392 North Road Dunedin	Tilia sp	Lime	
T1226	22 Pitt Street Dunedin	Vitex lucens	Puriri	Puriri
T1227	72 Signal Hill Road	Cupressus sp	Cypress	
T1228	30 Smith Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	Ngaio
T1229	388 Stuart Street Dunedin	Nothofagus sp	Native Beech	
T123	1 Abbotts Hill Road Abbotsford	Hoheria angustifolia	Hoheria	Houhere
T1230	58 Taieri Mouth Road Brighton	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T1231	58 Taieri Mouth Road Brighton	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T1232	58 Taieri Mouth Road Brighton	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T1233	6 The Terrace Warrington	Quercus sp	Oak	
T1234	173 Victoria Road St Kilda	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T1235	4 Wharfdale Street Macandrew Bay	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T1236	17 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Petula pendula	Silver birch	
T1237	118 London Street Dunedin	Nothfagus solandrii (check)	Black beech	
T124	1 Abbotts Hill Road Abbotsford	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T1240	153 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin	Agathis australis	Kauri	Kauri
T1241	144 Queen Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1242	149 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T1243	28 Bellevue Street Dunedin	Cedrus libani	Lebanese cedar	
T1245	3 Pitt Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	
T1246	24 Mount Street Waikouaiti	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	
T1247	36 Granville Terrace Dunedin	Ulmus glabra pendua (check)	Weeping elm	
T1249	248 High Street Dunedin	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	Ngaio
T125	1 Abbotts Hill Road Abbotsford	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T1250	77 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Betual pendula	Silver birch	
T1251	77 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T126	28 Abbotts Hill Road Abbotsford	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T127	20 Aberdeen Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T128	20 Aberdeen Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T129	20 Aberdeen Street Waikouaiti	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T130	20 Aberdeen Street Waikouaiti	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	
T131	R Aberdeen Street Waikouaiti	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T132	4 Airedale Street Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T134	95 Albany Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T135	51 Albert Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T136	39 Allandale Road Dunedin	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	Papauma
T138	3 Henley Road Henley	Quercus robur	Oak	
T139	45 Allen Road Sth Green Island	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T140	45 Allen Road Sth Green Island	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T141	14 Alison Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T142	14 Alison Crescent Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T143	7 Alva Street Dunedin	Cupressus sempervirens Swane's Gold	Mediterranean cypress	
T144	7 Alva Street Dunedin	Cupressus sempervirens Swane's Gold	Mediterranean cypress	
T145	34 Alva Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T149	365 Aramoana Road Port Chalmers	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T150	381 Aramoana Port Chalmers	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	
T151	28 Argyle Street Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T152	43 Argyle Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T153	50 Argyle Street Mosgiel	Pinus ponderosa	Western yellow pine	
T154	74 Argyle Street Mosgiel	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T155	74 Argyle Street Mosgiel	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T156	74 Argyle Street Mosgiel	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T157	57 Argyle Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T158	2 Arthur Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T160	21 Arthur Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T161	26 Arthur Street Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T162	16 Auld Street Dunedin	Phoenix caneriensis	Phoenix palm	
T163	500 Hillside Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T164	500 Hillside Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T165	30 Balmacewen Road Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T166	30 Balmacewen Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T167	50 Balmacewen Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T168	125 Balmacewen Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T170	125 Balmacewen Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata 'Aurea'	Golden monterey pine	
T171	68 Bank Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T172	2 Ralston Street Allanton	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T174	R Barr Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T176	378 Bay View Road Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T183	66 Bayfield Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T184	66 Bayfield Road Dunedin	Magnolia sp	Magnolia	
T185	2 Beaumaris Street Outram	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T186	34 Begg Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T187	89 Belford Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T188	27 Belgrave Crescent Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T189	28 Bellevue Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T190	20 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T191	20 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T192	26 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T193	26 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T194	34 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T195	34 Belmont Lane Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T196	1 Bernicia Street Port Chalmers	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau	Nikau
T197	3 Berwick Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T198	4 Berwick Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T200	17 Blacks Road Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T202	23 Blanket Bay Road Sawyers Bay	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T203	400 Blueskin Road Port Chalmers	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T204	400 Blueskin Road Port Chalmers	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T205	41 Purakaunui Road Purakaunui	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T206	R Blueskin Road Port Chalmers	Cupressus macrocarpa	Macrocarpa	
T207	5 Blundell Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T208	97 Borlases Road Port Chalmers	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T209	97 Borlases Road Port Chalmers	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T211	4 Bouverie Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T212	38 Braeside Mosgiel	Quercus robur	Oak	
T213	11 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T214	23 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T215	24 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T216	26 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T217	24 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair tree	
T218	26 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Juglans ailantifolia	Japanese walnut	
T219	78 Braeview Crescent Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T221	140 Brighton Road Green Island	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T222	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Prumnopitys ferruginea	Miro	Miro
T223	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T224	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T225	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T226	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T227	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T228	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T229	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T230	19 Brinsdon Road Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T231	19 Brinsdon RoadRoad Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T232	89 Brockville Road Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T233	101 Brockville Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T234	118 Brockville Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T235	223 Brockville Road Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T237	57 Brownville Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T238	2 Bruce Road Momona	Quercus robur	Oak	
T239	95 Bruce Road Momona	Quercus robur	Oak	
T240	95 Bruce Road Momona	Quercus robur	Oak	
T241	2 Bruce Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T243	30 Buccleugh Street Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T244	104 Buccleugh Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	Golden ash	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T245	R Burkes Drive Ravensbourne	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T246	197 Burt Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T247	9 Burwood Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T248	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T249	31 Burwood Avenue Dunedin	Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	Horoeka
T250	34 Burwood Avenue Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T251	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T252	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T253	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T254	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T255	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T256	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T257	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T258	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T259	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T262	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Magnolia grandifolia	Magnolia	
T263	218 Bush Road Mosgiel	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T264	291 Bush Road Mosgiel	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T265	285 Bush Road Mosgiel	Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	Horoeka
T268	317 Bush Road Mosgiel	Quercus robur	Oak	
T269	317 Bush Road Mosgiel	Quercus robur	Oak	
T270	13 Cairnhill Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T271	53 Campbells Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T272	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Metrosideros robusta	Northern rata	Rata
T273	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T274	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T275	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T276	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T277	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Cedrus deodara	Deodar	
T278	145 Camp Road Pukehiki	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T279	22 Cannington Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T281	82 Cannington Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T283	106 Cannington Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T284	124 Cannington Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T285	100 Cannington Road Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T286	17 Cardigan Street East Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T287	15 Cardigan Street East Middlemarch	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T288	17 Cardigan Street East Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T289	123 Cargill Street Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T290	123 Cargill Street Dunedin	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T291	55 Carlyle Road Mosgiel	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T292	50 Carson Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T294	155 Hanover Street Dunedin	Fraxinus oxycarpa Raywood	Raywood ash	
T297	1 - 598 Castle Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T298	4 Cemetery Road East Taieri	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T299	LOT 1 District Road, Green Island	Quercus robur	Oak	
T300	3 Roneval Street Karitane	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T301	81 Chain Hills Road Taieri	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T302	7 Chambers Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T303	62 Chambers Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'	Golden elm	
T304	22 Chapman Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T308	95 Huntly Road Outram	Quercus robur	Oak	
T309	95 Huntly Road Outram	Quercus robur	Oak	
T314	14 Claremont Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T315	49 Claremont Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T316	51 Claremont Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T317	51 Claremont Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T319	17 Cliffs Road Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T320	17 Cliffs Road Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T321	38 Clyde Street Roseneath	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	
T322	124 Clyde Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T323	124 Clyde Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T324	117 Dundas Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T325	125 Clyde Street Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T326	127 Clyde Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T327	127 Clyde Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T328	127 Clyde Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T329	127 Clyde Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T330	29 Coach Road Fairfield	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T331	43 Coalstage Road Saddle Hill	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T332	231 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T333	115 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T334	225 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T335	225 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T336	225 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Chiranthodendron pentadactylon	Monkey hand tree	
T337	266 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T338	266 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T339	284 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T340	392 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T341	481 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Cupressus sempervirens	Italian cypress	
T342	772 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T343	1182 Coast Road Waikouaiti	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T344	1426 Coast Road Karitane	Quercus robur	Oak	
T345	5 Cohen Place Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T348	6 Colquhoun Street Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T349	18 Como Street Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri var Solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T350	173 Mount Stoker Road Middlemarch	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	
T352	27 Coombe Hay Terrace Careys Bay	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T353	35 Corstorphine Road Dunedin	Populus sp	Poplar	
T354	53 County RoadRoad Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T355	12 Craighall Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T356	37 Craighall Crescent Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T357	51 Craigleith Street Dunedin	Picea glauca	White spruce	
T358	27 Cranston Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T360	490 Cumberland Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T362	490 Cumberland Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T363	419 Great King Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T364	419 Great King Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T365	419 Great King Street Dunedin	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	
T366	419 Great King Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T367	693 Cumberland Street Dunedin	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T368	640 Cumberland Street Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T370	31 Dalry Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T371	114 Dalziel Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	
T372	3 Danube Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T373	37 Derwent Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T374	213 Doctors Point Road Waitati	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T375	97 Doon Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T376	7 Drivers Road Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T377	7 Drivers Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T378	7 Drivers Road Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Weeping elm	
T380	30A Driver Street Long Beach	Populus nigra var. Italica	Lombardy poplar	
T383	347 Dukes Road Nth North Taieri	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T384	15 Dunblane Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T385	4 Dundas Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T386	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Platanus sp	Plane tree	
T387	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Platanus sp	Plane tree	
T388	42 Frederick Street Dunedin	Platanus sp	Plane tree	
T389	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Platanus sp	Plane tree	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T390	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Platanus sp	Plane tree	
T391	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T392	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T393	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T394	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T395	13 Durham Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T396	13 Durham Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T397	481 East Taieri-Allanton Road Allanton	Quercus robur	Oak	
T398	41 Edgar Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	
T399	144 Eglinton Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T401	1 Montecillo Lane Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T402	2 Montecillo Lane Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T403	80 Eglinton Road Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T404	99 Eglinton Road Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T405	115 Eglinton Road Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T407	80 Eglinton Road Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T408	2 Egmont Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T410	7 Elder Street Dunedin	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	
T411	17 Elder Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T412	34 Elgin Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T414	48 Elm Row Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T416	43 Elwyn Crescent Green Island	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T417	25 Embo Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T418	31 Emerson Street Concord	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T419	10 Emily Siedeberg Place Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T420	22 Erin Street Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T423	311 Castle Street Dunedin	Fraxinus oxycarpa Raywood	Raywood ash	
T425	25 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T426	25 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T427	25 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T428	25 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T429	41 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	White pine	Kahikatea
T430	41 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Cupressus torulosa	Bhutan cypress	
T431	41 Ettrick Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T432	55B Every Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T433	86 Every Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T437	9 Exeter Street Sutton	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T438	9 Exeter Street Sutton	Quercus robur	Oak	
T439	275 Factory Road Mosgiel	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T442	27 Falkland Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T443	8 Fea Street Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T444	5 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Abies alba	European silver fir	
T445	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Macrocarpa	
T446	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T447	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T448	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Metrosideros robusta	Northern rata	Rata
T449	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T450	14 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai
T451	22 Ferntree Drive Dunedin	Nothofagus dombeyii	Coigue	
T453	2 Fifield Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T454	2 Fifield Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T455	12A Fifield Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra pendula	Spreading elm	
T456	11 Forbury Road Dunedin	Sophora tetraptera	Kowhai	Kowhai
T457	16 Forbury Road Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T458	18 Forbury Road Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T459	54 Forbury Road Dunedin	Phoenix caneriensis	Phoenix palm	
T464	29 Fortune Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T466	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T467	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T468	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri	Lemonwood	Tarata

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T469	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T470	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T471	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T472	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	Papauma
T473	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree	
T474	43A Garfield Avenue Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T475	449 George Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior pendula	Weeping ash	
T476	509 George Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior pendula	Weeping ash	
T478	521 George Street Dunedin	Metrosideros robusta	Northern rata	Rata
T479	704 George Street Dunedin	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair tree	
T482	1020 George Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T483	1028 George Street Dunedin	Quercus coccinea	Oak	
T484	1037 George Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T485	6 Gilkison Street Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T486	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T487	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	
T488	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T489	860 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T490	33 Gladfield Road East Taieri	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T491	33 Gladfield Road East Taieri	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T492	33 Gladfield Road East Taieri	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T493	R Gladstone Road Nth Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T494	100 Gladstone Road Dunedin	Abies procera	Noble fir	
T496	67A Gladstone Road Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T499	110 Gladstone Road Nth Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T500	116 Gladstone Road Nth Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T501	116 Gladstone Road Nth Mosgiel	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T503	88A Glasgow Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T504	34 Glen Road Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T506	R Glen Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T507	15 Glenbrook Drive Mosgiel	Quercus robur	Oak	
T508	26 Glendevon Place Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T509	44 Glendevon Place Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T510	44 Glendevon Place Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T511	89 Glenelg Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T512	85 Glenelg Street Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T513	21 Glenmore Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T514	21 Glenmore Street Dunedin	Knightia excelsa	NZ Honeysuckle	Rewarewa

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T515	21 Glenmore Street Dunedin	Beilschmiedia tawa	Tawa	Tawa
T516	21 Glenmore Street Dunedin	Chordospartium stevensonii	Chord broom	
T517	21 Glenmore Street Dunedin	Elaeocarpus dentatus	Hinau	Hinau
T518	93 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T519	93 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T520	104 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T521	55 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T522	55 Gordon Road Mosgiel	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T523	44 Grandview Crescent Dunedin	Agathis australis	Kauri	Kauri
T524	12 Granville Terrace Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T526	13 Granville Terrace Dunedin	Pseudopanax linearis	Lancewood	
T527	16 Granville Terrace Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T528	3 Grater Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T529	14 Grater Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T531	419 Great King Street Dunedin	Knightia excelsa	NZ Honeysuckle	Rewarewa
T532	456 Great King Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T533	456 Great King Street Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T534	519 Great King Street Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T536	52 Green Street Mosgiel	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T538	50 Greenock Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T539	10 Grendon Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T540	58 Grendon Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T541	58 Grendon Street Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T542	58 Grendon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T543	64 Grendon Street Dunedin	Agathis australis	Kauri	Kauri
T544	28 Grendon Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T545	58 Grendon Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T546	39 Gresham Street Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T547	39 Gresham Street Dunedin	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T549	79 Hall Road Sawyers Bay	Quercus robur	Oak	
T550	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver Beech	Tawhai
T551	255 Great King Street Dunedin	Quercus sp	Oak	
T552	64 Harbour Terrace Careys Bay	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T553	64 Harbour Terrace Careys Bay	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T554	35 Harcourt Street Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T556	20 Harrier Road St Leonards	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T557	22 Harrier Road St Leonards	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T559	4 Harrison Street Burnside	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T560	9 Hart Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T561	25 Hart Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T562	25 Hart Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T563	366 Hartfield Road Hyde	Cedrus libani	Cedar	
T564	5 Hastings Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T566	R Hatchery Road Portobello	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T567	46B Hawthorn Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T568	32 Haywood Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T569	50A Hazel Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T571	84 Hazelhurst Pass Dunedin	Magnolia sp	Magnolia	
T573	231 Helensburgh Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T574	8 Hellyer Street Macandrew Bay	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T576	8 Hoopers Inlet Road Portobello	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T577	28 Heriot Row Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T578	28A Heriot Row Dunedin	Acer sp	Maple	
T579	35 Heriot Row Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T580	49 Heriot Row Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T581	8 Alva Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T582	367 High Street Dunedin	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T583	367 High Street Dunedin	Pennettia baylisiana	Three Kings Pennettia	
T584	379 High Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T585	434 High Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T589	1646 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T590	1646 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T591	1646 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T592	1646 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Rhododendron sp	Rhododendron	
T593	1646 Highcliff Road Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T594	26 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri var Solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T595	45 Highgate Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T596	111 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T597	201 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T598	373 Highgate Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T599	399 Highgate Dunedin	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	
T600	399 Highgate Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T601	408 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T602	409 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T603	399 Highgate Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T604	399 Highgate Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T605	399 Highgate Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T606	399 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T608	516 Highgate Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T609	516 Highgate Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English Beech	
T611	580 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T612	580 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T613	R Highgate Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T614	720 Highgate Dunedin	Pyrus communis	Pear	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T616	372 Highgate Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T617	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T618	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T619	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T620	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T621	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T622	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T623	373 Highgate Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T624	15 Hill Road Warrington	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T625	17 Hill Road Warrington	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T626	17 Hill Road Warrington	Fagus sylvatica	English Beech	
T629	10 Hobson Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T630	10 Hobson Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T631	8 Holyhead Street Outram	Quercus robur	Oak	
T632	2 Holyrood Avenue Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T633	12 Hoopers Inlet Road Portobello	Elaeocarpus hookerianus	Pokaka	Pokaka
T634	10 Howard Street Macandrew Bay	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T635	14 Howard Street Macandrew Bay	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T636	14 Howard Street Macandrew Bay	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T637	21 Howard Street Macandrew Bay	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T638	20 Howard Street Macandrew Bay	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cedar	
T639	14 Featherston Street Macandrew Bay	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai
T640	14 Featherston Street Macandrew Bay	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T641	14 Featherston Street Macandrew Bay	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T642	3 Howden Street Green Island	Quercus robur	Oak	
T644	9101 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Pinus Radiata	Pine	
T645	8988 Hyde-Middlemarch Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T646	10 Ings Avenue Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T647	20 Island Terrace Port Chalmers	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T648	118 Jeffery Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T649	23A Jellicoe Crescent Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T650	13 John Street Abbotsford	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T651	151 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T652	151 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T653	171 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T654	171 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T655	171 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T656	382 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T657	RV Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T658	RV Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	Papauma
T659	38 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T660	626 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T661	626 Gladbrook Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T662	26 Kenmure Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T663	8 Kilgour Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T664	351 King Edward Street Dunedin	Cedrus sp	Cedar	
T666	27 King Street Mosgiel	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	
T667	9 Arden Street Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T668	19 Knox Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T669	19 Knox Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T670	6 Lancefield Street Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T671	12A Larnach Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T673	1131 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram	Quercus robur	Oak	
T674	49 Lees Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T675	385 Leith Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T676	409 Leith Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T678	317 Leith Valley Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T679	315 Leith Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T680	333 Leith Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T681	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
T682	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T683	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T684	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T685	362 Leith Street Dunedin	Magnolia campbellii	Magnolia	
T687	21 Leven Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T688	17 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T689	23 Littlebourne Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T690	84 London Street Dunedin	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau	Nikau
T691	93 London Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T692	143 London Street Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T693	143 London Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T694	143 London Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T696	143 London Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T698	33 Lonsdale Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T699	33 Lonsdale Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T700	40 Lovelock Avenue Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T701	16 Lynn Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T705	1 Magdala Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T707	76 Main Road Fairfield	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T709	186 Main South Road East Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T711	69 Main South Road East Taieri	Quercus robur	Oak	
T712	104 Main South Road Green Island	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T713	130 Main South Road Green Island	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair tree	
T714	134 Main South Road Green Island	Ulmus glabra pendula	Weeping elm	
T715	140 Main South Road Green Island	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T716	233A Main South Road Green Island	Abies procera	Noble fir	
T717	6 Malloch Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T718	6 Malloch Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T720	435 Malvern Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T722	45 Manchester Street Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T723	67 Manse Road Evansdale	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	
T724	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T725	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T726	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T727	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T728	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T729	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T730	47 Maori Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T732	39 Marion Street Macandrew Bay	Quercus robur	Oak	
T733	92 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T734	101 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T735	101 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T736	121 Maryhill Terrace Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T738	R Matthew Street Abbotsford	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T740	531 Henley-Berwick Road Henley	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T741	108 Grainger Road Outram	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T743	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T744	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Populus sp	Poplar	
T745	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Populus sp	Poplar	
T746	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T747	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T748	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Fraxinus excelsior pendula	Weeping ash	
T749	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Pyrus communis	Pear	
T750	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T751	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T752	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Quercus robur Fastigiata	Fastigiate oak	
T753	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	
T754	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Ulmus glabra pendula	Weeping elm	
T755	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Eucalyptus regnans	Mountain ash	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T756	197 McGrath Road Waikouaiti	Eucalyptus regnans	Mountain ash	
T757	130 McKendry Road Maungatua	Eucalyptus regnans	Mountain ash	
T759	7 Meadow Street Dunedin	Quercus ruba	Red oak	
T760	54 Mechanic Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T761	65 Melbourne Street Dunedin	Phoenix caneriensis	Phoenix palm	
T762	43 Melrose Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T763	43 Melrose Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T764	9 Melrose Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T765	20 Melrose Street Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T766	32 Melrose Street Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T769	33 Melville Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T770	33 Melville Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T771	17 Melville Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T772	33 Melville Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T773	33 Melville Street Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T774	33 Melville Street Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T775	91 Melville Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T776	16 Middleton Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T777	16 Middleton Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T778	35 Middleton Road Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T779	62 Middleton Road Dunedin	Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	Horoeka
T780	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T781	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T782	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T783	23A Milburn Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T786	23M Milburn Street Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T787	23M Milburn Street Dunedin	Cryptomeria Japonica	Japanese cedar	
T788	6 Minto Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T791	14 Moa Street St Leonards	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T792	14 Moa Street St Leonards	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T793	15 Moana Crescent Dunedin	Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree	
T794	47 Moana Crescent Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T796	16 Conway Street Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T797	86 Mold Street Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T798	14 Montpellier Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T799	17 Mooltan Street Dunedin	Castanea sativa	Sweet chestnut	
T800	29 Moray Place Dunedin	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T801	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T802	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T803	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T804	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T805	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T806	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T807	415 Moray Place Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T809	34 Elgin Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T810	34 Elgin Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T811	34 Elgin Road Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T812	34 Elgin Road Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T814	297 Mount Cargill Road Waitati	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T815	37 Mount Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T817	37 Mount Street Waikouaiti	Quercus robur	Oak	
T818	24 Mount Street Waikouaiti	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T819	1 Mount Grand Road Burnside	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T820	1 Mount Grand Road Burnside	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T821	1 Mount Grand Road Burnside	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T822	1 Mount Grand Road Burnside	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T823	1 Mount Grand Road Burnside	Quercus robur	Oak	
T824	26A Mulford Street Concord	Castanea sativa	Sweet chestnut	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T825	23 Murray Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T826	17 Murray Street Mosgiel	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T828	16 Neidpath Road Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T829	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T830	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T831	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T834	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T835	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T836	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T837	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T838	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T839	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T840	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T841	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T842	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T843	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T845	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	
T846	72 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Quercus ilex	Holm oak	
T848	86 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T849	90 Newington Avenue Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T850	307 Ngapuna Road Middlemarch	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue atlas cedar	
T851	350 Ngapuna Road Middlemarch	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T852	350 Ngapuna Road Middlemarch	Quercus robur	Oak	
T853	350 Ngapuna Road Middlemarch	Abies alba	European silver fir	
T854	53 Nichols Road Momona	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T855	187 Nichols Road Momona	Quercus robur	Oak	
T856	187 Nichols Road Momona	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T857	187 Nichols Road Momona	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T859	96 Norfolk Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T860	303 North Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T861	303 North Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T862	210 North Road Dunedin	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar	
T863	424 North Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T864	428 North Road Dunedin	Araucaria araucana	Monkey puzzle	
T866	860 North Road Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T867	R North Road Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T871	123 North Taieri Road Abbotsford	Quercus robur	Oak	
T872	123 North Taieri Road Abbotsford	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T873	123 North Taieri Road Abbotsford	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T874	6 Northview Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T875	22 Northview Crescent Dunedin	Ulmus procera	English elm	
T876	22 Northview Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T877	42 Norwood Street Dunedin	Picea abies	Norway spruce	
T878	194 Norwood Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T879	194 Norwood Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T880	4 Aberafon Street Middlemarch	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T881	28 Nottingham Crescent Dunedin	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T882	16 Oban Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T883	27 Old Brighton Road Fairfield	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	
T885	58 Orokonui Road Waitati	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T886	58 Orokonui Road Waitati	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T887	90 Orokonui Road Waitati	Quercus robur	Oak	
T888	485 Otokia Road West Otokia	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue atlas cedar	
T889	485 Otokia Road West Otokia	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T890	485 Otokia Road West Otokia	Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	
T892	70 Pacific Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T893	20 Park Road Warrington	Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'	Spreading elm	
T894	20 Park Road Warrington	Cedrus deodara	Cedar	
T895	44 Park Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T896	35 Passmore Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T897	57 Passmore Crescent Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver Beech	Tawhai
T898	57 Passmore Crescent Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T899	49A Patrick Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T900	3 Picardy Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T901	2 Pilkington Street Dunedin	Eucalyptus sp	Eucalyptus	
T902	2 Pilkington Street Dunedin	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T903	2 Pilkington Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T904	521 Pine Hill Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T905	523 Pine Hill Road Dunedin	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	
T906	18B Pitt Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T907	430 Portobello Road Dunedin	Pumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai
T908	432 Portobello Road Dunedin	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum	
T909	724 Portobello Road Portobello	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T910	R Portobello Road Macandrew Bay	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara
T911	18 Poulters Road Dunedin	Prumnopitys taxifolia	Black pine	Matai

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T913	22 Prestwick Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T914	26 Prestwick Street Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T915	26 Prestwick Street Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T917	3 Prospect Row Roseneath	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T919	268 Puddle Alley Wingatui	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T920	268 Puddle Alley Wingatui	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T921	8 Pukeko Street St Leonards	Quercus robur	Oak	
T923	182 Queen Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T924	21 Queen Street Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T925	38 Queen Street Dunedin	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T926	38 Queen Street Dunedin	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	
T927	40 Queen Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T928	42 Queen Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T930	69 Queen Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T931	69 Queen Street Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T932	69 Queen Street Dunedin	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	
T934	83 Queen Street Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T935	93A Queen Street Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T937	501 Queens Drive Dunedin	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cedar	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T938	502 Queens Drive Dunedin	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia	
T940	277 Rattray Street Dunedin	Taxus baccata	Yew	
T941	259 Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne	Metrosideros umbellata	Rata	
T942	265 Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne	Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa	Pohutukawa
T943	279 Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T944	35 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T945	35 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Pyrus communis	Pear	
T947	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Quercus robur	Oak	
T948	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia	
T949	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau	Nikau
T950	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Griselinia littoralis	Broadleaf	Papauma
T951	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Metrosideros umbellata	Southern rata	Rata
T952	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	
T953	83 Ravenswood Road Dunedin	Pyrus communis	Pear	
T954	R Orokonui Road Waitati	Eucalyptus sp	Gum	
T955	10 Rewa Street Dunedin	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau	Nikau
T956	193 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel	Salix sp	Willow	
T957	R Riccarton Road East Mosgiel	Podocarpus totara	Totara	Totara

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T959	24 Rockside Road Dunedin	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	
T962	32 Ross Street Dunedin	Dacrydium cupressinum	Red pine	Rimu
T963	32 Ross Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T964	43 Ross Street Dunedin	Sophora microphylla	Kowhai	Kowhai
T965	7 Ross Street Mosgiel	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	
T966	34 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus menziesii	Silver beech	Tawhai
T967	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T968	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri var Solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T969	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T970	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus solandri var Solandri	Black beech	Tawhairauriki
T971	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T972	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T973	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	
T974	42 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper Beech	
T975	54 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T976	55 Royal Terrace Dunedin	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T977	5 Runciman Street Abbotsford	Pyrus communis	Pear	
T978	25 Ruskin Terrace Dunedin	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	
T979	42A Rutherford Street Dunedin	Betula pendula	Silver birch	
T980	42A Rutherford Street Dunedin	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chestnut	

Tree Number	Tree Location	Tree Species	Tree Common Name	Tree Maori Name
T981	42A Rutherford Street Dunedin	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	
T982	42A Rutherford Street Dunedin	Ulmus glabra	Elm	
T983	42A Rutherford Street Dunedin	Tilia x europaea	Lime	
T984	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T985	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T986	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T987	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T988	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Juglans regia	Walnut	
T989	167 Saddle Hill Road Saddle Hill	Various	Remnant bush	
T990	17 Sandringham Street Dunedin	Cordyline australis	Cabbage tree	Ti kouka
T991	30 Sheen Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T992	145 Hazlett Road North Taieri	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T993	145 Hazlett Road North Taieri	Fagus sylvatica	English beech	
T995	29 School Street Dunedin	Nothofagus fusca	Red beech	Tawhairaunui
T996	15 Scotland Street Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T997	15 Scotland Street Dunedin	Chaemycyparis lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress	
T998	23 Scotland Terrace Burnside	Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'	Copper beech	

A1.4 Designations

Introduction to Designation Scheduling and Mapping

Designations are shown in this Plan as a schedule for each requiring authority. Where multiple requiring authorities are jointly listed e.g. Chorus N Z Limited & Spark N Z Trading Limited, both requiring authorities are jointly responsible for the designations listed.

Schedules

The schedule(s) for each requiring authority shows the full text of the designation, and identifies:

- the Plan reference for the designation e.g. D023;
- the name of the requiring authority responsible for the designation;
- the purpose of the designation;
- the location or address of the designation;
- whether there are conditions that apply to the designation;
- the legacy of the designation;
- whether the designation is a rollover designation from the previous district plan; and
- the lapse date which is the date the designation lapses unless it has already been given effect to.

For each designation, the conditions that apply are set out in full.

Please note that if the lapse date of the designation is changed by giving effect to the designation, the lapse date of the designation may be updated without an alteration to the designation using Section 181 of the RMA.

For land subject to more than one designation, the provisions of Section 177 of the RMA apply.

Map

The 2GP Planning Map details the extent of the designation boundaries. Designations on the Planning Map are identified by a dark blue outline and the designation reference in dark blue inside each polygon of the designation.

Where there are multiple designations over the same land, the Planning Map shows the location of these areas and provides an indicative priority for the multiple designations.

A1.4.1 Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited

D388 Mosgiel NDB and 12ILS Outer Marker Beacon

Designation Number	D388
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel NDB - Navigation Aids (Non Directional Beacon)
Location (address)	245 Riccarton Road West Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D388 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998", shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 (or any new standard which is designed to replace this interim standard)".

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Like for like replacement structures.
   b. Buildings up to a maximum height of 10 metres.
   c. Poles and masts up to either the maximum height of the pole or mast which existing on the site at 12 September 1996 or 12 metres, whichever is greater.
2. Any interference with the performance of telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, where this equipment is operated by a party other than the requiring authority, or with radio and television signal reception that is directly attributable to activities carried out on the subject site will be remedied forthwith by the requiring authority at its cost.
3. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 in all places the public may reasonably access, and the level of radio frequency fields shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable.
4. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998, a measurement survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

D389 Henley NDB and Circle Guidance Light No. 1

Designation Number	D389
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Henley NDB and Circle Guidance Light No 1 - Air Navigation Aids (Non Directional Beacon and Circle Guidance Light)

Location (address)	150 Poplar Road West Otokia
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D389 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998", shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 (or any new standard which is designed to replace this interim standard)".

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Like for like replacement structures.
   b. Buildings up to a maximum height of 10 metres.
   c. Poles and masts up to either the maximum height of the pole or mast which existing on the site at 12 September 1996 or 12 metres, whichever is greater.
2. Any interference with the performance of telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, where this equipment is operated by a party other than the requiring authority, or with radio and television signal reception that is directly attributable to activities carried out on the subject site will be remedied forthwith by the requiring authority at its cost.
3. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 in all places the public may reasonably access, and the level of radio frequency fields shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable.
4. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998, a measurement survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

D390 Dunedin Airport DVOR/DME Station

Designation Number	D390
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Airport DVOR/DME Station - Air Navigation Aids (Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio Range and Distance Measuring Equipment Station)
Location (address)	520 Flagstaff-Whare Flat Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D390 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998", shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 (or any new standard which is designed to replace this interim standard)".

1. In the event that any earthworks are undertaken in conjunction with the activity, all disturbed land shall be rehabilitated to a standard which is consistent with that of immediately adjacent land.
2. Any interference with the performance of telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, where this equipment is operated by a party other than the requiring authority, or with radio and television signal reception that is directly attributable to activities carried out on the subject site will be remedied forthwith by the requiring authority at its cost.
3. The maximum height of any new building or other structure shall be no greater than the maximum height of the tallest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
4. Any new structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the most similar structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
5. The maximum floor area of any new building or structure shall be no more than 50 percent of the floor area of the largest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
6. The maximum floor area of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be 100 percent of the floor area of the existing structure.
7. The maximum height of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be the maximum height of the existing structure.
8. Any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing structure.
9. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 in all places the public may reasonably access, and the level of radio frequency fields shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable.
10. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998, a measurement survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

D391 Dunedin Airport NDB

Designation Number	D391
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Airport NDB - Air Navigation Aids (Non Directional Beacon)
Location (address)	520 Flagstaff-Whare Flat Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D391 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998", shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 (or any new standard which is designed to replace this interim standard)".

1. All land disturbed by earthworks shall be rehabilitated to a standard which is consistent with that of immediately adjacent land.
2. Any interference with the performance of telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, where this equipment is operated by a party other than the requiring authority, or with radio and television signal reception that is directly attributable to activities carried out on the subject site will be remedied forthwith by the requiring authority at its cost.
3. The maximum height of any new building or other structure shall be no greater than the maximum height of the tallest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
4. Any new structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the most similar structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
5. The maximum floor area of any new building or structure shall be no more than 50 percent of the floor area of the largest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
6. The maximum floor area of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be 100 percent of the floor area of the existing structure.
7. The maximum height of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be the maximum height of the existing structure.
8. Any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing structure.
9. A perimeter fence which prevents public access shall be erected and maintained around the facility at any point at which radio frequency radiation emission readings meet, or are within, the New Zealand Standard for radio frequency levels AS/NZ2772.1 (Interim):1998.
10. The level of radio frequency fields shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable.
11. A sign warning of the potential health hazard associated with the facility shall be erected on the perimeter fence.
12. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998, a measurement survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

D392 Dunedin Airport VHF Transmitter Station

Designation Number	D392
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Airport VHF Transmitter Station - Air Navigation Aids (Radio Communications Station)
Location (address)	520 Flagstaff-Whare Flat Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D392 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998", shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 (or any new standard which is designed to replace this interim standard)".

1. In the event that any earthworks are undertaken in conjunction with the activity, all disturbed land shall be rehabilitated to a standard which is consistent with that of immediately adjacent land.
2. Any interference with the performance of telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, where this equipment is operated by a party other than the requiring authority, or with radio and television signal reception that is directly attributable to activities carried out on the subject site will be remedied forthwith by the requiring authority at its cost.
3. The maximum height of any new building or other structure shall be no greater than the maximum height of the tallest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
4. Any new structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the most similar structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
5. The maximum floor area of any new building or structure shall be no more than 50 percent of the floor area of the largest equivalent structure existing at the site on 3 December 1996.
6. The maximum floor area of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be 100 percent of the floor area of the existing structure.
7. The maximum height of any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be the maximum height of the existing structure.
8. Any addition to any structure existing on the site at 3 December 1996 shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing structure.
9. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 in all places the public may reasonably access, and the level of radio frequency fields shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable.
10. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998, a measurement survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

D396 Circle Guidance Light No. 2

Designation Number	D396
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 2 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	193 Marshall Road West Otokia
Conditions	Yes

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D396 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D397 Circle Guidance Light No. 3

Designation Number	D397
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 3 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	350 Marshall Road West Otokia
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D397 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D398 Circle Guidance Light No. 4

Designation Number	D398
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 4 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	SEC 1 Outram Road, Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D398 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D399 Circle Guidance Light No. 5

Designation Number	D399
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 5 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	510 Maungatua Road Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D399 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D400 Circle Guidance Light No. 6

Designation Number	D400
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 6 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	SEC 1 Maungatua Road, Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D400 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D401 Circle Guidance Light No. 7

Designation Number	D401
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 7 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	215 Maungatua Road Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D401 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D402 Circle Guidance Light No. 8

Designation Number	D402
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 8 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	SEC 1 Tree Road, Maungatua
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D402 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D403 Circle Guidance Light No. 9

Designation Number	D403
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 9 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	R Granton Road Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D403 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
   a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D404 Circle Guidance Light No. 10

Designation Number	D404
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 10 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	188 Loan Metal Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D404 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D405 Circle Guidance Light No. 11

Designation Number	D405
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 11 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	295 Nichols Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D405 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D406 Circle Guidance Light No. 12

Designation Number	D406
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 12 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	277 Allanton Road East Taieri
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D406 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D407 Circle Guidance Light No. 13

Designation Number	D407
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 13 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	299 Nichols Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D407 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D408 Circle Guidance Light No. 14

Designation Number	D408
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 14 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	204 Centre Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D408 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

D409 Circle Guidance Light No. 15

Designation Number	D409
Requiring Authority	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Circle Guidance Light No 15 - Air Navigation Aids (Circle Guidance Light)
Location (address)	R Centre Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D409 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new work which does not meet the following criteria:
    a. Guidance Light Support Poles up to a maximum height of 12 metres.

A1.4.2 Aurora Energy Limited

D233 Andersons Bay Zone Substation

Designation Number	D233
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Andersons Bay Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	2 Cranston Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D233 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site.
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
7. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) Sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D234 Berwick Zone Substation

Designation Number	D234
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Berwick Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	613 Maungatua Road Outram
Conditions	Yes

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D234 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D235 Corstorphine Zone Substation

Designation Number	D235
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Corstorphine Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	120 Corstorphine Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D235 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site.
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with

trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
7. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D236 East Taieri Zone Substation

Designation Number	D236
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	East Taieri Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	6 Quarry Road Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D236 Conditions

1. No new structure shall be sited or be of such a height as will penetrate a plane intersecting the horizontal plane at the centre line of the road and forming an angle of 35º with that horizontal plane.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1993), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D237 Green Island Zone Substation

Designation Number	D237
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Green Island Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	12 Boomer Street Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D237 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
5. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D238 Halfway Bush Zone Substation

Designation Number	D238
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Halfway Bush Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	302 Taieri Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D238 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site.
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
7. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D239 Kaikorai Valley Zone Substation

Designation Number	D239
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Kaikorai Valley Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	61 Stone Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D239 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being

made operative.

5. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D240 Macandrew Bay Zone Substation

Designation Number	D240
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Macandrew Bay Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	27 Greenacres Street Macandrew Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D240 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site.
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site once the total oil volume associated with sub-station operations exceeds 2,500 litres.
7. If the total oil volume associated with the sub-station exceeds 2,500 litres, operation of the site, is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited within 12 months of the oil volume being exceeded and shall be reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis.

D241 Macandrew Bay Zone Substation Site

Designation Number	D241
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Macandrew Bay Zone Substation Site - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	29 Greenacres Street Macandrew Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D241 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be 9 metres.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site.
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site once the total oil volume associated with sub-station operations exceeds 2,500 litres.
7. If the total oil volume associated with the sub-station exceeds 2,500 litres, operation of the site, is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited within 12 months of the oil volume being exceeded and shall be reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis.

D242 Mosgiel Zone Substation

Designation Number	D242
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	230 Gordon Road Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D242 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D243 Neville Street Zone Substation

Designation Number	D243
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Neville Street Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	1 Murrayfield Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D243 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

5. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D244 North City Zone Substation

Designation Number	D244
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	North City Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	408 Cumberland Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D244 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 11 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D245 Outram Zone Substation

Designation Number	D245
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Outram Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	526A Allanton Road East Taieri

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D245 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D246 Port Chalmers Zone Substation

Designation Number	D246
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	7 Church Street Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D246 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all

publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.

5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D247 Smith Street Zone Substation

Designation Number	D247
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Smith Street Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	8 Smith Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D247 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures.
   a. Front yard - 3 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 1 metre.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site once the total oil volume associated with sub-station operations exceeds 2,500 litres.
7. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D248 South City Zone Substation

Designation Number	D248
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	South City Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	17 Crawford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D248 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 11 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to undertaking any building construction, building maintenance or building alteration activity within that part of the site which is shown on the District Plan maps as being located within a Townscape precinct and which does not meet one or more of the following criteria:
    a. the alteration or addition to a building, provided that the activity is not visible from any adjoining public place;
    b. the painting or re-painting of a building in hues that are the same or similar to the building's existing colour scheme *(NB This does not provide for the painting of presently unpainted buildings or parts of buildings.);*
    c. the erection, alteration, demolition or removal of accessory buildings, provided that the building is not visible from any adjoining public place;
    d. the placement of verandah signs and verandah fascia signs, provided that they comply with the signs rules for the underlying zone as prescribed in the District Plan;
    e. the undertaking of works on buildings where the work is for the sole purpose of restoration or repair of any existing fabric or detailing, such works to be undertaken using the same type of material to that originally used and retaining the original design of the feature under repair.
5. Any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
    a. the external design and appearance of the building;
    b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
    c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of the work on the values of the Warehouse Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct. *(NB In assessing all outline plans, the Council will have particular regard to the provisions of the Warehouse Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct as specified in Appendix A2.2.7).*

6. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
7. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
8. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D249 St Kilda Zone Substation

Designation Number	D249
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	St Kilda Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	420 King Edward Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D249 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures:
   a. Front yard - 3 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 1 metre.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
6. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
7. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation

being made operative.

D250 Ward Street Zone substation

Designation Number	D250
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Ward Street Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	11 Bauchop Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D250 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
5. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D251 Willowbank Zone Substation

Designation Number	D251
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Willowbank Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	822 Great King Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D251 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to undertaking any building construction, building maintenance or building alteration activity within that part of the site which is shown on the District Plan maps as being located within a Townscape precinct and which does not meet one or more of the following criteria:
    a. the alteration or addition to a building, provided that the activity is not visible from any adjoining public place;
    b. the painting or re-painting of a building in hues that are the same or similar to the building's existing colour scheme *(NB This does not provide for the painting of presently unpainted buildings or parts of buildings);*
    c. the erection, alteration, demolition or removal of accessory buildings, provided that the building is not visible from any adjoining public place;
    d. the placement of verandah signs and verandah fascia signs, provided that they comply with the signs rules for the underlying zone as prescribed in the District Plan;
    e. the undertaking of works on buildings where the work is for the sole purpose of restoration or repair of any existing fabric or detailing, such works to be undertaken using the same type of material to that originally used and retaining the original design of the feature under repair.
5. Any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
    a. the external design and appearance of the building;
    b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
    c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of the work on the values of the Willowbank Residential Heritage Precinct. *(NB In assessing all outline plans, the Council will have particular regard to the provisions of the Willowbank Residential Heritage Precinct as specified in Appendix A2.1.8).*
6. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1993), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
7. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
8. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D252 North East Valley Zone Substation

Designation Number	D252
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	North East Valley Zone Substation - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	335 North Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D252 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 13 September 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
3. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
4. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
5. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
6. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D253 South Dunedin Pilot Building

Designation Number	D253
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	South Dunedin Pilot Building - Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	64 Orari Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D253 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly and accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Oil spill containment facilities shall be installed on the site by the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.
5. Operation of the sub-station is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that: (a) sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of insulating oil; and (b) sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of insulating oil. The facility management plan is to be prepared by Aurora Energy Limited and reviewed by that organisation on an annual basis. The facility management plan is to become effective on the first anniversary of this designation being made operative.

D254 Wakari Road Site

Designation Number	D254
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Wakari Road site – Electricity Purposes
Location (address)	157 Helensburgh Road Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D255 Carisbrook Regional Network Utility Depot and Electricity Zone Substation

Designation Number	D255
Requiring Authority	Aurora Energy Limited
Designation Purpose	Carisbrook Regional Network Utility Depot and Electricity Zone Substation - Electricity purposes
Location (address)	8 Neville Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	3 March 2022

D255 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new buildings or structures shall be 15 metres.
2. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the requiring authority shall, without delay:
   a. cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area;
   b. notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
   c. enable a site inspection by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Historic Places Act 1993;
   d. any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
   e. ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c) of this condition is undertaken; and
   f. upon completions of tasks (a) to (e) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the requiring authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, the New Zealand Places Trust, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

A1.4.3 Chorus N Z Limited

D317 Andersons Bay Exchange

Designation Number	D317
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Andersons Bay Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	59A Silverton Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D317 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D318 Brighton Exchange

Designation Number	D318
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Brighton Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	9 Seaview Road Brighton
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D318 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or

construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;

c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:

a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;

b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and

c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D322 Henley Exchange

Designation Number	D322
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Henley Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	197 Otokia Road West Otokia
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D322 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:

a. Maximum Height - 10 metres.

2. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;

c. masts up to a maximum height of 12m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 12m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 12m.

d. aerials located up to a maximum height of 13m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².

e. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 1.2m; a maximum height of 1.8m above the building to which it is fixed; and are finished with a colour which blends the antenna into its backdrop.

3. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

NB. In assessing all outline plans for D322 (Henley Exchange) the Council will have particular regard to the visual and shading effects any structure at the designated site has on the nearby dwelling and its yards.

D323 Hyde SMA

Designation Number	D323
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Hyde SMA - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	PT SEC 14 Eton Street, Hyde
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D323 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.

c. Minimum Yards:
   i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
   ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D324 Macandrew Bay Exchange

Designation Number	D324
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	MacAndrew Bay Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	493 Portobello Road Macandrew Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D324 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D325 Middlemarch Exchange

Designation Number	D325
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Middlemarch Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	27 Snow Avenue Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D325 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
    a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
    b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
    c. Minimum Yards:
        i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
        ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
    a. Minimum Yards:
        i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres
        ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.
    c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².
    d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is

fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D328 North East Valley Exchange

Designation Number	D328
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	North East Valley Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	6 Glendining Avenue Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D328 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:

   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following

criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;

c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:

a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;

b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and

c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D329 Outram Exchange

Designation Number	D329
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Outram Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	2 Hoylake Street Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D329 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:

i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.

ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. The measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D330 Portobello Exchange

Designation Number	D330
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Portobello Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	6 Frances Street Broad Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D330 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:

   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D333 South Dunedin Exchange

Designation Number	D333
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited

Designation Purpose	South Dunedin Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	84 Melbourne Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D333 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Minimum Yards:
      i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
      ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
      ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 1.8m; a maximum height of 2.7m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open

space amenity.

D334 Waikouaiti Exchange

Designation Number	D334
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	34A Beach Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D334 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
    a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
    b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
    c. Minimum Yards:
        i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
        ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
    a. Minimum Yards:
        i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
        ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
    c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D335 Waitati Exchange

Designation Number	D335
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Waitati Exchange, Dunedin - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	3 Brown Street Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D335 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
      i. Minimum Yards: Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following

criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.

c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed..

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D336 Billy's Ridge Microwave Station

Designation Number	D336
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Billy's Ridge Microwave Station - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	1260 Moonlight Road Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D336 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 10 metres.

2. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection.

3. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

NB In assessing all outline plans for D336 (Billy's Ridge Microwave Station) the Council will have particular regard to the provisions of the Landscape section of the Plan and the specified values of the Strath Taieri Hills Outstanding Landscape Area.

D337 Corstorphine Exchange

Designation Number	D337
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Corstorphine Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	166 Corstorphine Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D337 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or

construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. Like-for-like replacement structures;

b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;

c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:

a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;

b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and

c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D340 Green Island Exchange

Designation Number	D340
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Green Island Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	211A Main South Road Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D340 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:

a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.

b. Minimum Yards:

i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.

ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
      ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 1.8m; a maximum height of 2.7m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and.
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D341 Leith Valley RLU

Designation Number	D341
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Leith Valley RLU - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	224 Malvern Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D341 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception

equipment) the following shall apply:

a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.

b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.

c. Minimum Yards:
   i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
   ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D342 Maori Hill Exchange

Designation Number	D342
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Maori Hill Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).

Location (address)	20A Oban Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D342 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D344 Port Chalmers Exchange

Designation Number	D344
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	29 George Street Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D344 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
    a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
    b. Minimum Yards:
        i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
        ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
    c. The following standards shall apply in respect of any replacement of the main exchange building on the site:
        i. Any replacement of the main exchange building shall be constructed to the street frontage, from side boundary to side boundary (excluding vehicle access).
        ii. If any replacement of the main exchange building consists of one storey, the building must feature a significant parapet to give vertical structure to the façade, being no lower than 4m and no higher than 9m, excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication masts, aerials and antennae.
        iii. Any doors and windows in the façade shall have a shape and size which conforms with the characteristics of the heritage precinct.
2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
    a. Minimum Yards:
        i. Side Yard - 3.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
        ii. Rear Yard - 6.0 metres alongside residential boundaries.
3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

A1.4.4 Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)

D321 Halfway Bush Exchange

Designation Number	D321
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)
Designation Purpose	Halfway Bush Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	72 Helensburgh Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D321 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D326 Mornington Exchange

Designation Number	D326
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)
Designation Purpose	Mornington Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	5 Argyle Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D326 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or

construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:

a. like-for-like replacement structures;

b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m.

c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².

d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:

a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;

b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and

c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D327 Mosgiel Exchange

Designation Number	D327
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	18 Church Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D327 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:

a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.

b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.

c. Minimum Yards:

i. Front Yard - 3.0 metres.

ii. All other Yards - 1.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 3.0 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 1.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D331 Ravensbourne Exchange

Designation Number	D331
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)
Designation Purpose	Ravensbourne Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	245 Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D331 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 9 metres.
   b. Height Plane Envelope - No new building shall protrude through a plane, originating on the boundary line at ground level, which inclines at an angle of 63º (i.e. 1:2 distance from boundary:height ratio) up to the maximum height specified above.
   c. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres.
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

2. For any new masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment the following shall apply:
   a. Minimum Yards:
      i. Front Yard - 4.5 metres
      ii. All other Yards - 2.0 metres.

3. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. masts up to a maximum height of 11m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 11m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 4.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 11m;
   c. aerials located up to a maximum height of 12m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   d. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 0.6m; a maximum height of 0.9m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.

4. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D343 Maungatua Microwave Station

Designation Number	D343
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)

Designation Purpose	Maungatua Microwave Station - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	610 McKendry Road Maungatua
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D343 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
   a. Maximum Height - 10 metres.

2. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
   a. like-for-like replacement structures;
   b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
   c. masts up to a maximum height of 12m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 12m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 12m.
   d. aerials located up to a maximum height of 13m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m²;
   e. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 1.2m; a maximum height of 1.8m above the building to which it is fixed; and are finished in a colour which blends the antenna into its backdrop.

3. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
   b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D345 Swampy Summit Microwave Station

Designation Number	D345
Requiring Authority	Chorus N Z Limited (Primary) & Spark N Z Trading Limited (Secondary)

Designation Purpose	Swampy Summit Microwave Station - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	520 Flagstaff-Whare Flat Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D345 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
    a. Maximum Height - 10 metres.

2. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. erection of buildings and structures (excluding masts and attached transmission equipment) within 50m of an existing building provided:
        i. the existing building has a floor area at least 50% greater than the floor area of the proposed building or structure; and
        ii. the height of the proposed building or structure is no greater than the maximum height of the existing building.
    d. additions to existing buildings (excluding masts and attached transmission equipment) provided:
        i. the additions increase the floor area of the existing building by no more than 100%;
        ii. no part of the addition shall exceed the maximum height of the existing building; and
        iii. the addition shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing building.

3. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
    a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
    b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
    c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

A1.4.5 Dunedin City Council

D600 Dean Street Garage

Designation Number	D600
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Dean Street Garage - Civil Defence Garage
Location (address)	1 Dean Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D600 Conditions

1. The site shall be kept in a tidy state at all times.
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation shall be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D610 St Leonards Hall

Designation Number	D610
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	St Leonards Hall - Community Hall
Location (address)	27 St Leonards Drive St Leonards
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D610 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
   a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
   b. any landscaping to be provided;
   c. any external lighting to be installed; and
   d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D612 Blueskin Bay Community Complex

Designation Number	D612
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council

Designation Purpose	Blueskin Bay Community Complex - Community Hall and Library
Location (address)	28 Harvey Street Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D612 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
    a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
    b. any landscaping to be provided;
    c. any external lighting to be installed; and
    d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D613 Allanton Hall

Designation Number	D613
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Allanton Hall - Community Hall
Location (address)	13 Douglas Street Allanton
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D613 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
    a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
    b. any landscaping to be provided;
    c. any external lighting to be installed; and
    d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D614 Outram Hall

Designation Number	D614
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Outram Hall - Community Hall
Location (address)	41 Holyhead Street Outram

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D614 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
    a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
    b. any landscaping to be provided;
    c. any external lighting to be installed; and
    d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D615 Mosgiel Service Centre

Designation Number	D615
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Service Centre - Dunedin City Service Centre and Library
Location (address)	7 Hartstonge Avenue Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D615 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
    a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
    b. any landscaping to be provided;
    c. any external lighting to be installed; and
    d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D617 Civic Centre, Town Hall and Municipal Chambers

Designation Number	D617
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Civic Centre, Library, Town Hall and Municipal Chambers - Dunedin City Council Offices, Library and Town Hall
Location (address)	50 The Octagon Dunedin
Conditions	Yes

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D617 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work.

(NB In assessing an outline plan submitted in accordance with this condition, the Council will have particular regard to the heritage precinct values identified in Appendix A2.2.2 of the District Plan).

D618 Waikouaiti Library

Designation Number	D618
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Library - Library
Location (address)	192 Main Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D618 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
   a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
   b. any landscaping to be provided, and
   c. any external lighting to be installed.

D619 Port Chalmers Service Centre

Designation Number	D619
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Service Centre - Dunedin City Service Centre, Library and Community Hall
Location (address)	1 Grey Street Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D619 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work.

(NB In assessing an outline plan submitted in accordance with this condition, the Council will have particular regard to the heritage precinct values identified in Appendix A2.2.8 in the District Plan.)

D623 Lee Stream Hall

Designation Number	D623
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Lee Stream Hall - Community Hall
Location (address)	2522 Clarks Junction-Lee Stream Road Deep Stream
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D623 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:
    a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
    b. any landscaping to be provided;
    c. any external lighting to be installed; and
    d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D624 Karitane Community Hall

Designation Number	D624
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Karitane Community Hall - Community Hall
Location (address)	1381 Coast Road Karitane
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D624 Conditions

1. Prior to any addition to existing works, an outline plan of the proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration. The outline plan shall provide details of:

a. the shape, dimension and design of the proposed work;
b. any landscaping to be provided;
c. any external lighting to be installed; and
d. any provision for vehicle access, parking and manoeuvring.

D625 Dunedin Heliport

Designation Number	D625
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Heliport - Heliport - Emergency Purposes Only
Location (address)	33 Kitchener Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D625 Conditions

1. The site shall be fenced along the northern, western and southern boundaries.
2. Signs advising of the site's purpose, and warning of the hazards associated with helicopter operations shall be erected on all boundaries.

D631 Green Island Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D631
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Green Island Waste Water Treatment Plant - Waste Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	20 Taylor Street Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D631 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site with the exception of that boundary of the site which faces the Kaikorai Stream:
   a. Front yard - 20 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.

4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D632 Burkes Transfer

Designation Number	D632
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Burkes Transfer - Burkes No. 1 Wastewater Pumping Station
Location (address)	21 Burkes Drive Ravensbourne
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D632 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The site shall be fenced in such a manner as to discourage public access.
4. A sign warning of the potential danger to public health and safety shall be erected on fences around the site.

D633 Mosgiel Waste Water Treatment Plant and Carlyle Road Stormwater Pumping Station

Designation Number	D633
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Waste Water Treatment Plant and Carlyle Road Stormwater Pumping Station - Waste Water Treatment Plant and Stormwater Pumping Station
Location (address)	PT SEC 1 Goodall Street, Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D633 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.

3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D634 Middlemarch Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D634
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Middlemarch Waste Water Treatment Plant - Waste Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	11 Garthmyl Lane Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D634 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 20 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D635 Waikouaiti Waste Water Treatment Plan

Designation Number	D635
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Waste Water Treatment Plant - Waste Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	11 Matanaka Drive Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D635 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:

a. Front yard - 20 metres;

b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.

3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D636 Seacliff Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D636
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Seacliff Waste Water Treatment Plant - Waste Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	41 Kilgour Street Seacliff
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D636 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 20 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D637 Ocean Grove Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D637
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Ocean Grove Pumping Station - Waste Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	7 Luke Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D367 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site

at 3 October 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.

2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.

D639 Musselburgh Pumping Station and Tainui Stormwater Pumping Station

Designation Number	D639
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Musselburgh Pumping Station and Tainui Stormwater Pumping Station - Waste water treatment plant and stormwater pumping station
Location (address)	36 Rona Street St Kilda
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D639 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site with the exception of the Rona Street boundary of the site:
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
5. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50 Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA. (Note these levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5 dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics.

D640 Waikouaiti Landfill

Designation Number	D640
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Landfill - Landfilling and Associated Refuse Processing Operations and Activities
Location (address)	140 Edinburgh Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D640 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which the designation becomes operative - 55Dt/40Nt dBA. *(NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).*

2. All vegetation established in conjunction with landscaping of the site shall be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D641 Waikouaiti Landfill (Cover Material)

Designation Number	D641
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Landfill - Proposed Cover Material
Location (address)	4 Kirkwall Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D642 Closed Middlemarch Landfill

Designation Number	D642
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Closed Middlemarch Landfill - Refuse Processing Operations and Activities
Location (address)	110 Garthmyl Road Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D642 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which the designation becomes operative - 55Dt/40Nt dBA.

(*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D643 Milners Pit/Closed North Taieri Tip

Designation Number	D643
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Milners Pit/Closed North Taieri Tip - Hard Fill Disposal, Composting and Quarry
Location (address)	101 Milners Road North Taieri
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D643 Conditions

1. Conditions relating exclusively to the clean fill activities:
    a. Only cleanfill shall be deposited at the site. For the purpose of this condition, "cleanfill" is defined as: "Generally a natural material such as clay, soil, and rock, and such other materials as concrete, brick, or demolition products are free of combustible or organic matter and are, therefore, not subject to biological or chemical breakdown."

2. Conditions relating exclusively to the quarrying activities:
    a. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which the designation becomes operative - 55Dt/40Nt dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics.*)
    b. At no time shall any noise exceed L(max) or 75dBA within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative.
    c. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Conditions (a) and (b) of these conditions. These readings shall be provided annually. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
    d. A plan illustrating progressive rehabilitation works and the final landform and appearance of the site shall be prepared by the Requiring Authority under the direction of a suitably qualified professional and submitted to the Dunedin City Council for approval within 12 months of this designation becoming operative. The quarry shall be operated at all times in accordance with the approved plan.

3. Conditions applying to all activities undertaken at the site:
    a. Within 12 months of this designation becoming operative a landscape plan which reflects the proposed development of the site shall be prepared by the Requiring Authority under the direction of a qualified landscape architect. This plan shall:
        i. accommodate all activities undertaken at the site;
        ii. ensure that the site is integrated as much as is practicable within its broader landscape setting; and
        iii. ensure that any potential adverse effects on landscape quality are minimised. The site shall be developed in accordance with this Plan and all prescribed landscaping shall be undertaken no later than one planting season after each stage of development is completed. All vegetation established in conjunction with landscaping of the site shall be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D653 Tahuna Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D653
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Tahuna Waste Water Treatment Plant - Waste Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	10 Tahuna Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D653 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 9 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
    a. Front yard - 25 metres;
    b. Side and rear yards - 1 metres.
3. All facilities which have the potential to generate odour shall be appropriately enclosed, vented and appropriately managed to minimise odour. All vehicles accessing or leaving the site which carry material that has the potential to generate odour shall be appropriately enclosed and the loading/unloading of the material shall be appropriately managed to minimise odour.
4. All facilities shall be designed to ensure that the noise, glare and lighting performance standards of Rule 21.5 Environmental Issues Section of the Proposed Dunedin City District Plan are met. These are:
    a. Maximum L10 noise levels shall be:
        i. 50dBA between 8am and 6pm, Monday to Saturday;
        ii. 45dBA between 7am and 8am, Monday to Friday;
        iii. 45dBA between 6pm and 9pm, Monday to Saturday; and
        iv. 40dBA on Monday to Thursday evenings between 9pm and 7am the following day;
        v. 40dBA between 9pm Friday and 8am Saturday, between 9pm Saturday to 7am Monday and all Statutory days;
        vi. However, if the sound level is constant, the plant shall be designed not to exceed 40dBA at any time, at the boundary of any other property;
        vii. Between 9pm and 7am the following day no noise shall exceed an Lmax of 75dBA;
        viii. Noise to be measured at the boundary or within any other property; and
        ix. Noise from construction is exempt.
    b. Glare and light from the site shall result in no greater than 16 lux of light onto any other site measured inside that site, and 8 lux of light measured at the windows of any residentially occupied building.
5. Reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access are to be undertaken at all times. This includes the provision of signage at each accessway advising that public access is restricted and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass.

6. Existing landscaping shall be maintained, including ongoing weed control and replacement of plants that do not survive, to mitigate adverse visual effects of above ground structures.

D654 Waikouaiti Effluent Irrigation Area

Designation Number	D654
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Effluent Irrigation Area - Waikouaiti Waste Water Effluent Irrigation Area
Location (address)	10 Matanaka Drive Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D654 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D655 Waikouaiti Landfill

Designation Number	D655
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Landfill - Landfilling and Associated Refuse Processing Operations and Activities
Location (address)	20 Haddington Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D655 Conditions

1. A landscape plan for the land contained within D655 is to be prepared and implemented by the Waste Services Department to the satisfaction of a suitably qualified professional person engaged by the Council. This landscaping is to be undertaken no later than one planting season after the inclusion of this designation in the proposed District Plan and is to be maintained at all times.

D656 Warrington Waste Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D656
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Warrington Waste Water Treatment Plant - Warrington Waste Water Treatment Plant and Waste Water Effluent Irrigation Area
Location (address)	1 Esplanade Warrington
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D656 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 20 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D657 Waldronville Pumping Station and Surge Chamber

Designation Number	D657
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waldronville Pumping Station and Surge Chamber - Waste Water Pumping Station and Surge Chamber
Location (address)	395 Brighton Road Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D657 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 3 October 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 20 metres;
   b. Side and rear yards - 6 metres.

3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.

D658 Green Island Landfill

Designation Number	D658
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Green Island Landfill - Landfilling and Associated Refuse Processing Operations and Activities
Location (address)	20 Taylor Street Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D658 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of this site: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5 dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D659 Proposed Smooth Hill Landfill

Designation Number	D659
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Proposed Smooth Hill Landfill - Proposed Landfilling and Associated Refuse Processing Operations and Activities
Location (address)	700 Big Stone Road Brighton
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	Section 1 SO 547235 added on 26 March 2021 (DIS-2020-01)
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	2058

D659 Conditions

1. This designation shall lapse on the 40th anniversary of the date on which this designation becomes operative.
2. A landscape plan showing proposed initial planting, final landform and final planting shall be prepared by the Requiring Authority under the direction of a qualified landscape architect prior to the commencement of landfilling operations. Development of the site shall be in accordance with this landscape plan.
3. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which the designation becomes operative - 55Dt/40Nt dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)

D660 Closed Sawyers Bay Landfill

Designation Number	D660
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Closed Sawyers Bay Landfill
Location (address)	188 Reservoir Road Sawyers Bay
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D661 Glen Road Intake

Designation Number	D661
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Glen Road Intake - Stormwater Intake
Location (address)	132 Glen Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D661 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.

D670 Beta Street Reservoir

Designation Number	D670
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Beta Street Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	5 Beta Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D670 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the

site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)

D671 Braeside Reservoir

Designation Number	D671
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Braeside Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	44A Braeside Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D671 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)

D672 Brighton Reservoir

Designation Number	D671
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Braeside Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	44A Braeside Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D672 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D673 Centre Road Reservoir

Designation Number	D673
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Centre Road Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	54 Centre Road Dunedin

Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D674 Deep Stream/ Deep Creek Catchment

Designation Number	D674
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Deep Stream/Deep Creek Catchment - Water Catchment Area for Dunedin City Water Supply
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D675 Ellesmere Street Reservoir

Designation Number	D675
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Ellesmere Street Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	14 Ellesmere Street Ravensbourne
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D675 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)

D676 Epsilon Street Reservoir

Designation Number	D676
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Epsilon Street Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	1 Epsilon Street Dunedin

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D676 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D677 Gerrys Road Reservoir

Designation Number	D677
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Gerrys Road Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	5 Gerrys Road Ravensbourne
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D677 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D678 Glenpark Reservoir

Designation Number	D678
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Glenpark Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	154 Glenpark Avenue Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D678 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*.)
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D679 Leith Valley, Silverstream and Ross Creek Catchments

Designation Number	D679
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Leith Valley, Silverstream and Ross Creek Catchments - Water Catchment Areas and Raw Water Reservoirs for Dunedin City Water Supply
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D679 Conditions

1. The Requiring Authority shall not unreasonably withhold its written consent to continued commercial forestry operations subject to such reasonable conditions in respect of planting, tending and harvesting the tree crop the purpose of which are to protect the yield and quality of water available from the catchment within the area subject to designation.
2. The area subject to this designation shall continue to be available to the public for pedestrian access, except in those circumstances where restrictions on access are necessary to ensure the safe and efficient function of the activity provided for by this designation and/or the safety and well-being of the community.

D680 Maori Hill Reservoir

Designation Number	D680
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Maori Hill Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	70 Drivers Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D680 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise*

emissions having special audible characteristics).

D682 Mount Mera Reservoir

Designation Number	D682
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Mera Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	588 North Road Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D683 Pine Hill Reservoir

Designation Number	D683
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Pine Hill Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	55 Campbells Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D683 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D684 Port Chalmers Catchment

Designation Number	D684
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Catchment - Water Catchment Area and Raw Water Reservoirs for Port Chalmers Water Supply
Location (address)	LOT 1 Reservoir Road, Sawyers Bay
Conditions	No
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D685 Puddle Alley Pumping Station

Designation Number	D685
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Puddle Alley Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	70 Puddle Alley Wingatui
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D685 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D686 Quarry Hill Reservoir

Designation Number	D686
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Quarry Hill Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	11 Woodland Avenue Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D686 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D687 Ramrock Road Reservoir

Designation Number	D687
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Ramrock Road Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir

Location (address)	526 Ramrock Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D689 Signal Hill Reservoir

Designation Number	D689
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Signal Hill Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	210 Blacks Road Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D690 Southern Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs and Treatment Plan

Designation Number	D690
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Southern Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs and Treatment Plant - Treated Water Reservoirs, Water Treatment Plant and Raw Water Reservoir
Location (address)	16 Reservoir Road Burnside
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D690 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets our procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to spillage of hazardous substances.

   The facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on

which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D691 Somerville Street Pumping Station

Designation Number	D691
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Somerville Street Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	18 Shore Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D691 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D692 St Leonards Reservoir

Designation Number	D692
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	St Leonards Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	47 Harrier Road St Leonards
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D692 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D693 Taieri Borefield

Designation Number	D693
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Taieri Borefield - Water Bores and Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	820 Outram-Mosgiel Road Taieri

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D693 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D694 Waldronville Reservoir

Designation Number	D694
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waldronville Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	480 Blackhead Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D694 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D695 Mount Grand Water Treatment

Designation Number	D695
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Grand Water Treatment Plant, Reservoirs and Pipe and Associated Equipment Storage - Water Treatment Plant, Reservoirs and Pipe and Associated Equipment Storage
Location (address)	27 Brinsdon Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D695 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. A landscape plan for the land contained within the designation is to be prepared and implemented by the Water Department to the satisfaction of a suitably qualified professional engaged by the Council. The approved landscaping is to be undertaken not later than the next planting season following the commissioning of the building, structure or facility. The landscaping is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.
3. Any security lighting associated with the facilities on site, shall comply with the following standard with respect to glare:
   a. A maximum of 16 lux of light onto any adjacent site, measured at the boundary of the site, except that;
   b. A maximum of 8 lux of light onto any adjoining site used for residential purposes during night-time hours, measured at the windows of any such occupied building.
4. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances; and
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances.

   The facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D696 Abbotsford Reservoir

Designation Number	D696
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Abbotsford Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	188 North Taieri Road Abbotsford

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D696 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D697 Apes Road Pumping Station

Designation Number	D697
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Apes Road Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	113 Apes Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D697 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D698 Battleaxe Bore

Designation Number	D698
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Battleaxe Bore - Water Bore and Pumping Station
Location (address)	135 Factory Road Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D698 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the

site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D701 Caversham Tunnel Entrance

Designation Number	D701
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Caversham Tunnel Entrance - Valves - Water Pipeline Valves
Location (address)	SEC 123 Kaikorai Valley Road, Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D701 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D702 Cherry Drive No 1 Bore

Designation Number	D702
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Cherry Drive No 1 Bore - Water Bore and Pumping Station
Location (address)	3 Cherry Drive Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D702 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D703 Cherry Drive No 2 Bore

Designation Number	D703
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council

Designation Purpose	Cherry Drive No 2 Bore - Water Bore and Pumping Station
Location (address)	3 Cherry Drive Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D703 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D704 Church Road Reservoir

Designation Number	D704
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Church Road Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	147 Church Road Merton
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D705 Cuttances Booster Pumping Station

Designation Number	D705
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Cuttances Booster Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	109 McLaren Gully Road Otokia
Conditions	yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D705 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These*

levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).

D707 Eden Street Bore

Designation Number	D707
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Eden Street Bore - Water Bore and Pumping Station
Location (address)	6A Eden Street Mosgiel
Conditions	yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D707 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D708 Hornes Reservoir

Designation Number	D708
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Hornes Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	471 Henley Road Henley
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D709 Hornes Booster Pumping Station

Designation Number	D709
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Hornes Booster Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	471 Henley Road Henley
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D709 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D710 Montecillo Reservoir

Designation Number	D710
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Montecillo Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	40 Eglinton Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D710 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D711 North End Reservoir

Designation Number	D711
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	North End Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	76 Lovelock Avenue Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D711 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D712 Omimi Pumping Station

Designation Number	D712
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Omimi Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	302 Church Road Merton
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D713 Otokia Booster Pumping Station

Designation Number	D713
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Otokia Booster Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	3 Henley Road Henley
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D713 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).*

D714 Otokia Reservoir West Taieri

Designation Number	D714
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Otokia Reservoir West Taieri - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	3 Henley Road Henley
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D715 Outram Reservoir

Designation Number	D715
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Outram Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	1260 Lee Stream-Outram Road Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D715 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances; and
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances.

   The facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on

which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D716 Puketeraki Reservoir

Designation Number	D716
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Puketeraki Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	1000 Coast Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D717 Reid Avenue Bore and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D717
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Reid Avenue Bore and Treatment Plant - Water Bore and Pumping Station and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	7 Hartstonge Avenue Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D717 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances; and
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances.

   The facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.
3. That landscaping shall be established and maintained on site to the satisfaction of a suitably qualified professional person engaged by the Council.

D719 Roseneath Booster Pumping Station

Designation Number	D719
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Roseneath Booster Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	1 Reeves Street Roseneath
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D719 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/40Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D722 Ross Creek Contact Tank and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D722
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Ross Creek Contact Tank and Treatment Plant - Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	20 Booth Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D722 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances; and
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances.

   The facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D723 Seacliff Reservoir

Designation Number	D723
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Seacliff Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	58 Russell Road Seacliff
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D724 Severn Street Bore, Aeration Chamber and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D724
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Severn Street Bore Aeration Chamber and Treatment Plant - Water Bore, Water Pump and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	R Centre Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D724 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
   c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.
3. The existing landscaping shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D725 Stoney Knowe Reservoir

Designation Number	D725
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Stoney Knowe Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	1 Flagstaff-Whare Flat Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D725 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D726 Waikouaiti Water Treatment Plant and Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs

Designation Number	D726
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Water Treatment Plant and Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs - Raw Water Reservoir, Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	120 Mountain Track Silverpeaks
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D726 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
   c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D727 Waikouaiti Water Pumping Station

Designation Number	D727
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Water Pumping Station - Water Pumping Station
Location (address)	R Ramrock Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D727 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D728 Wallaces Reservoir West Taieri

Designation Number	D728
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Wallaces Reservoir West Taieri - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	949 Allanton-Waihola Road Taieri
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D729 West Taieri Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D729
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	West Taieri Raw and Treated Water Reservoirs and Treatment Plant - Raw Water Reservoir, Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	280 Munro Road Berwick
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D729 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
   c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D730 Wingatui Reservoir and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D730
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Wingatui Reservoir and Treatment Plant - Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	76 Friends Hill Road Wingatui
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D730 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
   a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
   b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
   c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D731 Gordon Road Yard Bore, Aeration Chamber and Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D731
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council

Designation Purpose	Gordon Road Yard Bore, Aeration Chamber and Treatment Plant - Water Bore, Water Pump and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	97 Gordon Road Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D731 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards at the boundary of the site: 50Dt/35Nt dBA, 45 SP dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
    a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances; and
    b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
    c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.
3. The existing landscape shall be retained and all associated vegetation is to be maintained in a healthy state at all times.

D732 Booth Road Contact Tank and Treatment Plant and Glenleith Reservoir

Designation Number	D732
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Booth Road Contact Tank and Treatment Plant and Glenleith Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoirs and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	20 Booth Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D732 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
    a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk

of spillage of hazardous substances; and

b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and

c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D733 Campbells Road Reservoir

Designation Number	D733
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Campbells Road Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoirs
Location (address)	104 Campbells Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D733 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The existing landscaping (applied colour), where appropriate and operationally compatible, must be retained and replaced as appropriate.

D734 Concord Reservoirs

Designation Number	D734
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Concord Reservoirs - Treated Water Reservoirs
Location (address)	140 Emerson Street Concord
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D734 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D735 Fairfield Reservoirs

Designation Number	D735
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Fairfield Reservoirs - Treated Water Reservoirs
Location (address)	PT SEC 19 Flower Street, Fairfield
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D735 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D736 Grassy Point Broad Bay Reservoir

Designation Number	D736
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Grassy Point Broad Bay Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	50 Raynbird Street Company Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D736 Conditions

1. The existing landscaping, where appropriate and operationally compatible, must be retained and replaced as appropriate; all vegetation must be maintained in a healthy state.

D737 Greenhills Reservoirs

Designation Number	D737
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Greenhills Reservoirs - Treated Water Reservoirs
Location (address)	293 Highcliff Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D737 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D738 Macandrew Bay Reservoir

Designation Number	D738
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Macandrew Bay Reservoir - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	480R Portobello Road Macandrew Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D738 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The existing landscaping, where appropriate and operationally compatible, must be retained and replaced as appropriate; all vegetation must be maintained in a healthy state.

D739 Mount Cargill Water Storage Tanks

Designation Number	D739
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Cargill Water Storage Tanks - treated water reservoir
Location (address)	1011 Mount Cargill Road Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D739 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the

nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).

D740 Port Chalmers Treated Water Reservoirs and Water Treatment Plant

Designation Number	D740
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Treated Water Reservoirs and Water Treatment Plant - Treated Water Reservoirs and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	140 Reservoir Road Sawyers Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D740 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA. (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. Operation of the facilities is to be in accordance with a facility management plan that:
    a. sets out procedures for routine management of the site, with particular reference to minimising the risk of spillage of hazardous substances;
    b. sets out emergency response procedures relating to the spillage of hazardous substances; and
    c. the facility management plan is to be prepared by the Requiring Authority within 12 months of the date on which this designation becomes operative. This plan is to be reviewed by the Requiring Authority on an annual basis.

D746 Southern Reservoir Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Reservoirs

Designation Number	D746
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Southern Reservoir Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Reservoirs - Treated Water Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant
Location (address)	10 Mount Grand Road Burnside
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D746 Conditions

1. a. Any noise generated as a result of the activities associated with the water treatment plant and shall not exceed:
   i. 55dBA (L10) day time within 50 m from a residence or site boundary if the residence is closer than 50 m.
   ii. 40dBA (L10) night time within 50 m from a residence or site boundary if the residence is closer than 50 m.

   b. *Noise levels shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of New Zealand Standard 6801:1991 Measurement of Sound and assessed in accordance with the provisions of New Zealand Standard 6892:1991 Assessment of Environment Sound. In the event that special audible characteristics are identified, the specified noise limits shall be reduced by 5 dBA.*

   c. That prior to the issue of any building consent for any building containing noise producing equipment, a detailed acoustic design report shall be prepared by an acoustic consultant approved by the Council to demonstrate that noise from the entire designation site will comply with the noise limits given in Condition (a).

2. Any lighting shall be installed in accordance with a Lighting Plan, prepared in consultation with the submitters and subject to the approval of the District Planner.
3. No building or other structures (other than fences) shall be located within 6 metres of the property boundary.
4. No buildings shall exceed a height of 10 metres above ground level.
5. The maximum site coverage of all buildings shall be 35%.
6. Buildings and other structures on the site shall be painted in colours approved by the District Planner.
7. Landscaping shall be undertaken on the site, in accordance with the Landscaping Plan which shall include:
   a. Planting of trees on the steeper slopes overlooking Donald Street to enhance long term stability;
   b. screening of the Reservoir Road frontage; and
   c. the Landscaping Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the submitters and is subject to the approval of the District Planner. The landscaping shall be undertaken within 9 months of completion of the buildings for the facility.
8. Excavated areas and slopes are to be revegetated as soon as practicable after exposure.
9. Stormwater runoff from buildings shall be specifically designed to ensure that down-slope land instability is not induced from its discharge to ground. Details of stormwater runoff shall be provided at the time of application for a building consent.

D748 West Taieri Rural Water Scheme Treated Water Reservoir

Designation Number	D748
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	West Taieri Rural Water Scheme - Treated Water Reservoir
Location (address)	280 Munro Road Berwick
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes

Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D785 Emerson Street Cemetery

Designation Number	D785
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Emerson Street Cemetery - Cemetery
Location (address)	133 Emerson Street Concord
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D785 Conditions

1. There shall be no provision for a crematorium to be established at the site.
2. There shall be only one point of access and egress to the site, and that point shall be located on the south side of Emerson Street approximately 150 metres to the west of the Emerson Street/Blackhead Road intersection.
3. If any burial, kōiwi tangata or cultural materials are discovered during cemetery operations:
   a. all work shall immediately cease; and
   b. Iwi shall be contacted as soon as is reasonably practicable to allow an assessment of the “find” and to enable retrieval or re-burial action to be undertaken as appropriate.
4. That part of the site on the western corner of the intersection of Emerson Street and Blackhead Road shall be kept clear of all vegetation which might otherwise have the effect of reducing sight distances for traffic using either road.
5. Noise emissions arising from operations at the site shall comply with the following standards: 55Dt/40Nt dBA within 50 metres of a residence.
6. All works, including earthworks and drainage, shall be carried out in compliance with NZS4404: 1981 Code of Practice for Urban Land Subdivision.
7. The site shall not be developed for cemetery purposes below the development line restriction shown on Opus Drawing No.97/583/59/40704, other than for landscaping and for stormwater disposal undertaken in accordance with Condition 9.
8. All stormwater that is not collected and discharged to a roadside water table shall be collected and discharged to natural water bodies in a controlled manner that avoids saturation of slopes below the development line restriction shown on Opus Drawing No.97/583/59/40704.
9. The maximum height of headstones shall be 1.1 metres above ground level.
10. The site shall be landscaped in general accordance with the landscape concept plans submitted by the Dunedin City Council on 20 February 1998.

(*NB The provision of additional landscaping for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating potential adverse visual effects in respect of two properties located on the north side of Emerson Street (viz. Sec 128 Ocean Beach S.D. and Lot 1 DP 22576) is the subject of separate agreements between the Requiring Authority and the owners of those properties. Such agreements are necessary because it is unlawful for the Council to impose conditions on a*

designation in respect of properties that are not subject to that designation).

D793 Green Island Quarry

Designation Number	D793
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Green Island Quarry - Quarry
Location (address)	SEC 162 Church Hill Road, Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D793 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (*NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics*).
2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. No explosives shall be used during the operation of this quarry.
4. Quarrying operations are to cease within 4 years from the date of commencement of quarrying. This condition does not preclude rehabilitation and other landscaping work beyond this time.
5. Quarrying shall not take place for more than 20 days per year.
6. There shall be no crushing or screening of rock on site.
7. A programme of screen planting designed to mitigate adverse visual effects as viewed from adjacent residential areas shall be commenced within one month of this designation becoming operative. All planting shall be in accordance with a landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect and all vegetation established as part of this programme shall be maintained in a healthy state at all times.
8. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the commencement of quarrying or associated activities on the site. The outline plan shall describe the operations proposed for the site and the measures proposed to address the following potential effects:
    a. noise;
    b. vibration;
    c. visual amenity;
    d. public safety, in terms of securing the site against public access; and
    e. public safety, in terms of obtaining access/egress from public roads

(*NB In assessing an outline plan submitted in accordance with this condition, the Council will have particular regard to the amenity objectives for the underlying zone and/or any adjoining residential zone, and to the transportation*

objectives for Dunedin City, as set out in the District Plan).

D798 McLaren Gully Road Quarry Reserve

Designation Number	D798
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	McLaren Gully Road Quarry Reserve - Quarry
Location (address)	SEC 35 McLaren Gully Road, Otokia
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D798 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).
2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. Quarrying shall not take place for more than 20 days per year.
4. A programme of screen planting designed to mitigate adverse visual effects as viewed from adjacent residential areas shall be commenced within one month of this designation becoming operative. All planting shall be in accordance with a landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect and all vegetation established as part of this programme shall be maintained in a healthy state at all times.
5. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the commencement of quarrying or associated activities on the site. The outline plan shall describe the operations proposed for the site and the measures proposed to address the following potential effects:
    a. noise;
    b. vibration;
    c. visual amenity;
    d. public safety, in terms of securing the site against public access; and
    e. public safety, in terms of obtaining access/egress from public roads.

(*NB In assessing an outline plan submitted in accordance with this condition, the Council will have particular regard to the amenity objectives for the underlying zone and to the transportation objectives for Dunedin City, as set out in the District Plan*).

D799 Mount Stoker Quarry

Designation Number	D799
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Stoker Quarry - Quarry
Location (address)	2 Bray Road Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D799 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).
2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. A plan illustrating progressive rehabilitation works and the final landform and appearance of the site shall be prepared by the requiring authority under the direction of a suitably qualified professional and submitted to the Dunedin City Council for approval within 12 months of this designation becoming operative. The quarry shall be operated at all times in accordance with the approved plan.
4. There shall be no waste rock tipped beyond the outer edge of the quarry floor.

D800 Mount Watkins Quarry

Designation Number	D800
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Watkins Quarry - Quarry
Location (address)	382 Ramrock Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D800 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (NB These

levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).

2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. A plan illustrating progressive rehabilitation works and the final landform and appearance of the site shall be prepared by the requiring authority under the direction of a suitably qualified professional and submitted to the Dunedin City Council for approval within 12 months of this designation becoming operative. The quarry shall be operated at all times in accordance with the approved plan.
4. Quarrying shall take place for no more than 40 days each year.

D801 Mount Zion Quarry

Designation Number	D801
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Mount Zion Quarry - Quarry
Location (address)	205 Mount Cargill Road Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D801 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).
2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. Quarrying shall not take place for more than 20 days per year.
4. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the commencement of quarrying or associated activities on the site. The outline plan shall describe the operations proposed for the site and the measures proposed to address the following potential effects:
    a. noise;
    b. vibration;
    c. visual amenity;
    d. public safety, in terms of securing the site against public access; and
    e. public safety, in terms of obtaining access/egress from public roads.

(*NB In assessing an outline plan submitted in accordance with this condition, the Council will have particular regard to the amenity objectives for the underlying zone and to the transportation objectives for Dunedin City, as set out in the District Plan*).

D802 Ram Rock Quarry

Designation Number	D802
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Ram Rock Quarry - Quarry
Location (address)	2000 Ramrock Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D802 Conditions

1. Noise generated by any activity on the site shall comply with the following standards within 50 metres of the nearest house existing at the date on which this designation becomes operative: 55Dt/40Nt dBA (NB These levels are subject to an adjustment of minus 5dBA for noise emissions having special audible characteristics).
2. The requiring authority shall provide noise level readings, for two hours at times representative of the operation and at which maximum noise levels can be assessed, for the purpose of determining compliance with Condition (1) of these conditions. These readings shall initially be provided within 1 week of the quarry being operated following the date on which this designation becomes operative. Thereafter, readings shall be provided at the time of every subsequent operation of the site. These readings shall be provided at the requiring authority's expense.
3. A plan illustrating progressive rehabilitation works and the final landform and appearance of the site shall be prepared by the requiring authority under the direction of a suitably qualified professional and submitted to the Dunedin City Council for approval within 12 months of this designation becoming operative. The quarry shall be operated at all times in accordance with the approved plan.
4. A valid copy of the written agreement between the landowner and the Council in relation to access arrangements shall be held with the Dunedin City Council records at all times.
5. Quarrying shall take place for no more than 40 days each year.

D825 Dukes Road Widening

Designation Number	D825
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Dukes Road Widening - Road Widening
Location (address)	22 Dukes Road Nth North Taieri
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes

Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D843 Hagart Alexander Drive Road Extension and Widening

Designation Number	D843
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Hagart Alexander Drive - Road Extension and Widening for Proposed Local Arterial Road
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D843 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed work which details the following information shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to any construction commencing:
   a. the shape and dimensions of the proposed work;
   b. detailed landscaping plan(s) proposed; and
   c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of noise.

(*NB The Council will assess the outline plan in terms of the potential adverse effects on visual amenity and noise amenity, and will have particular regard to the measures identified in Section 3 of this Decision with respect to the avoidance, remedy or mitigation of such effects.*)

D844 Andersons Bay Road/Strathallan Street Intersection

Designation Number	D844
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Andersons Bay Road/Strathallan Street Intersection – Intersection Widening
Location (address)	250 Andersons Bay Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D844 Conditions

1. That the designation only be given effect to in conjunction with the additional works shown on MWH plans entitled "Strathallan St Left Turn Lane 6 Lane Option - Car Yard" Sheets No. C616 Rev. A and C613 Rev.C, dated 29/01/08. This work includes the following:
   a. the creation of new vehicle drop crossings on both the Andersons Bay Road and the Strathallan Street frontage;

b. the creation of "no parking" zones on Strathallan Street;

c. the creation of a new parking bay on Andersons Bay Road; and

d. the incorporation of the red hatched area shown on the plans (shown as "Road to be Stopped") into the car yard.

2. That prior to commencement of any work on the site, a construction management plan shall be prepared for approval by Council's Planning Policy Manager. That plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:
   a. mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on traffic flow at the intersection;
   b. mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on the operation of the car yard, including access, dust, noise and safety of people visiting the car yard; and
   c. outline the process to occur should condition (3) below be invoked.

3. If kōiwi tākata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the consent holder shall, without delay:
   a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area;
   b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tākata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
   c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate rūnaka, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
   d. Any kōiwi takata or taoka shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
   e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and
   f. Upon completion of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the consent holder may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tākata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D845 Harbourside Arterial Link

Designation Number	D845
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Harbourside Arterial Link - Construction and Operation of Arterial Road Corridor
Location (address)	80 Anzac Avenue Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D845 Conditions

1. That Dunedin City Council as Requiring Authority shall apply for an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand, under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, prior to commencing work, and that the Council shall comply with the conditions of that authority.

2. That prior to the commencement of any work on the site, a construction management plan shall be submitted

to Dunedin City Council. That plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:

a. Mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on traffic management in relation to any nearby intersections or arterial roads;

b. Mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on adjoining properties, including, dust, noise and the safety of people visiting the sites; and

c. Outline the process to occur should condition (3) below be invoked.

3. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
   a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area;
   b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
   c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
   d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
   e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c) of this condition is undertaken; and
   f. Upon completions of tasks (a) to (e) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

4. That the final design option for the Harbourside Arterial Link shall be chosen following consultation with affected land owners and occupiers.

5. That the final design option chosen for the Harbourside Arterial Link shall not prevent access to 170 Frederick Street, Dunedin, being that land legally described as Lot 2 DP 17329.

6. That the final design option chosen for the Harbourside Arterial Link shall ensure safe egress and ingress to 3 Wickliffe Street, Dunedin, being that land legally described as Sec 7 DP 3552.

7. That, prior to the commencement of any work on the site, a heritage assessment of buildings on Parry Street that are affected by the Harbourside Arterial Link shall be undertaken. If any buildings to be demolished to make way for the Arterial are found to be of heritage value, a full documentary photographic record of affected properties shall be compiled and provided to Heritage New Zealand and the University of Otago Library Hocken Collections.

8. That the Outline Plan to be submitted in accordance with Section 176A of the Act shall address, but not be limited to, the following matters:
   a. Areas within the designation that is not required for the roadway, footpaths or cycleways shall be landscaped;
   b. Footpaths and cycleways shall be identified that will allow for access for pedestrians and cyclists along Anzac Avenue and between the city centre and Harbourside;
   c. Footpaths and cycleways shall be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED);
   d. Landscaping shall be used to minimise the visual intrusion of road structures;
   e. The Outline Plan shall contain a detailed design of the bridge across the Owheo/Water of Leith (aesthetic as well as functional matters will be considered by the Territorial Authority when assessing this design);

f. The Outline Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the New Zealand Transport Agency;

g. The design of the Arterial shall meet the specifications set out in the New Zealand Heavy Haulage Association document Road Design Specifications for Overdimension Loads (Revision 3, August 2006);

h. The Arterial shall be designed and constructed to the Territorial Authority's satisfaction to ensure the continued safe operation of the Liquigas facility at 254 Fryatt Street, being that land legally described as Lot 3 DP 17945;

i. Consideration shall be given to whether it is necessary or desirable to provide for a one way street connecting Frederick Street with the northern section of Anzac Avenue; and

j. Consideration shall be given to whether or not mitigation measures should be provided to address any adverse economic impacts on Anzac Avenue businesses due to a decline in trade from passing traffic, in the event that such impacts are caused by the construction of the Harbourside Arterial Link.

D846 Dunedin Harbourside Arterial Link

Designation Number	D846
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Harbourside Arterial Link - Arterial Road and Stormwater Infrastructure
Location (address)	R Ravensbourne Road Ravensbourne
Conditions	No
Legacy	Created by NoR DIS-2013-1 on 12 November 2014
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D900 Mosgiel Community and Recreation Area

Designation Number	D900
Requiring Authority	Dunedin City Council
Designation Purpose	Enable the existing recreational and community activities to continue to operate and to develop, but also to provide the framework for a new Aquatic Centre to be developed somewhere within the area to be designated.
Location (address)	Memorial Park (Gordon Road), Peter Johnstone Park (Reid Avenue), 215 Gordon Road and part of the Reid Avenue road reserve
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	Created by NoR DIS-2018-1 on 15 March 2019
Rollover Designation	
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D900 Conditions

1. Height
   a. New buildings and structures and extensions to existing buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 10m, excluding servicing equipment on a roof provided the servicing equipment does not exceed the maximum height by more than 3m, except that:
   b. New lighting towers and goal posts must not exceed a maximum height of 30m.
2. Building footprint (per building)
   a. The maximum building footprint for any individual building (new or extensions to existing buildings) is 3200m².
3. Combined building site coverage
   a. The maximum combined building site coverage within the designation area is 5.5%.
4. Minimum building and structure setbacks from boundaries and height in relation to boundaries
   a. The minimum setback for buildings from designation boundaries is 4.5m. This condition does not apply to structures such as fences.
   b. For all designation boundaries other than road boundaries, buildings and structures (excluding lighting towers, goal posts and fences) must not protrude through a plane rising at an angle of 45 degrees measured from ground level at the designation boundary.
   c. For all designation boundaries other than road boundaries, lighting towers and goal posts must not protrude through a plane rising at an angle of 75 degrees measured from ground level at the boundary.
   d. There are no boundary setback or height plane controls for fences.
5. Building design and appearance
   a. The maximum length of the façade of any new building or extension to existing buildings is 65m, however any building façade greater than 20m in length must have glazing or other architectural feature to break up the solid appearance of the building.
   b. For any portion of a building closer than 10m from the designation boundary other than a road boundary, the maximum length of that portion of the building (as measured parallel to the boundary) must reduce from 65m by 5m for every 1m the building is closer to that boundary.

c. Painted finishes for new or extended existing buildings must not exceed Light Reflectance Values (LRV) of 35%.

6. Landscape treatment to car parking areas
   a. New or extended car parking areas are to be set back a minimum of 1.5m from all designation boundaries and the setback areas are to be planted to mitigate adverse effects of the car parks on adjacent residential properties, including from light spill from vehicles.
   b. New or extended car parking areas are to have a minimum of 12% of the total area of the car park planted, including at least 1 tree per 120m² of the total car park area. Such trees must be expected to grow to at least 3m high. When planted:
      i. exotic trees must be a minimum of 2m in height and 35mm litre grade;
      ii. New Zealand native trees must be a minimum of 1m in height and Pb 6.5 grade.

7. New signage
   Signs erected after 14 March 2019 must comply with the following conditions, except that regulatory signs, directional signs and warning signs that do not exceed 0.25m² are exempt from these standards:

   a. General:
      i. Signs visible from a public place must meet all of the following performance standards, which are relevant.
      ii. Signs must also comply with Rule 6.7.3 of the DCC Second Generation Plan where visible from a road.
      iii. Signs must not be illuminated or digital.

   b. Performance standards that apply to all ancillary signs, except commercial sponsorship signs:
      i. Ancillary signs must only display the name, and logo of the relevant land use activity or organisation (e.g. DCC), locational, directional or informative information relevant to the area, or rules of the area or use of the area.
      ii. Ancillary signs that promote or advertise retail, restaurants, or conference, meeting and function ancillary to sport and recreation must not be visible from a public place outside the recreation area.

   c. Signs attached to buildings:
      i. any signs displaying the club(s) name on clubrooms must not exceed a maximum total area of 5m² per building face;
      ii. the maximum number of permanent commercial sponsorship signs is one sign for the naming rights sponsor of the sport and recreation activity (club), with a maximum area of 3m², except: for clubs that operate in an enclosed area that is only open to members, apart from during events, there is no maximum number of commercial sponsorship signs, provided those signs are not visible from outside of the enclosed area;
      iii. other signs must not exceed a total maximum area of 1m² per building face;
      iv. signs must remain entirely within the visual profile of the building or structure; and
      v. signs must not project higher than the lowest point of the roof, except as mounted flat against a parapet or gable end.

   d. Freestanding signs:
      i. must not exceed a maximum total area of all display faces of 3m²; and each display face must not exceed 1.5m² in area;
      ii. must not exceed a maximum height above ground level of 4m; and

iii. must be positioned within the designation boundaries and located so they do not obstruct any parking, loading or access areas.

e. Portable freestanding signs:
   i. Commercial sponsorship and other signs erected for matches, competitions, or events must not be displayed for more than one day before the competition/event, and must be removed within one day of completion of the competition/event.
   ii. Any other portable signs must not exceed one sign per activity, and 0.9m in height and 0.6m in width.
   iii. Signs must be positioned within designation boundaries.

8. Tree protection
   a. Any trees that are removed through the development of community and recreational facilities must be replaced with suitable trees.

9. Lighting
   a. Light spill measured at any point of the vertical plane that marks the boundary of a residential zone or any site used for residential purposes must not exceed the following limits:

Time		Limit
i.	7.00am - 10.00pm	10 Lux
ii.	10.00pm - 7.00am	3 Lux

   b. This standard does not apply to light spill from the headlights of motor vehicles.
   c. Light spill must not be emitted in the angles above the horizontal.
   d. All outdoor lighting, except street lighting, must be shielded from or directed away from adjacent roads and designation boundaries.

10. Otago Regional Council Lower Taieri Flood Protection Scheme Designation
   a. No buildings can be located within Otago Regional Council's Designation D217 (Lower Taieri Flood Protection Scheme).

11. Noise
   a. Activities on the site must not exceed the following noise emission limits:

Zoning of receiving property		Noise level measured at the boundary of the receiving property (i.e. outside the designation boundary) or the notional boundary of noise sensitive activities in a rural zone		
		1. 7.00am to 7.00pm	2. 7.00pm to 10.00pm	3. 10.00pm to 7.00am
i.	Residential	50 dB LAeq (15 min)	45 dB LAeq (15 min)	1. 40 dB LAeq (15 min); and 2. 70 dB LAFmax
ii.	Taieri Plain (rural)	55 dB LAeq (15 min)	50 dB LAeq (15 min)	1. 40 dB LAeq (15 min); and 2. 70 dB LAFmax

Zoning of receiving property		Noise level measured at the boundary of the receiving property (i.e. outside the designation boundary) or the notional boundary of noise sensitive activities in a rural zone		
		1. 7.00am to 7.00pm	2. 7.00pm to 10.00pm	3. 10.00pm to 7.00am
iii.	Principal Centre	60 dB LAeq (15 min)	60 dB LAeq (15 min)	1. 60 dB LAeq (15 min); and 2. 85 dB LAFmax

b. Except:
   i. sport and recreation not involving the use of motor vehicles, amplified sound, or firearms are exempt from this standard;
   ii. construction noise is exempt from this standard and must be measured and assessed in accordance with NZS6803:199 Acoustics Construction Noise; and
   iii. noise generated by pyrotechnics and firing of a ceremonial cannon.

c. Unless stated otherwise noise must be measured in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 – Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound, and assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental noise.

12. Accidental discovery
If the requiring authority

a. discovers koiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), waahi taoka (resources of importance), waahi tapu (places or features of special significance) or other Maori artefact material, the consent holder must, without delay:
   i. notify the Consent Authority, Tangata whenua and Heritage New Zealand and in the case of skeletal remains, the New Zealand Police.
   ii. stop work within the immediate vicinity of the discovery to allow a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga and their advisors, who must determine whether the discovery is likely to be extensive, if a thorough site investigation is required, and whether an Archaeological Authority is required.

   Any koiwi tangata discovered should be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal or preservation.

   Site work must recommence following consultation with the Consent Authority, Heritage New Zealand, Tangata whenua, and in the case of skeletal remains, the New Zealand Police, provided that any relevant statutory permissions have been obtained.

b. discovers any feature or archaeological material that predates 1900, or heritage material, or disturbs a previously unidentified archaeological or heritage site, the consent holder must without delay:
   i. stop work within the immediate vicinity of the discovery or disturbance; and
   ii. advise the Consent Authority, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of Maori features or materials, the Tangata whenua, and if required, should make an application for an Archaeological Authority pursuant to the Historic Places Act 1993; and
   iii. arrange for a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake a survey of the site.

Site work must only recommence following consultation with the Consent Authority.

13. Aquatic Centre location
    a. There must be no aquatic centre or parking area for an aquatic centre located within the Mosgiel Memorial Gardens as identified in Figure 1.

In addition to requirements of s176A, outline plans must include, where relevant, the information set out in conditions 14 - 22:

14. Screening of service and storage areas
    a. Service and storage areas associated with new or extended existing buildings demonstrating effective screening to maintain amenity within the parks, on adjacent streets, and for neighbours.

15. Tree protection
    a. The location and details of suitable replacement trees removed through the development of community and recreational facilities (refer Condition 8).

16. Car parking and access requirements
    a. Demonstration of 1 car park to every 3 people a new building will be designed for. A reduced level of car parking may be provided where an Integrated Transport Assessment (which may include a Travel Management Plan) identifies that fewer additional parking spaces are required. Consideration should also be given to providing overflow car parking spaces using permeable surfacing.
    b. For any development that increases traffic movement, consideration of whether upgrade or reconfiguration of the vehicle access into the site is necessary to manage increased traffic flows.
    c. Demonstration of consultation undertaken with the New Zealand Transport Agency to identify the most effective, efficient and safe access to SH87 for the development of the aquatic centre, stating how the outcomes of the consultation have been addressed.
    d. An assessment of on-site parking areas against Rule 6.6 Parking, Loading and Access, of the Dunedin City Council Second Generation District Plan, including justification of any non-compliances and any mitigation proposed.

17. Noise
    a. Where any new car parking area is within 5m of a residential site, a noise control fence constructed from a durable material of at least 10kg/m² free from cracks, gaps and holes should be considered in consultation with the adjoining landowner. Where a noise control fence is agreed to be required, the car park should be designed so that any parked car is at least 1m from any fence.
    b. Suitable noise insulation for buildings and plant should be utilised to ensure noise generated onto adjacent residential properties achieves the night time noise levels of condition 11 above.
    c. For buildings that may accommodate functions, a Noise Management Plan should be prepared to ensure noise generated onto adjacent residential properties achieves the night time noise levels of condition 11 above.

18. 3-Water infrastructure
    Water services
    a. Provision of average and peak daily flow demand to allow inclusion in Dunedin City Council's hydraulic water model.

    Stormwater services
    a. For any increase in impermeable area consideration of drainage patterns and stormwater management to ensure works do not create or exacerbate flooding. For any increase in impermeable area of more

than 2000m², a stormwater management plan is required to determine whether a site-specific stormwater solution is necessary, including potential for direct flow to Silverstream via pump.

b. As part of such an assessment, consideration must be given to whether stormwater detention via wetlands/greenspace is appropriate.

Wastewater services

a. Average and peak daily flows of wastewater to allow assessment of effects of the anticipated wastewater discharge impact on the reticulated wastewater network.

Existing services

a. For any development or earthworks within 3m of any 3-Waters infrastructure, written approval from the Development Engineer, 3-Waters must accompany the outline plan. This approval may include consideration for an easement in gross in favour of DCC over any existing, relocated or new 3 Waters infrastructure.

b. New trees must not be planted such that once fully grown the dripline, or the distance from the trunk equivalent to half the height of the tree, whichever is the greater, is expected to be within 1.5m of Council pipes.

19. Minimum floor levels
    a. An assessment of effects of flooding, including setting floor levels in any new buildings, additions to buildings or change of use of existing buildings.

20. Earthworks
    a. An assessment of the effects of earthworks, including the effects on any adjoining properties or stop bank, and whether a sediment control plan is required.

21. Hours of operation
    a. Consideration of whether the hours of operation should be controlled.

22. Construction
    a. An assessment of the effects of construction, including noise, vibration, traffic movement and hours of work, including mitigation as appropriate.

Figure 1: Mosgiel Community and Recreation Area Designation identifying Memorial Garden

A1.4.6 Dunedin International Airport Limited

D273 Dunedin Airport

Designation Number	D273
Requiring Authority	Dunedin International Airport Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Airport - airport activities, operation and runway extension
Location (address)	25 Miller Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D273 Conditions

1. Permitted Activities:
   a. ‘Airport’ activities which include the use of land and buildings for:
      i. aircraft operations, aircraft servicing and fuel storage;
      ii. ancillary activities necessary for the functioning of an aerodrome includes the construction and use of roads, runways, taxiways and aprons, building and infrastructure, navigational aids and

lighting, car parking, offices and signage;

iii. accessory activities such as retailing, cafeteria, rental car businesses, freight forwarding and public passenger facilities;

iv. customs and quarantine facilities;

v. training activities and facilities associated with the aeronautical industry; and

vi. temporary accommodation for air crews, training and airport related personal.

b. The establishment, operation and control of barrier arms for the purpose of stopping traffic movement on the portion of Centre Road that runs through Designation 273 or on any section of road where traffic within that road causes a breach of any obstacle limitation surface described in Designation 274.

2. New Buildings and Extensions - Pursuant to section 176A(3) of the RMA an outline plan of works shall be submitted to the Council in respect of any new works intended to be undertaken as part of the designation.

3. Landscaping - In respect of any new or revised site layout (vehicle manoeuvring and parking areas) Dunedin Airport Limited shall submit a landscape plan to the Council not less than 14 days prior to construction commencing. The landscaping shall be implemented not later than the planting season following commissioning of the new or revised site layout.

4. Lighting - All on-site lighting (other than runway, navigational and other operational lighting) shall be positioned, directed and maintained so that light spill outside the designation boundary shall not exceed 16 lux measured 10 metres outside the designation boundary and measured in both the horizontal and vertical planes. All monitoring of this condition shall be undertaken with the runway, navigation and associated operational lighting turned off.

5. Noise Control - The Dunedin Airport is to be operated so that the noise from aircraft operation shall not exceed a Day/Night sound level (L_{dn}) of:
   a. 65dBA at any position outside the 65L_{dn} contour as shown on the attached plan entitled “Airport Designation D273 – Noise Contours”. For the purpose of this control aircraft noise will be measured in accordance with NZS 6805:1992 and calculated as a 90 day rolling logarithmic average.
   b. 55dBA at any position outside the 55 L_{dn} contour as shown on the attached plan entitled “Airport Designation D273 – Noise Contours”. For the purpose of this control, aircraft noise shall be predicted as stated in NZS 6805:1992, (s.1.4.2.2) using the F.A.A Integrated Noise Model (INM) and records of actual aircraft operations, and calculated as a 90 day logarithmic average.

   Note: For the purpose of this condition, aircraft operation includes aircraft taking-off and landing, but does not include airport ground based activities. Military aircraft movements are also not included in the condition.

6. Before undertaking the proposed runway extension Dunedin Airport Limited shall offer to acoustically treat any existing dwelling situated on Lot 2 DP 2592 within the Airport Noise Boundary, shown on the attached plan entitled “Airport Designation D273 – Noise Contours” immediately to the south west of the runway extension. If this offer is accepted by the registered owner at that time then any acoustic treatment of the dwelling shall be performed at the cost of Dunedin Airport Limited and shall be of a standard which will achieve an indoor design level of 40 dBA L_{dn} within any kitchen, dining area, living room, study or bedroom.

D274 Take-off and Approach Fan, Transitional (side) Surface, Horizontal and Conical Surfaces

Designation Number	D274
Requiring Authority	Dunedin International Airport Limited
Designation Purpose	Take-off and Approach Fan, Transitional (side) Surface, Horizontal and Conical Surfaces - Airport Approach and Land Use Controls

Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D274 Conditions

1. Background and Requirement:
   a. Airspace around airports is required to be protected under the Civil Aviation Act 1990. The Civil Aviation Authority promotes New Zealand Aerodrome Design Rules and Standards to prevent the encroachment of obstructions into airspace that may affect aircraft operations.
   b. Protection is provided by way of Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) that are described in this designation. These surfaces are illustrated in the Dunedin Airport and Land Use Controls Map attached as **Appendix A** below. The OLS depicted on the Map in **Appendix A** are indicative only, the precise positioning of these surfaces is set out in the text of this designation.
2. Survey co-ordinate and elevation datum - All survey co-ordinates in this designation are Geodetic Datum 2000 – North Taieri Circuit, and elevations are in terms of Dunedin Vertical Datum 1958 (Local Mean Sea Level). The aerodrome reference height is 1.22m.
3. Main Runway - The main runway once extended will be 2,400m long by 45m wide. Provision is included for 170m long starter extensions at each end contained within the runway strip and runway end safety area.
4. Runway Strip:
   a. The extended main runway is contained within the runway strip. The runway strip is 2,520m long by 300m wide. The edges are parallel to and 150m either side of the runway centreline and the ends extend 60m beyond each threshold and are perpendicular to the runway extended centreline.
   b. The coordinates and elevations of the ends of the runway strip on the extended runway centreline, which are also the take off and approach OLS origin points, are listed in Table 1 below:
   c.

Table 1: Runway strip end and takeoff and approach OLS origin points

	mN	mE	Elevation
North End	793035.15	394254.88	2.20m
South End	791625.00	392166.43	2.00m

5. Horizontal Surface - The horizontal surface is a horizontal plane above the runway with an elevation of 45m having its out limit at a locus of 4000m measured from the periphery of the 300m wide runway strip.
6. Conical Surface - The conical surface slopes upwards and outwards from the periphery of the horizontal surface at a gradient of 1 vertical to 20 horizontal (1:20) to an elevation of 150m above aerodrome datum.
7. Takeoff Surface - The takeoff surface extends outwards and upwards from each end of the runway strips as described below:
   a. North takeoff surface:
      i. The north takeoff surface centreline commences at the north end origin point in Table 1. It climbs at a gradient of 1 in 62.5 on a bearing of 56.07° grid for a distance of 10642m at which point the surface turns east at radius 2450m onto bearing 108° grid. The surface continues for a total distance of 18750m.

ii. The edges of the surface commence 90m either side of the origin point and expand at 12.5% of the centreline distance to a maximum width of 900m either side of centreline at 6480m from the origin. From this point until the end of the surface at 18750m from the origin the edges of the surface remain parallel 900m either side of its centerline.

b. South takeoff surface:
   i. The south takeoff surface centreline commences at the south end origin point in Table 1 climbs at a gradient of 1 in 62.5 on a bearing of 236.07° grid for a distance of 2324m at which point the surface turns abruptly east onto bearing 226° grid. The surface continues for a total distance of 18750m.
   ii. The edges of the surface commence 90m either side of the origin point and expand at 12.5% of the centreline distance to a maximum width of 900m either side of centreline at 6480m from the origin. From this point until the end of the surface at 18750m from the origin the edges of the surface remain parallel 900m either side of its centerline.

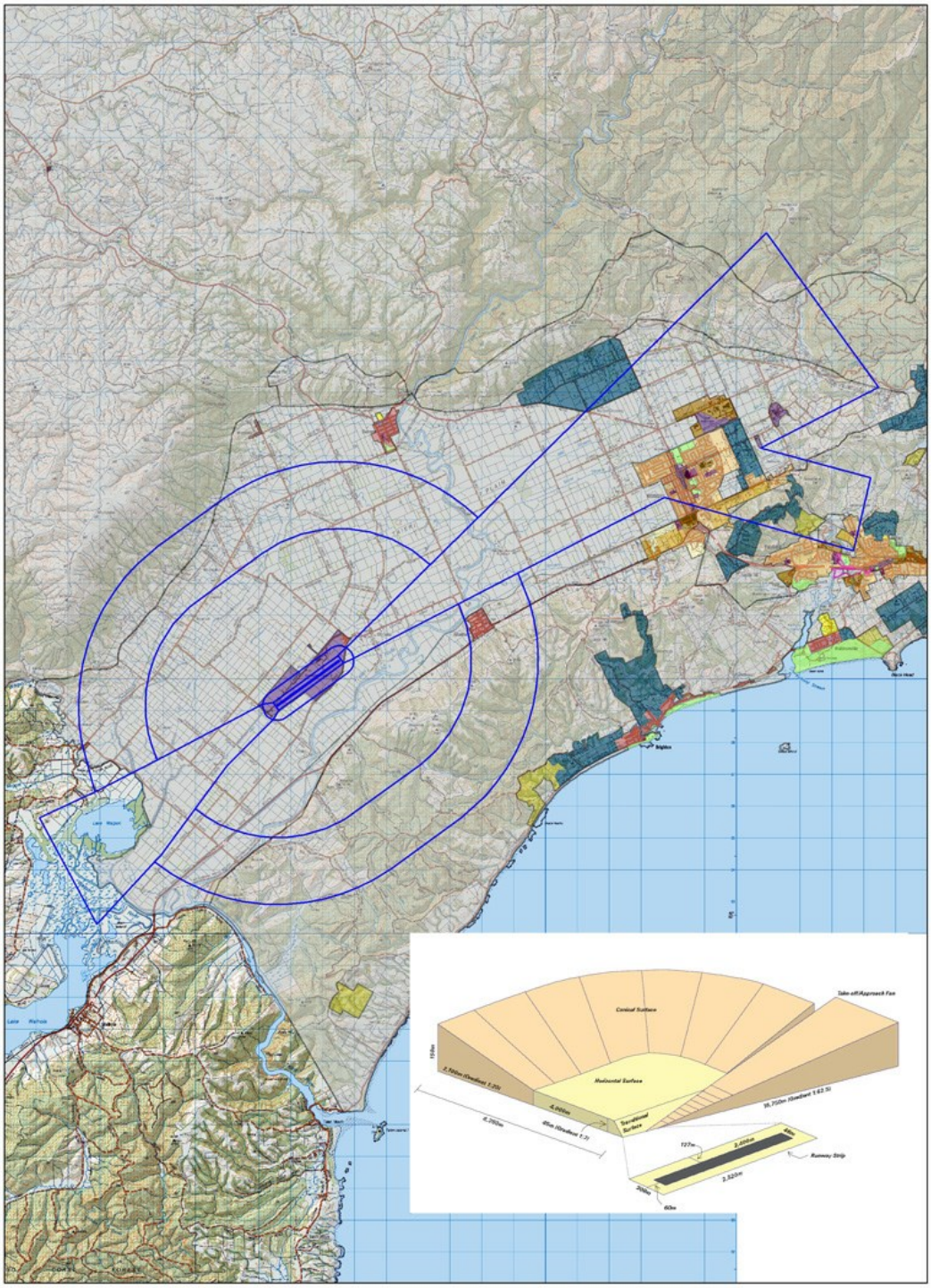
8. Approach Surface - The approach surface extends outwards and upwards from each end of the runway strip as described below:
   a. North approach surface:
      i. The north approach surface centreline commences at the north end origin point in Table 1 climbs at a gradient of 1 in 50 on a bearing of 56.07° grid for a distance of 15000m at which point the surface ends.
      ii. The edges of the surface commence 150m either side of the origin point and expand at 15.0% of the centreline distance to a width of 2400m either side of centreline at the end of the surface.
   b. South approach surface:
      i. The south approach surface centreline commences at the south end origin point in Table 1 climbs at a gradient of 1 in 50 on a bearing of 236.07° grid for a distance of 15000m at which point the surface ends.
      ii. The edges of the surface commence 150m either side of the origin point and expand at 15.0% of the centreline distance to a width of 2400m either side of centreline at the end of the surface.

9. Transitional Surfaces - The transitional surfaces arise upwards and outwards from the sides of runway strip at a gradient of 1 in 7 to intercept the approach surfaces at each runway end and the horizontal surface.

10. Controlling Surface - At any point where any two surfaces overlap and are at differing elevations, the lower of the two surfaces shall apply for the purposes of the height controls specified at 11. below.

11. Height Controls - Prior to any resource consent application, building consent application, carrying out works involving the establishment of forestry, constructing any structure which includes any building, aerial, antennae or other object, on land that is covered by any of the surfaces specified in this designation, the person(s) wishing to obtain consent or carry out the work must:
   a. Provide written notice to the Dunedin International Airport Limited of the work they wish to carry out; and
   b. Demonstrate to Dunedin International Airport Limited that the work will not penetrate in any way any of the surfaces specified in this designation; or
   c. Obtain the written approval of the Dunedin International Airport Limited if the surfaces specified in this designation will be penetrated in any way. Where the written approval of the Dunedin International Airport Limited is required, then that approval may be given subject to the payment of the reasonable costs incurred by Dunedin International Airport Limited in assessing any application for approval.

Appendix A: Dunedin Airport Approach and Land Use Controls Map (including OLS)



A1.4.7 Kiwirail Holding Limited

D419 Main South Railway

Designation Number	D419
Requiring Authority	Kiwirail Holdings Limited
Designation Purpose	Main South Railway - Railway Purposes
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - increase extent to incorporate tunnels from previous designations D424, D426, D427, D428
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D419 Conditions

1. Activities undertaken within tunnels shall specifically include, but not be limited to:
    a. the operation of the railway system throughout the tunnel;
    b. activities which have the effect of maintaining, improving and upgrading the railway system throughout the tunnel, such as
        i. re-sleepering;
        ii. re-railing;
        iii. re-ballasting;
        iv. grouting or repairs to the tunnel linings or rock faces, descaling the rock face, the placement of rock anchors or additional minor support structures;
        v. the laying of new communication cables, power cables, work on OHL systems, installing signalling equipment, upgrading or changing it; and
        vi. drainage repairs, renewals or cleaning.
    c. activities which have the effect of lowering the tunnel floor, other than by re-ballasting;
    d. activities associated with routine maintenance of the track and rail structure such as rail grinding, tamping, aligning the track, and ballast cleaning; and
    e. activities associated with the effect of maintaining or providing for the safety of trains, crews and passengers in tunnels.
2. In respect of activities in tunnels relating to the designated rail purpose an outline plan shall not be required for those activities specified.

D420 Taieri Branch Railway

Designation Number	D420
Requiring Authority	Kiwirail Holdings Limited
Designation Purpose	Taieri Branch Railway - railway purposes
Location (address)	256 Gladstone Road Nth Mosgiel

Conditions	No
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - change name from Otago Central Branch Railway and add in rail corridor land
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D422 Port Chalmers Branch Railway

Designation Number	D422
Requiring Authority	Kiwirail Holdings Limited
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Branch Railway - Railway Purposes
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - incorporate tunnel designation D425
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D423 Hillside Depot

Designation Number	D423
Requiring Authority	Kiwirail Holdings Limited
Designation Purpose	Hillside Depot - railway purposes
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - change name from Transtec Engineering Hillside
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D423 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed works is to be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to modification (including demolition) of existing buildings or structures; or prior to construction of new buildings or structures. Consideration will also be given in the outline plan to providing separate entry and exit points (or two-way access) between the loading area on the site and Hillside Road.
2. All materials which are stored outside buildings on the site for any purpose other than display or sale shall be screened from view from adjoining properties and from any road adjoining the site. For the sake of clarity this does not apply to storage areas which are currently visible from adjoining properties or from any road adjoining the site.
3. In respect of new signs relating to the purpose of the designation, an outline plan will not be required where the sign meets Rules 19.5.7 (i) to (v) "Signs permitted in the Industry, Port 1 and Port 2 Zones" and Rule 19.5.8 "Conditions on all Permitted Signs" of the Dunedin City District Plan. Note that the designation only

provides for signs that relate to the purpose of the designation, any other sign would require a resource consent.

4. The requiring authority shall adopt the best practical option to ensure that the emission of noise from the site at the boundaries of residential properties in the area does not exceed a reasonable level.

A1.4.8 Kordia Limited

D297 Anzac Avenue Site

Designation Number	D297
Requiring Authority	Kordia Limited
Designation Purpose	Anzac Avenue Site - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	182 Albany Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D297 Conditions

Note: *In all conditions below reference to "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim):1998". shall be read as to include "AS/NZS2772.1 (Interim): 1998 (or any subsequent amendment thereof or substitute for)".*

1. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS 2772.1 ((Interim) 1998 in places beyond the designation boundary, and unnecessary exposure shall be avoided, consistent with achievement of the service objective.

D310 Cowan Road Transmitter Site

Designation Number	D310
Requiring Authority	Kordia Limited
Designation Purpose	Cowan Road Transmitter Site - Broadcasting and telecommunications being the reception and transmission of radio (wireless) signals (which includes television signals) and also signals received for onward transmission by cable
Location (address)	280 Cowan Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D310 Conditions

1. The erection of all new ancillary structures and equipment, including antennae, shall be confined to the modified areas of the site, and where possible structures are to be co-sited on to existing structures.
2. Should any areas be disturbed as the result of future work, these areas shall be revegetated and reinstated to their original condition.

3. The Requiring Authority shall control all weeds and wilding pines on the site.
4. There shall be only one permanent tower on the site, with a maximum height of 130 metres, unless a temporary tower is required while remedial work is undertaken on the existing tower or while a new, permanent, tower is under construction.
5. The following equipment shall be permitted to be attached to or erected on the existing tower and building or at the site on a permanent basis:
    a. One dish antenna with a diameter of greater than 5.0m but less than 10.0m (erected at ground level).
    b. Up to six dish antennae with a maximum diameter greater than 2.5m but less than 4.0m.
    c. Broadcasting, telecommunication or radiocommunication antennae including whip, grid, yagi, dipoles and panels or similar and ancillary equipment, but no single dish or panel antenna shall have a solid frontal surface area of greater than 7.0m² of 2.5m diameter in the case of dish antennae, unless otherwise specified in 5(a) and (b) above.
6. Where practicable, all new structures and equipment erected on this site are to be finished in colours that do not reflect light.
7. In those areas accessible to the public, the levels of electro-magnetic radiation emissions from the facilities on the site are to meet the New Zealand Standard NZS6609.1.

A1.4.9 Meteorological Service of New Zealand Limited

D488 Dunedin Airport (Meteorological Site)

Designation Number	D488
Requiring Authority	Meteorological Service of New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Airport - Meteorological Purposes
Location (address)	25 Miller Road Momona
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D488 Conditions

1. The maximum height of all new structures shall be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site at 20 November 1996 or 10 metres, whichever is greater.

A1.4.10 Minister for Courts

D001 Dunedin Court House

Designation Number	D001
Requiring Authority	Minister For Courts
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Court House - Court House
Location (address)	1 Stuart Street Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

A1.4.11 Minister for Children

D137 Puketai Residential Centre

Designation Number	D137
Requiring Authority	Minister for Children
Designation Purpose	Puketai Residential Centre for children and young persons up to the age of seventeen years - Social Welfare and Education Purposes: (i) a residential facility for the care, education, control, secure care and custodial detention for remand, of children and young people; and (ii) related Puketai Residential Centre administration facilities.
Location (address)	40 Elliot Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D137 Conditions

1. That the Centre shall operate at all times in accordance with the protocol established between the Director-General of Social Welfare and the Andersons Bay residents dated 25 October 1997.
2. That the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Service shall supply to the Dunedin City Council, St Brigid's School, Andersons Bay Kindergarten, Bayfield Kindergarten and Andersons Bay School a monitoring report within 12 months of the protocol being given effect to and on every subsequent anniversary.
3. Existing landscaping and plantings within the bounds of the designation is to be maintained at all times.
4. At no time shall programmes specifically designed to provide therapy or treatment in relation to juvenile sexual abusers occur on the site.
5. The number of beds provided as part of the residential facility shall not exceed eleven (11) being eight (8) residential care and three (3) secure care.

D138 Middleton Road Family Home

Designation Number	D138
Requiring Authority	Minister for Children
Designation Purpose	Middleton Road Family Home - Social Welfare Purposes: Residence for the care and control of children and young persons.
Location (address)	259 Middleton Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D138 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location performance standards shall apply in respect of the site:
   a. front yard - 4.5 metres;
   b. side and rear yards - 2.0 metres;
   c. maximum height - 9 metres;
   d. height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plan envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site; and
   e. site coverage - 40%

A1.4.12 Minister of Defence

D158 Waitati Rifle Range

Designation Number	D158
Requiring Authority	Minister of Defence
Designation Purpose	Waitati Rifle Range - defence purposes (as described in s5 of the Defence Act 1990)
Location (address)	108 Miller Road Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D158 Conditions

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. Signs which advise that public access is prohibited and which warn of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected adjacent to all public access points.
3. Works and projects that comply with the permitted activity rules of the underlying zoning are incorporated into this designation and, in accordance with s176A(2)(b) RMA, no outline plan is required for those activities.
4. For the avoidance of doubt, maintenance activities do not require an outline plan.

D159 Kensington Army Hall

Designation Number	D159
Requiring Authority	Minister of Defence
Designation Purpose	Kensington Army Hall - defence purposes (as described in s5 of the Defence Act 1990)
Location (address)	24 Bridgman Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D159 Conditions

1. Works and projects that comply with the permitted activity rules of the underlying zoning are incorporated into this designation and, in accordance with s176A(2)(b) RMA, no outline plan is required for those activities.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, maintenance activities do not require an outline plan.

D161 Royal New Zealand Navy Volunteer Reserve Centre

Designation Number	D161
Requiring Authority	Minister of Defence
Designation Purpose	Royal New Zealand Navy Volunteer Reserve Centre - defence purposes (as described in s5 of the Defence Act 1990)
Location (address)	211 St Andrew Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D161 Conditions

1. Works and projects that comply with the permitted activity rules of the underlying zoning are incorporated into this designation and, in accordance with s176A(2)(b) RMA, no outline plan is required for those activities.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, maintenance activities do not require an outline plan.

A1.4.13 Minister of Education

D022 Pine Hill Primary School

Designation Number	D022
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Pine Hill Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	2 Wilkinson Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D022 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D023 Balmacewen Intermediate School

Designation Number	D023
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Balmacewen Intermediate School - Intermediate School
Location (address)	44 Chapman Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D023 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D024 Otago Boys High Hostel

Designation Number	D024
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Otago Boys High Hostel - Secondary School Hostel
Location (address)	25 Melrose Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D024 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D026 Kaikorai Primary School

Designation Number	D026
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Kaikorai Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	22 Tyne Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D026 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D027 Otago Boys High School Tennis Courts and School Hostel

Designation Number	D027
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Otago Boys High School Tennis Courts Secondary School
Location (address)	355 Stuart Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D027 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D028 Mornington Primary School

Designation Number	D028
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Mornington Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	34 Elgin Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D028 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D029 George Street Normal Primary School

Designation Number	D029
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	George Street Normal Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	989 George Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D029 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
    a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
    b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D030 Wakari Primary School

Designation Number	D030
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Wakari Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	150 Helensburgh Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D030 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
    a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
    b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D031 St Leonards Primary School

Designation Number	D031
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	St Leonards Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	29 St Leonards Drive St Leonards
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D031 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
    a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
    b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D033 Ravensbourne Primary School

Designation Number	D033
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Ravensbourne Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	8 Wanaka Street Ravensbourne
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D033 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
    a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
    b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D034 Logan Park High School

Designation Number	D034
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Logan Park High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	74 Butts Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D034 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D035 Dunedin North Intermediate School

Designation Number	D035
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Dunedin North Intermediate School - Intermediate School
Location (address)	34 North Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D035 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D036 North East Valley Normal Primary School

Designation Number	D036
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	North East Valley Normal Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	248 North Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D036 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D037 Opoho Primary School

Designation Number	D037
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Opoho Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	96 Signal Hill Road Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D038 Halfway Bush Primary School

Designation Number	D038
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Halfway Bush Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	54 Ashmore Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes

Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D038 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D039 Brockville Primary School

Designation Number	D039
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Brockville Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	263 Brockville Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D039 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D040 Bradford Primary School

Designation Number	D040
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Bradford Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	42A Bradford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D040 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D041 Kaikorai Valley High School

Designation Number	D041
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Kaikorai Valley High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	RV Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D041 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D042 Balaclava Primary School

Designation Number	D042
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Balaclava Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	2 Mercer Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D042 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;

b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D044 Maori Hill Primary School

Designation Number	D044
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Maori Hill Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	9 Passmore Crescent Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D044 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D047 Arthur Street Primary School

Designation Number	D047
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Arthur Street Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	26 Arthur Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	

D047 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D048 Otago Boys High School

Designation Number	D048
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Otago Boys High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	2 Arthur Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D048 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D049 Otago Girls High School

Designation Number	D049
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Otago Girls High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	41 Tennyson Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D049 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 72 degrees into the site.

D052 Kings High School

Designation Number	D052
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education

Designation Purpose	Kings High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	270 Bay View Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D052 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D053 Bathgate Park School - Year 1-8 Full Primary School

Designation Number	D053
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Bathgate Park School – Year 1-8 Full Primary School
Location (address)	213 Macandrew Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D053 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D054 Sarah Cohen IHC

Designation Number	D054
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Sarah Cohen IHC - School
Location (address)	44 Rutherford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D054 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D056 Carisbrook School

Designation Number	D056
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Carisbrook School - Primary School
Location (address)	217 South Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D056 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D057 Sara Cohen School (IHC)

Designation Number	D057
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Sara Cohen School (IHC) and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	38 Riselaw Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	DIS-2022-1 changed the name and purpose of the designation on 8 August 2022.
Rollover Designation	Yes

Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D057 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D059 Bayfield High School

Designation Number	D059
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Bayfield High School - Secondary School
Location (address)	2 Shore Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D059 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D060 Andersons Bay Primary School

Designation Number	D060
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Andersons Bay Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	92 Jeffery Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D060 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D061 Tainui Primary School

Designation Number	D061
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Tainui Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	41 Tahuna Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D061 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D063 Grants Braes Primary School

Designation Number	D063
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Grants Braes Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	137 Belford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D063 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;

b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D064 Open space part of Grants Braes Primary School

Designation Number	D064
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Open Space part of Grants Braes Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	136 Belford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D064 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D066 Macandrew Bay Primary School

Designation Number	D066
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Macandrew Bay Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	488 Portobello Road Macandrew Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D066 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D067 Broad Bay Primary School

Designation Number	D067
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Broad Bay Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	4 Roebuck Rise Broad Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D067 Conditions

1. The following performance standards apply only to the western boundary of the site which lies adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Yard requirement - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - any buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D068 Portobello Primary School

Designation Number	D068
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Portobello Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	30 Harington Point Road Portobello
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D068 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D069 Musselburgh Primary School

Designation Number	D069
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Musselburgh Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	34 Marlow Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D069 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D070 Tahuna Normal Intermediate School

Designation Number	D070
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Tahuna Normal Intermediate School - Intermediate School
Location (address)	31 Auld Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D070 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D071 Abbotsford Primary School

Designation Number	D071
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Abbotsford Primary School, Primary School
Location (address)	72 North Taieri Road Abbotsford
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D071 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D072 Green Island Primary School

Designation Number	D072
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Green Island Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	3 Howden Street Green Island
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D073 Concord Primary School

Designation Number	D073
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Concord Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	5 Thoreau Street Concord
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes

Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D073 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D074 Concord Kindergarten

Designation Number	D074
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Concord Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	93 Mulford Street Concord
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D074 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D077 Silverstream School

Designation Number	D077
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Silverstream School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	52 Green Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D077 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.
2. That gates are installed at the entrance to the ABELC and locked outside normal operating hours and all weekend. A separate gate for pedestrian access (which inhibits access for motorbikes) is installed adjacent to the main gates and is open at all times for pedestrians.
3. A sign be erected beside the gates at the entrance to the ABELC stating "Parents/caregivers: No stopping in the turning circle."
4. The staff at the ABELC educate and encourage the parents to drive up the driveway and park in the spaces provided to drop their children off.

D078 Arthur Burns Primary School

Designation Number	D078
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Arthur Burns Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	52 Green Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D078 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D079 East Taieri Primary School

Designation Number	D079
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	East Taieri Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	11 Cemetery Road East Taieri
Conditions	No

Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D080 Elmgrove Primary School and Early Childhood Education Facility

Designation Number	D080
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Elmgrove Primary School and Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	74 Argyle Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D080 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D081 Sawyers Bay Primary School

Designation Number	D081
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Sawyers Bay Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	4 Station Road Sawyers Bay
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D081 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of

63º into the site.

D082 Port Chalmers Primary School

Designation Number	D082
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	30A Albertson Avenue Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D082 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D083 Port Chalmers Kindergarten

Designation Number	D083
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	30B Albertson Avenue Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D083 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D087 Lee Stream Primary School

Designation Number	D087
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Lee Stream Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	2518 Clarks Junction-Lee Stream Road Deep Stream
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D090 Waikouaiti Primary School

Designation Number	D090
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	6 Malloch Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D090 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D091 Waikouaiti Playcentre

Designation Number	D091
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Playcentre - Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	6 McGregor Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D091 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D092 Karitane Primary School

Designation Number	D092
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Karitane Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	1264 Coast Road Karitane
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D092 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D094 Warrington Primary School

Designation Number	D094
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Warrington Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	3 Ferguson Street Warrington
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D094 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D095 Waitati Primary School

Designation Number	D095
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Waitati Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	1133 Mount Cargill Road Waitati
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D096 Purakanui Primary School

Designation Number	D096
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Purakanui Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	8 Mihiwaka Station Road Port Chalmers
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D098 Fairfield School

Designation Number	D098
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Fairfield School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	10 Sickels Street Fairfield
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D098 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D099 Big Rock Primary School

Designation Number	D099
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Big Rock Primary School - Early Childhood Education Facility and Primary School
Location (address)	2 Bath Street Brighton
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D099 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D100 Education

Designation Number	D100
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Education - Early Childhood Education
Location (address)	9 John Street Ocean View
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D100 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

D101 Strath Taieri Primary School

Designation Number	D101
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Strath Taieri Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	33 Swansea Street Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D101 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D102 Outram Primary School

Designation Number	D102
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Outram Primary School - Primary School and Early Childhood Education Centre
Location (address)	1 Beaumaris Street Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D102 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to

land with a residential zoning:

a. Side yard - 2 metres;

b. Rear yard - 4.5 metres;

c. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D105 St Clair Primary School

Designation Number	D105
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	St Clair Primary School - Primary School
Location (address)	135 Richardson Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D105 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D106 Queens High School

Designation Number	D106
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Queens High School - Secondary School and Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	318 Bay View Road Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D107 Taieri Composite School

Designation Number	D107
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education

Designation Purpose	Taieri Composite School - Secondary/Intermediate School
Location (address)	11 Green Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D107 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D108 Wakari Kindergarten

Designation Number	D108
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Wakari Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	136 Lynn Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D108 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D109 Halfway Bush Kindergarten

Designation Number	D109
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Halfway Bush Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	41 Salmond Street Dunedin

Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D109 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D110 Helen Deem Centre II

Designation Number	D110
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Helen Deem Centre II - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	81 Forbury Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D110 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D111 Abbotsford Kindergarten

Designation Number	D111
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Abbotsford Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	17 Neill Street Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	

Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D111 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D112 Green Island Kindergarten

Designation Number	D112
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Green Island Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	20 Howden Street Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D112 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D113 Reid Park Kindergarten

Designation Number	D113
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Reid Park Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	63 Murray Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D113 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D114 Brockville Kindergarten

Designation Number	D114
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Brockville Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	10 Wray Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D114 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D115 Mosgiel Central Kindergarten

Designation Number	D115
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Central Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	3 Irvine Street Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D115 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:

a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;

b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D116 Rotary Park Kindergarten

Designation Number	D116
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Rotary Park Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	291 Highcliff Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D116 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

D117 St Kilda Kindergarten

Designation Number	D117
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	St Kilda Kindergarten - Early Childhood Education Facility
Location (address)	47 Victoria Road St Kilda
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D117 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 1 metre;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of

63 degrees into the site.

D118 Kura Kaupapa Maori Language School

Designation Number	D118
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Kura Kaupapa Maori Language School - Primary School
Location (address)	378 Main South Road Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D118 Conditions

1. The only access to the site shall be via existing crossing place 6A as shown on Ministry of Works and Development plan number LA/70/14/12 as held in Transit New Zealand's Dunedin office (i.e. the existing access).
2. The following improvements to access shall be undertaken:
   a. A right-hand turn bay shall be installed on State Highway 1, with associated seal widening of the carriageway;
   b. Work details and specifications for construction and sealing undertaken on State Highway 1 shall be approved by Transit New Zealand prior to construction;
   c. The access shall be sealed back as far as the level of the car park;
   d. Construction carried out on State Highway 1 shall have a six month maintenance period during which time the Ministry of Education will be responsible for any remedial work;
   e. A sign shall be erected within the site which conveys the general meaning to drivers of vehicles that turning right from the site on to State Highway 1 may be dangerous due to the volume and speed of passing traffic and that a left turn is advisable accordingly. This sign shall be erected in such a position that it is clearly visible to the drivers of vehicles but does not restrict visibility to or from the site accessway.
   f. Vegetation adjacent to the existing access shall be removed to improve sight distances.
   g. The lighting column on the northern side of the existing access shall be relocated.
   h. A 130 m merge land will be constructed between the school access and Abbots Creek Bridge.
3. Sufficient space shall be provided on site to enable all vehicles entering the site to manoeuvre and exit from the site in a forward gear.
4. Sufficient space shall be provided on site to enable all vehicles entering the site to set-down and pick-up passengers without queuing on to the State Highway 1.
5. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of the site:
   a. Side yards – 2 metres.
   b. Height plane envelope: all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

c. Maximum site coverage – 40%

6. An outline plan of proposed works shall be submitted to the Council for assessment prior to the construction of any new structures at the site as outlined under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991.
7. With the exception of the sign referred to in Condition 2(v) of these conditions, only one sign shall be erected on the site and the maximum dimensions of that sign shall be 2 square metres. This sign shall be located in such a position that it does not restrict visibility to or from the property access.
8. The following performance standards shall apply to that part of the site which is identified in Figure 5 of Appendix 1 of the consultant planner's report as having significant urban landscape conservation values:
   a. The maximum area of any structure shall be 20 square metres and the maximum height shall be 5 metres;
   b. The maximum extent of any earthworks shall be 10 cubic metres and the maximum change in ground level shall be 1 metre.

D120 Ako Early Childhood Centre

Designation Number	D120
Requiring Authority	Minister of Education
Designation Purpose	Ako Early Childhood Centre, Corstorphine Kindergarten - early childhood education centre
Location (address)	10 Lockerbie Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - new designation
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D120 Conditions

1. The following performance standards shall apply in respect of all boundaries of the site which lie adjacent to land with a residential zoning:
   a. Side and rear yard - 2 metres;
   b. Height plane envelope - all buildings erected on site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63º into the site.

A1.4.14 Minister of Police

D181 Central Police Station

Designation Number	D181
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Central Police Station - Police Station
Location (address)	25 Great King Street Dunedin
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D183 Dunedin South Police Station

Designation Number	D183
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Dunedin South Police Station - Police Station
Location (address)	77 Macandrew Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D183 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
   b. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   c. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D184 Kaikorai Valley Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D184
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police

Designation Purpose	Kaikorai Valley Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	33 Kaikorai Valley Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D184 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
   b. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   c. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D185 Green Island Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D185
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Green Island Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	198 Main South Road Green Island
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D185 Conditions

1. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments which shall occur on the premises).

D186 Portobello Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D186
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Portobello Community Policing Centre - Police Station

Location (address)	1710 Highcliff Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D186 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
   b. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   c. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D187 Mosgiel Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D187
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Mosgiel Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	105 Gordon Road Mosgiel
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D187 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   b. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D188 Middlemarch Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D188
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police

Designation Purpose	Middlemarch Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	12 Nottage Street Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D188 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
    1. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
    2. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
    3. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D189 Port Chalmers Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D189
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Port Chalmers Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	35 George Street Port Chalmers
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D189 Conditions

1. The following standards shall apply in respect of all new buildings proposed for the site:
    a. Any works must be constructed to the street frontage, from side boundary to side boundary (excluding vehicle access).
    b. If construction is to consist of one storey, the building must feature a significant parapet to give vertical structure to the façade, being no lower than 4m and no higher than 9m.
    c. Doors and windows in the façade shall have a shape and size which conforms with the characteristics of the heritage precinct.
    d. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the site.

2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D190 Waikouaiti Community Policing Centre

Designation Number	D190
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Community Policing Centre - Police Station
Location (address)	3 Court Street Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D190 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
   b. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   c. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

D191 Dunedin North Police Station

Designation Number	D191
Requiring Authority	Minister of Police
Designation Purpose	Dunedin North Police Station - Police Station
Location (address)	111 North Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D191 Conditions

1. The following bulk and location requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Rear and side yards: 2 metres.
   b. Maximum height: 9 metres (excluding radiocommunication and telecommunication aerials and antennae).
   c. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 63 degrees into the sites.
2. The following activities shall not occur at the site: retention/detention of prisoners for the purpose of serving a sentence issued by the Courts; vehicle maintenance; arms and baton training; and recruitment (excluding individual interviews or assessments, which shall be permitted to occur on the premises).

A1.4.15 N Z M E. Radio Limited

D295 Centre Road Site

Designation Number	D295
Requiring Authority	N Z M E. Radio Limited
Designation Purpose	Centre Road Site - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	257 Centre Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D295 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "NZS 2772.1:1999". shall be read as to include "NZS 2772.1:1999 (or any subsequent amendment thereof or substitute for)".

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advised that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. At all times the facility shall be operated such that NZS 2772.1:1999 is met at all places beyond the designation boundary, and unnecessary exposure shall be minimised accordingly.
4. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in places beyond the designation boundary to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in NZS 2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of NZS 2772.1:1999 , a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
5. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, except work which meets one or more of the following criteria, provided that the Council reserves its discretion to waive the requirement for an outline plan under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991 for works which do not meet the following criteria:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. existing structures relocated on the site;
    d. masts (including lattice masts) with a solid width up to and including 150mm in diameter;
    e. antennas with a solid width of up to and including 300mm or a surface area up to and including 0.20m²

on any one profile, except that antenna dishes up to and including 1.8m in diameter shall also not require an outline plan provided that they are screened from public viewpoints or located so that they are seen against a backdrop of buildings, trees or land and are finished in a colour which blends with their backdrop;

f. erection of buildings and structures within 50 metres of an existing building provided:
   i. the existing building has a floor area at least 50 percent greater than the floor area of the proposed building or structure; and
   ii. the height of the proposed building or structure is no greater than the maximum height of the existing building;
   iii. the proposed building or structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour and hue as the existing building.

g. additions to existing buildings provided:
   i. the additions increase the floor area of the existing building by no more than 100%;
   ii. no part of the addition shall exceed the maximum height of the existing building;
   iii. the addition shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing building.

6. Any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the height, shape and bulk of the public work, project or work;
   b. the location on the site of the public work, project or work;
   c. the likely finished contour of the site;
   d. the vehicular access, circulation and the provision for parking;
   e. the landscaping proposed; and
   f. any other matters to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment.

A1.4.16 N Z Transport Agency

D448 SH 1 Tumai Bypass

Designation Number	D448
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Tumai Bypass - State Highway Purposes (SH1)
Location (address)	111 Main Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D449 SH 1 DCC/WDC Boundary to Waitati

Designation Number	D449
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - DCC/WDC Boundary to Waitati - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D450 SH 1 Northern Motorway (Waitati to Pine Hill Road)

Designation Number	D450
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Northern Motorway (Waitati to Pine Hill Road) - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D451 SH 1 McArthurs Bend Realignment

Designation Number	D451
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - McArthurs Bend Realignment - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D452 SH 1 Portion of Pine Hill Road

Designation Number	D452
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Portion of Pine Hill Road - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D453 SH 1 South Bound One-way System

Designation Number	D453
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - South Bound One-Way System (Cumberland Street - Gowland Street - Castle Street - Lower High Street - Cumberland Street - Andersons Bay Road) - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D454 SH 1 North Bound One-way System

Designation Number	D454
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - North Bound One-Way System (Andersons Bay Road - Crawford Street - Lower High Street - Cumberland Street - Malcolm Street - Great King Street) - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D455 SH 1 Motorway (from Andersons Bay Road to Sydney Street)

Designation Number	D455
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Motorway (from Andersons Bay Road to Sydney Street) - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D456 SH 1 Caversham Valley Road (from Sydney Street to Lookout Point)

Designation Number	D456
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Caversham Valley Road (from Sydney Street to Lookout Point) - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D457 SH 1 Southern Motorway

Designation Number	D457
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Southern Motorway (from Lookout Point to between Abbotsford Road and Sunnyvale Lane) - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D458 SH 1 Westland Street

Designation Number	D458
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Westland Street - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D461 SH 1 Saddleview Place, Fairfield to Mosgiel Interchange

Designation Number	D461
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Saddleview Place, Fairfield to Mosgiel Interchange - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D463 SH 1 Mosgiel Interchange to Waipori River

Designation Number	D463
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Mosgiel Interchange to Waipori River - State Highway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D464 SH 87 Mosgiel Interchange to DCC/CODC Boundary North of Hyde

Designation Number	D464
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 87 - Mosgiel Interchange to DCC/CODC Boundary North of Hyde - State Highway Purposes (SH 87)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D465 SH 88 Anzac Avenue to Beach Street, Port Chalmers

Designation Number	D465
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 88 - Anzac Avenue to Beach Street, Port Chalmers - State Highway Purposes (SH 88)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D466 SH 1 Fairfield Bypass

Designation Number	D466
Requiring Authority	N Z Transport Agency
Designation Purpose	SH 1 - Fairfield Bypass - Motorway Purposes (SH 1)
Location (address)	
Conditions	No
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

A1.4.17 OtagoNet Joint Venture

D847 Clarks Substation

Designation Number	D847
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Clarks Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	R Mount Gowrie Road Hindon
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	Previously licensed to Occupy - New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D847 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

* 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 “Measurement of Sound” (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D848 Hindon Substation

Designation Number	D848
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Hindon Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	2271 George King Memorial Drive Outram
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D848 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a “Structure” must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

* 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D849 Middlemarch Substation

Designation Number	D849
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Middlemarch Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	15 South Road Middlemarch
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D849 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within

publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.

4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

* 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

   c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D850 Hyde Substation

Designation Number	D850
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Hyde Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	1 Cemetery Road Hyde
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D850 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.

2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*

3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.

4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

   * 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

   c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.

6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D851 Merton Substation

Designation Number	D851
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Merton Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	3292 Waikouaiti-Waitati Road Merton
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP

Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D851 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

   * 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

   c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).
5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D852 Waitati Substation

Designation Number	D852
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Waitati Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	1 Killarney Street Waitati
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D852 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

   * 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

   c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

D853 Waikouaiti Substation

Designation Number	D853
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Waikouaiti Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	42 Quarry Road Waikouaiti
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	November 2025

D853 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10 metres, whichever is the greater.
2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*
3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.
4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

* 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.

c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.
6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).
7. Landscaping: Prior to the establishment of a substation, a landscape plan shall be submitted to the Consent Authority as part of an Outline Plan. The landscape plan shall indicate how the visual impact of the substation on rural amenity values is to be mitigated, with particular reference to views into the site from the adjacent road, and shall include details of the number and species of plants proposed. Any planting detailed in the landscaping plan shall be undertaken within six months of the substation becoming operational and shall be maintained on an ongoing basis thereafter.

Note: That no outline plan shall be required for the replacement of any transformers, poles, support structures, switchgear, cables or conductors provided where there is no overall increase in the height of the facility and no increase in noise.

D854 Blueskin Substation

Designation Number	D854
Requiring Authority	OtagoNet Joint Venture
Designation Purpose	Blueskin Bay Substation - Electricity Zone Substation and Ancillary Purposes
Location (address)	1 Manse Road Evansdale
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	New designation 2GP
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	September 2025

D854 Conditions

1. The maximum height for all new structures (excluding overhead line support structures/poles and communications equipment masts) associated with the reception, transformation and distribution of electrical power must be either the height of the tallest structure present on the site as at 26 September 2015 or 10

metres, whichever is the greater.

2. The floor area of structures, excluding overhead lines and their support structures, must not cover more than 50% of the site, except where the site is less than 420m² in area in which case the maximum site coverage shall be 70% of the site.
   Note: Notwithstanding any definition in the Plan, for the purposes of this designation the following definition will apply: For the purposes of condition 2: *The area of a "Structure" must be measured as the total ground area covered by a building or structure, but must not include landscaped areas, open sealed or unsealed outdoor storage areas, car parking and vehicle access areas, drainage systems, underground lines, underground earthing grids, fences or land covered by overhead lines and their support structures.*

3. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site must not, within publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous nonoccupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1990), or any subsequent amendments thereof or substitutes for.

4. Any new noise generating equipment installed after 26 September 2015 must not exceed the following noise limits:
   a. At the boundary of the site: Between 9:00pm on any night and 7:00am the following day: - Lmax 75 dBA
   b. Measured at or within the notional boundary* of any dwelling not on the same site:

Between the hours of 7:00am and 9:00pm	L10 55 dBA
Between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am the following day and includes 24 hours on Sundays and statutory holidays	L10 40 dBA

   * 'Notional boundary' means the line 50m from the façade of any dwelling, except that if the dwelling is located closer than 50m to the site boundary the notional boundary is the site boundary.
   c. All measurements will be undertaken in accordance with NZS 6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" (or subsequent amendments).

5. Where existing site noise already exceeds the levels in condition 4 above, then any new noise generating equipment (excluding any electricity equipment required for emergency backup power generation) shall cumulatively in combination with any other noise generating equipment on the site not result in any increase in existing noise levels received at any other property boundary. A noise assessment may need to be submitted as part of any outline plan to confirm the existing noise levels and predicted new noise levels to confirm compliance with this condition.

6. Construction noise shall comply with the New Zealand Standard for Acoustics – Construction Noise (NZS 6803: 1999).

7. Landscaping: Prior to the establishment of a substation, a landscape plan shall be submitted to the Consent Authority as part of an Outline Plan. The landscape plan shall indicate how the visual impact of the substation on rural amenity values is to be mitigated, with particular reference to views into the site from the adjacent road, and shall include details of the number and species of plants proposed. Any planting detailed in the landscaping plan shall be undertaken within six months of the substation becoming operational and shall be maintained on an ongoing basis thereafter.

Note: That no outline plan shall be required for the replacement of any transformers, poles, support structures, switchgear, cables or conductors provided where there is no overall increase in the height of the facility and no increase in noise.

A1.4.18 Otago Regional Council

D211 Regional House

Designation Number	D211
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Regional House - Principal Premises of the Otago Regional Council - all Otago Regional Council functions and ancillary activities.
Location (address)	70 Stafford Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to – no lapse date

D211 Conditions

1. The following yard requirements shall apply in respect of all new structures proposed for the site:
   a. Front yard - 3 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 1 metre.
2. Height Plane Envelope: all buildings erected on the site shall be contained within a height plane envelope created by forming a plane originating on the boundary line at ground level and inclining at an angle of 72º into the site.
3. The maximum height of all new structures at the site shall be the height of the tallest structure present at the site on 4 September 1996.

D214 To allow for Proposed Principal Premises

Designation Number	D214
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Proposed Principal Premises – All Otago Regional Council functions and ancillary activities.
Location (address)	15 Birch Street Dunedin, 39 Kitchener Street Dunedin, and 49 Kitchener Street, Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	Created by Notice of Requirement DIS-2007-2 in the 1999 District Plan
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	September 2025

D214 Conditions

1. Prior to the commencement of construction of the principal premises, the Requiring Authority shall submit an Outline Plan to the Dunedin City Council that shall include the following:

a. The final design of the building and overall site plan; and

b. Details of landscaping and urban design elements of public space areas on the site, including public access to the harbour edge.

c. Describes how car parking will be provided for the principal premises.

2. a. The height of buildings on the site shall not exceed 16m unless the underlying zone permits greater in which case the underlying zone height will be the maximum height.

b. Yard setbacks are permitted.

c. Up to a maximum of 80% of the designated site shall be covered in buildings and structures.

3. a. Noise during construction of the principal premises shall comply with the requirements of NZS 6803:1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise”.

b. Operational noise generated on the site designation area shall comply with the applicable limits for the underlying zone.

4. The building shall be acoustically insulated to achieve an indoor design sound level of 40 dBA L10 in spaces intended for office work or similar, under all uses of the existing slipway. A qualified acoustic engineer shall certify that the proposed building construction will achieve this internal design noise level. The certification shall be independently peer reviewed by another qualified acoustic engineer who shall also certify this internal design noise level can be achieved prior to completion of the building design.

5. Prior to the commencement of construction of the principal premises, the Requiring Authority shall submit to the Dunedin City Council a Site Operation Plan that addresses the ongoing management of the operations of the principal premises and the slipway. The plan shall as a minimum cover:
   a. A communication protocol to ensure that the Otago Regional Council and the slipway operator (Port Otago Limited) are aware in advance of each other’s outdoor activities; and
   b. Documentation of existing and developing environmental management protocols

6. The principal premises shall not be occupied until such a time as the adjacent wharf at Birch Street has been upgraded to the following wharf design targets:
   a. Targeted structural loading for the wharf areas will be normal highway bridge design loadings, engineering advice received states that this loading would allow an 80 tonne crane to access the slipway area;
   b. Structural design life of not less than 50 years; and
   c. Materials sympathetic with the existing heritage nature of the wharfs.

7. An accidental discovery protocol shall be in place during construction activity. If any archaeological features are found, they shall not be further disturbed until they have been examined by an archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits found should either be left untouched and reburied (preferable), or properly sampled, recorded and a full report prepared. Any artefactual material found at the site should be properly recorded and curated. Final disposal of any such material should be negotiated between the landowner, Otago Museum and Heritage New Zealand. Should the geotechnical investigation monitoring suggest it is necessary for an archaeological authority to carry out works at the site, this will be obtained by the requiring authority.

8. If the requiring authority:
   a. Discovers kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), waahi taoka (resources of importance), waahi tapu (places or features of special significance) or other Maori artefact material, the requiring authority shall without delay:
      i. Notify the Consent Authority, tangata whenua and Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of skeletal remains, the New Zealand Police.
      ii. Stop work within the immediate vicinity of the discovery to allow a site inspection by Heritage

New Zealand and the appropriate runanga and their advisors, who shall determine whether the discovery is likely to be extensive, if a thorough site investigation is required, and whether an archaeological authority is required.

b. Any kōiwi tangata discovered shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal or preservation.

c. Site work shall recommence following consultation with the requiring authority, Heritage New Zealand, tangata whenua, and in the case of skeletal remains, the New Zealand Police, provided that any relevant statutory permissions have been obtained.

d. Prior to construction of the principal premises at the site confirmation of building levels required to appropriately manage potential inundation effects will be obtained from a suitably qualified expert.

D215 Leith Flood Protection Scheme

Designation Number	D215
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Leith Flood Protection Scheme - includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with the scheme and all activities relating to the scheme including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension modification and replacement.
Location (address)	15 Birch Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D215 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Where maintenance works are to occur, and where practicable, the consent holder shall advise landowners affected by the works of the proposed works at least ten working days prior to the maintenance works occurring.
3. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
4. Construction and other works shall generally comply with the following noise limits as defined by NZS 6803:1999:

Upper limits for construction noise received in Residential zones and the Campus Zone.

Time of week	Time period	Duration of work					
		Typical duration (dBA)		Short-term duration (dBA)		Long-term duration (dBA)	
		Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Weekdays	0630-0730	60	75	65	75	55	75
	0730-1800	75	90	80	95	70	85
	1800-2000	70	85	75	90	65	80
	2000-0630	45	75	45	75	45	75
Saturdays	0630-0730	45	75	45	75	45	75
	0730-1800	75	90	80	95	70	75
	1800-2000	45	75	45	75	45	75
	2000-0630	45	75	45	75	45	75
Sundays and public holidays	0630-0730	45	75	45	75	45	75
	0730-1800	55	85	55	85	55	85
	1800-2000	45	75	45	75	45	75
	2000-0630	45	75	45	75	45	75

5. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
6. Clearing of vegetation for access, maintenance, and construction work shall be kept to the minimum extent necessary
7. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
8. The DCC Reserves Team shall be consulted prior to lodgement of any outline plan for future works within the Urban Landscape Conservation Areas.
9. Heritage New Zealand shall be consulted prior to lodgement of any outline plan for future works that may affect a heritage structure with a HNZ classification.
10. The University of Otago shall be consulted prior to the construction of any new works or lodgement of any outline plan for future works within the University Campus Area and the Dunedin City Council shall be advised of the outcome of the consultation.
11. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
12. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless there is a risk to life or property;

b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;

c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;

d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;

e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and

f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D216 Lindsay Creek River Works

Designation Number	D216
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Lindsay Creek River Works which includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with flood protection, river control and erosion protection and includes all activities relating to such works including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension, modification, replacement and improvement.
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D216 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Where practicable, the consent holder shall advise landowners affected by the works of the proposed works at least ten working days prior to the maintenance works occurring.
3. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
4. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, discharging dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
5. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
6. The DCC Reserves Team shall be consulted prior to lodgement of any outline plan for future works within the

Urban Landscape Conservation Areas.

7. Any works exercised under this designation on the Memorial Walkway bund will be in accordance with the standing agreement between the Otago Regional Council and the Otago Community Hospice.
8. Heritage New Zealand shall be consulted prior to lodgement of any outline plan for future works that may affect a heritage structure with a HNZ classification.
9. Clearing of vegetation for access, maintenance, and construction work shall be kept to the minimum extent necessary.
10. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard.
11. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
12. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless doing so will put life and property at risk;
    b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
    c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
    d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
    e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and
    f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D217 Lower Taieri Flood Protection Scheme

Designation Number	D217
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Lower Taieri Flood Protection Scheme - includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with the scheme and all activities relating to the scheme including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension modification and replacement.
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D217 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
3. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, discharging dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
4. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
5. Spraying:
    a. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard.
    b. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
    c. A register of organic farms must be included in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals for the scheme.
6. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless there is a risk to life or property;
    b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
    c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014;
    d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
    e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and
    f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D218 East Taieri Drainage Scheme

Designation Number	D218
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council

Designation Purpose	East Taieri Drainage Scheme - includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with the scheme and all activities relating to the scheme including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension modification and replacement.
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D218 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
3. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, discharging dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
4. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
5. Spraying:
    a. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard.
    b. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
    c. A register of organic farms must be included in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals for the scheme.
6. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless there is a risk to life or property;
    b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
    c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
    d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
    e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and
    f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been

obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D219 West Taieri Drainage Scheme

Designation Number	D219
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	West Taieri Drainage Scheme - includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with the scheme and all activities relating to the scheme including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension modification and replacement.
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D219 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
3. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, discharging dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
4. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
5. Spraying:
    a. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard.
    b. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
    c. A register of organic farms must be included in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals for the scheme.
6. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless there is a risk to life or property;
    b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;

c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014;

d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;

e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and

f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D220 Kaikorai Stream River Works

Designation Number	D220
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Kaikorai Stream River Works which includes all works, structures, facilities, devices and appliances associated with flood protection, river control and erosion protection and all activities relating to such works including construction, operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, extension modification, replacement and improvement.
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D220 Conditions

1. For the purpose of this designation, normal working hours are between 7.30am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 6pm, Saturday, with the operation of noisy machinery restricted to 8am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday. No work shall be undertaken on-site on Sundays and public holidays. Where in the opinion of the requiring authority there is an imminent or immediate risk to people or property, the requiring authority may undertake the works at any time.
2. Where practicable, the consent holder shall advise landowners affected by the works of the proposed works at least ten working days prior to the maintenance works occurring.
3. Any disturbed ground must be stabilised as soon as practicable.
4. The requiring authority must avoid, as far as practicable, discharging dust and fumes arising from maintenance activities beyond the boundary of the designation.
5. The requiring authority must implement suitable measures to avoid deposition of any debris on roads by vehicles moving to and from the site. If any material is deposited on any roads, the requiring authority shall take immediate action, at its expense, to clean the roads.
6. Clearing of vegetation for access, maintenance, and construction work shall be kept to the minimum extent necessary.
7. All use of agrichemicals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and specifications of NZS

8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals or any replacement standard.

8. The requiring authority must ensure that any contractor undertaking spraying of pest plants shall either hold current Growsafe certification or shall be directly supervised by an individual with a current Growsafe certification.
9. That if kōiwi tangata (human skeletal remains), taonga or archaeological artefacts are discovered during site construction, the Requiring Authority shall, without delay:
    a. Cease all work within a 50m radius of the discovery and secure the area unless doing so would put life or property at risk;
    b. Notify their nominated archaeologist, the consent authority, Kāi Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police;
    c. Enable a site inspection by Heritage New Zealand and the appropriate runanga, and their advisors, who shall determine the nature of the discovery and the further action required, including whether an Archaeological Authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014;
    d. Any kōiwi tangata or taonga shall be handled and removed by tribal elders responsible for the tikanga (custom) appropriate to its removal and preservation;
    e. Ensure that the further action identified in accordance in part (c.) of this condition is undertaken; and
    f. Upon completions of tasks (a.) to (e.) above, and provided all statutory permissions have been obtained, the Requiring Authority may recommence site construction following consultation with the consent authority, Kai Tahu ki Otago, Heritage New Zealand, and in the case of kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains), the New Zealand Police.

D221 Dukes Road Taieri Depot

Designation Number	D221
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Dukes Road Taieri Depot
Location (address)	173 Dukes Road Nth North Taieri
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D221 Conditions

1. The noise generated on site shall be in general compliance with the noise limits for the underlying zone as set out in the Dunedin City District Plan, and during any construction activities, noise shall comply with NZS6803:1999.
2. A minimum of 12 parking spaces shall be provided on site to cater for the requirements of the requiring authority's activities.
3. All necessary approvals relating to the storage and handling of dangerous goods and to the storage, use and disposal of hazardous substances shall be obtained. The storage, use and disposal of hazardous substances shall be in accordance with the Otago Regional Council's standard specifications for pest control, which shall include observance of all relevant statutory requirements. A copy of the operative specifications shall be provided to the Dunedin City Council for reference.

D222 Central City Bus Hub

Designation Number	D222
Requiring Authority	Otago Regional Council
Designation Purpose	Central City Bus Hub - The establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the Bus Hub for Dunedin public transport service purposes and provision of public transport services described in the Otago's Regional Council's Public Transport Plan, and to provide any site works, buildings or structures integral and ancillary to the operation of the Dunedin public transport system.
Location (address)	R Great King Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	22 December 2022

D222 Conditions

1. Prior to submitting an Outline Plan for the establishment of the Bus Hub, the requiring authority shall obtain the agreement of Dunedin City Council (Group Manager, Transport) for works required on the following seven intersections outside the designation that are necessary to address any adverse effects on the transportation network resulting from changes to the bus routes associated with operation of the Bus Hub.
    a. George St / St Andrew St
    b. Moray Place / Lower Stuart St
    c. Moray Place / Burlington St
    d. Moray Place / Princes St
    e. Great King St / Frederick St
    f. Moray Place / Upper Stuart St
    g. Castle St / Lower Stuart Street

    Such agreement will include the timing of the works including those works the Group Manager, Transport considers necessary prior to the Bus Hub becoming operational. For the avoidance of doubt, this condition relates to the establishment of the Bus Hub and not subsequent Outline Plans of Works that may be required for future changes to the Bus Hub.

2. The requiring authority shall consult with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga prior to any Outline Plan being submitted for proposed works adjacent to any protected heritage façade identified in the District Plan. A record of the consultation is to be included as part of the submitted Outline Plan.
3. Where any new structures are to be located adjacent to any heritage item scheduled in the District Plan, the structure shall be sited, designed, and finished, to be sympathetic to the heritage values of the heritage item, taking into account the operational requirements of the Bus Hub. Although the preference is for structures to not be located in the road reserve in front of the heritage item, if there are operational requirements, then the structure should be designed to enable maintenance of the heritage item. For structures to be located beside a heritage item, the structure should be designed and/or sited to enable maintenance of the heritage item.
4. The requiring authority shall consult with Ngāi Tahu Justice Holdings Limited (or any subsequent legal entity as

the owners of Sec 41 and Sec 42 Town of Dunedin), prior to any Outline Plan being submitted for proposed works that have a potential effect on the Police Station. A record of the consultation is to be included as part of the submitted Outline Plan.

5. An Outline Plan of Works for the establishment of the Bus Hub shall be submitted to Dunedin City Council under section 176A of the RMA. The Outline Plan is to address potential adverse amenity and safety effects within the designated Bus Hub, having regard to the following matters:
    a. Safe pedestrian crossings, including light-controlled crossings at each end of the Bus Hub, and a mid-block pedestrian crossing;
    b. Where practicable, providing unbroken footpath surfaces across vehicle access ways to adjacent properties so as to indicate pedestrian priority;
    c. Shelter within the Bus Hub (including staging if necessary) with a preference for continuous shelter above footpaths as far as practical; and
    d. Streetscape design (for instance such elements as paving, shelters, street furniture, lighting, signage, landscaping, public toilet): The Outline Plan shall state the outcome of consultation with Dunedin City Council Urban Design team leader in the development of the materials palette proposed for the Bus Hub.

6. A Construction Management Plan (CMP) shall be submitted as part of the Outline Plan for the establishment of the Bus Hub, to deal with any adverse effects that may occur during the construction phase. The CMP shall include, as a minimum, the following:
    a. Mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on traffic management in relation to any nearby intersections or roads; and
    b. Mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on adjoining properties, including dust, noise, access to properties, and safety of people visiting the site.

7. Activities associated with the Bus Hub shall be carried out to achieve the following noise outcomes:
    a. noise during construction activities shall comply with the requirements of NZS 6803:1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise”.
    b. noise generated by activities being undertaken in accordance with the designation, shall comply with the applicable limits for the underlying zone at the time the Notice of Requirement is lodged, or the applicable Second Generation District Plan for Dunedin rules, if these are more lenient, except that vehicles operating within the designated site (including buses), are exempt from these requirements, and shall comply with the Land Transport (Road Users) Rule 2004, clause 7.4.

8. Signage is limited to information associated with the Bus Hub, Dunedin Public Transport Network and associated facilities, including signage associated with coffee kiosks, community events and public announcements.

9. A maximum of two coffee kiosks may be located within the designation site.

10. If an unidentified archaeological site is located during works, and if an archaeological authority is required for the works, the find shall be managed in accordance with the conditions of the relevant archaeological authority as granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Alternatively, if the works did not require archaeological authority pursuant to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, then:
    a. Work shall cease immediately at that place, and within 20m around the site;
    b. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area, and advise the requiring authority;
    c. The requiring authority shall secure the site and notify the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Regional Archaeologist;
    d. If the site is of Maori origin, the requiring authority shall notify the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Regional Archaeologist, and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaki representative, of the

discovery, and ensure site access to enable appropriate cultural procedures and tikanga to be undertaken, as long as all statutory requirements under legislation are met (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, Protected Objects Act);

e. If human remains (kōiwi tangata) are uncovered, the requiring authority shall advise the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Regional Archaeologist, NZ Police and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaki representative, and the above process under d shall apply. Remains are not to be moved until such time as iwi and Heritage New Zealand have responded;

f. Works affecting the archaeological site and any human remains (kōiwi tangata) shall not resume until Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonqa gives written approval for work to continue;

g. Where iwi so request, any information recorded as the result of the find such as a description of location and content, is to be provided for their records;

h. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will determine if an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is required for works to continue; and

i. The requiring authority will carry out any archaeological assessment required by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Note: It is an offence under S87 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, to modify or destroy an archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand, irrespective of whether the works are permitted, or a consent or Outline Plan has been issued under the Resource Management Act.

11. As part of the Outline Plan for the establishment of the Bus Hub, the requiring authority shall include measures to mitigate the following adverse effects arising from the Bus Hub on the Community House:
    a. Noise associated with the Bus Hub on the noise sensitive activities within the Community House;
    b. Modification to air intakes to maintain air quality and ventilation within the Community House; and
    c. Window tinting (or alternative measures) to mitigate loss of privacy for ground floor rooms adjacent to the Bus Hub.

    This condition will be met if a separate commercial agreement is reached between the requiring authority and the Community House Trust.

12. No landscaping, buildings and structures higher than 700mm shall be located within the red shaded area shown in Figure 1, to ensure sight distances for drivers of vehicles entering or existing the Police Station, are provided. This condition shall not apply to a pole required to demarcate the pedestrian crossing, or a pole for a light within the red shaded area.

13. The requiring authority shall provide New Zealand Police access to the data from CCTV installed to monitor the Bus Hub.

A1.4.19 Radio N Z Limited & N Z M E. Radio Limited

D294 Highcliff Road Site

Designation Number	D294
Requiring Authority	Radio N Z Limited & N Z M E. Radio Limited
Designation Purpose	Highcliff Road Site - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	740 Highcliff Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D294 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "NZS 2772.1:1999". shall be read as to include "NZS 2772.1:1999 (or any subsequent amendment thereof or substitute for)".
Note: For clarification, Radio New Zealand has primary financial responsibility for this designation.

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advised that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. At all times the facility shall be operated such that NZS 2772.1:1999 is met at all places beyond the designation boundary, and unnecessary exposure shall be minimised accordingly.
4. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in places beyond the designation boundary to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in NZS 2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of NZS 2772.1:1999 , a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
5. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, except work which meets one or more of the following criteria, provided that the Council reserves its discretion to waive the requirement for an outline plan under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991 for works which do not meet the following criteria:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. existing structures relocated on the site;
    d. masts (including lattice masts) with a solid width up to and including 150mm in diameter;

e. antennas with a solid width of up to and including 300mm or a surface area up to and including 0.20m² on any one profile, except that antenna dishes up to and including 1.8m in diameter shall also not require an outline plan provided that they are screened from public viewpoints or located so that they are seen against a backdrop of buildings, trees or land and are finished in a colour which blends with their backdrop;

f. erection of buildings and structures within 50 metres of an existing building provided:
   i. the existing building has a floor area at least 50 percent greater than the floor area of the proposed building or structure; and
   ii. the height of the proposed building or structure is no greater than the maximum height of the existing building;
   iii. the proposed building or structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour and hue as the existing building.

g. additions to existing buildings provided:
   i. the additions increase the floor area of the existing building by no more than 100%;
   ii. no part of the addition shall exceed the maximum height of the existing building;
   iii. the addition shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing building.

6. Any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
   a. the height, shape and bulk of the public work, project or work;
   b. the location on the site of the public work, project or work;
   c. the likely finished contour of the site;
   d. the vehicular access, circulation and the provision for parking;
   e. the landscaping proposed; and
   f. any other matters to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment.

D296 Karetai Road Site

Designation Number	D296
Requiring Authority	Radio N Z Limited & N Z M E. Radio Limited
Designation Purpose	Karetai Road Site - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	35 Karetai Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D296 Conditions

Note: In all conditions below reference to "NZS 2772.1:1999". shall be read as to include "NZS 2772.1:1999 (or any subsequent amendment thereof or substitute for)".
Note: For clarification, Radio New Zealand has primary financial responsibility for this designation.

1. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
2. A sign which advised that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be erected on each accessway.
3. At all times the facility shall be operated such that NZS 2772.1:1999 is met at all places beyond the designation boundary, and unnecessary exposure shall be minimised accordingly.
4. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency exposures in places beyond the designation boundary to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in NZS 2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of NZS 2772.1:1999 , a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
5. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, except work which meets one or more of the following criteria, provided that the Council reserves its discretion to waive the requirement for an outline plan under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991 for works which do not meet the following criteria:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. existing structures relocated on the site;
    d. masts (including lattice masts) with a solid width up to and including 150mm in diameter;
    e. antennas with a solid width of up to and including 300mm or a surface area up to and including 0.20m² on any one profile, except that antenna dishes up to and including 1.8m in diameter shall also not require an outline plan provided that they are screened from public viewpoints or located so that they are seen against a backdrop of buildings, trees or land and are finished in a colour which blends with their backdrop;
    f. erection of buildings and structures within 50 metres of an existing building provided:
        i. the existing building has a floor area at least 50 percent greater than the floor area of the proposed building or structure; and
        ii. the height of the proposed building or structure is no greater than the maximum height of the existing building;
        iii. the proposed building or structure shall be finished in the same or similar colour and hue as the existing building.
    g. additions to existing buildings provided:
        i. the additions increase the floor area of the existing building by no more than 100%;
        ii. no part of the addition shall exceed the maximum height of the existing building;
        iii. the addition shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing building.
6. Any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:

a. the height, shape and bulk of the public work, project or work;
b. the location on the site of the public work, project or work;
c. the likely finished contour of the site;
d. the vehicular access, circulation and the provision for parking;
e. the landscaping proposed; and
f. any other matters to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment.

A1.4.20 Spark N Z Trading Limited

D319 Dunedin Exchange

Designation Number	D319
Requiring Authority	Spark N Z Trading Limited
Designation Purpose	Dunedin Exchange - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	18 Tennyson Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D319 Conditions

1. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection of construction of any new work only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. masts up to a maximum height of 13m. No slimline mast shall be greater than 1.25m in diameter up to a height of 5.5m, and no greater than 0.5m in diameter up to a height of 13m. No lattice mast shall be greater than 4.0m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 5.5m, and no greater than 2.5m² in cross sectional area up to a height of 13m.
    d. aerials located up to a maximum height of 14m with a cross sectional area no greater than 1.0m².
    e. antenna dish with: a maximum diameter of 1.8m; a maximum height of 2.7m above the building to which it is fixed; and finished with a colour which is similar to that of the structure or building on which it is fixed.
2. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
    a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;
    b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and
    c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

D332 Signal Hill Landmobile Station

Designation Number	D332
Requiring Authority	Spark N Z Trading Limited
Designation Purpose	Signal Hill Landmobile Station - Telecommunication and radiocommunication purposes and associated land uses, including installing, operating, maintaining, removing, replacing and upgrading telecommunication or radiocommunication facilities (which means any mast, aerial, antenna, antenna dish, radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting telecommunication or radiocommunication).
Location (address)	253 Signal Hill Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D332 Conditions

1. For any new buildings (excluding masts, aerials, antennas and attached transmission and reception equipment) the following shall apply:
    a. Maximum Height - 10 metres.

2. An outline plan of proposed work shall be submitted to the Council for consideration prior to the erection or construction of any new work, only where the proposed work does not meet one or more of the following criteria. Where these criteria are met, the requirement to submit an outline plan shall be deemed to be waived in accordance with section 176A(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act:
    a. like-for-like replacement structures;
    b. temporary structures erected to enable servicing of existing structures provided that the temporary structure is completely removed within six months of its erection;
    c. erection of buildings and structures (excluding masts and attached transmission equipment) within 50m of an existing building provided:
        i. the existing building has a floor area at least 50% greater than the floor area of the proposed building or structure; and
        ii. the height on the proposed building or structure is no greater than the maximum height of the existing building.
    d. additions to existing buildings (excluding masts and attached transmission equipment) provided:
        i. the additions increase the floor area of the existing building by no more than 100%;
        ii. no part of the addition shall exceed the maximum height of the existing building;
        iii. the addition shall be finished in the same or similar colour, hue and materials as the existing building.

3. In addition to the matters which must be addressed under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991, any outline plan submitted to the Council in accordance with this condition shall contain the following information:
    a. the proposed shape and dimensions of the work;

b. the proposed location of the work on the site; and

c. the measures proposed for the mitigation of potential adverse effects of any work on visual and open space amenity.

A1.4.21 Taieri Gorge Railway Limited

D364 Taieri Gorge Railway

Designation Number	D364
Requiring Authority	Taieri Gorge Railway Limited
Designation Purpose	Taieri Gorge Railway - Railway purposes
Location (address)	
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	2GP Review 2015 - New
Rollover Designation	No
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D364 Conditions

1. Activities undertaken within any tunnels shall be confined to:
   a. the operation of the railway system throughout the tunnel;
   b. activities which have the effect of maintaining and improving the railway system throughout the tunnel, specifically: re-sleepering; re-railing; re-ballasting; grouting or repairs to the tunnel linings or rock faces; the placement of rock anchors or additional minor support structures; and the laying of new communication cables; and
   c. activities which have the effect of lowering the tunnel floor, other than by re-ballasting.
2. Only signs that are essential for the safe and efficient operation of the railway are to be erected on land subject to designation.

A1.4.22 Transpower New Zealand Limited

D365 Berwick Substation

Designation Number	D365
Requiring Authority	Transpower New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Berwick Substation - National grid activities (including electricity substation and associated ancillary infrastructure)
Location (address)	54 Waipori Falls Road Berwick
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D365 Conditions

1. An outline plan will be submitted for any work in accordance with Section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991. However, in accordance with Section 176A(2)(b), and Outline Plan need not be submitted for the following activities or work:
    a. Replacement of existing structures 'like for like'.
    b. Structures which do not exceed a maximum height of 12.8 metres (where 12.8 metres = the height of the tallest equivalent structure on the site existing as at 13 March 2015).
    c. Buildings which do not exceed a maximum height of 10 metres.
2. Operation of the installation is to be in accordance with Transpower Approved Specification TP.SS 02.84 "Station Oil Services Maintenance" and Transpower Approved Policy TP.GS 54.01 "Oil Spill Management" or any new specification or policy which is designed to replace these documents.
3. In the event of any major oil spill (being an oil spill incident that cannot be controlled without immediate additional assistance), whether confined by bunding or not, or any unconfined oil spill in excess of 15 litres which enters the environment or any Council owned reticulated system, the requiring authority shall notify Council of that spill as soon as reasonably practicable, and the requiring authority shall provide Council with an incident report which includes a description of the measures taken to mitigate any effects of that spill.
4. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
5. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be maintained on each accessway.
6. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1:1999 in all places the public may reasonably access.
7. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency or electromagnetic field exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1: 1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1:1999, a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
8. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all

publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (2010), or any new limits which are designed to replace this standard.

D366 Halfway Bush Substation

Designation Number	D366
Requiring Authority	Transpower New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Halfway Bush Substation - National grid activities (including electricity substation and associated ancillary infrastructure)
Location (address)	48 Wakari Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D366 Conditions

1. Where the designated site shares a boundary with a residential zoned property the following bulk and location requirements shall apply along that boundary in respect of all new works:
   a. Front yard - 4.5 metres.
   b. Side and rear yards - 2 metres.
   c. Maximum height - 33 metres (where 33m = the height of the tallest structure present at the site on 13 March 2015).
2. Operation of the installation is to be in accordance with the Transpower Approved Specification TP.SS 02.84 "Station Oil Services and Maintenance" and Transpower Approved Policy TP.GS 54.01 "Oil Spill Management" or any new specification or policy which is designed to replace these documents.
3. In the event of any major oil spill (being an oil spill incident that cannot be controlled without immediate additional assistance), whether confined by bunding or not, or any unconfined oil spill in excess of 15 litres which enters the environment or any Council owned reticulated system, the requiring authority shall notify Council of that spill as soon as reasonably practicable, and the requiring authority shall provide Council with an incident report which includes a description of the measures taken to mitigate any effects of that spill.
4. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
5. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be maintained on each accessway.
6. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1:1999 in all places the public may reasonably access.
7. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency or electromagnetic field exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1:1999, a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.

8. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (2010), or any new limits which are designed to replace this standard.

D367 South Dunedin Substation

Designation Number	D367
Requiring Authority	Transpower New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	South Dunedin Substation - National grid activities (including electricity substation and associated ancillary infrastructure)
Location (address)	46 Otaki Street Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D367 Conditions

1. Operation of the installation is to be in accordance with the Transpower Approved Specification TP.SS 02.84 "Station Oil Services and Maintenance" and Transpower Approved Policy TP.GS 54.01 "Oil Spill Management" or any new specification or policy which is designed to replace these documents.
2. In the event of any major oil spill (being an oil spill incident that cannot be controlled without immediate additional assistance), whether confined by bunding or not, or any unconfined oil spill in excess of 15 litres which enters the environment or any Council owned reticulated system, the requiring authority shall notify Council of that spill as soon as reasonably practicable, and the requiring authority shall provide Council with an incident report which includes a description of the measures taken to mitigate any effects of that spill.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be maintained on each accessway.
5. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1:1999 in all places the public may reasonably access, and unnecessary exposure shall be avoided.
6. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency or electromagnetic field exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1:1999, a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
7. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (2010), or any new limits which are designed to replace this standard.

D368 Three Mile Hill Switching Station

Designation Number	D368
Requiring Authority	Transpower New Zealand Limited
Designation Purpose	Three Mile Hill Switching Station - National grid activities (including electricity substation and associated ancillary infrastructure)
Location (address)	231 Three Mile Hill Road Dunedin
Conditions	Yes
Legacy	
Rollover Designation	Yes
Lapse Date	Given effect to - no lapse date

D368 Conditions

1. Operation of the installation is to be in accordance with the Transpower Approved Specification TP.SS 02.84 "Station Oil Services and Maintenance" and Transpower Approved Policy TP.GS 54.01 "Oil Spill Management" or any new specification or policy which is designed to replace these documents.
2. In the event of any major oil spill (being an oil spill incident that cannot be controlled without immediate additional assistance), whether confined by bunding or not, or any unconfined oil spill in excess of 15 litres which enters the environment or any Council owned reticulated system, the requiring authority shall notify Council of that spill as soon as reasonably practicable, and the requiring authority shall provide Council with an incident report which includes a description of the measures taken to mitigate any effects of that spill.
3. The requiring authority shall take all reasonable precautions against unauthorised public access at all times.
4. A sign which advises that public access is prohibited and which warns of the dangers associated with trespass shall be maintained on each accessway.
5. The facility shall at all times be operated in accordance with AS/NZS2772.1:1999 in all places the public may reasonably access, and unnecessary exposure shall be avoided.
6. The requiring authority shall notify the Council of any proposed changes to transmitting equipment which will have the effect of increasing radio frequency or electromagnetic field exposures in publicly accessible areas around the facility to a level greater than 25% of the applicable maximum exposure in AS/NZS2772.1:1999 and shall provide the Council with an estimate of the likely maximum exposure which can be expected as a result of the change. If estimated exposures exceed 25% of the public limit of AS/NZS2772.1:1999, a measurement survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent radiation monitoring authority once the changes have been installed and commissioned, and the results provided to Council.
7. The strength of electric and magnetic fields generated by infrastructure located at the site shall not, within all publicly accessible areas, exceed the limits for continuous non-occupational exposure confirmed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (2010), or any new limits which are designed to replace this standard.

A1.5 Scheduled Mining Activities

Scheduled mining activity number	Mine name	Mine location	Related performance standard
SMA001	Aramoana Quarry	Pt Secs 47 to 49 Blk V North Harbour Survey District (CT 13C/755)	Rule 16.5.16
SMA002	Blackhead Quarry	Sec 3 Blk XIV Dunedin & East Taieri SD and Secs 153-155 Green Island Bush SD (CTs 255/200 & 255/278)	Rule 16.5.16
SMA003	Mt Kettle Quarry	Secs 57/58 Blk VII North Harbour & Blueskin SD	Rule 16.5.16
SMA004	Fairfield Sandpit No. 3	Lot 3 DP 475506	Rule 16.5.16
SMA005	Fairfield Sand Pit No. 1	Lots 1-3 DP 474064, Pt Secs 33-37 and Pt Sec 53 Green Island West SD	Rule 15.5.15
SMA006	Waldronville Gun Club Sand Pit	Part of the Island Park Recreation Reserve as defined by Mining Licence No 41740	Rule 20.5.10
SMA007	Saddle Hill Upper Quarry	Part Lot 3 DP 317701	Rule 16.5.16
SMA008	Saddle Hill Lower Quarry	Lot 8 DP 317701	Rule 16.5.16

A2. Heritage Precinct Values

A2.1 Residential Heritage Precinct Values

A2.1.1 York Place - Stuart Street - Arthur Street Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.1.1 Description of area

The York Place - Stuart Street - Arthur Street Residential Heritage Precinct is located on the slopes rising from the central city below the town belt to Otago Boys High School. It encompasses the top of York Place, Cargill Street, and parts of Stuart Street. The area is defined by the large number of historic and character buildings with a preponderance of middle class homes and 'townhouses', in comparison to the grander homes of the nearby Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential Heritage Precinct or the working class homes characteristic of the Dundas Street - Castle Street Heritage Precinct near the campus.

Because it is located on the slopes rising from the city on a busy arterial route, the precinct is highly visible from the city centre. The complex cluster of rooflines and variation in building forms defines the look and feel of the area, and new development within the precinct should avoid introducing forms such as large expanses of single materials or long horizontal planes that could easily become visually dominant when viewed from outside the precinct. Buildings are generally two storeys at the road frontage, though due to topography some will extend to three storeys. Fences, hedges and retaining walls are an integral part of the street frontage.

Although not located within the precinct, the imposing buildings of Otago Boys High School and King Edward Technical College form visually dominant bookends at the lower and upper ends of the precinct. Building activity that obscures views of these landmarks from within the precinct should be avoided.

The area contains a diverse range of architectural styles from a range of periods of Dunedin's history. While the Victorian style and period is most well represented there are also quality examples of Edwardian, Arts and Crafts, Art Deco, and modern architectural styles within the precinct. The diverse styles within the area reflect the area's proximity to the city centre and its popularity with an aspiring class. Similar to the nearby Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential Heritage Precinct, this has resulted in a more eclectic mix of architectural styles, with a strong focus on quality as a key characteristic in this area too.

Whereas the wealth of the Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential Heritage Precinct encouraged the development of large homes with substantial curtilages of gardens and lawns, the York Place - Stuart Street - Arthur Street Residential Heritage Precinct's lower socio-economic status meant both sites and buildings were generally smaller, although still of a relatively large scale compared to other parts of Dunedin. Houses here typically occupy a high percentage of the site, and tend to be located close to the front boundary, creating a relatively consistent building line and strongly urban feel from the street. The location of buildings in this manner has also created enclosed green spaces at the rear that link to form green corridors visible from the more elevated parts of the precinct, creating private backyards and imparting a very different character for the inward facing views from the homes.

There are relatively few modern buildings in the precinct. Those buildings constructed of good quality materials and using materials, bulk and location and scale consistent with established buildings in the precinct have tended to sit more comfortably than those that have paid less attention to context.

Future new buildings should reflect a residential scale, although this can obviously be of relatively large scale given the size of many of the existing buildings. With the eclectic architectural styles in the area, there are a range of design influences that can be drawn upon, and a focus on architectural quality rather than duplicating a specific style is more likely to lead to positive insertions in the precinct.

As a well-preserved residential heritage precinct in the city that is highly demonstrative of a sector of Dunedin's early society and economy, every effort should be made to maintain the quality, consistency, and integrity of the precinct

as a showcase of the city's heritage. The growing interest in the area from student housing developers needs to be managed to ensure the character is not lost as a result of the insertion of new buildings of low aesthetic quality.

A2.1.1.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings in the area
b. Residential dwellings of substantial scale with high levels of site coverage
c. Buildings located close to the front of the site
d. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports
e. Established gardens and trees
f. A strong focus on architectural quality.

A2.1.1.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
c. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
d. The removal of original materials and features from heritage buildings
e. Car parking in front of buildings
f. The loss of established trees and gardens
g. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards
h. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)
i. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.1.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings in the part of the precinct they are located in.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian, Edwardian, Arts and Crafts or Deco heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
iv.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
v.	Window placement and alignment must be a key component of the design of the building.	Preferred
vi.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
iii.	Retaining walls should be constructed of materials such as rendered concrete block, crib walling or stone, rather than gabion baskets, timber or sheet materials such as iron.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.2 Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.2.1 Description of area

The Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Place Residential Heritage Precinct is located on the slopes rising from the central city below the town belt. It encompasses the area bounded by Royal Terrace, Pitt Street and London Street. The area is strongly defined not only by the large number of original, impressive, high quality mansions, but also the backdrop of the town belt, and the mature trees and large gardens of many of the properties.

The area contains a diverse range of architectural styles, from a range of periods of Dunedin's history. While the Victorian style and period is most well represented there are also quality examples of Edwardian, Arts and Crafts, Art Deco, and modern architectural styles within the precinct. The diverse styles within the area reflect the area's popularity as an address for many of the city's wealthiest early residents and entrepreneurs, whose homes were a testament to their wealth and influence. Their wealth and resources, in addition to their exposure to overseas architectural and cultural trends, encouraged them to experiment with different architectural styles, altering and redeveloping or replacing homes in the area. The result is a more eclectic mix of architectural styles, with a strong focus on quality.

This wealth also influences another characteristic of the precinct - a tendency towards larger residential buildings. The precinct is strongly defined by the number of large homes and mansions and their adjoining grounds and gardens. These large homes dominate the streetscape. While there are some clusters of smaller homes (particularly at the northern end of Heriot Row and towards London Street), these are less typical of the precinct and tend to be built on much smaller sites, with a high level of site coverage. Buildings are generally two storeys at the road frontage, although there is greater flexibility in height in this precinct than in others. Fences, hedges and retaining walls are an integral part of the street frontage.

There are relatively few modern buildings in the precinct and while the most recent have been designed sympathetically, buildings from the 1960s-1990s are generally less sensitive to their context. St Hilda's school buildings are also a less sensitive insertion into the precinct. While they clearly have their own architectural merit, their scale means they have a rather overbearing impact on the surrounding area.

Future new buildings should reflect a residential scale, though this can obviously be of relatively large scale, given the size of many of the existing buildings. With the eclectic architectural styles in the area, there are a range of influences that can be drawn upon, and a focus on architectural quality rather than duplicating a specific style is more likely to lead to positive insertions in the precinct.

As a well-preserved residential precinct in the city that is highly demonstrative of the wealth of Dunedin's early society and economy, every effort should be made to maintain quality, consistency, and integrity of the precinct as a showcase of the city's heritage. The growing interest in the area from student housing developers needs to be managed to ensure the character is not lost as a result of the insertion of new buildings of low aesthetic quality.

A2.1.2.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. Residential dwellings of substantial scale with appropriate curtilage
c. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports
d. Established gardens and trees
e. A strong focus on architectural quality

A2.1.2.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings

b. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings

c. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area

d. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings

e. Car parking in front of buildings

f. The loss of established trees and gardens

g. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards

h. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)

i. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.2.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings should be consistent with the building line of adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings, as far as practicable.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings in the part of the precinct they are located in.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian, Edwardian, Arts and crafts or Deco heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
iv.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be not be a ranch slider.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
v.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building.	Preferred
vi.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
iii.	Retaining walls should be constructed of materials such as rendered concrete block, crib walling or stone, rather than gabion baskets, timber or sheet materials such as iron.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.3 Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.3.1 Description of area

The Dundas Street - Castle Street Residential Heritage Precinct is located at the heart of the student residential area, centered on Dundas Street and Castle Street. It extends from the Botanic Garden to St David Street within the University Campus, and from Clyde Street to Cumberland Street. The area is most strongly defined by its early working class housing stock and the concentration of students who now live in the area, giving it a distinctive and lively character.

While the overriding theme in the architectural character of the area is its working class housing stock, there are a number of styles represented. The most common forms are the double bay villa, bungalow, and terrace. The terrace style is strongly represented in the area, with a number of large blocks located on the northern side of Dundas Street giving this area a distinctive character within Dunedin and within the campus area itself. In this part of the precinct buildings are generally two storeys at the road frontage. On Castle Street, the single-storey villa is the most common form. Fences and hedges are an integral part of the road frontage.

Generally there is a strong connection between individual houses and the street, with dwellings facing the street. This allows for a high level of interaction between street and on-site activity. This interaction is encouraged by the shallow setbacks of buildings, low front fences and visible front yards, clear entranceways, and large numbers of front verandahs and balconies.

Over the last few years, there has been a growing number of new buildings constructed in the precinct, almost exclusively built as student accommodation, responding to the high demand for accommodation in close proximity to the campus. These vary in quality and the degree to which they blend into the neighbourhood. The most successful exhibit a scale and level of detailing that is consistent with the buildings around them. The less successful ones demonstrate less attention to their surrounds, leading to inconsistent scale, setback or form, and the use of materials that are inconsistent with those typical of the precinct. In addition, large developments near the north and south fringes of the precinct demonstrate the potential adverse effects of incompatible style when it is magnified to a large scale. It is important that new buildings visible from the street are sensitive to the character of the area.

Alterations to existing character-contributing and heritage buildings, as these are altered or extended for student use, can also have adverse effects on the character of individual buildings and the overall amenity and character of the area. It is important that these additions and alterations are undertaken as sensitively as possibly to ensure they do not undermine the character of the area.

As with other heritage precincts close to the University, the strong redevelopment demand and regular refurbishment of student flats means there is a great deal of pressure on the character of the precinct. There is a risk that this character will be gradually eroded over time. The significance of this area as a working class neighbourhood means that controls over new development and the alteration of existing buildings are necessary to defend the historic character from development primarily aimed at maximising density.

However, the Plan also acknowledges the importance of the University of Otago and Otaqo Polytechnic to the city's economic and social wellbeinq and has strategic objectives around supporting the efficient and effective operation of these institutions. This is particularly relevant in both the Campus Zone and in the adjoining residential areas (in particular **Forth Street mapped area**). This requires balancing the potential need for development in these parts of the heritage precinct to support these institutions with development design that maintains the heritage character and values in the precinct. To achieve this, assessment rules for redevelopment within these areas allow for consideration of the positive effects on the efficient and effective operation of the University of Otaqo and Otago Polytechnic.

A2.1.3.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings in the area

b. The repetition and symmetry within blocks
c. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
d. The strong focus on verticality in design
e. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports
f. The focus on buildings facing the street and presenting attractive and welcoming façades
g. The dominance of terraced housing as a building form on Dundas Street

A2.1.3.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings
e. The use of inconsistent materials or styles in alterations to existing heritage and character buildings
f. Car parking in front of buildings
g. The loss of established trees and gardens
h. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards
i. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)
j. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.3.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian or Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Larger buildings should use methods such as detailing, rhythm, division into bays and the use of a variety of materials etc. in order to reduce the perceived scale of buildings.	Suggested
iv.	Buildings should accentuate a vertical dimension.	Suggested
v.	Buildings should present a balanced, symmetrical façade to the street.	Suggested
vi.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
vi.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
vii.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating the verticality and symmetry of the building.	Preferred
viii.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested
ix.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage, unless the building is a terraced house or cottage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.4 North Ground Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.4.1 Description of area

The North Ground Residential Heritage Precinct surrounds the North Ground Reserve, taking in parts of St David Street, Great King Street North, Dundas Street, and Cumberland Street North. The area is strongly defined by the reserve and established trees at its heart, the large number of pre-1940 homes, and the area's proximity to the University of Otago.

The area exhibits a range of building styles from periods of the 1890s to 1930s. There are two styles that are most strongly represented; 1930s bungalows and Victorian two-storey homes. Archetypal buildings from these periods most strongly define the character of the precinct.

Victorian/Edwardian period and style buildings tend to cluster in the northern half of the precinct. There are a range of residential styles evident from this period. While there are a few typical Dunedin double-bay villas, these are much less common in this area than in other heritage precincts in the city. Instead, there are a greater number of two-storeyed residences, commonly in a duplex or terrace form, or tall and narrow and built close to the front boundary. There are relatively few large Victorian homes. Fences and hedges are an integral part of the street frontage.

The other common style is represented by buildings built in the 1930s. These buildings tend to cluster more in the southern half of the precinct. These mid-1930s buildings are a mix of single level bungalows and two storey townhouses. They are generally of high quality construction and design.

Also prominent within the precinct are two church buildings with associated halls: The Dundas Street former Methodist Church and All Saints church. Apart from the University buildings at the boundary, these churches are the largest buildings in the precinct, and their scale and design adds architectural quality and height to the precinct.

The predominance of red brick as a construction material is a unifying characteristic that is consistent throughout the precinct. Masonry and/or roughcast are also common materials, often in combination with brick to create architectural detail in façades. There are fewer timber buildings than is common elsewhere in Dunedin. Due to the small site sizes, dwellings tend to be built close to the front boundary and side boundaries and occupy a high overall percentage of the site.

There are a small number of modern buildings in the precinct. These are almost exclusively along the state highways and comprise flats, motels and large student flats on Great King Street, and buildings associated with All Saints Church and the University on Cumberland Street North. The architectural cohesiveness along Cumberland Street has been eroded over time with a mix of building styles that are inconsistent with the character of the area. In addition to this eroded edge, the other main discordant notes are the impact of off-street parking at the front of sites, and out-of-character alterations to the existing character buildings, such as the installation of modern windows.

This remains a well-preserved and distinct residential precinct on the periphery of the University. It houses an interesting mix of pre-WW2 housing styles with a cohesive materials palette and preponderance of red brick. The growing influence of the University over time can be seen in the precinct, along with other pillars of Dunedin's history, religion and sport. The location straddling the state highway system makes this a highly visible microcosm of Dunedin's architectural and social heritage that should be protected and enhanced in coming years.

A2.1.4.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. The open space/sports ground at the heart of the precinct surrounded by established trees
c. The use of red brick in construction
d. The consistent building setbacks and heights

e. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
f. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports
g. The focus on buildings presenting attractive and welcoming façades to the street

A2.1.4.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings
f. The use of inconsistent materials or styles in alterations to existing heritage and character buildings
g. Car parking in front of buildings
h. The loss of established trees and front gardens
i. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards
j. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)
k. Construction of further large multi-unit residential or commercial residential developments where these are out of scale with surrounding development
l. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.4.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings in the part of the precinct they are located in.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian, Edwardian or 1930s heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Larger buildings should use methods such as detailing, rhythm, division into bays and the use of a variety of materials etc. in order to reduce the perceived scale of buildings.	Suggested
iv.	Buildings should present a balanced, symmetrical façade to the street.	Suggested
v.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
vi.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
vii.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating a balanced form and adding architectural detail to the building.	Preferred
viii.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct. Timber weatherboards may be used in detailing, but not as the main cladding material.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.5 George Street North Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.5.1 Description of area

The George Street North Residential Heritage Precinct is centred on the residential part of George Street north of Albany Street. Like other precincts in this area it has come to have a strongly student character, adjoining the University Campus, North Ground, Willowbank and Dundas residential heritage precincts and this concentration of students, gives it a distinctive and lively character.

The area contains a broad mix of historic housing types including cottages, villas, terraced houses, and a greater number of large mansions than the other northern residential areas, reflecting its more affluent location closer to the city centre. This means the precinct can more comfortably accommodate larger buildings than many of its neighbouring precincts. There are numerous motels and a growing number of new dwellings, reflective of the area's popularity as a student rental precinct. However, the number, scale, and visibility of the many historic character homes still dominate the heritage character and amenity of the area. Buildings are generally two storeys at the road frontage, and fences and hedges are an integral part of the road frontage.

Generally there is a strong connection between individual houses and the street, with dwellings facing the street. This allows for a high level of interaction between street activity and private activity. This interaction is encouraged by the shallow setbacks of buildings, low front fences and visible front yards, clear entrance ways and large numbers of front verandahs and balconies.

On the western side of George Street the topography means that in some areas houses are set back further on the properties. In these situations stone, brick, or textured concrete retaining walls built to complement the houses they are associated with are common on the front boundary.

Over the last few years, there have been a growing number of new buildings constructed in the precinct, almost exclusively built as student accommodation, responding to the high demand for accommodation in close proximity to the campus. These vary in quality and the degree to which they blend into the neighbourhood. The most successful exhibit a scale and level of detailing that is consistent with the buildings around them. The less successful ones demonstrate less attention to their surrounds, leading to inconsistent scale, setback or form, and the use of materials that are inconsistent with those typical of the precinct. It is important that new buildings visible from the street are sensitive to the character of the area.

The style and appearance of alterations to existing character and heritage buildings, as these are altered or extended for student use, can also have significant adverse effects on the character of individual buildings and the overall amenity and character of the area. It is important that these additions and alterations are undertaken as sensitively as possible.

Consistent with other heritage residential precincts close to the University, the strong redevelopment demand, combined with regular refurbishment undertaken on student flats, means there is a great deal of pressure on the character of the precinct. There is a risk that this character will be gradually eroded over time. The significance of this area as an entrance to the city means that controls over the design of new development/alterations of existing buildings are necessary to protect the historic character from development primarily aimed at maximising density.

A2.1.5.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings in the area
b. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
c. The strong focus on verticality in design
d. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports

e. The focus on buildings facing the street and presenting attractive and welcoming façades

A2.1.5.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings
f. Car parking in front of buildings
g. The loss of established trees and front gardens
h. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards
i. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)
j. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.5.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian or Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Larger buildings should use methods such as detailing, rhythm, division into bays and the use of a variety of materials etc. in order to reduce the perceived scale of buildings.	Suggested
iv.	Buildings should accentuate a vertical dimension.	Suggested
v.	Buildings should present a balanced, symmetrical façade to the street.	Suggested
vi.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
vii.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
viii.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of buildings, accentuating the verticality and symmetry of the building.	Preferred
ix.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested
x.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage, unless the building is a terraced house or cottage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
iii.	Retaining walls should be constructed of materials such as rendered concrete block, crib walling or stone, rather than gabion baskets, timber or sheet materials such as iron.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.6 High Street Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.6.1 Description of area

The High Street Residential Heritage Precinct lies on the hill slopes that rise immediately to the west of the Exchange. It encompasses both High Street and Stafford Street, from Clark Street on High Street and Hope Street on Stafford Street, to Alva Street. While the precinct primarily covers residential zoned land, the lower part is zoned CBD. Despite this, the precinct is strongly residential in character. Settlement of this area dates back to 1849, and it remains primarily a residential area. The overwhelming majority of houses in the area date from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The influence of the cable car is more present here than any other area of the City. There are very few garages to the street front and few vehicle crossings, even on many of the largest homes in the area. The steepness of the hill results in a sense of verticality which characterises the precinct, and many houses feature towers, gables, finials and turrets which emphasise not only the vertical stature of each individual building, but also the verticality of the overall streetscape. The steepness of the area means that roofs are often visible, meaning more effort has been put into the design of interesting rooflines and use of robust, quality materials, like Marseilles tiles and slate.

The houses in the precinct also tend to be of a larger scale than those found in many other heritage residential precincts, similar to those in the Royal Terrace - Pitt Street - Heriot Row Residential Heritage Precinct. The houses in the High Street precinct, however, tend to have higher site coverage and less curtilage, a product of the steeper topography, early settlement and proximity to what was once the hub of the central city. Fences and hedges are an integral part of the street frontage. Buildings are generally two or three storeys at the road frontage.

The design elements and the scale of the buildings also reflect the area's former wealth and the prominence of its early residents. This can be seen in the large number of homes demonstrating diverse architectural styles and a greater focus, in comparison to most of the other heritage precincts, on the individual houses as distinct elements, rather than as part of a consistent streetscape. A number of the houses were built for professionals such as doctors, dentists and lawyers, and incorporate architectural features specifically tailored for professionals. This housing of professional classes is an important element of the area's social history, still clearly seen in its architectural form.

A range of materials are used in the construction of buildings in the precinct. However, reflecting a focus on architectural expression and the quality of buildings, there is common use of brick and masonry. There are fewer timber buildings in this precinct than in other Dunedin heritage precincts. The number of masonry buildings lends a sense of permanence and solidity to the area.

In Stafford Street and adjoining streets there are a greater number of duplexes and multiple unit dwellings. However, even these historic multi-unit developments tend to exhibit a higher degree of design and ornamentation than similar styles elsewhere in the city.

The view down into the Exchange and out to the harbour is an important aspect of the character of the precinct.

A2.1.6.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. A strong focus on grand, individual architecturally designed homes
c. The use of ornamentation and detail in design
d. The use of red brick and masonry in construction
e. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports
f. Established gardens and trees

g. The focus on buildings presenting attractive and welcoming façades to the street

A2.1.6.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings
f. Car parking in front of buildings
g. The loss of established trees and gardens
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.6.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
iii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings in the part of the precinct they are located in.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian or Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iii.	Larger buildings should use methods such as detailing, rhythm, division into bays and the use of a variety of materials etc. in order to reduce the perceived scale of buildings.	Suggested
iv.	Buildings should accentuate a vertical dimension.	Suggested
v.	Buildings should present a balanced, symmetrical façade to the street.	Suggested
vi.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
vii.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
viii.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating the verticality and symmetry of the building.	Preferred
iv.	Roof pitch should be between 30º - 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested
x.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage, unless the building is a terraced house or cottage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
iii.	Retaining walls should be constructed of materials such as rendered concrete block, crib walling or stone, rather than gabion baskets, timber or sheet materials such as iron.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.7 Willowbank Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.7.1 Description of Area

The Willowbank Residential Heritage Precinct is located at the northern end of George Street and encompasses parts of Queen Street and Duke Street, in the area adjoining Woodhaugh Gardens and the Water of Leith. The area is strongly defined not only by the large number of original homes and their quality and consistency, but also the unique setting of Woodhaugh Gardens, the Leith, and mature trees and gardens.

The most common architectural style in the area is the double bay villa. There are large numbers of this archetypal style of building in consistent blocks throughout Willowbank. These strongly define the precinct.

Underscoring the area's importance of a microcosm of Dunedin's early society and economy there are also a large number of working class homes in the area, including terraces and cottages (often built to service nearby industries), side by side with larger mansion homes on much larger sites. Buildings are generally two storeys at the road frontage and fences and hedges are an integral part of the road frontage.

There are only a small number of modern buildings in the precinct, mostly built as student accommodation. These vary in quality and the degree to which they blend into the neighbourhood. The most successful exhibit a scale and level of detailing that is consistent with the buildings around them. The less successful modern buildings exhibit inconsistent scale and setbacks, or insufficient verticality. Insensitive alterations of historic buildings have also occurred. Future new buildings within the precinct should ideally be situated off the main George Street axis and be more consistent in scale and form with other buildings in the precinct.

As one of the best-preserved residential precincts in the city and demonstrative of the Dunedin's early society and economy, every effort should be made to maintain the quality, consistency, and integrity of the precinct as a showcase of the city's heritage and as an entranceway to the city.

A2.1.7.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings in the area
b. The consistency of building setbacks and heights
c. The consistency of repetition and symmetry within blocks
d. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
e. The strong focus on verticality in design
f. A general lack of visible off-street parking, including garages and carports
g. Established gardens and trees
h. The focus on buildings presenting attractive and welcoming façades to the street

A2.1.7.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings
f. Car parking in front of buildings

g. The loss of established trees and gardens

h. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards

i. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)

j. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.7.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian or Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Buildings should present a balanced, symmetrical façade to the street.	Suggested
iv.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
v.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
vi.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating a balanced form and adding architectural detail to the building.	Preferred
vii.	Roof pitch should be between 30º - 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
viii.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage, unless the building is a terraced house or cottage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Colours should be chosen from a heritage palette and avoid bright colours as base colours for buildings, though colour can be used effectively for highlighting architectural details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.8 Windle Settlement Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.8.1 Description of Area

The following description is sourced from Heritage NZ.

The Windle Settlement Workers' Dwellings Historic Area consists of the first twenty houses built in Dunedin under the Workers' Dwellings Act 1905 as part of the first government state housing schemes. These were the only houses built under the Act in Dunedin and form an intact area reflecting the principles and practices of the Liberal Government housing policy.

The Windle Settlement was established in 1906-07 along with settlements in Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. This was an integral part of the Liberal Government's administration of radical social policies, such as votes for women, old age pensions and housing for all. An impetus to the establishment of the Workers' Dwellings Act was a general assumption about the positive relationship between home ownership and social order, as revolutionaries did not come from 'men with happy homes in pleasant surroundings'. The Windle Settlement is an embodiment of these ideals, which foreshadowed the 1930s Welfare State promoted by the first Labour Government.

The Windle Settlement is located in one of Dunedin's finer established hill suburbs, Belleknowes, formerly in the Borough of Mornington, on Rosebery and Newport streets. The Windle Settlement was the only such settlement to be established in Dunedin. It is highly significant that the outward aspect of the Windle houses subscribes to British and American Arts and Crafts influences that were adopted by a select group of architects working in New Zealand at the time, most of whom had received their training in Britain. The Garden City Movement was also a factor in setting an aesthetic and practical ideal for the 'healthy' settlement of New Zealand workers and their families.

The Windle Settlement, with its elegant array of one and two-storeyed houses, interspersed with semi-detached houses (separated by a firewall), forms a modest, yet picturesque ideal of early twentieth century suburban living in New Zealand. The design and three-dimensional treatments uphold the progressive ideas that recommended white upper-working class families should be settled in suburban houses to give an appearance, or 'culture', of respectability.

A2.1.8.2 Values to be protected

a. The continued presence of houses built as part of the Windle Settlement in the area
b. The consistency of the Arts and Craft style in design
c. The consistency of materials and key design elements
d. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
e. Established gardens and trees
f. The focus on buildings presenting attractive and welcoming façades to the street

A2.1.8.3 Principal threats to values

a. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings and key elements of the Arts and Craft style
b. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
c. The removal of original materials and features from the Windle Settlement houses
d. The loss of established trees and gardens
e. High fences and walls reducing the interplay between the public realm and front yards
f. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.8.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with other buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building, or if stand-alone they must be single and similar in style and materials to the scheduled heritage building or character-contributing building they are associated with. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from the Arts and Craft style of the Windle Settlement houses in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on those buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
iv.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
v.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating a balanced form and adding architectural detail to the building.	Preferred
vi.	Existing window patterns and the use of multi-light windows on front façades should be protected on Windle settlement buildings.	Preferred
v.	Roof pitch should be between 30º - 45º.	Suggested
vi.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in weatherboards but may make use of plaster or other similar materials for detailing, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings should avoid use a mix of materials or diverse application of the main materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually permeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Colours should be chosen from a heritage palette and avoid bright colours as base colours for buildings, though colour can be used effectively for highlighting architectural details.	Suggested
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.1.9 City Rise Residential Heritage Precinct

A2.1.9.1 Description of area

City Rise is located to the west of Canongate and Rattray Street and to the east of the Town Belt. The area is best defined by its nineteenth century residential character on a sloping site immediately above the city centre, with steep changes in ground level to its south and east in particular. It is also notable for its collection of buildings on its eastern corner associated with the nearby Catholic Cathedral.

Larger, wealthier nineteenth century houses can often be found on higher ground where views across the harbour are better, notably on York Place. Two and one-storey villas make up most of the historical housing stock. There are several rows of finely detailed two-storey terraces, such as on Adam Street and Arthur Street. On the most sloping sites, often south facing, extensive historical subdivision occurred creating small pockets of cottages, particularly off Russell Street, Elm Row and Canongate. Properties between Bishops Road and Rattray Street tend to be larger and more formal in design reflecting their close links to St. Joseph's Cathedral to the north.

This range of residential property sizes is indicative of parts of nineteenth century Dunedin, where unmetalled roads, a lack of public transport, the restriction of the Town Belt and the hilly landscape led to a the juxtaposition of larger, more prestigious properties on more valuable land close to less valuable parcels of land containing smaller but more numerous houses.

Materials vary according to age, scale and status of the property, with a slow evolution from timber to brick over time. Generally there is a strong connection between individual houses and the street, with dwellings facing the street. Boundaries are usually low and visually permeable, with a strong amount of planting framed by the Town Belt to the west.

More recent development in the area is not of such high quality, and is primarily made up of the replacement of historic homes or the subdivision of their gardens for the development of small scale apartment blocks or larger houses. In most cases the quality of the design does not match the surrounding historic properties. Many of the newer apartment blocks do not address the street, while infill development on former front gardens hides historic properties from the street. There has been a limited amount of loss of details from heritage buildings but the primary risk to the character of the neighbourhood is through demolition and inappropriate replacements. This has been heightened by the disproportionate level of replacement housing construction on corner sites.

The significance of this area for its architectural and historical values means that controls over new development and the alteration of existing buildings are necessary to defend the historic character from development primarily aimed at maximising density at the expense of the street scene.

A2.1.9.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The repetition within small groups of houses
b. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
c. The strong focus on verticality in design
d. The focus on buildings facing the street and presenting attractive and welcoming façades

A2.1.9.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The removal of original materials and features from scheduled heritage buildings and character-contributing

buildings

e. The use of inconsistent materials or styles in alterations to existing heritage and character buildings

f. The loss of established trees and gardens

g. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.1.9.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height to immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Suggested
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Houses should be orientated so that the front wall is parallel with the street.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings at the front of the site should be built close to the road boundary, consistent with the adjacent scheduled heritage building or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of dwelling units. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Where garages or carports are visible from the road front they should be integrated into the building. Garages are preferred over carports.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	New buildings should be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage buildings or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitch, window alignment, materials and details, although these may be expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Suggested
iii.	Larger buildings should use methods such as detailing, rhythm, division into bays and the use of a variety of materials etc. in order to reduce the perceived scale of buildings.	Suggested
iv.	Road facing façades should clearly look like the front of a building.	Preferred
v.	Buildings should accentuate a vertical dimension.	Suggested
vi.	Buildings should have a clear entrance way, visible from the street. This entrance should include some architectural detail and should not be a ranch slider.	Preferred
vii.	Window placement and alignment should be a key component of the design of the building, accentuating the verticality of the building.	Preferred
viii.	Roof pitch should be between 30º and 45º. Pitch may be lower where the roof is concealed behind a parapet.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iv.	Roofs should be gabled. At least one gable should face the road frontage, unless the building is a terraced house or cottage.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, concrete or weatherboards, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Unrendered brick and stone should remain unrendered on existing buildings.	Preferred
f. Fences and walls		
i.	Front fences should preferably be no higher than 1400mm on road frontages to protect views of buildings. Side fences should only go higher once they have passed the building setback. Fences higher than 1400mm should be visually impermeable.	Preferred
ii.	Fences should be made from similar materials to those traditionally associated with scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area e.g. wrought iron, timber, brick or stone. Concrete block and basic pool fencing should be avoided.	Suggested
g. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick and stone on existing buildings should remain unpainted.	Preferred
h. Signs		
i.	Signs are discreet and kept to a minimum.	Preferred
ii.	Signs on buildings should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
i. Other		
i.	Building utilities should be located in a way that reduces visual clutter. Where located in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred

A2.2 Commercial Heritage Precincts

A2.2.1 George Street Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.1.1 Description of area

George Street is Dunedin's main retail area and one of its most important heritage precincts. The area is home to the city's main retailers, banks, numerous offices, services, restaurants and cafes. Clusters of activities have emerged over time, related to retail patterns: cafes and restaurants closest to the University; comparison retail in the middle blocks, including three interconnected malls; and banking/service oriented businesses closer to the Octagon and the larger office blocks.

Overall, George Street remains a remarkably intact heritage precinct. Victorian and Edwardian architectural styles predominate. Throughout much of George Street and adjoining side streets, heritage buildings still dominate the streetscape and there is remarkable consistency in terms of scale, form, and rhythm within the street. Buildings are most commonly two storeys high with shop fronts at the ground floor, and vertically orientated, symmetrical windows in solid façades above. They tend to be narrow or divided into bays when wider. Brick and masonry are the most common construction materials. While some buildings have been stripped of their earlier architectural detail, most retain at least their basic original form and constitute an important fabric, even if they are not iconic individual buildings.

There are many buildings that do retain architectural detail, including cornices, pediments and balusters, the decorative nature of which demonstrates Dunedin's earlier wealth and imparts an important character to the area today. Though there are fewer buildings with original ground floor façades below verandah level, due to the long history of retail use in the area and constant changes of businesses, there do remain a large number of shop fronts from the pre-WW2 period, which add visual interest and character at street level.

While there are some conspicuous modern buildings, particularly on corners, the loss of historic buildings and façades has declined since precinct protections were first put in place. This situation has been helped by the fact that other common drivers for demolition or replacement have also been weaker: the demand for space along George Street and growth of the university has meant the area has been well-tenanted and buildings maintained to a better standard than in many other parts of the city. Modern buildings in the precinct tend to fall into two distinct styles: modernist buildings built between the 1960s-1980s that are much larger in scale than surrounding buildings and make little effort to blend into the precinct, boldly defining a non-heritage character; or postmodern buildings that have tried to replicate architectural features of surrounding buildings, particularly in terms of adding decorative features. These building vary in quality and the success of their insertion into the streetscape: some have dated badly and detract more than they contribute to the area. Alternatives to the interpretation of heritage features have been full replicas and façade only protection. This has been pursued in only a small number of cases, but has generally been more successful from a streetscape perspective than the interpretative approach, although it has still resulted in the loss of original heritage fabric.

New buildings in the precinct should be more consistent and sensitive in terms of scale, positioning, and style and aspire to a higher quality. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, *per se*, but should be of higher architectural value and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings that give the area its character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values below without dominating the existing heritage architecture.

New buildings should also protect and enhance the environmental conditions of the precinct. The lower heights of the existing heritage buildings compared to other parts of the city, and the area's topography, have contributed to an attractive environment where there is good solar access, protection from prevailing winds, and views out to the hills surrounding Dunedin. Compared to other parts of the central city, there is a better microclimate in this area, being sunnier and more sheltered. New buildings and alterations should maintain this attractive environment and the positive

human scale in the precinct, given the importance of these factors in making the area a people-friendly and successful commercial area.

A2.2.1.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. The remaining heritage and historic buildings in the area
b. Lower building heights to maximise solar access and avoid creation of wind tunnels
c. Buildings built to the front boundary
d. Consistent building heights and scales
e. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
f. A minimum of vehicle crossings
g. A strong focus on pedestrian amenity at ground floor
h. Remaining historic shop fronts

A2.2.1.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Emergence of gaps in the streetscape
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings or to the public space they surround
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area (e.g. aluminium windows in street façades)
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. Removal of early character shop fronts and their replacement with inappropriate ground floor shop fronts
g. Ground level off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
h. Insufficient building maintenance
i. Proliferation of signage and corporate colour schemes
j. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.1.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off street car parking is not visible from the road, and is either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Crossings built into buildings are more acceptable than those that mean the building does not occupy the full width of its site.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial/retail heritage and be sympathetic to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
v.	Buildings are typically narrow. Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
vi.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
vii.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
viii.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
iv.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
x.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xi.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Preferred
xii.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
xiii.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xiv.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xv.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.2 The Octagon Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.2.1 Description of area

The Octagon is Dunedin's pre-eminent civic and public open space. Laid out in the first street surveys a year before the first British settlers arrived in 1849, the Octagon remains a key focal point of the city, both geographically and culturally. The Octagon occupies an important physical axis where George Street, Princes Street and Stuart Street meet, around which the rest of the central city is shaped. Over the last decade the area has become an increasingly important entertainment destination, with the lower half of the Octagon occupied by many bars, cafes and restaurants spilling out onto the streets, and the western side of the Octagon housing a multiplex cinema, the Regent Theatre, and Dunedin Public Art Gallery. There is also access to the Dunedin Centre and Town Hall from the Octagon, connecting these spaces into the broader entertainment precinct. The open area of the Octagon makes it a hub for a wide range of special events and there is a high degree of informal use of the Octagon, particularly on sunny days. The place attracts a wide range of people, including workers taking a break, locals meeting others or relaxing, and tourists photographing buildings or orientating themselves on a tour of the city. In addition to these event and entertainment uses, the Octagon is also home to St Paul's Cathedral and the Dunedin City Council Municipal buildings, both busy sites of activity at specific times.

Such a diverse range of uses makes it a busy and sometimes contested and congested space. The continued transit of vehicles through and around the space, the location of bus stops on either side of the busy central carriageway on George and Princes Streets, and its use by tour buses and taxis, also add to this complex environment. There have been on-going and growing calls for changes to the way the area operates and the comparative importance given to motor vehicles and pedestrians within this space.

In terms of the form of buildings surrounding the Octagon, there is a great deal of variation. While there are impressive architectural heritage icons like St Paul's and the Municipal Chambers and well-preserved Victorian and Edwardian buildings like the Regent, former Hallensteins Building, and Bacchus building, there are also a number of less iconic buildings from the pre-war WW2 era. While these buildings still contribute to the character of the area, they do not stand out as the type of buildings that would typically occupy such an important civic space. There are also a number of large buildings constructed in the 1960s-1980s, when there was a strong focus on redevelopment - particularly on iconic corner sites. While these buildings vary in architectural merit, their height and scale in comparison to surrounding buildings means they dominate the area and they have also reduced the penetration of sunlight into the Octagon. More recent additions reflect a postmodern interpretation of the most appropriate architectural style within heritage precincts, and their architectural merit is similarly debated.

It is only by excluding monumental modernist additions that a greater sense of architectural cohesion can be defined, similar to adjoining areas of Lower Stuart Street and George Street - buildings of two to three storeys, typically symmetrical, stressing vertical elements, a differentiation of base, middle, and top, and built to the full width of the site. Central to the character is also the continued development of buildings to the front boundary of the site in order to enforce the octagonal form of the space. To both enhance the character of the Octagon, to protect the attractiveness of the environment (the penetration of sunlight, avoidance of wind issues etc), future development should reinforce a lower built form, rather than adding large amounts of additional height or replicating the experimentation with large office blocks overpowering what is not a large civic space. Future development should also defer in height to the Cathedral and Municipal Chambers tower in order to reinforce their architectural pre-eminence in the space. Views towards the Railway Station and the First Church spire should also be protected.

Any new buildings or alterations to existing buildings in the precinct should be more consistent with the scale, positioning, and style of the Octagon's historic buildings, given it is these buildings that continue to be favoured by the community. New buildings should also aspire to a higher quality than earlier additions. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of high architectural value, and insert more sensitively into the streetscape by reflecting the features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values below without attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture in terms of scale or design.

Any new buildings or alterations should also respect the important heritage vistas through the precinct.

While the Octagon was substantially redeveloped in 1990-1991 it is envisaged that the public space will be redeveloped during the life of this Plan. Given the growing expectations of use of the area as a people space rather than a transit space, it could be expected that redevelopment of the space will enhance the safety of those using the area, pay increased attention to the human scale, and increase the attractiveness of the area as a place to spend time. Focus should also be directed to making the Octagon feel like an integrated whole again and on refocusing attention back towards the architectural merit of its key heritage buildings - the Municipal Chambers, St Paul's Cathedral and the Regent and Bacchus buildings.

A2.2.2.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. The remaining heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. Buildings built to the front boundary to reinforce the octagonal form of the Octagon
c. Heights to maximise solar access
d. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
e. A lack of vehicle crossings
f. A strong focus on pedestrian amenity and outdoor dining at ground floor
g. Design and activities to encourage use of the area as a public space

A2.2.2.3 Principal threats to values

a. Demolition of remaining scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
c. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area, particularly on the large-scale modernist buildings in the precinct
d. The development of new buildings that are taller than the Cathedral and reduce solar access in the Octagon
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. The proliferation of signage and advertising for hospitality venues in the Octagon
g. The loss of the feeling of open space in the Octagon
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition

A2.2.2.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
ii.	Building heights should be planned to maximise solar access into the public space of the Octagon and avoid obscuring views through the Octagon to the Railway Station, St Paul's Cathedral and First Church.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iii.	Buildings should not exceed the height of St Paul's Cathedral and the Municipal Chamber tower.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site in order to reinforce the octagonal form of the space.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	There are no vehicle crossings onto the Octagon.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial/retail heritage and be sympathetic to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
viii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
ix.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
x.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xi.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xiii.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Preferred
xiv.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xv.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
xvi.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xvii.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
c.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
ii.	Freestanding signs within the Octagon should be kept to a minimum to avoid clutter of the public space.	Preferred
iii.	Signs (other than small information and direction signs) should be avoided on the Municipal Chambers, St Paul's Cathedral and Regent Theatre buildings. Preference should be given to small stand-alone signs for these buildings to avoid negative effects on the architecture of the building.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.3 Stuart Street Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.3.1 Description of Area

The Stuart Street Commercial Heritage Precinct encompasses the area between the Octagon and the Railway Station, including Lower Stuart Street, parts of Moray Place, Cumberland Street, Castle Street, Dunbar Street and Anzac Square.

The area retains a very strong heritage character, anchored by the large number of heritage buildings and important vistas down Stuart Street to the Railway Station and beyond to the Peninsula, and up Stuart Street to the Octagon with St Paul's Cathedral and the tower of the Municipal Chambers visible above the trees. The area is an important pedestrian link between the Octagon and Railway Station and is heavily frequented by visitors to Dunedin.

The area is notable for the very small number of modern buildings. The architectural styles of the area's older buildings are varied, with buildings from the Victorian, Edwardian, and inter-war periods all represented. Notwithstanding this diversity, there is a great sense of cohesion in the streetscape, reinforced by consistency in terms of bulk and location, materials, the quality of architecture, and the lack of gaps resulting from demolition. There is a common attention to detail in many of the façades through the use of mouldings, fenestration, and materials, creating substantial architectural interest above verandah height.

At street level, although there has been a change over time to modern shop fronts, there are a higher proportion that retain early leadlight glazing, entranceway tiling, and historical architectural details in this precinct than elsewhere, something which adds further character to the street. In the lower part of the precinct the buildings become more monumental, with a number of significant municipal and governmental buildings in the form of the Railway Station, Law Courts, former prison and police station, in addition to the large ODT/Evening Star complex. Overall, the area presents a strong commercial heritage architectural character.

The relatively enclosed nature of Lower Stuart Street contrasts with the more open character of Anzac Square and the area around the Railway Station. This openness affords opportunities to view the Railway Station unencumbered by other buildings. Unfortunately, the channelling of State Highway One in front of the Railway Station along Castle Street fragments Anzac Square, and inhibits opportunities to improve the area as a people-orientated space. The one-way system also creates severance mid-way through the precinct at Cumberland Street, creating a barrier to improved pedestrian and cycle flows and undermining the quality of the pedestrian experience between the Railway Station and Octagon.

The precinct is home to a wide range of activities, from newspaper production to judicial activities and commercial office activity. The shops in the area have gradually become more specialised, and there is an increasing number of bars, cafes and restaurants, particularly in the blocks closest to the Octagon where there is a strong entertainment hub.

The small number of more modern buildings in the precinct do not share the style or form of earlier heritage and character-contributing buildings. The design of these buildings has also typically paid less attention to detailing and the relationship of the ground floor to the pedestrian environment. Because these buildings are few in number and clustered together, they do not detract too strongly from the character of the precinct.

New buildings or alterations in the precinct should be more consistent in terms of scale, positioning, and style and aspire to a higher quality. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of high architectural value, creative, and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values detailed below without attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture, which should remain the key defining characteristic of the area. Any new buildings or alterations should also respect the important heritage vistas through the precinct towards the Railway Station and St Paul's Cathedral.

A2.2.3.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. Protect
   i. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
   ii. A dense concentration of buildings creating a strong urban feel
   iii. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
   iv. The views through the Precinct to the Railway Station and the Octagon/St Paul's Cathedral
   v. The cluster of monumental, civic buildings at the lower end of the precinct.

b. Enhance
   i. Restoration and re-use of existing buildings
   ii. The quality of the pedestrian environment

A2.2.3.3 Principal threats to values

a. Demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
c. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
d. The removal or original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
e. Further intensification of the state highway network and condition of one-way system
f. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.3.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Crossings built into buildings are more acceptable than those that mean the building does not occupy the full width of its site.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial/retail heritage and be sympathetic to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian, Edwardian or inter-war heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Preferred
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
viii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
ix.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
x.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xi.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Preferred
xii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xiii.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Suggested
xiv.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xv.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xvi.	Entrances should be well defined.	Preferred
xvii.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xviii.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
ii.	Signs (other than small information and direction signs) should be avoided on the Dunedin Prison, Railway Station, and Law Courts buildings. Preference should be given to stand-alone signs for these buildings to avoid negative effects on the architecture of the building.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred
v.	Visual connections between the Octagon and Railway Station should be unimpeded.	Preferred
vi.	The curtilage in front of Railway Station, Law Courts and former Dunedin Prison is kept free of unnecessary clutter/structures to ensure that the architectural detail of these buildings is not obstructed.	Preferred

A2.2.4 Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.4.1 Description of area

The Moray Place - Dowling Street Commercial Heritage Precinct is comprised of Moray Place south of Stuart Street and adjoining areas of Dowling Street and Burlington Street. It adjoins the Princes Street - Exchange Commercial Heritage Precinct and The Octagon Commercial Heritage Precinct.

The area is dominated by large, monumental, high quality heritage buildings, demonstrating architectural styles popular from the late 1800s through to the 1920s. These reflect the area's early history as a commercial hub for the city. Although the retail and office role of the area has declined over time, many of the buildings are being repurposed and attracting new uses to the area, including a growing amount of residential activity. There is an emerging arts hub in the area with many of the city's galleries located in and around Moray Place and Dowling Street. Unfortunately, much of the area was omitted from the streetscape upgrade in the 1990s, although this does not appear to have affected the current investment in building re-use or the quality of businesses that have chosen to locate in the area.

The buildings in this part of the city tend to be taller than in other parts of the central city, similar to the adjoining Princes Street - Exchange Commercial Heritage Precinct, typically between three and five storeys high, excluding basements. Buildings tend to be constructed of solid, permanent materials like stone, brick and masonry, with a strong emphasis on architectural detail and expression. Many heritage buildings retain original ground floor fenestration or highly detailed historic retail shop fronts (particularly from the 1920s and 1930s) and have not been altered or modernised to the same degree as their counterparts on George or Princes Streets. These give a unique quality to the streetscape and contribute to the attractive pedestrian environment. There are fewer verandahs in the area than elsewhere in the central city, which provides more opportunities to appreciate the architectural quality of the buildings, but also means there is less protection from the elements for pedestrians. Also important are the number of interesting alleys and spaces created to the sides and rear of buildings, which offer opportunities for urban renewal and improved connectivity between this and other precincts.

First Church provides a strong focal point within the precinct. The open grounds assist to emphasise the verticality and quality architecture of the building. The grounds and established vegetation add important green space to the central city, offering respite from the dense urban environment around it. The exposed rock and narrowness of Burlington Street is reinforced by buildings like Burns Hall, Garrison Hall, and the Commerce building. These features combine to create a sense of enclosure which is important to retain, and could be further reinstated with construction on the vacant site at the foot of Bell Hill.

In the lower part of the precinct there are important views into Queens Gardens and down the long, straight roads towards South Dunedin, the harbour and peninsula. The topography at Dowling and Burlington Streets provides for elevated views out from the precinct and interesting architectural responses to the changes in elevation.

There are a small number of more modern buildings in the precinct dating from the 1960s/1970s. Unfortunately, these are not all of a high architectural quality or built in a style that is sensitive to the surrounding character. Often these buildings have deviated from the otherwise consistent building line, added substantial height or contrasting materials, and interrupted the rhythm of the streetscape. These buildings have also typically paid less attention to detailing and the relationship of their ground floor to the pedestrian environment.

New buildings in the precinct should be consistent with the Victorian and Edwardian buildings in terms of scale, positioning, and style and aspire to a high quality. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of high architectural value, creative, and insert seamlessly in the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values below without attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture, which should remain the key defining characteristic of the area.

A2.2.4.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. Protect
   i. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
   ii. A dense concentration of buildings creating a strong urban feel
   iii. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
   iv. Original ground floor fenestration and historic shopfronts
   v. Alleyways

b. Enhance
   i. Consistent building lines with buildings built to the front boundary
   ii. More consistency in building height and scale
   iii. A stronger focus on pedestrian amenity at ground floor
   iv. Re-building in gaps in the streetscape, particularly those created by the demolition of the former Otago Daily Times buildings and others along the former alignment of High Street

A2.2.4.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
c. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
d. The development of new buildings that are taller than First Church or the loss of the green space around the church grounds
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings, including modern buildings where these materials were chosen to be consistent with the character of the area
f. At-grade off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
g. Gaps in the streetscape
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.4.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Crossings built into buildings are more acceptable than those that mean the building does not occupy the full width of its site.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial heritage and be sensitive to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings which are characterised by their quality, substantial and monumental design.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided (base, middle and top), and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
viii.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
ix.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
x.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xiv.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xv.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Suggested
xvi.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xvii.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xviii.	Entrances should be well defined.	Preferred
xix.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xx.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Building façades should be clad in permanent, robust materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.5 Princes Street - Exchange Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.5.1 Description of area

The Princes Street - Exchange Commercial Heritage Precinct is comprised of Princes Street south of Moray Place to the five way intersection at Jetty/Princes/Stafford/Manse Street. It includes the Exchange and adjoining areas of Stafford and High Streets.

The Toitū tauraka waka, now located under the Exchange Plaza, was one of several Kāi Tahu landing places in the Otago Harbour at the time of colonial settlement of the Otago region. Situated beside the Toitū creek as it emptied into the harbour, the tauraka waka site provided a softly sloped beach for landing waka, a good point of entry to the surrounding bush and mahika kai, as well as access to fresh water.

The area is dominated by many of the city's largest and tallest office buildings and most of its major hotels. These large buildings represent key periods of the city's development and give the area a more diverse range of architectural styles than other parts of the central city. The area is home to buildings from almost every decade of the twentieth century and there are prominent examples from the Victorian, Inter-war, Modern, and post-Modern periods, which contribute to the character of the area. Unfortunately, not all of this past architectural innovation in the area has been positive. While there are some good examples of architectural styles, not all buildings are of high architectural value. Nor have they all contributed positively to the surrounding area.

The desire to make a contemporary design statement and promote "regeneration" has, in the past, seen too much focus on the individual site and building and too little reference to the surrounding area, local characteristics or environmental factors. Characteristics like height, materials and layout have exacerbated issues such as shadowing, wind funnelling, a lack of active frontage and passive surveillance, and the creation of awkward spaces that have undermined the attractiveness of the area as a people space. Some of the area's better modern architecture has also been negatively impacted by later alterations which have undermined the original design qualities without improving the overall contribution to the character of the wider area.

The heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area are similarly mixed in terms of style, scale, quality, condition and authenticity. They range from small two storeyed shops with modified façades to significant, monumental heritage buildings that still demonstrate the early wealth of the city and this area's role as its commercial hub. Unfortunately, this area has also experienced the greatest loss of its early architecture (including the building the Exchange area was named after), both to facilitate the redevelopment discussed above and, increasingly, to provide open-air car parks which have symbolised the area's declining fortunes. The number of gaps in the streetscape has grown over time, particularly in side streets off Princes Street. This has led to a reduction of the size of the earlier townscape precinct.

On the positive side, in recent years there have been some of the city's most impressive and innovative re-use and restoration efforts in the area. Buildings like the former National Bank, Bank of New Zealand, Standard building, Bing Harris/Clarion buildings, and former Chief Post Office have demonstrated the potential for the area's heritage buildings as contemporary work spaces and as promoters of physical and economic urban regeneration. There are positive signs of a growing regeneration in the area, assisted by high-profile heritage re-use and restoration projects and growing revitalisation in the neighbouring Warehouse Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct.

The above factors mean that the area is less consistent in terms of design and physical form than other parts of the city. Buildings range from 1 to 14 storeys and are constructed from a range of different materials from brick and masonry, concrete and stone, to glass curtain wall construction. Styles are eclectic, with varying setbacks and building form.

While the area is more mixed than many other heritage precincts, the guidelines draw most strongly on the character of the heritage (Victorian and Edwardian) buildings in the area. This is due to the quality of these buildings and the fact that these buildings have a style, scale and character that is most highly appreciated by the city's residents. New development should seek to positively transform the precinct, increase legibility, contribute to regeneration,

encourage visitation, and respect the area's history. This is not to say that new buildings should slavishly replicate heritage buildings. However, they should be of high architectural value, creative, and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings, to restore and enhance the area's character into the future.

A2.2.5.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. Protect:
   i. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
   ii. A dense concentration of buildings creating a strong urban feel
   iii. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
   iv. A lack of vehicle crossings
   v. Kāi Tahu values

b. Enhance:
   i. Consistent building lines with buildings built to the front boundary
   ii. More consistent building heights and scale
   iii. A stronger focus on pedestrian amenity at ground floor
   iv. Recognition of Kāi Tahu values through collaboration with Kāi Tahu in the design of public spaces, including planting, use of Kāi Tahu place names, public art works, and interpretive material.

A2.2.5.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Low levels of maintenance and investment
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings, including modern buildings, where these materials were chosen to be consistent with the character of the area
f. Off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
g. Gaps in the streetscape
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.5.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Crossings built into buildings are more acceptable than those that mean the building does not occupy the full width of its site.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial heritage and be sensitive to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings which are characterised by their quality, substantial and monumental design.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided (base, middle and top), and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
viii.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
ix.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
x.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xi.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xii.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Suggested
xiii.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xiv.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xv.	Entrances should be well defined.	Preferred
xvi.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
xvii.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in permanent, robust materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façade, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.6 South Princes Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.6.1 Description of area

The South Princes Commercial Heritage Precinct comprises the area of South Princes Street from Jetty Street to Hope Street. The area is strongly defined by its Victorian commercial buildings and while a number have been stripped of some of their earlier detail or re-façaded in more modern styles, there is a consistency of scale and rhythm in addition to the continued existence of heritage features away from the Princes Street façades.

South Princes Street was an integral part of the city's earliest commercial-retail hub and a number of the buildings date from this early period of the city's development, as some of its first permanent buildings. Over time, as the retail heart of the city has moved northward to George Street, lower levels of private and public investment have seen the area decline in comparison to other parts of the city. At the time of developing this Plan, retail and office occupancy is low although there are some signs of early regeneration in the area, building on investment in adjacent areas.

In 1852, after being petitioned by Māori, Walter Mantell, Commissioner of Crown Lands wrote to Governor Grey asking him to grant "a small portion of land" in Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the building of houses. The "small portion of land" in Dunedin became known as the Princes Street Reserve. The loss of the reserve formed part of the Ngāi Tahu Waitangi Tribunal claim.

Lower pressure for redevelopment has meant there remain a larger number of 19th and early 20th century buildings here than in many other precincts. These buildings are typically commercial in character, with retail at the ground floor and offices or residential activity above. Buildings are constructed of solid, permanent materials, with a strong emphasis on architectural detail and expression.

On the western side of the Precinct the buildings are two-three storeys high at Princes Street. On the eastern side they are two storeys at Princes Street, but those through the middle of the block have a further one-two basement levels below Princes Street opening to an alleyway accessed off Bond Street. The alley itself is formed by the fact these buildings do not extend over the full depth of their sites. This alleyway is one of Dunedin's most unique and significant service lanes and is a slice of Victorian Dunedin. The alleyway has been relatively unchanged over time, and still exhibits early advertising signs painted onto the brick of the upper levels of the buildings, stone foundations, workshop doors, loading docks and hoists used to load goods from what was sea level. This alley has substantial potential for improved use and interpretation in future and should be protected as robustly as the façades to Princes Street.

The lower levels of investment and lesser value attributed to the area over preceding decades means that alterations to buildings in the precinct have not always been of a high architectural quality and modern insertions have not been particularly sensitive to the context of the precinct. New buildings in the precinct should be more consistent in terms of scale, positioning, and style and aspire to a higher quality. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of higher architectural value, creative, and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape, by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values below with attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture, which should remain the key defining characteristic of the area. Alterations to existing buildings should aim to enhance or restore the Victorian character of the area, rather than detracting from it further.

The topography and street layout allow significant views to both of the city's northern and southern hill suburbs. The Princes Street carriageway is unusually wide compared to other central city streets in comparison to the scale of the buildings, which reduces the sense of enclosure but also enables good solar access. New developments should protect this good solar access for existing buildings and public spaces. However, future changes to the precinct (both in terms of private and public space developments) could also contribute positively to the sense of enclosure and legibility within the precinct, particularly by improving the built form at the edges of the precinct, for example on the former Century Theatre site and at the southern entrance to the precinct.

A2.2.6.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

a. The large number of scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. Consistent building lines with buildings built to the front boundary
c. Consistent building heights and scales
d. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
e. A lack of vehicle crossings
f. A strong focus on pedestrian amenity at ground floor
g. Recognition of Kāi Tahu values through collaboration with Kāi Tahu in the design of public spaces, including planting, use of Kāi Tahu place names, public art works, and interpretive material.

A2.2.6.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Low levels of maintenance and investment
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. Ground level off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
g. Gaps in the streetscape
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.6.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
ii.	Buildings to the lower side of Princes Street (between 377 Princes Street and 417 Princes Street) should not be built to the rear boundary, protecting the unique alley accessible from Bond Street.	Suggested
c. Car parking		
i.	Off street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Crossings built into buildings are more acceptable than those that mean the building does not occupy the full width of its site.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial/retail heritage and be sympathetic to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Façades to the Bond St alley should reflect a more utilitarian and industrial character, sympathetic to existing heritage buildings in that area.	Preferred
vii.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
viii.	Buildings are typically narrow. Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
ix.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
x.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
xi.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xii.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xiii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Suggested
xiv.	Ground floors to the Bond St alleyway may include garage doors, but these should be in character style and faced with timber.	
xv.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Suggested
xvi.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xvii.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xviii.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xix.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
ii.	Signs to Bond St alley should be limited in scale and on basement ground floor only.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.7 Warehouse Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.7.1 Description of area

The Warehouse Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct comprises the area south of Queens Gardens to Police Street, including parts of Cumberland Street, Vogel Street, Crawford Street and Bond Street running north to south, and Rattray Street/Queens Gardens, Water Street, Jetty Street and Police Street running east to west.

The precinct occupies land reclaimed during the late 19th century, which gradually extended the earlier foreshore well beyond its original alignment closer to Princes Street. Traces of the early foreshore can be seen in the topography along the edge of the Precinct where it joins the Princes Street - Exchange and South Princes Commercial Heritage precincts. Some of the buildings along this edge pre-date the completion of the reclamations and their sites would have once been on the foreshore. Parts of Vogel Street also have an important historic association with the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition of 1889-1890, which occupied recently reclaimed land.

Due to the area's proximity to the railway and port, and its flat topography, the area became popular with industrial, shipping and warehousing businesses. These businesses constructed the numerous Victorian and Edwardian industrial and warehousing buildings that still define the character of the area today. The area's proximity to the city's commercial and banking hub in the Exchange also meant it was a popular location for insurance, financial and other commercial businesses, which chose to locate their head offices in the area. The area's important commercial role and the wealth of Dunedin at the time are evidenced in the quality and style of the buildings that were constructed here. These buildings are typically large scale, constructed in stone, brick and concrete and include substantial architectural detail. Even where the more elaborate Victorian detail has been removed to modernise the buildings in the past, the basic Victorian forms, rhythm and scale of buildings have been retained, meaning there is a sense of cohesion to the area. The area also retains its industrial character, with its wide streets, relative absence of large glazed shop fronts and verandahs, continued widespread existence of loading docks and garage doors, evidence of cellars, and block-wide multiple frontage buildings. "No-name" alley, off Bond Street, is one of the city's gems, complete with painted signs and towering brick and stone walls punctuated by loading docks for the shops above which front to Princes Street some two floors up.

The area's economic importance to the city declined in the middle part of the 20th century, as commerce and industry relocated from Dunedin. Like the neighbouring Exchange, this led to the demolition of buildings, although here it more often resulted in their non-replacement when they were damaged by events like fires or judged to be uneconomic to retain. This non-replacement of buildings means there have been a number of sites vacant for many years, used for open air car parking rather than being redeveloped with modern buildings. While this has left gaps in the streetscape, it also means there are few modern buildings to detract from the earlier historic character. Filling these gaps with character-contributing buildings and avoiding the loss of further buildings in the future is important to protect and enhance the character of the area.

New buildings in the precinct should be more consistent with the area's heritage buildings in terms of scale, bulk, location and character. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of high architectural value, creative, and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. Importantly, in this heritage precinct, new buildings should reference to the area's industrial past and robust architectural style. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values listed below without attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture, which should remain the key defining characteristic of the area.

In recent years, revitalisation of the area has been occurring, with a growing number of the area's buildings being restored and re-purposed for residential, office, and other commercial uses. This adaptive re-use has built upon the popularity of the area for the creative sector, who have found the former industrial spaces ideal for their purposes. At the time of Plan development, the area is experiencing a renaissance, supported by co-operation between the private sector and the Dunedin City Council, which is investing in the public realm and a number of policy initiatives in order to

facilitate the enhancement of a vibrant creative precinct in the area. Future development should focus on sustaining this regeneration and the evolution of the area into a unique, mixed use inner city neighbourhood.

A2.2.7.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. Protect:
   i. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings in the area
   ii. A dense concentration of buildings creating a strong urban feel
   iii. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
   iv. The alleyway in Bond Street
   v. The industrial-commercial character

b. Enhance:
   i. Rebuilding on vacant sites
   ii. Improved building maintenance and condition
   iii. Restoration and re-use of existing buildings
   iv. Reducing the impact of the transport network through the precinct

A2.2.7.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Low levels of maintenance and investment
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. Ground level off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
g. Gaps in the streetscape
h. Further intensification of the state highway network and condition of one-way system
i. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.7.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Entrances to garages and loading bays are acceptable, but should be finished so they contribute to the historic industrial character of the area.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial heritage and be sensitive to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings which are characterised by their quality, substantial and monumental design.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided (base, middle and top), and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Buildings are typically narrow. Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
viii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
ix.	Restrained ornament or detail may be included as part of the façade design.	Suggested
x.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xi.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xiii.	Verandahs are generally discouraged on buildings, but smaller shelters over doors may be considered where these are simple and do not detract from the design of the building or the character of the streetscape.	Suggested
xiv.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xv.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles. should be retained.	Preferred
xvi.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xvii.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in permanent, robust materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.8 Port Chalmers Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.8.1 Description of area

Port Chalmers is typical of early New Zealand coastal towns and ports, still having its original street layout based around one road which follows the coast, intersected at right angles by a road leading inland from the sea. It is these two roads, Beach Street and George Street, that form the Port Chalmers Commercial Heritage Precinct. The precinct extends up George Street from the port entrance to the brow of the hill, taking in the area of highest density of heritage buildings.

In 1852, after being petitioned by Māori, Walter Mantell, Commissioner of Crown Lands wrote to Governor Grey asking him to grant "a small portion of land" in Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the building of houses. The "small portion of land" in Port Chalmers became known as the Koputai Native Reserve, now on Beach Street. Refer to A4.27 Koputai (Port Chalmers).

George Street slopes down to the wharf, effectively increasing the focus on the wharf and associated activity. Further, all angles lead toward this view. Although the appearance and operations of the port have changed dramatically over the years, the port area remains the strongest influence on the character of the precinct, with the presence of ships, cranes and containers. These are in constant change.

The economic buoyancy of the Port in the last century produced a range of Victorian architecture that is unusual for a settlement of its size. The face of the precinct has changed little over recent decades, although demolition and redevelopment in the southern end of the commercial centre have seen the protected precinct area shrink.

Overall, Port Chalmers remains a remarkably intact heritage precinct. Like the George Street Commercial Heritage Precinct in Dunedin, heritage buildings still dominate the streetscape, particularly along the main street, and there is remarkable consistency in terms of scale, form, and rhythm within the street. Victorian and Edwardian architectural styles predominate. Buildings are most commonly two storeys high with shop fronts at the ground floor and vertically orientated, symmetrical windows in solid façades above. One storey buildings often have a significant parapet that give vertical stature to the façade. Buildings tend to be narrow or divided into bays when wider. Brick and masonry are the most common construction materials. While some buildings have been stripped of their earlier architectural detail, most retain at least their basic original form and constitute an important fabric, even if they are not iconic buildings individually. There are also many buildings that do retain this architectural detail, including cornices, pediments and balusters, the decorative nature of which demonstrates the settlement's earlier wealth and impart an important character to the area today. Although there are fewer buildings with original ground floor façades below verandah level, due to the long history of retail use in the area and repeated changes of businesses, there do remain a large number of shop fronts from the pre-WW2 period, which add visual interest and character at street level.

There are a small number of modern buildings in the precinct. These modern buildings are generally non-contextual and non-character contributing, being of different scale and rhythm.

While there is not a strong pressure for redevelopment in the precinct, where new buildings are planned in the precinct they should be more consistent and sensitive in terms of scale, positioning and style, and aspire to a higher quality. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of higher architectural value and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its character. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values below without dominating the existing heritage architecture.

New buildings should also protect and enhance the broader character of the precinct, focusing towards the port and providing continued views across the port to the harbour beyond.

A2.2.8.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

a. The remaining heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area

b. Lower building heights to maximise solar access and protect views of the port and harbour
c. Buildings built to the front boundary
d. Consistent building heights and scales
e. The use of rhythm, modulation and permanent materials in design
f. A minimum of vehicle crossings
g. A strong focus on pedestrian amenity at ground floor
h. Remaining historic shop fronts
i. Recognition of Kāi Tahu values through collaboration with Kāi Tahu in the design of public spaces, including planting, use of Kāi Tahu place names, public art works, and interpretive material.

A2.2.8.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Emergence of gaps in the streetscape
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings or to the public space they surround
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area (e.g. aluminium windows in street façades)
e. The removal or original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. Removal of early character shop fronts and their replacement with inappropriate ground floor shop fronts
g. Ground level off-street car parking visible with the streetscape
h. Insufficient building maintenance
i. Proliferation of signage
j. Over-engineering and dominance of road for state highway network at expense of human and historic scale
k. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.8.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reflect a commercial/retail character and be sympathetic to existing heritage and character-contributing buildings. References to the area's port character should be considered.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided (base, middle and top), and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct.	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Buildings are typically narrow. Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
viii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
ix.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
x.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xi.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xiii.	Verandahs should be continuous, except where installation of a verandah will compromise the architecture of a scheduled heritage building.	Suggested
xiv.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xv.	In scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings, historic shop front details such as glazing, lead-lighting and tiles should be retained.	Preferred
xvi.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xvii.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.9 View Street Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.9.1 Description of area

The View Street Commercial Heritage Precinct incorporates View Street between Moray Place and Tennyson Street. The area is strongly defined by its mix of heritage buildings, its location on the edge of the commercial heart of the CBD, and the imposing form of Otago Girls High School, which bounds the precinct to the south west and provides a strong visual anchor in the precinct. The view up View Street from Moray Place to Otago Girls High School is particularly important to protect and is well-framed by the buildings on either side of View Street.

The area exhibits a range of building styles, which tend to cluster in groups within the precinct.

The section encompassing the northern side of View Street and western section of Tennyson Street is dominated by brick early 20th century Edwardian buildings, predominantly built in brick with plaster detailing and anchored by the three impressive town houses (one a former manse) and the former Sunday school building. These buildings have small but important curtilage and setbacks, with front gardens, attractive walls and fences creating a more suburban feel. They generally have gabled roofs, are often clad in slate or tile, and with bay windows to the street frontage.

The section encompassing the southern side of View Street and eastern section of Tennyson Street houses a more eclectic style and range of building periods, with older properties at the lower end of View Street (plastered to give a 'modernised' appearance) large moderne/deco apartment blocks from 1934 dominating the top half of View Street, and two Victorian buildings defining the Tennyson Street section. Buildings on this side of View Street are built closer to the front boundary, if not on it, and present a much higher density, inner city feel. Roofs are concealed behind parapets and the buildings exhibit a more streamlined architectural appearance. The buildings present as larger complexes and flats rather than individual homes. The two Victorian buildings on Tennyson Street are set back further from the street frontages allowing historically for gardens, through both are currently used for car parking. Locating future development on these sites and the car park at 32A Tennyson Street more closely to the street would be positive for the consistency of the precinct.

In general terms, then, there are two dominant characteristics within the area: an Edwardian residential character to the north and a moderne/deco or Victorian character to the south. These differences should be recognised in assessing alterations and additions to existing buildings and any new buildings that are constructed in the precinct.

A2.2.9.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. The large number of heritage and character-contributing buildings in the area
b. The view of Otago Girls High School up View Street from Moray Place
c. A general lack of visible off-street car parking, including garages and carports

Northern section

d. Retaining red brick as primary construction material
e. The visibility of small front gardens with low fences, walls or hedges
f. The focus on buildings presenting attractive and welcoming façades to the street (fronts of building)
g. Façades facing streets look like the front of a building with a clearly defined entrance way
h. Buildings appear as individual residential homes
i. Verticality in design

Southern section

j. Use of concrete, plaster or equivalent as primary construction material

k. Retaining predominant use of plaster and streamlined lines in design

l. Shallow set backs on View Street

m. New or additional development on Tennyson Street could benefit from being built closer to the street

n. Verticality in design of Victorian buildings and a greater focus on horizontality in Art Deco buildings

A2.2.9.3 Principal threats to values

a. The demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings

b. Insufficient maintenance of buildings

c. Development of new buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings

d. The replacement of building elements that make up key design features (e.g. replacement of original windows in Victorian, Edwardian or Art Deco buildings with insensitive window design)

e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage buildings

f. The use of inconsistent materials or styles in alterations to existing heritage and character buildings

g. Large open car park sites

h. The visibility of infrastructure and services related to student/medium-density housing where not well planned (rubbish and recycling bins, etc.)

i. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.9.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Buildings should be built close to the front boundary, consistent with the building line of adjacent scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Where possible, parking areas should be located discreetly to the rear of building. Where they are located at the front of the site, they should be set back from the road frontage and where possible, incorporate fencing, walls, hedges or landscaping to reduce the negative amenity effects and visibility of vehicles.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Building façades should reference the area's residential character and scale and be sympathetic to existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings.	

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	On the northern side of View Street new buildings will generally draw important design cues from the Victorian and Edwardian scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings. On the southern side of View Street, new buildings can either draw design cues from the Victorian and Edwardian buildings in the precinct or the Art Deco character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, concealed rooflines, a greater emphasis on horizontality, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vi.	On the northern side of View Street roofs should be gabled, with at least one gable facing the street. Roof pitch should be 30º to 45º. Rooflines on the southern side of View Street may be lower and may be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
vii.	Ornament or detail should be included as an integral part of the design of the façade.	Suggested
viii.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
ix.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
x.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xi.	Verandahs are generally discouraged on buildings, but smaller shelters over doors may be considered where these are simple and do not detract from the design of the building or the character of the streetscape.	Suggested
xii.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xiii.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Preferred
xiv.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	On the northern side of View Street, building façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, red brick, stone or concrete. Timber weatherboards may be used in detailing, but not as the predominant cladding material. On the southern side of View Street, façades should be clad in materials such as plaster, concrete or timber.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
ii.	On the northern side of View Street, buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade. On the southern side of View Street, buildings should use architectural details to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A2.2.10 Stafford Street Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct

A2.2.10.1 Description of area

The Stafford Street Industrial Commercial Heritage Precinct comprises the area of Stafford Street between Princes Street and Hope Street.

The area was surveyed and settled early in the city's history and was intensely developed from the first gold rush in 1861. From this time it became a popular location for industrial, service, and merchant activities. Many well-known Dunedin companies had associations with sites and buildings in the area, including Farras, Sew Hoy, NZ Express Co., and perhaps most famously Kempthorne and Prosser, who over time built or occupied many of the buildings that still stand in the precinct.

The area between Stafford Street and Carroll Streets also has close associations with Dunedin's Chinese community, who owned land, buildings, and businesses in the area. The association with the Sew Hoy family is particularly strong.

The long-standing industrial and commercial uses are clearly demonstrated in the built architecture the precinct. The buildings are predominantly former factories and warehouses and while they are more functional in their style than the more exuberant buildings in the Exchange, it is this modesty and utilitarian nature that is an important component of the precinct's character. Unusually, many of the buildings retain important early architectural features that illustrate these uses, including original ground floor fenestration, relative absence of large glazed shop fronts and verandahs, evidence of cellars, and continued existence of loading docks and doors.

The changing nature of this commercial and industrial activity is also evident in the precinct's architecture, with the former Kempthorne and Prosser Warehouse at 34 Stafford Street (1870), Ross and Glendinning factory at 8 Stafford Street (1866/1874/1919) and International Harvester Co. of NZ building at 25 Stafford Street (1950), demonstrating the changing building technologies and business needs of industry in the area over time.

There are relatively few vacant sites or non character-contributing buildings to detract from the character of the precinct. The former Kempthorne and Prosser office building at 31 Stafford Street is the building that has the least architectural consistency with the rest of the buildings in the precinct, although it does have obvious historic links to the company whose presence defined the area for many decades.

New buildings and alterations in the precinct should be more consistent with the area's heritage buildings in terms of scale, bulk, location and character. This does not mean that they need to replicate heritage buildings or features, per se, but should be of high architectural value, creative, and insert more seamlessly into the streetscape by reflecting features of the surrounding heritage buildings that give the area its quality and character. Importantly, in this heritage precinct, new buildings should reference to the area's industrial past and robust architectural style. New buildings should use creative design to enhance the urban feel of the area and reflect the core values listed below without attempting to dominate the existing heritage architecture, which should remain the key defining characteristic of the area.

A2.2.10.2 Values to be protected or enhanced

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect or enhance:

a. Protect:
   i. The large number of scheduled heritage buildings and character-contributing buildings in the area
   ii. A dense concentration of buildings creating a strong urban feel
   iii. The use of rhythm, modulation, and permanent materials in design
   iv. The industrial-commercial character

b. Enhance:

i. Improved building maintenance and condition
ii. Restoration and re-use of existing buildings
iii. Consistent building lines with buildings built to the front boundary

A2.2.10.3 Principal threats to values

a. Further demolition of existing scheduled heritage and character-contributing buildings
b. Low levels of maintenance and investment
c. Development of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings that are unsympathetic to existing buildings
d. The use of materials in new buildings or alterations to existing buildings that are inconsistent with those used in the area
e. The removal of original materials and features from heritage and character-contributing buildings
f. Ground level off-street car parking visible within the streetscape
g. Gaps in the streetscape
h. The cumulative negative effects on heritage streetscape character of the incremental loss of heritage and character-contributing buildings through additions and alterations and demolition.

A2.2.10.4 Features and characteristics to be incorporated into design

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
a. Height		
i.	New buildings should be consistent in height with immediate neighbours where these are scheduled heritage or character-contributing buildings, unless these buildings are inconsistent with the typical heights in the precinct.	Preferred
b. Bulk and location		
i.	Building frontages should be constructed within 400 mm of the road boundary. Buildings should occupy the full width of the site.	Preferred
c. Car parking		
i.	Off-street car parking is not visible from the road, either located behind or within the building.	Preferred
ii.	Vehicle crossings should be kept to a minimum. Entrances to garages and loading bays are acceptable, but should be finished so they contribute to the historic industrial character of the area.	Preferred
d. Design		
i.	Buildings should reference the area's commercial heritage and be sensitive to surrounding heritage and character-contributing buildings which are characterised by their solid and substantial design.	Preferred
ii.	New buildings will generally draw important design cues from Victorian and Edwardian heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct, including scale, orientation, roof pitches, window alignment, materials and details, although these may expressed in a simpler fashion than on historic buildings.	Preferred
iii.	Façades should have a solid appearance.	Suggested

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iv.	Corner buildings should have architectural detail to all road frontages.	Preferred
v.	Façades should be visually subdivided (base, middle and top), and the composition (including windows) should emphasise a vertical dimension consistent with heritage and character-contributing buildings in the precinct. Suggested	Suggested
vi.	Division of the façade should be consistent with floor levels of neighbouring heritage or character-contributing buildings wherever possible.	Suggested
vii.	Buildings are typically narrow. Long façades should be broken into vertical bays.	Suggested
viii.	Rooflines should be concealed behind parapets or other architectural features.	Suggested
ix.	Restrained ornament or detail may be included as part of the façade design.	Suggested
x.	Window layout should be symmetrical and/or rhythmical.	Suggested
xi.	Windows on long façades should be arranged in groups.	Suggested
xii.	Windows should be largely transparent.	Preferred
xiii.	Verandahs are generally discouraged on buildings, but smaller shelters over doors may be considered where these are simple and do not detract from the design of the building or the character of the streetscape.	Suggested
xiv.	In existing scheduled heritage buildings and character-contributing buildings, original ground floor apertures should be retained, limiting the amount of ground floor glazing.	Preferred
xv.	Mirrored glass and heavy tinting should be avoided.	Suggested
xvi.	Car parking buildings should be designed with the same design criteria as other buildings above in mind, although they may replace glazing with other façade treatments. Cars should be only minimally visible from public places through the façade.	Preferred
e. Materials		
i.	Building façades should be clad in permanent, robust materials such as plaster, brick, stone or concrete, which are visually consistent with the traditional materials of the precinct.	Suggested
ii.	Buildings should avoid the use of single cladding materials and use a mix of materials or variations in their use to create shadow/depth and visual interest in the façade.	Suggested
iii.	Unrendered brick, stone and concrete should remain unrendered on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred
f. Colour		
i.	Base colours for walls and roofs should be chosen from a palette of heritage or neutral colours. Bright colours should be avoided, although colour can be used effectively for highlighting details.	Suggested
ii.	Unpainted brick, stone, and concrete should remain unpainted on existing buildings except where this does not contribute to the character of the building.	Preferred

Features or characteristics		Suggested/Preferred
iii.	Painted heritage signs on the side and rear of buildings should be retained and not removed or painted over.	Preferred
g. Signs		
i.	Signs should not dominate façades or conceal windows or architectural features.	Preferred
h. Other		
i.	Service areas and building utilities should not be located on façades, in order to reduce visual clutter. Where located at the side of buildings in areas visible to the public, they should be installed discreetly or screened from view.	Preferred
ii.	Public spaces, including footpaths, should be kept free of unnecessary clutter and infrastructure to ensure maximum enjoyment of the public space, other than where the development contributes to improved vibrancy and public use of the area.	Preferred
iii.	Street furniture is of high quality and sympathetic to the heritage values and character of the area. However, this does not mean it has to be Victorian replica in style.	Preferred
iv.	Above ground network utilities should be avoided wherever possible. Where they cannot be avoided, they should be located sensitively and efforts undertaken to reduce the visual impact of the infrastructure, including paying particular attention to design and materials, or disguising the form through the incorporation of art, furniture or design elements.	Preferred

A3. Landscape Values

A3.1 Outstanding Natural Features

A3.1.1 Aramoana Salt Marsh Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.1.1 Description of feature

Encompasses a portion of The Spit, tidal flats, salt marsh and relict transgressive dunes near the north-western head of the Otago Harbour to the south of the Aramoana settlement. Whilst its natural character is modified to some extent on its western landward edge by agricultural land use and Aramoana Road, its eastern portion is essentially unmodified. Aramoana is mapped as a Coastal Protection Area in the Otago Regional Plan: Coast - for Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual values and estuarine values. The site is recognised as a regionally significant wetland in the Otago Regional Plan: Water.

The site is identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.22. It is also identified as having high natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.2.1.

A3.1.1.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. The Aramoana salt marsh and adjacent terrestrial environment is of recognised international/national importance for its largely intact vegetation sequence from tidal to dry land including dune slacks. The Aramoana salt marsh is extensive and largely intact.
   ii. The Aramoana tidal flats are a very significant wader bird habitat and the area is important nationally as a fish breeding and nursery area, with significant ecological values.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. The salt marsh and spit at Aramoana have mahika kai, kāika, wāhi taoka and archaeological values. This site is a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.22 for details.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness values based on natural landforms and vegetation sequences. The area is a memorable wetland landscape. Due to its tidal rhythms and various moods associated with different weather conditions. These values are considered to be outstanding due to the minimal influence of buildings, structures and earthworks.

A3.1.2 Blackhead Organ Pipes Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.2.1 Description of feature

This natural feature is located on a distinctive headland on the southern coast between Brighton and St Clair. The Organ Pipes formations (also known as the “Roman Baths” and the "Dock") are on the southern extremity of the headland. Blackhead Organ Pipes are listed in the Geo-preservation index, and provide a good example of columnar jointing in basalt lava flows. The columns were formed when molten lava cooled creating geometric interlocking polygonal shapes. The rest of the headland, which is not mapped within this Outstanding Natural Feature, has been drastically modified by quarrying. The Blackhead Organ Pipes are dramatic and memorable formations with high geological and aesthetic values and are assessed as having overall high and outstanding landscape values. Public awareness of this feature is modest and access is difficult.

A3.1.2.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Blackhead Organ Pipes are listed in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms for their highly legible formations expressive of their geological origins and erosive marine processes.
   ii. Habitat for seals and marine birds.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Blackhead was an important stone gathering site.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Natural, memorable, wild and scenic values are high especially when viewed against the adjacent quarry which has resulted in a highly modified and less natural landform.
   ii. The extent of this ONF is free of built structures and quarry activities.

A3.1.3 Goat Island/Rakiriri Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.3.1 Description of feature

Goat Island/Rakiriri is the smaller of the two mid Otago Harbour islands. Goat Island is covered in indigenous bush. There are two flattened areas retained by rock walling dating back to its use for quarantine purposes. An electricity pylon is located on the summit. Goat Island/Rakiriri has highly significant cultural and historic values and high natural and aesthetic values. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

A3.1.3.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Goat Island has ecological values for remnant/regenerating native bush. Good example of Ngaio/Kohuhu forest. Pest free, with plant life in better condition than mainland sites.
   ii. One of few areas in the harbour with a natural rocky shoreline.
   iii. The island is a breeding site for shags.
   iv. Common presence of marine birds and occasional presence of marine mammals.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Rakiriri (Goat Island) is a very significant site. It is an important landmark and according to tradition, the abode of Takaroa, guardian of the sea. It is a wāhi tūpuna with wāhi tapu values. See Appendix A4.25.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness values given its natural shoreline and indigenous bush cover - reduced to some extent by the presence of the pylon on its summit.
   ii. High - moderate memorability. An important natural element in the harbour landscape.

A3.1.4 Green Island Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.4.1 Description of feature

An island approximately two kilometres south of Kaikorai Stream/Lagoon, with distinctive natural values and an important landmark. It is surrounded by reefs. The vegetation is dominated by *Coprosma repens* (taupata). Green Island has very high values generally, and particularly as a wildlife haven. It has a nature reserve status. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

The island has been identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.53. It has also been identified as having outstanding natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.1.2.

A3.1.4.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. A highly significant bird habitat for a wide range of species. Also habitat for rare *Lepidium oleraceum,* Cook's scurvy grass and gecko. Fur seal haul-out on this island.
   ii. A highly legible feature - expressive of its geological formation, created by marine erosion processes.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. The island is known to Māori as Okaihae, and is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. It has wāhi taoka and mahika kai values. See Appendix A4.53.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness, memorability and wild and scenic values.
   ii. An abundance of birdlife.

A3.1.5 Harbour Cone Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.5.1 Description of feature

A notably distinctive volcanic cone located in the middle of Otago Peninsula. The ONF area includes the summit and the more visually prominent higher slopes. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

A3.1.5.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values*
   i. A very distinctive and well recognised volcanic feature.

b. *Cultural/historic values*
   i. Harbour cone (Pukemaka) is a significant site for Manawhenua. It is a wāhi tūpuna with mauka, wāhi taoka and archaeological remains identified as values. See Appendix A4.39.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values*
   i. Very high aesthetic/memorability values – an ‘icon’ of the Otago Peninsula.

A3.1.6 Heyward Point - Aramoana Cliffs Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.6.1 Description of feature

This is a volcanic headland at the end of the major ridgeline on the northern side of the Otago Harbour. The headland is characterised by impressive cliffs up to 180 metres in height. At the southern end the cliffs are bordered by a sandy beach. There are stacks and reefs off Heyward Point itself. Behind the cliffs the land is predominantly pasture, but there is a significant area of indigenous forest within the Heyward Point Scenic Reserve. Aramoana - Heyward Point lava flows are listed in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms as a well exposed stratigraphic sequence of lava flows.

There is a small lighthouse on Heyward Point but otherwise, no structures of significant scale. Heyward Point Scenic Reserve is recognised as an Area of Significant Biodiversity Value in the Dunedin City District Plan. Heyward Point and Aramoana Beach (adjacent to the cliffs) are recognised coastal recreational destinations - largely on account of their landscape and natural character attributes. This feature is significant primarily for its geological and aesthetic values. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

A3.1.6.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values*
   i. Heyward Point Scenic Reserve is significant for its coastal native forest remnants and habitat values. A significant area of indigenous forest remains at Heyward Point. It has several species now rare in the Dunedin area, e.g. matai.
   ii. Heyward Point is a seal breeding site.
   iii. Naturalness values are high, based on the highly coherent natural landform, minimal impact of structures and the presence of native forest and scrub.

b. *Cultural/historic values*
   i. The wider coastline was an area of pre-European settlement generally.
   ii. There was a traditional foot track along the top of the cliffs.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values*
   i. Memorability/wild and scenic values are high due to the dramatic cliffs, presence of wildlife and expansive coastal views.

A3.1.7 Karitane Peninsula Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.7.1 Description of feature

The Karitane Peninsula (Huriawa) is an eroded tombolo headland of sedimentary rock connected to the mainland by beach deposits. The landforms are highly expressive of coastal erosive processes. It was the location of a pā, and later, a whaling station. It is now largely grass covered although residential development has encroached onto its landward end.

The peninsula is listed in the Geo-preservation inventory as an easily appreciated, well defined feature. It has high geological, geomorphological and habitat values, and high takata whenua and historic heritage values. It also has high aesthetic and memorability values.

Despite encroachment by residential development it has been assessed as a natural feature with high and outstanding landscape values. Karitane Peninsula is recognised as an Outstanding Natural Feature Landscape in the Otago Regional Plan: Coast.

A3.1.7.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural Science values:*
   i. An important source of fossils and bird habitat (off-shore stacks).

b. *Cultural/historic Values:*
   i. This is a significant site in terms of pre-European history. It is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.6.
   ii. Archaeological, including pre-European, remains.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. The naturalness of the headland, including its striking and highly memorable landform.
   ii. The occasional presence of wildlife is significant in this area.
   iii. Karitane is a surf break of national significance.

A3.1.8 Lower Taieri River Gorge Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.8.1 Description of feature

Although largely in Clutha District, this feature extends into Dunedin City District at its northern edge along the seaward section of the Taieri River Gorge. The wider ONF encompasses the lower section of the Taieri River gorge from the Taieri Mouth bridge to the end of the schist section . Within the Dunedin city area, it encompasses a small section of the gorge, approximately 4 km upstream from the river mouth.

The Taieri River is tidal, with significant marine influence right through the gorge. The lower gorge is classed as a Scenic Reserve, and has high natural values, including areas of significant podocarp forest, impressive rock bluffs and saltmarsh wetland margins. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding. The Taieri River Scenic Reserve is listed as an area of significant biodiversity value in the Dunedin City District Plan.

The Taieri River Mouth gorge is recognised in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms as an unmodified and well defined coastal gorge.

The wider area was significant in pre-European history. It is the site of two wāhi tūpuna - the Taieri River, which was an important trail, means of transport and mahika kai, and the Taieri Māori Reserve, much of which is still in Māori ownership. There remains a strong connection with this land.

This area has been identified as having high natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.2.3.

A3.1.8.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Natural vegetation sequences.
   ii. The gorge landform.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Ongoing values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.60 and A4.62.

c. *Aesthetic values and amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness, although this has been modified by the influence of forestry on skylines and higher slopes in places, and the presence of weedy species such as gorse.
   ii. A highly memorable gorge landform with wild and scenic qualities

A3.1.9 Matanaka Sea Caves Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.9.1 Description of feature

Matanaka (Cornish Head) north of Waikouaiti Bay is the southern extent of what has been called “the two most significant kilometres of coastline in the world for sea caves”[1]. The cliffs of Caversham sandstone are around 20 to 40 metres high and include some of the longest sea caves in the world, some of them extend hundreds of metres inland, linked via intersecting passages. The caves are accessible from the coast in suitable conditions.

The feature includes a rock slump on the southern face of the sea cave complex (the Cornish Head rock slump). This is listed in the inventory of important geological sites and landforms in the Otago region. The headland is comprised of sedimentary rock with volcanic material coinciding with the summit of the hill. The area has highly significant geomorphological and aesthetic values. Whilst these are its core values, its proximity to the Matanaka Historic Reserve also gives it heritage significance. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

The south face of Matanaka (known as Matainaka) was the site of an ancient fortified Waitaha settlement and urupā. It is identified as a wāhi tāpuna, with urupā, kāika and archaeological values. See Appendix A4.1.

[1]“Caves of Otago” Nicolas Barth. *New Zealand Speleological Bulletin no 206*.

A3.1.9.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. The significant and impressive sea caves.
   ii. The highly legible landform, expressive of coastal erosive processes.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.1.
   ii. The relationship with the Matanaka farm historic site.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. The lack of any built structures, which results in high natural and coastal character values.
   ii. The slump forms of the headland.
   iii. The sea caves and access for recreational caving activities.

A3.1.10 Māpoutahi Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.10.1 Description of values

Māpoutahi is a rugged promontory of volcanic origin defining the western end of Purakaunui Beach. There are no structures other than some wooden steps. The vegetation cover is rough grassland, regenerating native scrub and some scattered pine and macrocarpa trees. Vegetation patterns reflect human modification but naturalness is still high. It is a distinctive coastal feature with moderately high natural character values.

Māpoutahi is an ancient pā site and sacred area. It was the site of a massacre in pre-European times. It is identified as a wāhi tūpuna, with wāhi tapu values. See Appendix A4.17. It is highly significant culturally and historically, and is assessed as outstanding primarily on this basis.

A3.1.10.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. A volcanic headland feature expressive of coastal erosive processes.

b. *Cultural/historic Values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.17.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness
   ii. A dramatic and memorable coastal headland, with high scenic values.
   iii. A popular coastal recreational area appreciated for its landscape values.

A3.1.11 Mt Holmes Organ Pipes Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.11.1 Description of feature

This is a volcanic feature located within the Flagstaff/Mt Cargill Significant Natural Landscape, north-east of Flagstaff and Buttars Peak at around 530 metres elevation. It consists of jointed basalt columns, originally formed when molten lava cooled creating geometric interlocking polygonal shapes. It is similar to those at the Roman Baths, Blackhead, south-west of Dunedin. A distinctive feature with recognised geological values and an important amenity destination.

The site is located within a wāhi tūpuna area, the peaks from Mihiwaka and Mount Kettle to Mt Cargill, which are a cultural identity marker. See Appendix A4.28.

A3.1.11.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. A recognised geological feature and a good example of a columnar jointed basalt formation.

b. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Well recognised locally as a distinctive and relatively unusual feature close to Dunedin City.

A3.1.12 Mt Watkin/Hikaroroa Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.12.1 Description of feature

A strikingly dominant isolated volcanic feature north west of Waikouaiti, close to the northern boundary of Dunedin city. It has an aesthetically interesting conical form, with landmark significance, however its naturalness has been modified to some extent by quarrying. The Mt Watkin/Hikaroroa basalt boulder stream is a talus of columnar jointed basalt which is included in the Geopreservation inventory. It is New Zealand's best example of a boulder stream in association with a block field.

Mt Watkin/Hikaroroa has a highly regarded example of dry coastal forest in Otago.

Hikaroroa was one of the paramount tīpuna ariki (ancestors) from the waka Arai te Uru. The view of Hikaroroa from Puketeraki marae is significant to Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki. It is the dominant landscape feature and is referred to in mihi.

The site is outstanding on the basis of its natural science and cultural values.

A3.1.12.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values*
   i. Dominant volcanic feature, valued as a landmark
   ii. The columnar jointed basalt boulder stream and block field.
   iii. Dry coastal forest.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.10.

A3.1.13 Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.13.1 Description of features

Quarantine Island / Kamau Taurua is the larger of the two mid-Otago Harbour islands, and is considered an important harbour landmark. It is comprised of volcanic rock from earlier eruptive phases of the Dunedin volcano and its elongated shape reflects its origins as part of a ridge running through the middle of what is now the harbour.

The island is predominantly under pasture cover although there are significant areas of regenerating native bush present as well. The island is free of many pest species, resulting in good quality regeneration. There are a few buildings, including a restored barracks building dating from its use as a quarantine station, along with other relics from the early 20th century. There is a jetty and some historic hulks in the bay nearest the buildings. Two pylons are present on its western end.

The island served as the quarantine station for Otago from 1863 until 1924. When ships arrived in Otago Harbour with infectious diseases, the passengers were sent to Quarantine Island until they were well or died. There is a small cemetery on the island. Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua was awarded the status of an Historic Area by the Heritage New Zealand in 2001. Evidence of this former use includes hospital and residential buildings, flattened areas and rock walling.

The island was the site of a Māori settlement, and is identified as a wāhi tūpuna, with mahika kai and archaeological values.

The island has significant historic and cultural values and high or high - moderate natural and aesthetic values. It has a strong sense of place and the overall landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding, largely on account of its cultural/historic significance.

A3.1.13.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Ecological values associated with regenerating native bush.
   ii. Natural rocky shoreline.
   iii. Breeding site for shag, and other marine birds are regularly present.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.26.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. High - medium naturalness values, based on the natural shoreline, presence of bush and coherent landform.

A3.1.14 Saddle Hill Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.14.1 Description of feature

A distinctive and memorable volcanic double domed landform located south-west of Dunedin between the Taieri Plain and the southern coast. It has notable natural science values, significant cultural and historic values, and is highly regarded as a locally important feature.

Saddle Hill is a wāhi tūpuna, with the peaks known as Pukemakamaka and Turimakamaka. These represent two humps of the taniwha Matamata. See Appendix A4.54.

A3.1.14.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Saddle Hill and Jaffray Hill are significant volcanic plugs. Along with Scroggs Hill, they are much higher than the majority of the range, with Saddle Hill being 473 metres and Jaffray Hill 430 metres.
   ii. There is extensive indigenous vegetation on Saddle Hill and some remnant forest trees on Jaffray Hill.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.54.
   ii. Historical significance - Named by James Cook.

c. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Saddle Hill and its iconic cone shape is experienced from a very large visual catchment extending over the more eastern and northern parts of the city, including elevated portions of the peninsula; the Brighton coast; the Taieri Plain; and from State Highway 87 when travelling from Middlemarch towards Outram.
   ii. The shape and height of this landscape is important and requires protection. The main existing modification to the natural landform is the Jaffray Hill quarry.
   iii. Roading and other earthworks are relatively inconspicuous. and the natural landforms remain dominant.

A3.1.15 Sandfly Bay Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.15.1 Description of feature

Located on the remote coast south of Peggy's Hill and Harbour Cone, adjacent to the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape. The feature is a transgressive dune system which extends from Sandfly Beach over the ridge to Hoopers Inlet. The feature includes an earthflow which extends inland for some distance. The dunes are vegetated to varying extents from none to indigenous forest cover on the Hoopers Inlet side. Listed in the Geo-preservation inventory as an excellent example of multi-coloured coastal sand dune system with lag gravel surfaces and actively forming ventifacts. The Sandfly Bay dunes are dynamic and constantly changing and therefore have very high natural science, aesthetic, transient and shared and recognised values. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding. The area is popular for eco-tourism with highly memorable features including a nesting area for yellow-eyed penguin and habitat for Hooker's sea lion. This feature is included within the Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Feature Landscape in the Otago Regional Plan: Coast. Values specifically mention "regionally significant earthflow at Sandfly Bay".

The feature is identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.40. It is also identified as having high natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.24.

A3.1.15.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Sandfly Bay lag surface, ventifacts and earthflow are listed in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms - together providing an excellent example of a multi-coloured coastal sand dune system.
   ii. Largely unmodified indigenous broadleaf/hardwood forest at the Hoopers Inlet end, and around the active dunes of Sandfly Bay.
   iii. Sandfly Bay is an important habitat (including breeding areas) for wildlife - yellow eyed penguin, seals and sea lions and sooty shearwater.

b. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. A highly legible landform feature - expressive of processes of coastal erosion and deposition.
   ii. High naturalness values.
   iii. High wild and scenic values.

c. *Cultural/historic values*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.40.

A3.1.16 Sutton Salt Lake Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.16.1 Description of feature

This is an unusual inland saline lake located south of Middlemarch. It is the only salt lake in New Zealand and an easily accessible example of lowland tors, as listed in the Geo-preservation inventory. It is outstanding on the basis of its natural science and aesthetic values, and is also listed as an Outstanding Natural Feature in the Otago Regional Plan: Water; and as a significant wetland in the Otago Regional Plan: Water. Overall the lake is regarded as outstanding, mainly due to significant natural science uniqueness.

A3.1.16.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Important sequences of halophytic vegetation around lake margins.
   ii. Free from grazing animals.

b. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Well regarded as an attractive and interesting destination.
   ii. Well known tourist and recreational destination.
   iii. Memorable tor landscape.

A3.1.17 Taiaroa Head Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.17.1 Description of feature

A distinctive and memorable volcanic coastal landform located at the outermost point of the Otago Peninsula, close to the entrance of Otago Harbour. It is a rounded basalt headland with steep cliffs on its ocean facing side. The feature includes Pilots Beach (because of its high natural values and historic linkages with Taiaroa Head) and all the area included within the nature and local purpose reserves. Taiaroa Head has been the focus of human activity both before and after European settlement and structures that exist today include the lighthouse, the Armstrong Disappearing Gun, Observation Post, Signal Station, Observatory and Royal Albatross Visitor Centre. As well, there are tracks, roads, parking areas and historic structure remnants.

The vegetation cover is mainly grassland. It has outstanding natural science values and very significant cultural values, and adjoins the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape. It also forms part of the Coastal Protection area in the Regional Plan: Coast. Taiaroa Head (Pukekura) has widely recognised natural habitat and wild and scenic aesthetic values. It is also of great cultural and historic significance. Pukekura was an important pā site in the context of southern South Island history. It is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.29 and A4.34.

Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

A3.1.17.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Taiaroa Head is the only mainland breeding site for Royal Albatross in the southern hemisphere.
   ii. Other bird species feed and nest on the headland including shags, sooty shearwaters, gulls, variable oyster catchers and royal spoonbills.
   iii. Pilots Beach is an important habitat for Little Blue Penguins, seals and sea lions, with leopard seals and elephant seals being rare visitors.
   iv. Highly significant values associated with the presence of wildlife.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See appendices A4.29 and A4.34.
   ii. Site of the Armstrong Disappearing Gun. There are also gun emplacements and other military relics in the wider area.
   iii. There is significant history associated with its use for navigational purposes. Relevant features include the lighthouse and fog station as well as an early sea wall.
   iv. Pilot's Beach was the site of whaling activity and takes its name from the days when pilot boats were launched from there.

c. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Whilst the headland has a significant overlay of structures, these are dominated by the strength of the natural elements and patterns.
   ii. Wild, scenic, and memorability values associated with the rugged landforms, exposed position and expansive sea views are very high.

A3.1.18 The Chasm/Lovers Leap Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.18.1 Description of feature

Two spectacular coastal features south east of Sandymount – a well exposed volcanic cliff section and a significant sea arch, as listed in the Geo-preservation inventory. Encompassing a section of the cliffs with highly dramatic erosional columnar jointed basalt. These features are located adjacent to the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape. Lovers Leap and the Chasm have very high natural science, aesthetic, and shared and recognised values. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding. This feature is included within the Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Feature Landscape in the Otago Regional Plan: Coast. Values specifically mention, "visually impressive landforms including Lovers Leap and the Chasm".

This feature is part of the wider Sandymount area which has been identified as having outstanding natural coastal character - see Appendix A5.1.3.

A3.1.18.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Lovers' Leap volcanic section and sea arch is listed in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms - well exposed volcanic section and spectacular sea arch.
   ii. A highly legible natural landform feature - expressive of processes of volcanic and coastal erosion.

b. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Spectacular and highly memorable landform features with high natural science values and notable wild and scenic qualities.

A3.1.19 The Pyramids Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.19.1 Description of feature

The Pyramids are impressive stranded marine stacks situated adjacent to the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape on marine flats north of Papanui Inlet, listed in the Geo-preservation inventory. They are outcrops of columnar basalt that have been eroded by the sea but which are now stranded far inland by beach aggradation, covered in indigenous scrub and bush. The Pyramids have significant natural science, aesthetic, shared and recognised and cultural values. Overall, their landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

A3.1.19.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. The Pyramids (abandoned marine stacks) are listed in the Otago inventory of important geological sites and landforms.
   ii. Highly legible volcanic coastal landscape.
   iii. Vegetation is floristically rich.

b. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Visually memorable with high natural character values.

A3.1.20 Tunnel Beach Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.20.1 Description of feature

Tunnel Beach, including its immediate locality, is an Outstanding Natural Feature on the basis of its particular aesthetic/memorability values. Tunnel Beach is located on the south coast between Blackhead and St Clair. The feature includes the sea arch, tunnel and beach and the immediate hinterland. The tunnel was formed by John Cargill for access for his family to the beach in the 1870s. It is included as an Outstanding Natural Landscape Feature in the Otago Regional Plan: Coast. Overall, landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

The Tunnel Beach Outstanding Natural Feature includes an area above St Clair known as Te Uraka a Te Raki, which is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.46.Tunnel Beach has also been identified as having high natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.2.5.

A3.1.20.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Tunnel Beach sandstone cliffs are listed in the Inventory of important geological sites and landforms in the Otago Region. This is a fine example of sandstone cliffs. This is a highly legible landscape expressive of its geological formation and erosive marine processes.
   ii. Rare salt tolerant herb vegetation at Tunnel Beach.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. The tunnel at Tunnel Beach was cut by John Cargill (son of Captain William Cargill) for access to the beach for his family.
   ii. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.46.

c. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. Naturalness is high - modified to an extent by exotic shrub species on the slopes above the cliffs.
   ii. Minimal influence of buildings, structures or earthworks which create high wild and scenic values. These are enhanced by the dramatic coastal landforms.

A3.1.21 Wharekakahu Outstanding Natural Feature

A3.1.21.1 Description of feature

Wharekakahu is a small island to the eastern side of Allans Beach, 250 metres from the shore off Alfred and Cicily Beaches. It is a sparsely vegetated rock stack with steep cliff sides, noted as being part of an Outstanding Natural Feature Landscape (ONFL) in the Otago Regional Plan. Wharekakahu has very high natural character and aesthetic values. Overall, its landscape values are assessed as high and outstanding.

Wharekakahu is part of the wider Cape Saunders area which has been identified as having high natural coastal character values - see Appendix A5.2.2. Wharekakahu is also identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.53.

A3.1.21.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. High habitat values for sooty shearwater, fairy prion and shag.
   ii. Absence of introduced mammals - refuge for indigenous and endemic plants and animals that would otherwise have been eliminated.
   iii. Haul out site for seals.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.53.

c. *Aesthetic/amenity values:*
   i. High naturalness values.
   ii. High memorability and wild and scenic values - rugged coastal island and focal point.

A3.2 Outstanding Natural Landscapes

A3.2.1 High Country Outstanding Natural Landscape

A3.2.1.1 Description of area

The High Country Outstanding Natural Landscape Area extends along the north west boundary of Dunedin City District, incorporating the high country Rock and Pillar and Lammermoor Range ridgelines rising above the Strath Taieri Plain. These have a north-east/south-west orientation typical of Central Otago ridgelines further to the west, and they define the Strath Taieri basin. The area extends towards Deep Stream south of Sutton township and east of the Strath Taieri Plain towards elevated parts of the Taieri Ridge. The eastern boundary runs along the skyline of the eastern ranges and extends north just beyond and to the east of the Hyde-Macraes Road. The area also includes the northern (and most scenic) part of the Taieri Gorge.

This highly significant and visible high country landscape area contains the distinctive and rugged landform features of the Rock and Pillar Range and Taieri Ridge, and is centred around the Strath Taieri Plain. It is characterised by strongly defined landform and minimal influence of human elements. The scale is large and expansive. Although much of the area is grazed and managed under an extensive pastoral regime, the vegetative cover, in the main, retains its natural patterns and character.

The landscape is highly coherent with rock outcrops creating particular interest. The skyline in many places is dramatic on account of these.

The majority of people experience this landscape from State Highway 87 or from the Otago Excursion Train line. The landscape forms part of the skyline visible from the Middlemarch area and the Strath Taieri Plain. Views of the area are generally expansive, particularly from the Strath Taieri Plain area around Middlemarch. The Old Dunstan Road provides a significant internal viewing corridor. Although this is a seldom used route, its heritage and historic significance gives it, and the areas visible from it, added importance.

This is arguably a landscape of national scenic significance. It is definitely of regional significance, particularly because of its actual and potential value for the regional tourist industry.

The vegetation is predominantly grassland, and human elements have minimal apparent influence. This adds to a sense of vast scale and openness and a remote isolated character. The homogeneity of the vegetative cover means that the area is very visually sensitive to change. Most of the area is managed under an extensive pastoral land use regime or the conservation estate. This has resulted in many areas with the substantial modification of the original tussock grasslands. Despite this, the vegetation cover generally retains the tawny colours and characteristic textures of indigenous tussock grasslands.

It is the coherence of the expansive views in combination with the complexity of the detail that makes this an area of unusually high quality. The rugged character of the landform and the large scale of this landscape combine to create an effect which is distinctively Central Otago.

The area includes three areas identified as wāhi tūpuna: Patea (Mt Stoker), Patearoa (the Rock and Pillar Range) and the Taieri River. See Appendices A4.66, A4.67 and A4.62.

A3.2.1.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Historic iconic landmark ridgelines including: Rock and Pillar Range; the Lammerlaw Range; the Lammermoor Range; and elevated sections of the Taieri Ridge.
   ii. The lowland tor landscape (listed as a significant landform (NZ Geological Society Geopreservation Inventory for the Otago Region).
   iii. Rock outcrops which give rise to a dramatic skyline and a highly memorable landscape.
   iv. Significant landform features, i.e. Rock and Pillar solifluction features (NZ Geological Society Geopreservation Inventory for the Otago Region).
   v. Highly coherent natural landform under an apparently largely unmodified grassland vegetative cover. This is landmark high country area distinctive in Dunedin, particularly within the Rock and Pillar Range.
   vi. Fragile ecosystems, e.g. cushion bogs.
   vii. Intact scrub and snow tussock vegetation sequences progressing to sub-alpine herbfields. The retention of enough tussock grassland to give the impression of a semi-natural vegetative character.
   viii. Skink habitat beneath rocky outcrops.
   ix. Mt Ross, Gladsmuir Crater, Conical Hill and Mt Stoker, all assessed as being significant.
   x. Distinctive features within the Outstanding Natural Landscape Area including: Bald Hill; Yellow Hill; and Scratchback Hill.

b. *Cultural and historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.66, A4.67 and A4.62.
   ii. Central Otago Rail Trail between Hyde and Tiroti, which includes heritage engineering features.
   iii. Historic traditional farming stations with associated routes and tracks.
   iv. Human made elements which emphasise local character and contribute to visual quality, e.g. stone buildings, rock fence posts.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. The large scale, open, expansive, remote wilderness character.
   ii. A skyline which is almost entirely free of human structures when viewed from the Middlemarch valley or from the Upper Taieri Gorge Railway line.
   iii. Limited visual impact of human imposed elements such as tracks, buildings and exotic tree plantings. The relative visual dominance of the natural landscape elements over these is a fundamental characteristic.
   iv. Snow tussock grassland. The extent and quality of the visual contribution made by these highly significant intact areas.
   v. Recreational values. Sub-alpine tramping and links with Central Otago tracks. Mountain biking and four wheel driving along Dunstan Road, and other access ways; i.e., Department of Conservation tracks within the Rock and Pillar Range.
   vi. A night sky with outstanding capacity to view astronomical features free from light pollution.

A3.2.1.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Forestry blocks	a. For most of the high country areas, exotic forestry would have an adverse effect on landscape values and should not be located here. b. Where it does occur, inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks may diminish the character of the underlying landform and other natural features.
Wilding trees and weeds	Wilding tree and weed spread, if not controlled, can rapidly extend and threaten existing traditional land use patterns and open landscape values.
Roads and tracks	Roads and tracks can have an adverse effect on visual quality if they are poorly sited; for example if they cut across the landform rather than follow it, or if they are of inappropriate scale and design and become visually dominant.
Quarries and mining activity	Quarries and mining activity can become visually dominant focal points, depending on the scale of operations or the degree of inappropriate siting.
Buildings and structures	Buildings and structures can become visually dominant from public viewpoints if they are inappropriately sited, or if the design, scale and finish of structures conflict with established high country values.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts may diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation threatens patterns which reinforce and reflect landform character and fragile ecosystems that contribute significantly to the values identified for the High Country Outstanding Natural Landscape.
Overgrazing or burning	Overgrazing and burning can threaten the more sensitive high country vegetative cover.
Light pollution	Lighting from development associated with residential and other land use activities, particularly external lights and street lights, significantly diminishes the ability to view and enjoy astronomical features.

A.3.2.1.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; b. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. c. Visually recessive areas such as gullies may be acceptable for planting forestry blocks. d. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies. Forestry blocks should be established to avoid unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. e. Large blocks of single aged monocultures is discouraged. Smaller compartments of different aged trees should be established that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. f. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Wilding trees and weeds	a. There should be active on-going management to avoid wilding tree and nuisance weed spread. Avoid planting species which are likely to create wilding tree spread problems e.g. Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta), Scotts Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra), Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) and Larch (Larix decidua).
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them. c. Construction of roads and tracks should be designed to minimise the amount of cut and fill slopes in visually sensitive areas.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity undertaken in the High Country Outstanding Natural Landscape should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. b. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; c. Visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an on-going basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. Buildings and structures should be located as far as reasonably practical away from prominent public viewing points. c. Buildings and structures should utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. d. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but other general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. e. See Appendix A11for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Shelterbelts	a. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Areas of indigenous vegetation should be retained and enhanced.
Overgrazing or burning	a. To avoid degradation to the more sensitive high country vegetative cover overgrazing or burning should be discouraged.
Light pollution	a. External lighting should be designed to have only negligible effects on the viewing of the night sky and astronomical features, and light sources should be shielded and/or filtered.

A3.2.2 Mihiwaka to Heyward Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape

A3.2.2.1 Description of area

The Mihiwaka to Heyward Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape extends along the ridgetops of Mihiwaka and Mopanui, and encompasses the enclosed volcanic skyline visible from parts of the outer Otago Harbour, Pūrākaunui catchment and Blueskin Bay. East of these defining ridgetops, this landscape embraces the open coastal area, from Potato Point in the north to Aramoana Beach in the south. It includes: Long Beach and the associated lower lying area; the coastal extents of Pilots Point, Whareakeake Beach and the gully extending inland; Purehurehu Point and Kaikai Beach. At the eastern extent, it adjoins the Heyward Point/Aramoana Cliffs Outstanding Natural Feature. The coastal area encompasses a sequence of volcanic rock headlands separated by beaches, dunes and flats. There is a distinctive pattern to this landscape with headlands being characterised by cliffs, stacks and reefs, and beaches being backed by dunes and wetlands.

Terrestrial vegetation is predominantly pastoral with some patches of native forest and scrub. There are a few cribs at Whareakeake, some established ridgetop farming operations with associated farm buildings and dwellings along Pūrākaunui Road and Heyward Point Road, and a house and farm shed on Potato Point. The elevated western boundary occupies the upper edge of the Ōrokonui Ecosanctuary including visitor facilities and an associated predator proof fence. The remaining landscape is otherwise devoid of significant structures.

The area includes seven areas identified as wāhi tūpuna. It is also part of a wider culturally significant landscape. See Appendices A4.28, A4.32, A4.21, A4.22, A4.19, A4.20 and A4.14.

A3.2.2.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Eroded multi-era volcanic landscape, which remains legible in the topography and in rock exposures through limited landform modification.
   ii. Sequence of geopreservation sites include the North Dunedin phonolite domes (Mihiwaka, Mopanui and Hare Hill), and Aramoana-Heyward Point lava flows along ridgetops to the coast.
   iii. High natural character values of the waterways, coastal environment and wetland areas.
   iv. Jennings Creek Marsh and Whareakeake Marsh are regionally significant wetlands in the Otago Regional Plan: Water and are both scheduled as Area of Significant Biodiversity Value. See Appendix A1.2 (C146 and C160).
   v. Areas of regenerating forest or remnant forest including on the slopes of Mopanui and Mihiwaka, and Mihiwaka Valley.
   vi. Aramoana beach, which provides a habitat for Hoiho (yellow eyed penguin).
   vii. Part of the Ōrokonui Ecosanctuary including visitor facilities and an associated predator proof fence.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. Highly memorable landscape due to the volcanic landform structure surmounted by Mihiwaka and Mopanui and extending down to the coast between Potato Point and Aramoana.
   ii. The landscape is highly expressive of the eroded volcanic landform and marine erosive and depositional processes, including at the harbour mouth and other headlands through to Potato Point.
   iii. Remote with limited structures with a sense of wildness and isolation including its open ocean facing aspect.
   iv. Legibility of the natural landform and associated visual coherence of the landscape i.e. patterns of land use reflecting the topography with low impact of built elements, earthworks, and exotic tree plantings

which retain an uncluttered character.

v. High rural amenity values and scenic values of this diverse mountain to sea landscape.

vi. Natural darkness of the night sky.

vii. The natural tidal rhythm of the ocean interfaces.

viii. The extent and quality of views across the landscape from public roads and tracks.

ix. Transient values include the mist and cloud which frequent the hilltops of this ONL.

c. *Associative values:*

i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. Wāhi tūpuna include Whareakeake beach, Wharauwerawera (Long Beach), with parts of the ONL also intersecting with wāhi tūpuna overlaying Mihiwaka, Potato Point and the views from Ōtākou Marae (see Appendices A4.19, A4.20, A4.28 and A4.14). Mihiwaka is a cultural identity marker for Kāi Tahu.

ii. An ancient settlement and Pā were sited in the bush behind the beach at Whareakeake. This was the site of an infamous fight between the brig Sophia and local Māori.

iii. Both Aramoana and Wharauwerawera (Long Beach) are of significance for Mahika kai and Kāika values. There were settlements on the Aramoana spit and against the hill close to the present-day settlement.

iv. Popular recreational destinations include the Heyward Point Track, Aramoana Beach and Mole, and Whareakeake Beach.

v. Long Beach was a popular camping and picnic destination for Dunedin families from around 1900 and was later developed as a crib settlement.

vi. Historic and cultural features which are relics of the past and sensitive to change, e.g. remnant shelter plantings.

vii. Legacies of early European Settlement including historic buildings and structures, plus shelter and amenity planting.

viii. Returning servicemen settled in this area and established dairy farms.

ix. Aramoana is associated with the 1990 massacre and the “Save Aramoana Campaign” to stop a proposed aluminium smelter.

x. The Aramoana Mole and pilot houses are heritage structures.

A3.2.2.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Continuing encroachment into pastoral areas.	Incremental change within this rural environment could result in the proliferation of smaller rural farm blocks and as a consequence, the loss of viable operations. a. Houses and associated roading infrastructure would significantly alter the rural character of the area, downgrading the natural character and amenity values with the fragmented landscape that results. b. A multitude of land uses, each requiring its own system of management and servicing, contrasts strongly with the open pastoral character that is maintained under a traditional farming system. c. Such continuing encroachment into pastoral areas is a threat to this area. The greatest pressure for change is now likely to be on higher elevated land with good views towards the coast.

Threat	Description
Reduction of values related to significant habitats, wildlife, landforms and geological features.	a. Important habitat, wildlife and geology values relies on protection from land use threats such as the spread of pest species both animal and plant pests. Lack of maintenance and management of these areas results in reduction of values.
Loss of historic features and heritage farming character.	a. The traditional character and aesthetic of the historic farming landscape is an important component and value of this landscape. b. The demise of traditional features such as stone walls, for example, could potentially undermine the existing aesthetic values of the area.
Conflicts between traditional agricultural practices and recreational and tourist demands.	a. There are tourist demands and expectations which need to be carefully managed alongside maintaining existing landscape values, which includes traditional farming.
Buildings and structures.	a. Buildings and structures can become visually dominant from public viewpoints if they are inappropriately sited, or if the design, scale and finish of structures conflict with established values.
Erosion.	a. Removal of protective vegetation, steep slopes and sometimes harsh weather conditions can promote accelerated erosion in this sensitive area.
Roads and tracks.	a. Roads and tracks can have an adverse effect on visual quality if they are poorly sited; for example if they cut across the landform rather than follow it, or if they are of inappropriate scale and design and become visually dominant.
Forestry blocks.	a. In most of the area here establishment of exotic forestry blocks is completely contrary to maintaining important values of openness and retaining existing natural character. If care is not exercised, inappropriate siting and scale and layout of forestry blocks may diminish the character of the underlying landform and other natural features.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Quarries and mining activity can have adverse effects on visual quality if sites are visible from significant public viewing points and if care is not taken to appropriately mitigate adverse effects on existing natural topography and vegetation values.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Indigenous vegetation patterns which reinforce and reflect landform character and fragile ecosystems contribute significantly to the values identified for the Heyward Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape.
Light pollution	a. Lighting from development associated with residential and other land use activities, particularly external lights and street lights, significantly diminishes the ability to view and enjoy astronomical features.

A3.2.2.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements

Continuing encroachment into pastoral areas	a. The distinctive natural and open pastural values of this Outstanding Natural Landscape require their protection from inappropriate development. b. The potential for clustering of buildings, and the subsequent retention of viable farm land should be considered for any new development. c. In many cases, the stewardship of the land is synonymous with maintaining and retaining the values of interest to visitors.
Reduction of values related to significant habitats, wildlife, landforms and geological features	a. Continue to conserve the natural, aesthetic and amenity values of the immediate coast through appropriate management and protection. b. Recognise the importance of the pronounced ridged volcanic landform with conical peaks by protecting key Outstanding Natural Features. c. Encourage protection and restoration of remnant vegetation stands on the coastal slopes, as part of on-going land management practices.
Loss of historic features and heritage farming character	a. Preserve the traditional character and aesthetic of historic farming landscape, including protection of historic shelter belts and dry-stone walls.
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. They should be located as far as reasonably practical away from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and any designed rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. X. Future residences would need to be very carefully sited in relation to the exposed steep spur and gully terrain descending from Heyward Point Road. There is limited capacity for new residential development within the immediate seaward slopes towards Heyward Point. Alternative locations include potentially siting individual dwellings along Heyward Point ridgeline, in sympathy with the existing pattern of farmstead locations, or more dense development capacity within existing coastal settlements. Both of these locations would be consistent with traditional settlement patterns. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Erosion	a. Discourage removal of erosion protective vegetation and enhance protection and restoration of remnant vegetation.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them. c. Construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Visually recessive areas such as gullies may be acceptable for planting. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Quarries and mining activity	a. This should not be sited in visually prominent areas if it can be avoided. Where this may not be possible, quarrying should be managed with appropriate mitigation to reduce adverse effects on visual amenity.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Areas of indigenous vegetation should be retained and enhanced.
Light pollution	a. External lighting should be designed to have only negligible effects on the viewing of the night sky and astronomical features, and light sources should be shielded and/or filtered.

A3.2.3 Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape

A3.2.3.1 Description of area

The area extends between Taiaroa Head and Andersons Bay. It encompasses the headland, upper slopes and volcanic ridgetops of the Otago Harbourside, through to the land with a south facing aspect extending from the most elevated parts of the Peninsula down to the coast. A dramatic coastal profile of prominent headlands and offshore stacks incised by broad tidal inlets, flats and sandy bays is reflected in the pronounced volcanic topography of the Peninsula landform. The sheltered Hooper and Papanui Inlets bring the tidal waters of the Southern Ocean in close proximity to the Otago Harbour south of Portobello. At Sandymount and Cape Saunders, sheer cliffs have been sculpted by natural southerly forces, whilst shifting dunefields occupy the adjacent sandy bays. These extremes of coastal habitats support a range of unique wildlife associations that favour the remoteness of the immediate coastline.

The steep seaward slopes of the Otago Peninsula coast are traditionally farmed in spite of limited access and inclement weather – windshorn vegetation is indicative of the harsh prevailing climate. Native vegetation persists patchily within the deep gullies and hillside slopes, but the interior landscape has been largely stripped of its natural cover to reveal the conical profiles of volcanic landmarks such as Mt Charles/Poatiri and Harbour Cone/Hereweka. Original farming settlement and farm buildings are sporadically located within the seaward slopes and often surrounded by shelterbelts and amenity plantings. Traditional stone walls, along with macrocarpa shelterbelts are frequent boundary features of this heritage working landscape.

The area contains the following Outstanding Natural Features: Sandfly Bay, The Chasm - Lovers Leap, Harbour Cone, Wharekakahu Island, The Pyramids and Taiaroa Head (see Appendix A3.1).

Several areas of the Otago Peninsula Coast have also been identified as having outstanding or high natural coastal character values, including Highcliff - Pudneys Cliff (see Appendix A5.1.1), Sandymount (see Appendix A5.1.3) and Cape Saunders (see Appendix A5.2.2).

The area is a culturally significant landscape to Kāi Tahu and includes several wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.33, A4.34, A4.37, A4.70, A4.36, A4.29, A4.69, A4.38, and A4.41.

A3.2.3.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. The complex geological history, with the series of volcanic eras beginning 15 million years ago displayed across and along the Peninsula, and their interface with deposition lands, resulting in important displays of geodiversity.
   ii. Distinctive natural landforms include Peggys Hill, Sandfly Bay dunefields and Sandymount Sea Arch.
   iii. Geology and vegetative cover reflect the extreme climatic conditions of the area.
   iv. Tall cliffs, bays and beaches result from the high level of coastal erosion.
   v. Sea stacks and extensive sand blown dunes, as well as dramatic cliff features.
   vi. Geological features include the Sandymount Sea Arch and Terracettes.
   vii. Hoopers and Papanui Inlets and associated dunefields are significant depositional features.
   viii. Native coastal bush remnants contained within steep gullies and on cliffs at Ōkia Reserve.
   ix. Saltmarsh and salt meadows provide valued habitat for numerous native and exotic species at the Papanui and Hoopers Inlets.
   x. Coastal wildlife includes internationally renowned colonies of Toroa/Northern Royal Albatross and Hoiho/Yellow-Eyed Penguin as well as New Zealand sea lions and seals.

xi. Identified significant wetlands (Otago Regional Plan: Water) include: Papanui Inlet Salt Marsh, Ōkia Flat dune hollows, and Hoopers Inlet swamp.

xii. The interplay between marine and terrestrial environments.

xiii. Areas of remnant/regenerating forest and duneland/wetland (e.g. Taiaroa Bush and Ōkia Reserve).

b. *Sensory values:*

i. Volcanic formative processes remain highly legible.

ii. Striking and dramatic landscape reflecting the extreme climatic conditions on the seaward flank and rounded volcanic-coned summits and ridgetops which contain and define the harbour.

iii. The dominance of underlying natural patterns, processes and elements.

iv. The characteristic and signature biota evident or known; terrestrial, avian and marine.

v. High aesthetic and coherence provided through the range and drama of the array of landforms experienced as encircled by the contrasting lengths of ocean coast and inlets.

vi. Qualities of wilderness and isolation and associated scenic qualities including the natural darkness of the night sky.

vii. Transient values include opportunities to view the Aurora Australis from Hoopers Inlet, as well as the presence of wildlife e.g. penguins, albatross, sea lions, seals), the biota of reef and inlet habitats, the weather - storms, southerly winds and presence of fog, sea state, and light effects.

viii. Widely recognised views across the landscape from public roads and tracks.

ix. Low impact of built elements, earthworks and exotic tree plantings and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.

c. *Associative values:*

i. Values of importance to Manawhenua: Various peninsula slopes and summit lands are important to Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou hapū identity including the Upper slopes and peaks of Otago Peninsula recognised as wāhi tupuna.

ii. This landscape adjoins Pukekura (Taiaroa Head), a significant pā and kāika site.

iii. The Native Reserve land at the eastern end of the Peninsula was retained by Kāi Tahu during the land sales of 1844 and a strong ancestral connection is felt to this area of historic settlement and use by Manawhenua. It has a number of significant values including Pā tawhito, Tūāha, Wāhi pakanga, Urupā, Kāika, Wāhi taoka, Mahika kai, Ingoa tawhito and Mana.

iv. Ancient villages dating back to Waitaha and Kāti Mamoe settlement existed at Okia Flats and Papanui Inlet, with numerous urupā, wāhi taoka and middens (including moa remains) in these areas. Other kāika were also located in the outer parts of Otago Peninsula.

v. Several important historic and heritage associations including Larnach Castle and stables within the Otago Harbour.

vi. Legacies of early European settlement including historic buildings and structures and shelter and amenity plantings.

vii. Shipwrecks, including the "Victory" off Victory Beach.

viii. Important tourist destination for wildlife observation incorporating local walks and nature reserves.

ix. A night sky with outstanding capacity to view astronomical features.

A3.2.3.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description

Continuing encroachment of development into pastoral areas	a. Incremental change within this rural environment could result in the proliferation of smaller rural farm blocks and as a consequence, the loss of viable farming operations. b. Houses and associated roading infrastructure would significantly alter the rural character of the area, downgrading the natural character and amenity values with the fragmented landscape that results. c. A multitude of land uses, each requiring its own system of management and servicing, contrasts strongly with the open pastoral character that is maintained under a traditional farming system. d. Such continuing encroachment into pastoral areas is a threat to this area. The greatest pressure for change is likely to be surrounding Hoopers and Papanui Inlets, which are both relatively sheltered and accessible from Portobello. The peninsula areas closest to the built up part of Dunedin city are also of greatest threat from increased subdivision development pressures over time.
Reduction of values related to significant habitats, wildlife, landforms and geological features	a. The essence of maintaining important habitat, wildlife and geology values relies on protection from land use threats such as the spread of gorse.
Loss of historic features and heritage farming character	a. The traditional character and aesthetic of the historic farming landscape is an important component and value of this landscape. b. The demise of traditional features such as stone walls, for example, could both potentially undermine the existing aesthetic values of the Peninsula.
Conflicts between traditional agriculture practices and recreational and tourist demands	a. There are tourist demands and expectations of the Peninsula landscape as a whole, which need to be carefully managed alongside maintaining existing landscape values, which include traditional farming.
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures can become visually dominant from public viewpoints if they are inappropriately sited, or if the design, scale and finish of structures conflict with established Otago Peninsula coast values.
Erosion	a. Removal of protective vegetation, steep slopes and sometimes harsh weather conditions can promote accelerated erosion in this sensitive area.
Roads and tracks	a. Roads and tracks can have an adverse effect on visual quality if they are poorly sited; for example if they cut across the landform rather than follow it, or if they are of inappropriate scale and design and become visually dominant.
Forestry blocks	a. In some areas of the Otago Peninsula landscape establishment of exotic forestry blocks is completely contrary to maintaining important values of openness and retaining existing natural character. In others, if care is not exercised, inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks may diminish the character of the underlying landform and other natural features.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Quarries and mining activity can have adverse effects on visual quality if sites are visible from significant public viewing points and if care is not taken to appropriately mitigate adverse effects on existing natural topography and vegetation values.

Threat	Description
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Indigenous vegetation patterns which reinforce and reflect landform character and fragile ecosystems contribute significantly to the values identified for the Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape.
Light pollution	a. Lighting from development associated with residential and other land use activities, particularly external lights and street lights, significantly diminishes the ability to view and enjoy astronomical features.

A3.2.3.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Continuing encroachment of development into pastoral areas	a. The distinctive natural and open pastural values of this Outstanding Natural Landscape requires their protection from inappropriate development. b. The potential for clustering of buildings, and the subsequent retention of viable farm land should be considered for any new development. c. In many cases, the stewardship of the land is synonymous with maintaining and retaining the values of interest to visitors.
Reduction of values related to significant habitats, wildlife, landforms and geological features	a. Continue to conserve the natural, aesthetic and amenity values of the immediate coast through appropriate management and protection. b. Recognise the importance of the pronounced ridged volcanic landform with conical peaks by protecting key Outstanding Natural Features such as Taiaroa Head, The Pyramids and Harbour Cone. c. Encourage protection and restoration of remnant vegetation stands on the coastal slopes, as part of on-going land management practices.
Loss of historic features and heritage farming character	a. Preserve the traditional character and aesthetic of historic farming landscape, including protection of historic shelter belts and dry-stone walls.
Conflicts between traditional agriculture practices and recreation and tourist demands	a. These two sometimes conflicting requirements need to be carefully managed so that values for each are not compromised.
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. They should be located as far as reasonably practical away from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and any designed rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Erosion	a. Discourage removal of erosion protective vegetation and enhance protection and restoration of remnant vegetation.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them. c. Construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Visually recessive areas such as gullies may be acceptable for planting. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Quarries and mining activity should not be sited in visually prominent areas if it can be avoided. Where this may not be possible, quarrying should be managed with appropriate mitigation to reduce adverse effects on visual amenity.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Areas of indigenous vegetation should be retained and enhanced.
Light pollution	a. External lighting should be designed to have only negligible effects on the viewing of the night sky and astronomical features, and light sources should be shielded and/or filtered.

A3.2.X Mt Cargill/Kapukataumahaka Outstanding Natural Landscape

A3.2.X.1 Description of area

The Mt Cargill/Kapukataumahaka Outstanding Natural Landscape encompasses the peaks and higher slopes of the volcanic landforms of Mount Cargill, Buttars Peak, Mount Holmes, Mount Cutten and Mount Kettle reaching elevations of between 530 metres and 680 metres. The area surrounds the Mt Holmes Organ Pipes which are an excellent and easily accessible example of columnar jointing and identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature in the plan. The ONL adjoins the Mihiwaka to Heyward Coast ONL along the upper slopes and ridgetops beyond the northern edge of the Otago Harbour and is otherwise surrounded by the Flagstaff - Mount Cargill SNL.

A legible change in native vegetation typically differentiates this prominent ridgetop and skyline from significant natural landscape values which remain coherent as the Mount Cargill – Flagstaff Significant Natural Landscape (see Appendix A3.3.2). This distinction also recognises the importance of a larger legible sequence of volcanic processes, increased importance of sensory and transient values including ‘cloud forest’. This landscape has strong cultural values to Manawhenua and is a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.28.

A3.2.X.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Mount Cargill, Buttars Peak and Mount Holmes remain as largely intact volcanic landforms along the skyline.
   ii. Contains an intact group of four volcanic domes including Mount Kettle, Mount Cutten (excluding the quarry), Mount Cargill and Mount Martin.
   iii. Large area of regenerating indigenous forest on the northern and southern slopes of Mount Cargill considered to be of important biodiversity value including values wildlife.
   iv. Silver Beech forest is present in the Mount Cargill Scenic Reserve and is one of four remaining remnants in the Dunedin Ecological District (DCC, 2006) as well as Ozothamnus/Dracophyllum shrubland.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. Volcanic formative processes remain highly legible.
   ii. Memorable feature within the Otago Harbour landscape and easily viewed from both the Otago Harbour and State Highway 1 in the north.
   iii. High naturalness values and coherence associated with the regenerating indigenous forest.
   iv. Transmission tower on Mount Cargill appears as isolated landmark in context of very high natural values.
   v. Low impact of built elements and earthworks, of exotic tree plantings, and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.
   vi. Naturalness attributes of the rural landscape which provide backdrop and containment to the discrete harbourside settlements.
   vii. Transient values include the mist and cloud which frequent the hilltops, seasonal snow cover, and the wide range of bird life which inhabit the forest.

c. *Associative values:*
   i. Significant to Manawhenua as a dominant landscape feature and a cultural identity marker (wāhi tohu). Mt Cargill/Kapukataumahaka forms part of the sequence of peaks from Mihiwaka and Mt Kettle to Mt Cargill/Kapukataumahaka recognised as wāhi tūpuna.

ii. Important views from Ōtākou Marae across the harbour and its enclosure, with the peaks visible from the marae an important cultural marker.

iii. High recreational value with tracks leading to the summit of Mount Cargill and to the Organ Pipes (Mount Holmes) offering panoramic views of the city.

A3.2.X.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	a. Inappropriate siting, design, scale density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Loss of existing native vegetation and habitat	a. The protection of native vegetation and restoring the extent and connections between existing forest and bush stands should be a priority within this landscape.
Shelterbelts	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts may diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Loss of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.2.X.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing landscape values. b. Buildings and structures should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Encourage clustering of buildings and structures. This will ensure more sensitive and visible landscapes in other areas that remain free of buildings and structures. Applying visual controls and limiting development to low densities are some of the ways adverse impacts of buildings and structures can be reduced. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

Threat	Key design elements
Loss of existing native vegetation and habitat	a. Wherever practicable existing native vegetation areas should be retained and enhanced. b. Encourage protection and restoration of remnant vegetation and planting of new appropriate vegetation as part of on-going land management practices.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise it should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining	a. This should not be sited in visually prominent areas if it can be avoided. Where this may not be possible, quarrying should be managed with appropriate mitigation to reduce adverse effects on visual amenity.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact of the visual integrity of the landscape. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. b. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.2.Y Harbour Islands and Portobello Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape

A3.2.Y.1 Description of area

The Harbour Islands and Portobello Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape encompasses Rakiriri/Goat Island, Kamau Taurua/Quarantine Island and the Portobello Peninsula. The islands and peninsula are an integral part of the Otago Harbour and a natural focal point within the surrounding landscape. This area is characterised by a volcanic underlying geology, areas of regenerating indigenous forest and extensive areas of pasture. The Outstanding Natural Landscape wholly encompasses both islands, with the Peninsula extent of the area ending toward the north-western end of Lamlash Bay and northern end of Latham Bay.

Terrestrial vegetation is largely pastoral land, however Rakiriri Island and Kamau Taurua Island both contain regenerating indigenous vegetation. Rakiriri Island remains covered in indigenous vegetation.

Built elements are limited to a few buildings and jetty at the south-eastern end of Kamau Taurua Island and a discreet dwelling located along the eastern edge of the peninsula. An access road is also present from Latham Bay to the head of the Peninsula as well as fencing and limited structures supporting ongoing rural land use. The Portobello Marine Laboratory at the north-western end of the Portobello Peninsula is omitted from the outstanding natural landscape.

The two motu (islands) are identified as wāhi tūpuna and the area is also part of a wider Ōtākou Harbour culturally significant landscape. See Appendices A4.23, A4.25, A4.26.

A3.2.Y.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Legible remnants of the Dunedin Volcano Vent, which remain largely intact.
   ii. The natural character values of the coastal environment.
   iii. Very limited modification along the coastal edge retains dynamic cues to natural land-sea relationships.
   iv. Rakiriri Island remains covered in intact indigenous bush including ngaio and kōhūhū forest.
   v. Kamau Taurua Island and Portobello Peninsula contain areas of regenerating indigenous bush.
   vi. Both Rakiriri Island and Kamau Taurua Island are breeding sites for marine birds such as shags.
   vii. Indigenous biodiversity and habitat for indigenous wildlife.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. Highly legible and natural volcanic landforms expressive of their formative processes.
   ii. Visual coherence of the landscape i.e. patterns of land use reflecting the topography with few structures and retention of indigenous vegetation.
   iii. Memorable and central features within the Otago Harbour landscape and a natural focal point for the city.
   iv. High rural amenity values due to coherent pastoral landscape with areas of regenerating indigenous vegetation.
   v. Transient values include interactions with the tides, and seasonal occupation by marine birds.
   vi. High wildness, isolation and scenic values and interactions with the coastal environment, legibility of the volcanic landforms and retention of indigenous vegetation.
   vii. High sense of remoteness.
   viii. Low impact of built elements, earthworks, and exotic tree plantings and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.
   ix. The quality of views to and across the three natural features forming the landscape.
   x. The distinctiveness of each natural feature and their harbour relationships.

c. *Associative values:*
   i. High scenic values associated with the wider volcanic landscape.
   ii. Rakiriri Island and Kamau Taurua Island are wāhi tūpuna to Kai Tāhu, with the ONL also contributing to the wider Ōtākou harbour cultural landscape. Rakiriri is a very sacred (wāhi tapu) site, being the traditional home of Takaroa, the guardian of the sea. Kamau Taurau was the site of a kāika or settlement.
   iii. Both islands were used for quarantine purposes and the structures associated with this still remain, particularly on Kamau Taurua Island.
   iv. Both islands have Heritage New Zealand Historic Area classifications.
   v. Historic structures, wharves and roads present.

A3.2.Y.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures can become visually dominant from public viewpoints if they are inappropriately sited, or if the design, scale and finish of structures conflict with established values.
Shelterbelts	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts may diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Roads and tracks	a. Roads and tracks can have an adverse effect on visual quality if they are poorly sited; for example if they cut across the landform rather than follow it, or if they are of inappropriate scale and design and become visually dominant.
Forestry blocks	a. Exotic forestry blocks would likely have an adverse effect on landscape values. Inappropriate siting and scale and layout of forestry blocks may diminish the character of the underlying landform and other natural features.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Quarries and mining activity can have adverse effects on visual quality if sites are visible from significant public viewing points and if care is not taken to appropriately mitigate adverse effects on existing natural topography and vegetation values.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Indigenous vegetation patterns which reinforce and reflect landform character and fragile ecosystems contribute significantly to the values identified for the Harbour Islands and Portobello Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape.
Encroachment into pastoral areas	a. Incremental change within this rural environment could result in the proliferation of smaller rural farm blocks and as a consequence, the loss of viable operations. b. Houses and associated roading infrastructure would significantly alter the rural character of the area, downgrading the natural character and amenity values with the fragmented landscape that results. c. A multitude of land uses, each requiring its own system of management and servicing, contrasts strongly with the open pastoral character that is maintained under a traditional farming system.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Activities that disturb wāhi tupuna or result in the loss of historic structures, wharves or roads.

A3.2.Y.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise it should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and c. Construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Visually recessive areas such as gullies may be acceptable for planting. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Quarries and mining	a. This should not be sited in visually prominent areas if it can be avoided. Where this may not be possible, quarrying should be managed with appropriate mitigation to reduce adverse effects on visual amenity.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Areas of indigenous vegetation should be retained and enhanced.
Encroachment into pastoral areas	a. The distinctive natural and open pastural values of this Outstanding Natural Landscape require their protection from inappropriate development.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Protection of wāhi tupuna, and retention of historic structures, wharves and roads.

A3.3 Significant Natural Landscapes

A3.3.1 Durdan Hill Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.1.1 Description of Area

Pahatea/Durdan Hill is a significant domed hill around 440 metres in elevation located 3-4 kilometres north-west of Waikouaiti, and just south of the Dunedin City District northern boundary. It has visually prominent higher slopes largely devoid of taller vegetation or any structures, and it has a predominantly pastoral land use.

It forms a distinctive backdrop to the main highway and associated coastal settlements.

A3.3.1.2 Values to be Protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Coherent natural volcanic landform with an aesthetically interesting conical shape.

b. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Aesthetic Coherence. The area has high rural amenity values based on a coherent and memorable volcanic form. It has an uncluttered appearance and a sense of remoteness in places due to the absence of buildings and other structures.
   ii. Provides a significant visual backdrop to coastal features. High aesthetic values and memorability.

A3.3.1.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, design, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.

A3.3.1.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. They should be located as far as reasonably practical away from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features.

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas, which includes a considerable proportion of this Significant Natural Landscape, should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact of the visual integrity of the landscape. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. b. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; they should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure that this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt plantings should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

A3.3.2 Flagstaff - Mt Cargill Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.2.1 Description of area

This Significant Natural Landscape covers the hills to the north of urban Dunedin including Flagstaff (Whānau-paki), Swampy Summit (Whawha-raupō), and the lower slopes of Mount Cargill (Kapuketaumahaka), below the Mt Cargill ONL, to Signal Hill. The geology is largely volcanic and the hills reach elevations of 739 metres (Swampy Summit). The area is the catchment for numerous small rivers and streams, most notably the Waitati River, Water of Leith and Lindsay Creek.

Land cover/land use is a mix of remnant indigenous vegetation (forest and grassland), agriculture, forestry, rural residential development and exotic scrub. The main northern approaches to Dunedin traverse these hills and the hills provide the northern backdrop to the city and the west harbour, as well as the southern backdrop to the Blueskin Bay area. The area is host to a number of utility structures, as well as quarries.

The peaks are a cultural identity marker for Manawhenua and are identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.28, A4.32, and A4.49.

A3.3.2.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. The extent and integrity of the natural landscape elements including wildlife.
   ii. Flagstaff Peak patterned ground is a regionally significant geopreservation site.
   iii. Volcanic Peaks and associated landforms including the summits of Flagstaff and Swampy Summit and the sequence of legible and largely intact eroded volcanic spurs which extend below the summit.
   iv. Podocarp Broadleaf forests e.g. Moore's Bush.
   v. Cloud forest (Libocedrus and podocarps) on Leith Saddle.
   vi. Broadleaf forest e.g. Burns Park.
   vii. Regenerating indigenous forest on the slopes of Flagstaff.
   viii. *Ozothamnus/Dracophyllum* shrublands at Swampy Summit.
   ix. Snow tussocklands on Flagstaff.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. Volcanic landscape which remains expressive of its formative processes.
   ii. Legibility of the natural landform and associated visual coherence of the landscape i.e. patterns of land use reflecting the topography.
   iii. Low impact of built elements, earthworks, and exotic tree plantings, and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.
   iv. Naturalness of elevated landforms.
   v. Landform and vegetative altitudinal connectivity present.
   vi. The extent and quality of views across the landscape from public roads and tracks.
   vii. Naturalness attributes of the rural landscape which provides backdrop and containment to the discrete harbourside settlements.
   viii. Naturalness of the foreground to the Mt Cargill ONL above.
   ix. Forms much of the backdrop to urban Dunedin.

x. The landforms are striking and memorable and many are iconic landmark features of Dunedin.
xi. Native vegetation cover and vegetation patterns that reflect the natural topography and natural skylines.
xii. Has very high levels of visibility from significant population centres and major roads.
xiii. High rural amenity value.
xiv. Transient values include the cloud cap and seasonal snow cover and wildlife.
xv. The ridges and peaks are connected by a network of popular walks and mountain bike tracks incorporating scenic recreation and nature reserves.
xvi. Expansive and panoramic views over Dunedin city and beyond are afforded from the accessible summits.
xvii. Overall, the landforms are striking and memorable and many are iconic landmark features of Dunedin.

c. *Associative values:*
i. Flagstaff (Whānau-paki) is considered wāhi tupuna, is referred to in mihi as a cultural identity and is a boundary marker between hapū.
ii. Both Flagstaff (Whānau-paki) and Swampy Summit (Whawharaupō) were part of traditional trails (ara tawhito) running between the Taieri Plain and Blueskin Bay.
iii. The ring of encircling hills has been referred to as the outer town belt.
iv. The hilltops are distinctive city landmarks and provide a natural approach to the city.
v. Flagstaff refers to the flagpole that was used in early European times to alert the wider population that a ship had entered the harbour. An alternative explanation is that the name refers to the poles that were used to mark the original track northwards from Dunedin which ran along the Flagstaff and Swampy summit tops to Hightop.
vi. Historic buildings and structures and shelter and amenity plantings are present.
vii. Heritage landscape qualities including the legibility of the previous more intensive dairy farming land use.

A3.3.2.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints. This is a more significant issue at higher elevations.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Loss of existing native vegetation and habitat	The protection of native vegetation and restoring the extent and connections between existing forest and bush stands should be an important priority within this landscape.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they are not sympathetic with underlying topography or natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.

Threat	Description
Loss of historic and cultural features	Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts

A3.3.2.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing landscape values. b. Buildings and structures should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Encourage clustering of buildings and structures or farm/forest park development layouts. This will ensure more sensitive and visible landscapes in other areas that remain free of buildings and structures. Applying visual controls and limiting development to low densities are some of the ways adverse impacts of buildings and structures can be reduced. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Loss of existing native vegetation and habitat	a. Wherever practicable existing native vegetation areas should be retained and enhanced. b. Encourage protection and restoration of remnant vegetation and planting of new appropriate vegetation as part of on-going land management practices.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas, which includes a considerable proportion of this Significant Natural Landscape, should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact of the visual integrity of the landscape. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. b. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.3 Pūrākaunui and Ōrokonui Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.3.1 Description of area

The Pūrākaunui and Ōrokonui Significant Natural Landscape encircles the Pūrākaunui Inlet, from just south of the Pūrākaunui township, to the Ōrokonui Ecosanctuary beyond the coastal edge of Doctors Point in the west, stretching inland to the lower and mid slopes of Mopanui, below the ridgetops of the Heyward Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape. Pūrākaunui Inlet is located at the end of the largest of the valleys formed from the secondary ridges leading off the main ridge defining the northern side of the Otago Harbour landscape.

Land cover/land use is a mix of forestry and pastoral farming with areas of native scrub and forest in the steeper slopes and gullies. A more extensive area of coastal Otago forest is also encountered within Ōrokonui Ecosanctuary. The settlements of Pūrākaunui and Osborne are located adjacent to this Significant Natural Landscape.

The area includes wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.14, A4.16, A4.17 and A4.18.

A3.3.3.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Intact drowned valley and intertidal estuary.
   ii. Pūrākaunui Inlet is a regionally significant geopreservation site considered an easily accessible, almost pristine example of a small drowned valley forming an intertidal estuary with a sand dune barrier across the entrance.
   iii. The coastal edge of Doctors Point is part of the Blueskin Bay Geopreservation Inventory.
   iv. Areas of Significant Biodiversity Value along the edge of the Pūrākaunui Inlet including natural coastal-estuarine habitats.
   v. Presence of native scrub, duneland and regenerating native forest.
   vi. Ōrokonui Ecosanctuary – predator proof habitat for native flora and fauna.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. High rural amenity value expressing a mosaic of rural land use.
   ii. The landscape is remote from major urban centres or main roads but is the landscape context for the settlements of Pūrākaunui and Osborne.
   iii. Coherent and memorable volcanic landform and high naturalness based on the presence of areas of native vegetation and the vegetation pattern that generally reflects the landform.
   iv. Sense of remoteness in places due to the limited impact of buildings and other structures, and the open ocean facing aspect.
   v. Part of a broader legible volcanic landform.
   vi. Low impact of built elements, earthworks, and exotic tree plantings, and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.
   vii. Naturalness of the Inlet slopes, the ridgeline and the coastal landforms.
   viii. The extent and quality of views across the landscape from public roads and tracks.
   ix. Naturalness attributes of the rural coastal landscape which contributes to the Inlet setting.
   x. Transient values include a birdlife in the inlet and coastal cloud cap.
   xi. For Manawhenua, the outer lands including the forest blanketed sand barrier and the ocean coast from Pūrākaunui Bay and Māpoutahi around Blueskin Cliff to Doctors Point, contribute high

pupuri/memorability.

c. *Associative values:*
   i. Māpoutahi is an ancient Pā site and the site of a battle.
   ii. Pūrākaunui Bay is an important mahika kai area, the site of a former kāika, and also contains urupā.
   iii. Forms the setting of the popular recreational destinations/lifestyle settlements of Pūrākaunui and Osborne.
   iv. Returning servicemen settled in this area and established dairy farms.
   v. Pūrākaunui Inlet was the site of whaling activity.

A3.3.3.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures.	Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks.	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation.	Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation threatens patterns which reinforce and reflect landform character and fragile ecosystems that contribute significantly to the values identified for the Pūrākaunui and Ōrokonui Significant Natural Landscape.
Shelterbelts.	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they are not sympathetic with underlying topography or natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity.	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks.	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Loss of historic and cultural features.	Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.3.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures.	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. They should be located as far as reasonably practicable away from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks.	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; they should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

Threat	Key design elements
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Areas of indigenous vegetation should be retained and enhanced.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks.	a. Some highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts

A3.3.4 Maungatua Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.4.1 Description of area

This area includes the higher slopes on both sides of the Maungatua Range and parts of the Mill Creek and Waipori Gorge areas. The Maungatua Range is a schist block mountain typical of the Central Otago region with a broad rounded summit reaching 895 metres in height and its eastern face is a scarp associated with the Maungatua fault. Lower parts of the Maungatua Significant Natural Landscape (MSNL) are covered in a mixture of pasture, scrub and native forests. The upland parts are mainly under snowgrass cover with areas of shrubland and farmland. The land use is a mixture of pastoral agriculture and Department of Conservation reserve and there is little modification to the landscape in the form of built structures.

Maungatua is significant to Kāi Tahu and is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.64.

A3.3.4.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Prominent natural landform: the interior Maungatua Range is elevated above the main nearby ridgelines, and features distinctive character, unique geology, aspect and associated vegetation types. The Maungatua Range is well recognised as a local landmark.
   ii. Natural character: there is an unbroken sequence of native vegetation communities from valley floor mixed forest beech forest, through to montane shrubland, low alpine snowgrass and cushion bog (Waipori Gorge - Maungatua tops). These communities provide habitat for a range of insects and moths. There are also rare plant species.
   iii. Maungatua summit wetland: this area has a significant wetland of a scarce type. Although modified by fires, grazing and trampling, the Maungatua wetlands are the only remaining examples of high altitude wetlands on the eastern side of the Waipori Ecological District.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See appendix A4.64.
   ii. The Maungatua Range is a notable landmark of the wider Dunedin area. Its natural character values are recognised in the Otago Conservancy Management Strategy and the Otago Regional Council Regional Plan Water.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Visual prominence. The Maungatua Range is the dominant topographical feature of the Taieri Plain and a significant landmark. It is highly visible from surrounding areas. It has high memorability values based on its scale and distinctive block mountain form.
   ii. Natural landform values. Naturalness values are high based on the natural skyline, lack of structures and presence of rock outcrops, native grassland and indigenous forest cover. At lower altitudes the landscape is more modified, but here too naturalness values are generally high due to the mainly harmonious relationship of vegetation/land use patterns with natural landforms. Natural altitudinal vegetation sequences are highly legible in this landscape. Seasonal snow cover and light effects which highlight the natural landforms can also contribute to landscape values.
   iii. Recreation. The Maungatua Range has very distinctive amenity values which relate closely to its landscape character and features. It is recognised for recreation pursuits, predominantly walking and hunting.

A3.3.4.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished. This is mainly an issue for the more elevated parts of the Maungatua Range and areas on the western slope overlooking the Strath Taieri.
Wilding trees and other weeds	The establishment and spread of wilding trees and other weeds such as hieracium, gorse and broom can have an adverse effect on landscape values, particularly in the subalpine grassland areas.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	Removal or diminution of areas of indigenous vegetation, particularly native grasslands at higher altitudes.
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it, and consequently become visually dominant features.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character. This is mainly an issue for the more elevated parts of the Maungatua Range and the western slope overlooking the Strath Taieri, where the landform character is determined by the predominant grassland cover.

A3.3.4.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting. On the Maungatua Range all exotic forestry should be avoided at higher altitudes. b. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. c. At lower altitudes forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Wilding trees and other weeds	a. Active ongoing management to avoid wilding tree and nuisance weed spread should be promoted.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Removal or reduction of significant areas of indigenous vegetation should be avoided. b. Opportunities to reinforce and enhance these areas with additional appropriate planting should be encouraged. c. It is important to retain and enhance the unbroken indigenous vegetation pattern, characterised by sequences extending from valley floor mixed forest communities to subalpine grassland communities.

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the landscape values. b. Buildings and structures should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points on the Taieri Plain or from the Lee Stream and wider Strath Taieri locations to the north. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site. General principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, particularly upper altitudes. b. If established, shelterbelts should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

A3.3.5 Inner Peninsula Bays Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.5.1 Description of area

The Inner Peninsula Bays Significant Natural Landscape extends between the urban area of Dunedin and Portobello Peninsula and joins up with the Ōtākou SNL along the northern aspect of Otago Peninsula within Otago Harbour. The lower boundary is defined to exclude the harbour-side settlements and more developed lower slopes while the upper boundary adjoins the Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape.

The geology is volcanic, the harbour being an eroded volcanic crater. This is the sheltered, sunny side of the Otago Peninsula, located close to the main urban area, and this is reflected in the presence of a number of settlements dotted along the harbour shoreline. Apart from the residential areas the land is largely managed as pastoral farms but there are also some small areas of plantation forestry and areas of remnant or regenerating native bush.

The iconic Harbour Cone sits centrally in the Otago Peninsula, providing a significant backdrop to the harbourside settlements of Broad Bay and Portobello. The rural landscape here is a very special one, highly expressive of its formative processes, both natural and cultural. The uniform pasture covering the majority of the landscape clearly shows the natural landforms, with the scattering of remnant bush coinciding with the steep, wet areas that have been unsuitable for grazing.

It provides a significant portion of the setting, visual containment and skyline for the urban areas of Dunedin and the harbour communities. It therefore has a substantial impact on the visual quality of the wider area.

The area includes a wāhi tūpuna encompassing part of the upper slopes and peaks of Otago Peninsula See Appendix A4.41.

A3.3.5.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Defining elements include steep spur and gully hillsides descending from prominent volcanic ridgelines.
   ii. Eroded volcanic landform remains legible and largely intact.
   iii. The area surrounding the iconic Harbour Cone (an ONF) provides a significant backdrop to the harbourside settlements of Broad Bay and Portobello.
   iv. Small areas of regenerating indigenous forest.
   v. Interconnections with the marine environment.
   vi. Indigenous biodiversity and habitat for indigenous wildlife.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. Legibility of the natural landform and associated visual coherence of the landscape i.e. patterns of land use reflecting the underlying topography.
   ii. Naturalness of landforms, including lowlands, slopes, summits and ridgelines.
   iii. Naturalness attributes of the rural landscape which provide backdrop and containment to the discrete harbourside settlements.
   iv. The extent, integrity, coherence and naturalness of the major natural elements such as landform, streams and areas of indigenous vegetation. A key feature here is the extent and quality of areas of regenerating indigenous bush.
   v. Outstanding panoramic views which are available both of the area and from the area.
   vi. Expressive of the landscape's eroded volcanic formative processes.

vii. High rural amenity with low impact of built elements, earthworks, exotic tree plantings, and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.

viii. Open views across the landscape from roads and tracks.

c. *Associative values:*

i. The upper slopes and peaks of the Peninsula are highly valued including by Manawhenua and have wāhi taoka values.

ii. High tourism and recreational values.

iii. European cultural features throughout the area include drystone walls and remnant Macrocarpa shelter trees and building sites.

iv. Rural character contributes to the shared and recognised natural and amenity values of the harbour landscape.

v. Otago Peninsula has high tourism and recreational values and is viewed as a special area of Dunedin.

A3.3.5.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Loss of rural production/rural character.	Incremental change within this rural environment has resulted in the proliferation of small rural farm blocks and as a consequence, the loss of viable farming operations. Houses and associated roading infrastructure significantly alter the rural character of the area, downgrading the amenity values with the fragmented landscape that results. A multitude of land uses, each requiring its own system of management and servicing, contrasts strongly with the open pastoral character that is maintained under a traditional farming system. Such continuing encroachment into pastoral areas is a threat to this area. Rolling landforms above the Macandrew Bay and Company Bay settlements are potentially attractive for rural lifestyle development. The better soils and sheltered sites of this area, considered alongside their highly visible position, requires their protection from inappropriate development.
Shelterbelts:	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.

A3.3.5.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and c. Construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Loss of rural production / rural character.	a. The potential for clustering of housing, and the subsequent retention of viable farm land should be considered. Ecological restoration that creates corridors throughout the landscape needs to form a fundamental component of any development activity.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarrying and mining activity undertaken should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. b. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; c. Visible quarries and mining surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

A3.3.X Careys Bay to Te Ngaru Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.X.1 Description of area

The Careys Bay to Te Ngaru Significant Natural Landscape extends between Careys Bay and the Aramoana Salt Marsh, adjacent to the Heyward Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape along its length.

Beyond the more immediate backdrop to Aramoana at the entrance to Otago Harbour, the land above the harbour edge includes a mosaic of varied rural land use including pasture with pockets of exotic trees and regenerating indigenous vegetation, reinforcing a strong settled rural character. Human modification is apparent along the harbour's coastal edge and includes a continuous seawall and road tracing the shoreline accessing Aramoana and there are several pockets of established residential development adjoining the coastal edge.

The area includes a wāhi tūpuna, 'Views from Ōtākou Marae around Upper Harbour'. See Appendix A4.32.

A3.3.X.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Seaward flanks to the harbour display earlier eroded volcanic formations.
   ii. Intact basalt volcanic landforms supporting rural land use with limited structures.
   iii. Mosaic of rural land use including areas of pasture with regenerating native species and exotic forestry.
   iv. Secondary native forest above Deborah Bay.

b. *Sensory values:*
   i. High rural amenity values expressing a mosaic of rural land use.
   ii. Low impact of built elements, earthworks, and exotic tree plantings, and the significant relative dominance of natural landscape elements.
   iii. Modified road and seawall with pockets of residential development along harbour edge.
   iv. Volcanic landform remains expressive of formative processes above accessible harbour edge.
   v. Transient values include the mist and cloud which obscure the hilltops and upper slopes.
   vi. Qualities of wilderness and isolation and natural darkness of the night sky.
   vii. Natural tidal rhythms of harbour interface.
   viii. Scenic values which contribute to the diverse mountain to sea landscape.
   ix. The extent and quality of views across the landscape from public roads and tracks.

c. *Associative values:*
   i. Identified as wāhi tūpuna - views from Ōtākou Marae across the Upper Harbour.
   ii. Relationship with Mihiwaka, a cultural identity marker for Kāi Tahu.
   iii. Otaheiti (Acheron Point) was the site of a Pā and the home of the rakatira Taiaroa before he lived at Ōtākou. Values include Pā tawhito and Urupā.
   iv. Backdrop to the harbour which is significant for mahika kai.
   v. Legacies of early European settlement including historic buildings and structures, plus shelter and amenity plantings.

A3.3.X.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description

Buildings and structures	a. Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Loss of existing native remnants	a. As traditional agricultural practices have removed much of the indigenous native vegetation cover, it is important to retain the remaining remnants of coastal forest and scrub.
Shelterbelts	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts may diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Loss of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.X.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing landscape values. b. Buildings and structures should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Encourage clustering of buildings and structures. This will ensure more sensitive and visible landscapes in other areas that remain free of buildings and structures. Applying visual controls and limiting development to low densities are some of the ways adverse impacts of buildings and structures can be reduced. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Loss of existing native vegetation and habitat	a. Wherever practicable existing native vegetation areas should be retained and enhanced. b. Encourage protection and restoration of remnant vegetation and planting of new appropriate vegetation as part of on-going land management practices.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

Threat	Key design elements
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact of the visual integrity of the landscape. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. b. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.Y Ōtākou Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.Y.1 Description of area

The Ōtākou Significant Natural Landscape extends between Portobello Peninsula and the established settlement at Harington Point near Taiaroa Head. Divided from the Inner Peninsula Bays SNL to the south by Allans Beach Road, it includes the hillsides above Portobello Bay, Harwood, Akapatiki Flat, Ōtākou, Te Umukuri/Wellers Rock and Te Rauone Beach, but excludes Taiaroa Head itself, which is wholly included in the Otago Peninsula Outstanding Natural Landscape. At the southern end of the SNL, the harbour-side boundary is defined by Harington Point Road, while further north the boundary rises slightly higher above sea level to roughly follow the 40m contour. To the south and east, the SNL boundary adjoins the Otago Peninsula ONL.

The geology of the area is characterised by the open eroded volcanic landforms that adjoin the harbour edge, contributing to a memorable landscape based on the enclosure of settlements by the well-vegetated or pastoral, landform-dominated rural landscape, and the associations with harbour waters and overall harbour landform. Numerous areas of remnant and/or regenerating native forest are present, including on roadsides. The area has a limited scatter of structures and highly legible natural landforms.

The area is within a culturally significant landscape, including part of the Ōtākou Native Reserve east of Akapatiki Flat (see Appendix A4.34), upper slopes and peaks of Otago Peninsula (see Appendix A4.41) and much of the land surrounding the Ōtākou Marae.

A3.3.Y.2 Values to be protected

The following values have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Biophysical values:*
   i. Seaward flanks to the harbour display earlier eroded volcanic formations.
   ii. Intact basalt volcanic landforms supporting rural land use with limited structures.

iii. Mosaic of rural land use including areas of pasture with regenerating native species and exotic forestry.

iv. Secondary native forest above Deborah Bay.

b. *Sensory values:*

i. High rural amenity.

ii. Naturalness of landforms, including lowlands, slopes, summits and ridgelines.

iii. Highly legible natural landform expressive of the landscape's eroded volcanic formative processes.

iv. Naturalness attributes of the rural landscape which provide backdrop and containment to the discrete harbourside settlements.

v. The extent, integrity, coherence and naturalness values of the major natural elements such as landform, streams and areas of indigenous vegetation.

vi. Part of a broader memorable harbour landscape based on the enclosure of settlements, well-vegetated or pastoral slopes and landform-dominated rural landscape.

vii. Naturalness is somewhat modified by adjoining settlements, harbourside roads and reclamation.

viii. Low impact built elements and earthworks through exotic tree plantings.

ix. Part of a broader memorable harbour landscape based on the enclosure of settlements, well-vegetated or pastoral slopes and landform-dominated rural landscape.

x. Has natural characteristics which contrast with the developed harbour edge settlements, and which provide a fundamental characteristic of the harbour landscape.

xi. Transient values include lighting effects on the hillslope and various moods associated with different weather conditions.

c. *Associative values:*

i. The upper slopes and peaks of the peninsula are highly valued including by Manawhenua and have wāhi taoka values.

ii. Ōtākou Marae Reserve (see Appendix A4.31), adjacent to the SNL, is the cultural and ceremonial centre of the local hapū.

iii. The Native Reserve land at the eastern end of the Peninsula was retained by Kāi Tahu during the land sales of 1844 and a strong ancestral connection is felt to this area of historic settlement and use by Manawhenua. It has a number of significant values including Pā tawhito, Tūāha, Wāhi pakanga, Urupā, Kāika, Wāhi taoka, Mahika kai, Ingoa tawhito and Mana. The promontory at Ōhinetū Point is a natural landmark and has historic significance.

iv. Otago Peninsula has high tourism and recreational values and is viewed as a special area of Dunedin.

v. Historic cultural features throughout the area include drystone walls and remnant Macrocarpa shelter trees and building sites.

A3.3.Y.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures can become visually dominant from public viewpoints if they are inappropriately sited, or if the design, scale and finish of structures conflict with established values.
Shelterbelts	a. Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts may diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character.

Threat	Description
Roads and tracks	a. Roads and tracks can have an adverse effect on visual quality if they are poorly sited; for example if they cut across the landform rather than follow it, or if they are of inappropriate scale and design and become visually dominant.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Quarries and mining activity can have adverse effects on visual quality if sites are visible from significant public viewing points and if care is not taken to appropriately mitigate adverse effects on existing natural topography and vegetation values.
Loss of rural production/rural character	a. Incremental change within this rural environment has resulted in the proliferation of small rural farm blocks and as a consequence, the loss of viable farming operations. b. Houses and associated roading infrastructure significantly alter the rural character of the area, downgrading the amenity values with the fragmented landscape that results. c. A multitude of land uses, each requiring its own system of management and servicing, contrasts strongly with the open pastoral character that is maintained under a traditional farming system. d. Such continuing encroachment into pastoral areas is a threat to this area.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Loss of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.Y.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing existing values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and c. Construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

Threat	Key design elements
Quarries and mining activity	a. This should not be sited in visually prominent areas if it can be avoided. Where this may not be possible, quarrying should be managed with appropriate mitigation to reduce adverse effects on visual amenity.
Loss of rural production/rural character	a. The potential for clustering of housing, and the subsequent retention of viable farm land should be considered. Ecological restoration that creates corridors throughout the landscape needs to form a fundamental component of any development activity.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts.

A3.3.6 Saddle Hill Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.6.1 Description of area

Excluding the more elevated parts of Saddle Hill and Jaffray Hill, generally above 300 metres, this Significant Natural Landscape includes the higher slopes, generally above the 80 metre contour. It encompasses Saddle Hill, Jaffray Hill, Scroggs Hill and the ridge to the south of Scroggs Hill to a spur just to the north of McClarens Gully. The geology of these hills is complex, including schist, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, as well as the volcanic rocks that form the dominant hill forms. There are areas where past large scale landslides can be discerned in the landforms. Land use is a mix of pastoral farming and forestry, with some areas also under exotic scrub cover and indigenous vegetation.

The uppermost slopes of Saddle Hill and Jaffray Hill are considered an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF). The hills define the south-eastern side of the northern Taieri Plain and separate this area from the coast.

Saddle and Jaffray Hill (Pukemakaka and Turimakamaka) are identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.54 and A4.55.

A3.3.6.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Distinctive natural landforms. An important and visually dominant part of the volcanic landscape of Dunedin. The conical landforms of Saddle Hill and Scroggs Hill are expressive of their volcanic origins.
   ii. Natural character. Along with the significant landforms indigenous forest remnants allude to what was a naturally forested area.
   iii. Scroggs Hill. This volcanic hill form provides a distinctive and memorable landmark.
   iv. Coastal Broadleaf Podocarp Forest Areas, some of which are protected under QE2 Covenants.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.54 and A4.55.
   ii. The area is very visible from many vantage points, has high naturalness values and has featured prominently in many aspects of Dunedin's earlier development. It has cultural significance to both Māori and Pakeha.
   iii. While the peaks are the predominant focus, the surrounding slopes have a high level of picturesque appeal and a high level of visual amenity.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Visual prominence. The landscape offers extensive impressive views from many public routes and viewpoints, and the skyline is generally defined by natural elements. The area is visually prominent and

forms an important part of the hill backdrop to the Brighton coast, Kaikorai Estuary and the northern end of the Taieri Plain, including Mosgiel.

ii. Landmarks. The landscape visual quality has a substantial impact on wider areas. Scroggs Hill is valued as local landmarks.

A3.3.6.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints. Generally development at higher elevations should be avoided.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	Removal or diminution of areas of indigenous vegetation.
Quarries and mining activity	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they are not sympathetic with underlying topography or natural landform character.

A3.3.6.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the landscape values. Higher elevated areas in this landscape are the most sensitive part of this landscape in this regard. b. Buildings and structures should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site. General principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. Roads and tracks should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Removal or reduction of significant areas of indigenous vegetation should be avoided. b. Opportunities to reinforce and enhance these areas with additional appropriate planting should be encouraged.

Threat	Key design elements
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity undertaken should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. b. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points. c. Visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Some highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

A3.3.7 Seacliff Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.7.1 Description of area

This area includes the seaward facing slopes between Warrington and Puketeraki. It extends to the summits of Porteous and Hammond Hills, reaching 410m and 438m respectively. The geology of this area is a mixture of sandstone, siltstone and volcanic rocks and the topography is essentially comprised of gently rising slopes, often with hummocky forms indicative of past land movement. The land use is predominantly pastoral farming with patches of bush and farm dwellings dotted about.

This is a broadly defined coastal landscape incorporating a range of both inland and coastal landforms and features. In addition to the high natural values of the immediate coast and important estuarine habitats, the area holds significance for both Māori and European histories. Many of these historical associations are still evident in the working rural landscape of today. It is also valued as a scenic corridor which forms an alternative northern gateway to Dunedin city.

A3.3.7.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural science values:*
   i. Natural landforms: the general visual dominance of natural landform and other natural elements over cultural or human-made landscape elements. A notable feature is the coastal erosion of Seacliff. Geological instability is highly legible in the landforms.
   ii. Natural character: the area's rural amenity values contribute to the natural character of the wider coastal environment. Indigenous vegetation cover is low on developed farmland but substantial patches of indigenous scrub can be found in steep gullies and coastal cliffs.
   iii. Ecological significance: a defining element is the prevalence of significant natural coastal-estuarine habitats within bays and inlets. The presence of native bush is expressive of the natural vegetation character of the area. There are a number of covenants protecting areas of indigenous vegetation. Coastal cliffs are likely to provide roosting and nesting habitat for seabirds.

b. *Cultural/historic values:*
   i. This larger landscape includes several wāhi tūpuna of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.13, A4.14, and A4.12.
   ii. The Coast Road and railway are recognised as valuable scenic routes in this area. The Waikouaiti coast and hills represent a strategic transport gateway into Dunedin City from the north.
   iii. Historical significance: The ruins of Seacliff Hospital (once New Zealand's largest building) is located in this area and has associations with both Sir Truby King (founder of the Plunket Society) and writer Janet Frame.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Backdrop and coastal views: this area is usually viewed either as distant coastal hill country from viewpoints south of Blueskin Bay, or as the immediate landscape context of Coast Road and the Main South Railway. Its visual prominence is therefore moderate in terms of profile from major population centres and roads. Coast Road is recognised as a scenic route for its magnificent coastal views.
   ii. Aesthetic coherence: this is a modified rural landscape but naturalness and aesthetic coherence values are high due to the generally coherent natural landform and the presence of areas of native bush and scattered native and exotic trees. It forms an attractive rural foreground to highly memorable coastal viewpoints such as Coast Road.

A3.2.7.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of buildings and structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Loss of natural coastal landscapes	a. This is generally a visually sensitive landscape. The aesthetic appearance of the land is therefore important, as is maintenance of key views and vistas from public viewing locations across it. b. Inappropriate development could significantly impact upon the perceived quality of this landscape, particularly if important views of the coast are obscured. c. Ultimately, the natural values of the coastal environment, as the key focus of this landscape, require the highest protection. It is also important that the coastal and estuarine environments can be directly experienced and enjoyed by locals and visitors.
Shelterbelts	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of shelterbelts such that they diminish the visual coherence of the natural landform character
Quarries and mining activity	a. Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. b. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other mining activity such that they become visually dominant focal points.
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Loss of historic and cultural features	Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts

A3.3.7.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the landscape values. Higher elevated areas in this landscape are the most sensitive part of this landscape in this regard. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site. General principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Loss of natural coastal landscapes	a. Ultimately, the natural values of the coastal environment, as the key focus of this landscape, require the highest protection. It is also important that the coastal and estuarine environments can be directly experienced and enjoyed by locals and visitors.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Some highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the adverse environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. Encourage the provision of appropriate edge planting. f. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Loss of historic and cultural features	a. Retention of heritage landscape features such as traditional drystone walls and shelterbelts

A3.3.8 Silver Peaks Significant Natural Landscape

A3.3.8.1 Description of area

The Silverpeaks significant natural landscape comprises a distinctive ridgeline north of Swampy Summit following the watershed boundary between the Taieri River catchment to the west and south (including the Silverstream), and the Waikouaiti River catchment to the east. The geology is schist and the topography is a sharply peaked ridgeline (at around 750m elevation) with the valleys a deeply dissected part of the Otago peneplain.

Two major sections of plantation forest lie in the south-west and the north-east. They are located on grey brown silt loams which are of low fertility and free draining soils, making them prone to drying out on the steeper slopes. To the south and east there are large swathes of beech and podocarp forest with snow tussock on the ridgelines. To the west, the land is mainly covered in tussock grasslands or exotic forestry.

The area is remote, largely unoccupied and undeveloped (except for forestry in places) and a popular tramping destination. It has limited vehicle access. Much of the area is managed as Department of Conservation reserve.

A3.3.8.2 Values to be protected

The following features and characteristics have been identified as important to protect:

a. *Natural Science values:*
   i. Distinctive natural landform. A dramatic rugged peaked ridgeline landform sequence which forms the backdrop to the north-west of Dunedin city and coast. It is a significant drainage watershed, with networks of deeply incised streams and gullies.
   ii. Pulpit Rock. A distinctive elevated feature on the Silver Peaks track which allows extensive views of the coast and inland ranges.
   iii. Natural Character. The area is a large swathe of rugged hill country predominantly under indigenous vegetation cover and as such has significant natural character and scenic values.
   iv. Ecological significance. Values include snow tussock grasslands, broadleaf forest, kanuka forest, Cassinia/Inaka shrubland, habitat for native falcon, fernbirds, other birds and a large number of invertebrates. Silver Stream Valley has the only population of South Island Robin in East Otago.
   v. Remnant vegetation sequences. This includes beech and podocarp forest, kanuka scrub and snow tussockland within the Silverpeaks Reserve, Silver Stream Reserve and the Chalkies / Silver Beech Forest. Significant in that the trees here are at the eastern extremity of their range and are important markers in Otago's vegetation history.

b. *Cultural/ historic values:*
   i. The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna and has values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.50.
   ii. Historic walking route between Dunedin and Waitati for travelling Māori, evidenced by rock caves.
   iii. Historic water supply: the Silver Stream valley has significance for the historic Dunedin water supply water race, completed in 1881 and abandoned in the 1960s.

c. *Aesthetic and amenity values:*
   i. Significance as a landmark. The distinctive ridgeline north of Swampy Summit is generally seen as a distant backdrop from population centres and major roads and its visual prominence is generally low. As a distant skyline however it does have some landmark significance. It also has qualities of remoteness and isolation.
   ii. Recreational Qualities. Remoteness, lack of motorised access, a rugged and attractive landscape and

ready access to Dunedin have made the area highly favoured for recreational activities, especially tramping and hunting. The area has a long tradition of being walked, and formed an early access route for Māori travelling between Dunedin and Waitati.

A3.3.8.3 Principal threats to values

Threat	Description
Forestry blocks	Inappropriate siting, scale and layout of forestry blocks such that the character of the underlying landform or other natural features is diminished.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	Removal or diminution of significant areas of indigenous vegetation.
Erosion related to exotic forestry activity	The two plantations areas here are placed directly alongside tributaries of major waterways (the Taieri River in the south and Waikouaiti in the north). Given their underlying soils the potential for erosion on these steep slopes needs to be considered when harvesting occurs. Increased erosion on the newly exposed slopes has a very real adverse effect on waterways. Increased sedimentation pollutes the water, affecting its quality and impacting the numerous species inhabiting it.
Buildings and structures	Inappropriate siting, design, scale, density and finish of structures such that they become visually dominant from public viewpoints.
Roads and Tracks	Inappropriate siting, scale and design of roads and tracks such that they cut across the landform rather than follow it and become visually dominant features.
Quarries and mining activity	Removal of significant landform features by quarrying and mining activity. Inappropriate siting and scale of quarries and other excavations such that they become visually dominant focal points.

A3.3.8.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Some highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting. For other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the adverse environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.
Reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation	a. Removal or reduction of areas of indigenous vegetation should be avoided.

Threat	Key design elements
Erosion related to exotic forestry activity	a. There is the possibility of establishing buffer zones to reduce the adverse impacts of exotic forestry felling on waterways. Such a buffer zone should be established by allowing native regeneration to take place along riversides and gullies containing significant tributaries, which will slow the rate of sediments entering the waterways.
Building and structures	a. Buildings and structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing these existing values. b. Buildings and structures should be located as far as reasonably practical away from prominent public viewing points. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; and rural planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the landscape. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and Tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas; they should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them; and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Quarries and mining activity	a. Any quarries and mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. b. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points. c. Visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

A4. Wāhi Tūpuna Values

Introduction

The first people of the South Island, Te Waipounamu, were the Waitaha people. The first place name applied to any site in the Dunedin area is believed to be Kaikarae - the Kaikorai estuary, where the chief Rakaihautu made camp and ate a meal of seabird (karae). Successive waves of iwi followed, firstly the Kāti Mamoe and finally Kāi Tahu, who migrated from the North Island. Over time the three iwi merged through conquest, marriage and peace alliances. Kāi Tahu are therefore an amalgam of Waitaha, Kāti Mamoe and Kāi Tahu whakapapa, generally referred to collectively as Kāi Tahu whānui. After the loss of inland moa as a significant food source, settlements were generally located around the coast, due to the reliance on the sea as a means of transport and for the availability of kai moana and fish. Locally, there were a number of settlements on the Taieri Plain, taking advantage of the rich food sources available from the wetlands and streams. Seasonally, trips would be made to inland Otago to collect food and stone resources, and south to the mutton bird islands. Trails along the coast and inland became well established; waterways and the coastal waters also provided transport routes. At the time of European settlement there were significant populations of takata whenua in the Puketeraki/Waikouaiti (now Karitāne) area, in the coastal bays and inlets, notably Pūrākaunui and Whareakeake, towards Aramoana, adjacent to the Otago Harbour, on Otago Peninsula and on the Taieri Plain/Taieri Mouth.

The strong connection Kāi Tahu whānui have with their ancestors make the many sites and areas that were formerly settlements, pā, battle and burial grounds, spiritual sites, food collecting areas or trail markers, significant wāhi tūpuna for present day Manawhenua. This significance remains even though some of these landscapes are modified or have been dramatically altered. Views from settlements and present day marae, and of significant landmarks, are also important, playing an important part in ceremonial speech making and the mana of the marae.

The history of takata whenua links back to the time of creation. Creation myths are particularly relevant to landscapes in the Dunedin area. One relates to the diligent efforts of Tuterakiwhānoa, an Atua, who laboured at making the broken wreck of Te Waka o Aoraki a more suitable environment for people to colonise and thrive in. He enlisted the help of Rokonui a tau and Kahukura who made Moeraki peninsula, Huriawa peninsula and Muaupoko (Otago Peninsula). Kahukura devoted further attention to the south coast and saw to it that the coast from Ka Tokata (the Nuggets) to Otara was covered in bush.

The Arai te Uru waka, its history and crew members, are immortalised into the landscape by name to remember their deeds. The waka originated from Taitewhenua, and its journey was an ancient event. The waka travelled along the east coast of the South Island. It carried many people, and food such as kumara. The canoe was wrecked at Matakaea (Shag Point) and the food baskets it contained washed ashore and became the Moeraki Boulders. The giant waves that caused the waka to founder are represented by the mountain ranges in Central Otago, having turned to stone as they were washed inland.

Yet another tradition relates to Matamata, said to be the guardian spirit of the Kāti Mamoe chief Te Rakitauneke. The tradition relates the story of Matamata searching for his master. It roamed around the countryside trying to find him. It slithered down Whakaehu (Silverstream) and rested, creating a hollow near Mosgiel, known as Te Kokika o te Matamata. It then wriggled down the Taieri, creating the meanders in the lower river. The remains of Matamata are represented by the two peaks of Saddle Hill. This story is highly significant for Manawhenua and has helped shape their relationship with the landscape.

The entire Dunedin city area is a wāhi tūpuna, as it was used and valued by Manawhenua. The sites listed below have been identified by Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki as the most important sites to the rūnaka. They include settlements (kāika), battle sites, burial places (urupā), wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka sites, mahika kai, trails, significant landscape features such as peaks and ridgelines, and views.

The values and threats identified may not be an exhaustive list, but should be treated as a guideline for consultation for activities that may impact on these sites.

A4.1 Matainaka

A4.1.1 Description of area

The south face of Cornish Head, including the Waikouaiti golf course. This was the site of an ancient fortified Waitaha settlement and urupā.

The site has linkages to Matainaka lagoon.

A4.1.2 Values to be protected

1. Urupā
2. Kāika
3. Archaeological remains

A4.1.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.2 Matainaka/Hawksbury Lagoon

A4.2.1 Description of area

A mahika kai associated with the settlement at Matainaka. The lagoon was originally considerably larger. It is now degraded when compared to its historical size and can be eutrophic at times. However, it is still an available and accessible mahika kai and remains a wāhi taoka because of its traditional importance.

This site has linkages to Matainaka, the south face of Cornish Head.

A4.2.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Taumanu
3. Wāhi taoka

A4.2.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks within or adjacent to site
2. Activities that affect access to the lagoon, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to the water body
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.3 Fishing Reserve in Matainaka

A4.3.1 Description of area

There is a fishing reserve adjacent to the lagoon which provides a legal access to the lagoon. Set aside as a Fenton reserve in 1868 by the Māori Land Court, this is a modern representation of the previous traditional use of the whole lagoon as a mahika kai.

A4.3.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Taumanu

A4.3.3 Principal threats to values

1. Loss of legal road access

A4.4 Te Tauraka Poti (Merton Tidal Arm)

A4.4.1 Description of area

This site was an important mahika kai, providing food for those living in kāika and pā within the Waikouaiti (now Karitane) and Puketeraki areas. There is an ancient association between these sites. The river is still valued as a mahika kai today. The area has Statutory Acknowledgement status under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

The site has linkages to the Huriawa Peninsula.

A4.4.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Tauraka waka

A4.4.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks within or adjacent to site
2. Activities that affect access to the water body, including buildings structures and public amenities close to it
3. Natural erosion
4. Upper catchment land development
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.5 Ohinepouwera

A4.5.1 Description of area

Toaka's warriors camped on the Ohinepouwera sandspit for six months while they laid siege to Te Wera on the Huriawa Peninsula.

This site has linkages to Te Tauraka Poti, Māpoutahi, Pukekura and the Huriawa Peninsula.

A4.5.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Wāhi pakanga
5. Archaeological remains

A4.5.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Forestry, including wilding pine spread from nearby forests
3. Erosion
4. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.6 Huriawa Peninsula

A4.6.1 Description of area

There are a series of pā sites on the peninsula, the most well-known of which is the pā of Te Wera, a Kāi Tahu chief. The pā was besieged by Taoka, Te Wera's cousin, for six months. Taoka's warriors camped on the sandspit across the mouth of the Waikouaiti River. The peninsula has a spring - Te Puna Wai a Te Wera, which sustained the occupants during the siege. Pā Katata Rock, the highest point on the peninsula, is the site of a Kāti Mamoe pā. There are numerous archaeological sites and evidence of occupation.

There is a high quality deposit of maukoroa (ochre) on Huriawa, which when mixed with other ingredients is known as kokowai, a paint. It had a wide reputation as to its quality and was a valuable trade item. It was sought after as far away as Taranaki.

In the late 1830s and 1840s there was a whaling station on the peninsula. Karitāne, a name historically associated with the pā, became more used in this locality when the name Waikouaiti became associated with the town now bearing that name. Karitāne was a thriving settlement at the time of European settlement. There is Māori reserve land at and close to Karitāne. The modern settlement of Karitāne overlays other cultural values, being in part (near the beach) built on top of a battle ground.

Part of the Huriawa peninsula was vested fee simple in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. The site is managed under a protected private land agreement between Te Rūnanga and the Minister of Conservation. This agreement includes an agreed management programme between the parties in order to protect cultural values, including wāhi tapu and mahika kai, conservation values, indigenous flora and fauna and landscape values.

This site has linkages to Te Tauraka Poti, Māpoutahi, Pukekura and Ohinepouwera.

A4.6.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā Tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological features and remains
5. Wāhi tapu
6. Wāhi pakaka
7. Urupā

A4.6.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Buildings, structures, network utility structures, mining, forestry, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads
3. Further residential or commercial development
4. Subdivision
5. Public amenities

A4.7 Waikouaiti Māori Foreshore Reserve / Hau Te Kapakapa

A4.7.1 Description of area

This was an ancient gathering area for Kāi Tahu. An urupā was established at the time of European contact.

The area is administered by Trustees on behalf of the owners. Part of this area was recently re-gazetted in the Trust arising from an ancillary claim under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. It is the site of a European contact period kāika, tauraka waka and the site of the first Christian service in Otago by the Reverend James Watkin, a Wesleyan missionary who established a mission on the same site.

A4.7.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Tauraka waka
3. Wāhi tapu
4. Urupā
5. Wāhi taoka
6. Archaeological remains

A4.7.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

A4.8 Views of Huriawa Peninsula from Karitāne township

A4.8.1 Description of area

The skyline of Huriawa and of Te Pā a Te Wera is significant, particularly when viewed from the township in the vicinity of Barra Street and Coast Road.

A4.8.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi tapu
3. Wāhi tohu

A4.8.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect views of the peninsula, including buildings, structures, public amenities, forestry and network utility structures

A4.9 Puketeraki Marae Reserve

A4.9.1 Description of area

The marae complex, including the reserve, church, wharenui and urupā.

A4.9.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Urupā

A4.9.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

A4.10 View of Hikaroroa (Mt Watkin) from Puketeraki Marae

A4.10.1 Description of area

The view of Hikaroroa from the marae is significant. Hikaroroa is the dominant landscape feature and is referred to in mihi. Activities that alter this landscape would be of concern. Hikaroroa was one of the paramount tīpuna ariki from the waka Arai te Uru.

A4.10.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi tohu

A4.10.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities between Puketeraki marae and Hikaroroa that affect views of Hikaroroa, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, forestry and shelterbelts and small woodlots.
2. Activities on the upper slopes of Hikaroroa including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

A4.11 Ka Whatu a Haere

A4.11.1 Description of area

These coastal rock stacks provide an important reminder of the linkage to the metaphysical world through the link to Haere (atua of rainbow fragments). Sea spray from the rocks often looks like rainbow fragments. There was a pā, Te pā Hawea, on top of the cliff above the rock stacks. There are said to be urupā in this vicinity.

A4.11.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Wāhi tapu
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological remains

A4.11.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.12 Te Awa Koeo (Brinns Point) and Te Awa Kai Pawa (Green Point)

A4.12.1 Description of area

An ancient fortified settlement site, kāika and urupā.

A4.12.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Archaeological remains

A4.12.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Natural erosion
3. Subdivision

A4.13 Northern Slope of Ohineahi (Māori Peak)/Pukemaeroero

A4.13.1 Description of area

The north facing slope between Ohineahi and the coast was cloaked in coastal bush traditionally interspersed with Māori bush gardens. These have been lost and this landscape is degraded. Ongoing grazing prevents the regeneration of bush. The slopes provide a cultural backdrop to Karitāne. The name Pukemaeroero tells that this was the abode of giants. Ohineahi is a prominent southward looking geographical feature with ancient associations to Ira Atua or the spiritual world.

A4.13.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Wāhi taoka

A4.13.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting the peak and skyline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, vehicle tracks and driveways, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Subdivision

A4.14 Pūrākaunui to Hikaroroa to Huriawa

A4.14.1 Description of area

The broader landscape encompassing all the above features between the Waikouaiti River, Hikaroroa and Whareakeake. Many of these sites date from a similar period and were a significant area of Māori settlement and activity up to the period of European settlement.

A4.14.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā Tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi tohu
5. Mauka
6. Mahika kai
7. Wāhi taoka
8. Archaeological remains

A4.14.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Earthworks

A4.15 Okahau (Warrington)

A4.15.1 Description of area

The site of an ancient Waitaha settlement and later Māori occupation. Archaeological remains are still present. This site has linkages with Blueskin Bay.

A4.15.2 values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Kai moana
3. Indigenous vegetation
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Mahika kai
6. Archaeological remains

A4.15.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.16 Blueskin Bay

A4.16.1 Description of area

Settlements were interspersed around Blueskin Bay. Mahika kai sites were heavily utilised and some are still important to this day. The railway line follows part of the old Māori coastal trail. Rock outcrops were utilised as quarry sites. The site has linkages with Okahau.

A4.16.2 values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Wāhi mahi kohātu
4. Ara tawhito
5. Archaeological remains

A4.16.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting water quality, including sediment discharge
3. Natural erosion
4. Activities that affect access to the water body, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.17 Māpoutahi and Mateawheawhe (Beach at Pūrākaunui Bay)

A4.17.1 Description of area

Māpoutahi is an ancient pā site and sacred area. It was the site of a massacre where the chief Taoka gained entry to the pā at night. Most of the occupants were killed in the pā or on the beach at Mateawheawhe. The battle site is

now covered in forest. This area is managed by the Pūrākaunui Incorporation.

Māpoutahi peninsula was vested fee simple in Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. The site is managed under a protected private land agreement between Te Rūnanga and the Minister of Conservation. This agreement includes an agreed management programme between the parties in order to protect cultural values, including wāhi tapu and mahika kai, conservation values, indigenous flora and fauna and landscape values.

A4.17.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu
2. Pā tawhito
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi pakaka
5. Mahika kai
6. Archaeological features and remains

A4.17.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

A4.18 Pūrākaunui

A4.18.1 Description of area

Within this area is the site of a Kāika and whaling station during the period of contact with Europeans (1840-1850s), and includes urupā. Some of the land from the original Māori Reserve is still Māori owned.

Pūrākaunui Inlet is a mahika kai, particularly for tuaki, pipi, tuna and inaka.

A4.18.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Archaeological remains

A4.18.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting water quality
3. Activities affecting walking access to Pūrākaunui Bay, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to the water body
4. Subdivision
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.19 Wharauwerawera (Long Beach)

A4.19.1 Description of area

There was a settlement in the swampy area behind the beach. A Māori reserve was set aside for the benefit of local

Kāi Tahu but was subsequently sold. There still exists a valuable wai repo and mahika kai.

A4.19.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Wai repo
4. Archaeological remains

A4.19.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities affecting access to the wetland, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it
3. Drainage or modification of the wetland area
4. Subdivision

A4.20 Whareakeake

A4.20.1 Description of area

An ancient settlement and pā were sited in the bush behind the beach. This was the site of an infamous fight between the brig Sophia and local Māori, in which a number of both Māori and Europeans were killed.

It was a pounamu manufacturing site for trade with European settlers. A large number of worked pounamu items have been found.

This site has linkages to Kāritane, Ōtākou and Pūrākaunui.

A4.20.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Archaeological remains

A4.20.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision

A4.21 Hill faces near/at Aramoana

A4.21.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement against the hill, close to the site of present-day Aramoana. There were many burial sites in the area.

A4.21.2 Values to be protected

1. Ara tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā
4. Wāhi taoka

5. Archaeological remains

A4.21.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Mining

A4.22 Saltmarsh and spit at Aramoana

A4.22.1 Description of area

A mahika kai and kohanga. There was a settlement on the spit, which was once on an island at high tide.

A4.22.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Archaeological remains

A4.22.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities that affect the saltmarsh and associated kai moana
3. Activities that affect access to the saltmarsh and coastal area, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to them
4. Large structures affecting views from Ōtākou
5. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.23 Ōtākou Harbour

A4.23.1 Description of area

The harbour itself is significant as a mahika kai (particularly for tuaki), a means of transport and for the relationship between those living there and the water. The ability to provide highly valued food such as tuaki to visitors was, and remains, important for the mana for local Māori. The harbour is still a mahika kai resource today.

A4.23.2 Values to be protected

1. Mahika kai
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Ara tawhito
5. Tauraka waka

A4.23.3 Principal threats to values

1. Reclamation, including by road widening or work on the rock walls
2. Activities affecting water quality
3. Sea-bed disturbance, including dredging
4. Sedimentation - impact on the sea bed fauna and flora

5. Changes to the harbour hydrology
6. Activities that affect access to the coastal marine area

A4.24 Otaheiti (Acheron Point)

A4.24.1 Description of area

Home of Taiaroa before he moved to Ōtākou. There is an urupā within this area.

A4.24.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Archaeological remains
4. Pā tawhito

A4.24.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.25 Rakiriri (Goat Island)

A4.25.1 Description of area

A very significant site. According to tradition, the abode of Takaroa, the guardian of the sea. An important landmark.

A4.25.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu

A4.25.3 Principal threats to values

1. Buildings and structures
2. Network utilities
3. Earthworks
4. Commercial development
5. Wilding tree spread
6. Public amenities

A4.26 Kamau Taurua (Quarantine Island)

A4.26.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement

A4.26.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

A4.26.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.27 Koputai (Port Chalmers)

A4.27.1 Description of area

The cliffs and caves together with certain rocks above Koputai were of cultural importance. A tauraka waka or canoe landing site was set aside for Kāi Tahu as a reserve.

A4.27.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi kohātu
3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

A4.27.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.28 Peaks from Mihiwaka and Mt Kettle to Mt Cargill

A4.28.1 Description of area

These peaks are a dominant landscape feature and a cultural identity marker. The slopes were also a mahika kai for birds. The slopes of Mt Cargill are known as Kapukataumahaka, a place where weka were snared.

A4.28.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu

A4.28.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Removal of native bush
3. Wilding tree spread

A4.29 Pukekura (Taiaroa Head)

A4.29.1 Description of area

A pā site and kāika. Various Ngāi Tahu chiefs, including cousins Moki and Taoka, occupied Pukekura. There was a Ngāti Mamoe pā, Rangipipikao, nearby. The two tribes lived at times together peacefully, and at other times skirmishing with each other. This was an important pā in the context of the history of the southern part of the South Island. The site includes a water burial site.

There are linkages to Huriawa, Māpoutahi and Te Raka-hine-atea (Moeraki Peninsula).

A4.29.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Urupā
5. Archaeological remains

A4.29.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Ongoing modification of the land surface
3. Buildings, structures, network utilities, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads, mining
4. Subdivision
5. Public amenities

A4.30 Wellers Rock

A4.30.1 Description of area

A traditional landing site

A4.30.2 Values to be protected

1. Tauraka waka
2. Archaeological remains

A4.30.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Road widening
3. Wharves
4. Further commercial development
5. Storm induced erosion
6. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.31 Ōtākou Marae Reserve

A4.31.1 Description of area

The marae reserve, wharenui, church and urupā

A4.31.2 Values to be protected

1. Wharenui Tamatea
2. Whare karakia
3. Urupā
4. Ceremonial centre of hapū

A4.31.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

A4.32 Views from Ōtākou Marae around Upper Harbour

A4.32.1 Description of area

The peaks visible from the marae are significant landmarks that imbue ceremonial occasions and mihi. They are a reminder of the close link of people to the environment and are a cultural identity marker.

A4.32.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Mauka

A4.32.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect views from the marae down to the foreshore, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, forestry and shelterbelts and small woodlots.
2. Activities that affect views of peaks and ridgelines across the harbour (including Keyhole rock), including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
3. Activities affecting views of Taiehu (hill immediately east of marae), including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, earthworks and forestry.

A4.33 Okia Flats

A4.33.1 Description of area

A very old, large settlement site, dating from the earliest arrivals of the Waitaha. The area contains numerous burials, middens (including moa remains), stone tool and manufacturing materials, waka finds and associated tauraka waka, and traditions associated with this part of Otago Peninsula. People would have made significant use of the inlet, the ocean fishery and the kaimoana found in the bays, ocean beaches, and along the rocky shore. The name of the site is not known. The point is named Tarahipa.

A4.33.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Tauraka waka
6. Archaeological remains

A4.33.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Wilding tree spread
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.34 Ōtākou Native Reserve

A4.34.1 Description of area

This land was reserved from the sale of the Ōtākou block in 1844 as it was the most significant land to local Māori at the time.

A4.34.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Tūāhu
3. Wāhi pakaka

4. Urupā
5. Kāika
6. Wāhi taoka
7. Ingoa tawhito
8. Mana
9. Archaeological remains

A4.34.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Activities on upper slopes that affect the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining and forestry

A4.35 Tuhiraki and Takakitaka o Te Piro o Kapo

A4.35.1 Description of area

These islands in Papanui Inlet are of cultural significance due to their association with key events in Kāi Tahu history.

A4.35.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tapu

A4.35.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.36 Poatiri (Mt Charles)

A4.36.1 Description of area

A cultural marker for Otago. Its name can be interpreted as 'the fish hook' due to its appearance from the sea, or its proximity to the important fishing grounds off Papanui Beach. This site has a linkage with Papanui Beach.

A4.36.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Kāika

A4.36.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

A4.37 Papanui Beach

A4.37.1 Description of area

The site of an important Kāti Mamoe settlement.

This site has a linkage with Poatiri and the eastern side of the Otago Peninsula.

A4.37.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Tauraka waka

3. Archaeological remains

A4.37.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.38 Te Pahi

A4.38.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement located at the end of Allans Beach Road, close to the beach.

A4.38.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Archaeological remains

A4.38.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.39 Pukemata (Harbour Cone)

A4.39.1 Description of area

There are many stories related to this peak and surrounding area, including that Tarewai, a Kāi Tahu chief, hid here while he recovered from wounds inflicted when he was captured by Kāti Mamoe warriors. The slopes are known as Hereweka, a site where weka could be caught.

A4.39.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

A4.39.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Earthworks

A4.40 Pikiwhara (Sandymount) and Sandfly Bay

A4.40.1 Description of area

This area is the site of a kāika and urupā, including the burial site of the chief Taikawa.

A4.40.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Urupā
3. Mahika kai
4. Archaeological remains

A4.40.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the upper slopes and ridgelines, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads
2. Earthworks
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.41 Upper Slopes and Peaks of Otago Peninsula

A4.41.1 Description of area

The Otago Peninsula is highly valued as it is the ancestral home of members of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou. The peaks and ridgelines are a link to tribal identity and provide a sense of belonging.

A4.41.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka

A4.41.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

A4.42 Ocean Grove

A4.42.1 Description of area

Site of a Māori settlement. A nohoaka in former times.

A4.42.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Ara tawhito
4. Archaeological remains

A4.42.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Mining

A4.43 Caves at Andersons Bay Inlet and Rongo memorial

A4.43.1 Description of area

These caves are very significant to Taranaki iwi as a site where Māori prisoners of 1869-1871 were occasionally held while working on the harbour wall. The site includes Rongo, the memorial to these events.

This site has linkages to many sites within Dunedin City where the prisoners worked.

A4.43.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wāhi tapu

A4.43.3 Principal threats to values

1. New roads or additions and alterations to existing roads
2. Cliff erosion

A4.44 Puketahi (Sunshine Hill)

A4.44.1 Description of area

An iconic hill, the start of a trail south along coastal beaches from the harbour.

A4.44.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Archaeological remains

A4.44.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.45 Rakiatea

A4.45.1 Description of area

Part of the trail along the coast. Going north, the trail ran along the south coast of the peninsula to Ōtākou. Alternatively, the narrow neck of land to the harbour could be crossed in the Bayfield area and travel continued from there by boat. The exact location of this part of the trail is not known - the mapped area shown from Bayfield to Tahuna is indicative. Numerous artefacts and taoka have been found in the dunes. An important moa hunting site is located along the St Clair esplanade.

A4.45.2 Values to be protected

1. Ara tawhito
2. Nohoaka
3. Tauraka waka
4. Archaeological remains

A4.45.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.46 Te Uraka a Te Raki

A4.46.1 Description of area

The burial site of Te Rakiihia, a Kāti Mamoe chief. The site allowed him to look both up and down the coast.

A4.46.2 Values to be protected

1. Urupā
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

A4.46.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.47 Te Iri-o-Te-Wharawhara-Te-Raki

A4.47.1 Description of area

A site at the foot of Frederick Street where Te Wharawhara was placed after he died so that he could be seen by his people who came to mourn him. He was also buried there.

A4.47.2 Values to be protected

1. Urupā
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Archaeological remains

A4.47.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.48 Toitū Stream

A4.48.1 Description of area

The main landing place for waka from the outer harbour to trade with early European settlers in Ōtepoti (Dunedin), at the mouth of the Toitū. It was also the start of a trail south to Owhiro on the Taieri Plain. The site has been reclaimed and developed and is located close to, or on, Water Street. There remains a spiritual connection and association with this site.

A4.48.2 Values to be protected

1. Tauraka waka
2. Nohoaka
3. Ara tawhito
4. Archaeological remains

A4.48.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.49 Whanaupaki (Flagstaff) and Whawharaupo (Swampy Summit)

A4.49.1 Description of area

These are significant peaks, referred to in oratory. Part of the range is within the Silverstream catchment (see below). The range as a whole is known as Whākari. Trails ran across these peaks linking Blueskin Bay with the Taieri Plain.

This site has linkages with Whakaehu.

A4.49.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Ara tawhito

A4.49.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgelines, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Wilding tree spread

A4.50 Whakaehu (Silverstream catchment)

A4.50.1 Description of area

Silverstream is related to the myths of the taniwha Matamata whose reposed remains are represented by Saddle Hill. Matamata slithered down Whakaehu and then the lower Taieri, searching for his master chief Te Rakitauneke, and in the process creating the winding form of the Taieri River.

A4.50.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Wai māori
3. Mahika kai (Silverstream river)

A4.50.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks, forestry harvesting
2. Native vegetation clearance
3. Activities that affect views of the peaks and ridgelines, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
4. Activities that affect access to Silverstream, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to the river.

A4.51 Kaikarae (Kaikorai Estuary)

A4.51.1 Description of area

A mahika kai for adjacent coastal settlements, providing eels, waterfowl, birds and kai moana. The first known site to be named in Dunedin ('Kaikarae' - where a seabird was cooked and eaten) by Rakaihautu, a Waitaha chief who first explored the southern coast.

This site has linkages to the beach north of the Kaikorai estuary.

A4.51.2 Values to be protected

1. Historical mahika kai. Of less value now due to pollution.
2. Archaeological remains

A4.51.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Mining

A4.52 Beach at Kaikarae (Kaikorai Estuary)

A4.52.1 Description of area

The site of a settlement at the river mouth.

This site has linkages to Kaikarae.

A4.52.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Archaeological remains

A4.52.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion

A4.53 Islands off Southern Coast

A4.53.1 Description of area

Including Wharekakahu (near Cape Saunders), Pounuitehine (White Island) and Okaihae (Green Island). These are significant for their birdlife and their natural state.

A4.53.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi taoka
2. Mahika kai

A4.53.3 Principal threats to values

1. Visual effects resulting from activities including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, tracks and roads.

A4.54 Pukemakamaka/Turimakamaka (Saddle Hill/Jaffrays Hill)

A4.54.1 Description of area

Pukemakamaka and Turimakamaka represent the reposed remains of the taniwha Matamata, who created the Taieri River, including its meandering form.

This site has linkages to Maukaatua, Whakaehu (Silverstream) and Te Kokika o Te Matamata.

A4.54.2 Values to be protected

1. Mauka
2. Wāhi taoka
3. Wāhi tohu

A4.54.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Forestry harvesting

A4.55 Upper Slopes and Peaks of Scroggs Hill and Saddle Hill

A4.55.1 Description of area

Views of Saddle Hill and the hills immediately surrounding it are culturally important.

A4.55.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Wāhi taoka

A4.55.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the visual integrity of the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.

A4.56 Kokika o Te Matamata (Area Surrounding Mosgiel)

A4.56.1 Description of area

The hollow in Taieri Plain within which Mosgiel is located. This was created by the taniwha Matamata as it slithered down Whakehu and the lower Taieri River. The Taieri Plain was a significant source of food for coastal Māori from the Peninsula and further north. It was surrounded by pā, indicating its strategic importance. It was the most significant wetland south of the Waitaki River that contained both raupo and harakeke. It was also a main thoroughfare for Māori travelling north and south.

A4.56.2 Values to be protected

1. Repo raupo
2. Ara tawhito

A4.56.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

A4.57 Owhiro Stream

A4.57.1 Description of area

The remnant channel of the Owhiro at the confluence with the Taieri River.

A4.57.2 Values to be protected

1. Ara tawhito
2. Mahika kai

A4.57.3 Principal threats to values

1. Straightening or modification of the waterway.
2. Activities that affect access to the river, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it.
3. Activities that affect water quality, including earthworks close to the river.

A4.58 Pā at Allanton

A4.58.1 Description of area

Pā of Te Paritutaniwha, a chief from Wairarapa. This pā was established to gain retribution against Tu Wiri Roa, the Kāti Mamoe chief of Moturata pā (Taieri Mouth).

A4.58.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Archaeological remains

A4.58.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.59 Coast from Taieri Mouth to Brighton

A4.59.1 Description of area

The route of a trail from Taieri Mouth to Dunedin. Archaeological sites and umu have been found throughout this coastal area.

A4.59.2 Values to be protected

1. Aro tawhito
2. Umu
3. Mahika kai
4. Wāhi taoka
5. Archaeological remains

A4.59.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Storm induced erosion
3. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A4.60 Taieri Māori Reserve

A4.60.1 Description of area

There is an ongoing significant connection with this land. At both northern and southern ends are the sites of pā and kāika. Much of this land is still Māori owned.

This site has linkages to Maitapapa and Motutara Island (Taieri Mouth).

A4.60.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Archaeological remains

A4.60.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.61 Pā site and Kāika at Omoua and Maitapapa (Henley)

A4.61.1 Description of area

An ancient pā site, settlement, tauraka waka and urupā. A key link in the trail to the Taieri River.

This site has linkages to the Taieri Māori Reserve and Tatawai.

A4.61.2 Values to be protected

1. Pā tawhito
2. Kāika
3. Urupā

4. Mahika kai - associated with the river
5. Archaeological remains

A4.61.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Subdivision and consequent development
3. Activities that affect access to the Taieri River, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it
4. Activities that affect water quality, including earthworks
5. Forestry
6. Wilding tree spread

A4.62 Taieri River

A4.62.1 Description of area

The whole river is considered significant, as a means of transport (the river is navigable upstream to Outram), a trail to inland Otago and as a mahika kai. At the mouth of the Taieri on the south bank, is Te Rereka o Hakitekura (Māori Leap). This was the site where Haki te Kura, daughter of Tu Wiri Roa, a Kāti Mamoe chief, jumped from the cliff to join her lover in a waka below, but died in the fall.

This site has linkages to the Taieri Māori Reserve.

A4.62.2 Values to be protected

1. Wai māori
2. Wāhi paripari
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Tauraka waka
5. Ara tawhito
6. Mahika kai

A4.62.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks
2. Damming
3. Activities affecting access to the river, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it

A4.63 Tatawai

A4.63.1 Description of area

Tatawai was a lake which is now drained. It was a significant site for mahika kai and had tauraka waka.

This site has linkages to the pā site and kāik at Omoua and Maitapapa.

A4.63.2 Values to be protected

1. Archaeological remains
2. Historical values (no longer present):
    a. Wai māori

b. Mahika kai
c. Repo raupo
d. Tauraka waka

A4.63.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks

A4.64 Maukaatua (Maungatua)

A4.64.1 Description of area

Named after Maukaatua, a tūpuna on the waka Arai te Uru, this is an important mountain, linked to creation myths. It is a landmark for travellers inland, across the Taieri Plain and from the south. A trail up Kowhai Spur led to Maukaatua. It was also a mahika kai for forest birds, and there is a tōpuni over part of the area. Views of Maukaatua are significant from many places.

A4.64.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Spiritual values
3. Wāhi taoka
4. Urupā
5. Ingoa Tawhito

A4.64.3 Principal threats to values

1. Buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Tall buildings, structures and network utilities at/near Dunedin International Airport affecting views from the Taieri River and Centre Road.

A4.65 Nohoaka site at Middlemarch

A4.65.1 Description of area

The nohoaka is on the Taieri River. It is reserved for takata whenua in order to camp and access natural resources.

A4.65.2 Values to be protected

1. Nohoaka
2. Mahika kai

A4.65.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities affecting water quality, including earthworks
2. Activities that affect access to the river, including buildings, structures and public amenities close to it
3. Subdivision of adjacent land

A4.66 Patea (Mt Stoker)

A4.66.1 Description of area

Mt Stoker was a reference point in the landscape for those travelling inland. Māori artefacts have been found there.

A4.66.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Mauka
3. Archaeological remains

A4.66.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect views of the peak and upper slopes, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry and earthworks
2. Subdivision

A4.67 Patearoa (Rock and Pillar Range)

A4.67.1 Description of area

A prominent landscape feature, which provided a location marker for those travelling inland. There are a number of Māori place names along the range. The site includes Paruparu a Te Kaunui (Stonehenge), a suite of basalt pillars used as a trail.

The slopes of Patearoa were bush covered and birds would have been readily available as food. Artefacts have been found on the lower slopes. Tikumu *(Celmisia)* grows on Patearoa. This was used to make a special type of korowai. Taramea (the oil of the speargrass) was gathered here. This was valued for its distinctive perfume.

A4.67.2 Values to be protected

1. Wāhi tohu
2. Mahika kai
3. Indigenous fauna and flora
4. Ara tawhito
5. Archaeological remains

A4.67.3 Principal threats to values

1. Activities that affect the peaks, upper slopes and ridgeline, including buildings, structures, public amenities, network utilities, mining, forestry, earthworks, new roads or additions and alterations to existing roads.
2. Earthworks
3. Subdivision

A4.68 Owheo

A4.68.1 Description of area

Owheo (Leith Stream) was historically important for mahika kai. The river has been significantly modified, but retains strong associations as a connection with tūpuna. The site has strong associations with Te Iri-o-Te-wharawhara-Te-Raki.

A4.68.2 Values to be protected

1. Historical mahika kai site
2. Wāhi taoka

A4.68.3 Principal threats to values

None identified

A4.69 Tau Muraki

A4.69.1 Description of area

Tau Muraki is an area of small settlements which would have been nestled in sheltered locations close to water sources and waka landing sites. Like the Okia flat site on the opposite side of Papanui Inlet, this area was a known source of stone material used to make adzes. People at both the Okia flat site and Tau Muraki would have made significant use of the inlet, the ocean fishery and the kaimoana found in the bays, ocean beaches, and along the rocky shore. The area near the mouth of the Papanui Inlet on the south side is called 'Te Anakake' (cave of the seal). Just to the west of Tau Muraki is a place called Te Pā o Ngāti Kuri.

A4.69.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Archaeological remains
4. Wāhi taoka

A4.69.3 Principal threats to values

1. Storm induced erosion
2. Earthworks

A4.70 Pipikaretu

A4.70.1 Description of area

Pipikaretu (the point) and Onepoto (the beach) are associated with a strong settlement history in this part of Otago Peninsula, and are a place of turangawaewae for many descendants of Kai Te Pahi.

A4.70.2 Values to be protected

1. Kāika
2. Mahika kai
3. Kai moana
4. Archaeological remains

A4.70.3 Principal threats to values

1. Earthworks
2. Natural hazard mitigation activities

A5. Natural Character of the Coast Values

A5.1 Outstanding Natural Coastal Character Values

A5.1.1 Highcliff - Pudneys Cliff

A5.1.1.1 Description of area

The Highcliff/Pudneys Cliff area extends from Boulder Beach to Smaills Beach and is a basalt headland with coastal cliffs, offshore reefs, minor headlands and coves.

There is high geological and hydrological naturalness, but water quality may be affected by the waste water treatment plant outfall. There is high ecological naturalness with some adverse effects from erosion. There is high perceptual naturalness and high wild and scenic value.

This area is also part of the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape - see Appendix A3.2.3.

A5.1.1.2 Values

a. Essentially natural basalt headland with coastal cliffs, offshore reefs, minor headlands and coves.
b. Largely unmodified vegetation on very steep slopes and cliffs with a thin strip of highly modified farmland along clifftops.
c. Extensive patches of remnant/regenerating indigenous forest.
d. Forest and cliffs likely provide habitat for a diversity of terrestrial invertebrates, lizards, bush and seabirds.
e. Undomesticated character provides high level of wildness. Drama of cliffs provides high scenic qualities.
f. No buildings, structures or earthworks to detract from natural character.

A5.1.1.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks.
b. Vegetation clearance.

A5.1.2 Green Island

A5.1.2.1 Description of area

Green Island is a small basalt island off the coast near the Kaikorai Stream mouth, with intertidal reefs.

A highly natural offshore island with high perceptual naturalness and wild and scenic value.

Green Island is also an outstanding natural feature - see Appendix A3.1.4. It is also identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.53.

A5.1.2.2 Values

a. Small offshore basalt island with intertidal reefs.
b. Processes are predominantly erosional and relatively unmodified.
c. Almost exclusively indigenous vegetation, dominated by *Coprosma repens* (taupata), also habitat for rare *Lepidium oleraceum,* Cook's scurvy grass. Some exotic grasses. Relatively natural.
d. Nature reserve - fur seals haul out, seabirds roost on islet. Breeding site for yellow-eyed penguin, fairy prion and little blue penguin.
e. No earthworks, buildings or structures.
f. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.53

A5.1.2.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures and earthworks.

A5.1.3 Sandymount

A5.1.3.1 Description of area

The Sandymount area encompasses the summit of Sandymount along with the slopes and cliffs on its southern side. It is differentiated from the adjacent Sandfly Bay area because it is much less impacted by wind-blown sand. It is a

basalt headland with high, steep coastal cliffs, subtidal reefs, caves and stacks, minor headlands and coves. The dramatic landform features of the Chasm and Lovers Leap are within this area, which are also classed as outstanding natural features - see Appendix A3.1.18.

Geological, hydrological and ecological processes are largely intact. Indigenous vegetation is present, but modified by pasture grasses. There is high perceptual naturalness and wild and scenic value.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.40. Most of the area (excluding the outstanding natural features) is also part of the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape - see Appendix A3.2.3.

A5.1.3.2 Values

a. Basalt headland with high steep coastal cliffs, sub-tidal reefs, caves and stacks, minor headlands and coves, which are essentially natural.
b. Seabirds roost on headlands and offshore stacks. Sooty shearwater may be present.
c. High degree of naturalness of macroalgal beds on subtidal reefs.
d. Medium to high naturalness of tops which are grazed, and cliffs.
e. Patches of remnant/generating indigenous forest on tops and cliffs, some large. Mixed rough exotic grassland and tussockland, with patches of wetland vegetation on easier slopes.
f. Ruggedness and lack of modification provide undomesticated wildness. Highly scenic.
g. No structures or earthworks to detract from its natural character.
h. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.40.

A5.1.3.3.Threats

a. Buildings, structures and earthworks.
b. Vegetation clearance.
c. Has a low threat from sedimentation and farming run-off.

A5.1.4 White Island

A5.1.4.1 Description of area

White Island is a small basalt island with subtidal reefs off the St Clair coast.

It has high geological and ecological value and is very wild, but has little scenic value.

The island is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.53.

A5.1.4.2 Values

a. Small island with sub-tidal reefs. Largely natural.

b. Sub-tidal reefs valued as rich and diverse habitat. Feeding and spawning area for a variety of finfish. Paua, rock lobster and kina habitat.

c. Rich and diverse rocky intertidal epifauna, typical of exposed southern coasts.

d. Devoid of vegetation.

e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.53.

A5.1.4.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures and earthworks.

b. Possibly some contamination from the Tahuna waste water treatment plant outfall at times.

A5.2 High Natural Coastal Character Values

A5.2.1 Aramoana Salt Marsh

A5.2.1.1 Description of area

The Aramoana salt marsh encompasses tidal flats, salt marsh and relict transgressive dunes, near the north-western head of the Otago Harbour and adjacent to the settlement of Aramoana. The salt marsh is extensive and largely intact. The area includes the second largest representation of dune slacks and associated vegetation in New Zealand. Whilst its natural character is modified to some extent on its landward edge by agricultural land use and Aramoana Road, its eastern portion is essentially unmodified.

The water quality in the wetland is generally good, reflecting the overall quality of water in the harbour. Nutrient addition associated with runoff from the farm adjacent to the wetland is unlikely to be high given the gradient and low intensity of farming.

Modified by the mole and by harbour dredging, the salt marsh nonetheless has moderately high geomorphological and hydrological integrity. It has high ecological value, with largely indigenous vegetation. The salt marsh has a high degree of perceptual naturalness and exhibits a moderately high degree of wildness, with some scenic value.

The salt marsh is identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.22. It is also identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature - see Appendix A3.1.1. It is also within an Area of Significant Biodiversity Value - see Appendix A1.2.

A5.2.1.2 Values

a. Tidal flats, salt marsh and relict transgressive dune forms.

b. High indigenous vegetation cover. Salt marsh species include *Selliera*, *Samolus*, rushes and *Sarcocornia*. *Zostera* beds are present in sparse patches at lower tide levels.

c. Provides habitat to diverse species of fauna. Feeding area for wading birds and waterfowl.

d. A sense of wildness and lack of domestication.

e. High naturalness values due to the minimal influence of buildings, structures and earthworks.

f. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.22.

A5.2.1.3 Threats

a. The supply and redistribution of sediments is likely to be altered by Port of Otago channel works and port activities (including the wakes of large vessels).

b. The margins of the wetlands have been drained or infilled by farming practices.

c. In parts, the salt marsh is modified by drainage channels, vehicle tracks, roads and conversion to agricultural land.

d. The wetlands are vulnerable to fuel spills.

e. Buildings, structures, roading and earthworks.

A5.2.2 Cape Saunders

A5.2.2.1 Description of area

The Cape Saunders area encompasses the coast at the eastern extremity of the Otago Peninsula, extending from the mouth of Papanui Inlet to Allans Beach. It includes Wharekakahu Island and Papanui Beach. It is a predominantly basalt headland with some trachyte, with landforms comprising sea cliffs, intertidal reels, sea stacks and sandy coves, some with small dune systems. The active coastal sand-system is intact, albeit dune processes are modified by marram.

The cleared land is currently grazed. The foredunes are largely covered in marram, muehlenbeckia and lupin, with occasional indigenous shrubs at the pocket beach (Papanui Beach).

There has been some reduction of naturalness through human activity, particularly farming. The intertidal and aquatic habitats are of high quality and the area is important for wildlife habitat. The subtidal reefs are valued as rich and diverse habitat, providing a feeding and spawning area for a variety of finfish. Paua, rock lobster and kina are present. The marine community is largely intact.

One dwelling and curtilage, plus a single penguin hide and the lighthouse are the only built form to detract from the natural character of the area. Almost no earthworks are discernible, except the road to the lighthouse and some farm tracks. Together these have a very small influence on the natural character of the landscape.

There are several wāhi tūpuna identified in the area - see Appendices A4.53, A4.37 and A4.69. Wharekakahu has been identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature - see Appendix A3.1.21. Other parts of the area are also within the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape - see Appendix A3.2.3.

The area has high perceptual naturalness and high wild and scenic value.

A5.2.2.2 Values

a. Basalt headland, including sea-cliffs, intertidal reefs, sea-stacks and sandy coves.
b. Some indigenous vegetation on dunes.
c. High degree of naturalness of macroalgal beds on subtidal reefs.
d. Nesting habitat for spotted shags. Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin and spotted shags.
e. Wharekakahu has high habitat values for sooty shearwater, fairy prion and shag species, and as a haul out site for seals.
f. A high degree of undomesticated wildness. Highly scenic.
g. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.53, A4.37 and A4.69.

A5.2.2.3 Threats

a. Low threat from sedimentation and farming runoff.
b. Reduction in water quality resulting from outflow from streams and non-point source sediment and nutrient inputs associated with the surrounding land use.
c. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
d. Vegetation clearance.

A5.2.3 Lower Taieri River Gorge

A5.2.3.1 Description of area

The lower Taieri River Gorge area encompasses the seaward end of the Taieri River Gorge. The coastal environment boundaries are defined by the extent of the gorge landform. Only part of the area is within the Dunedin city boundaries; the bulk is in Clutha District.

The area is described as a highly natural schist gorge, with regenerating indigenous vegetation along both sides. Hydrological processes are affected by upstream activities, with a consequent reduction in the integrity of ecological processes within the river. The area is highly scenic.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna - see Appendix A4.60. It has also been identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature - see Appendix A3.1.8.

A5.2.3.2 Values

a. Relatively unmodified schist gorge.
b. Habitat for various water birds. Spawning site for galaxiids.
c. High percentage cover of indigenous vegetation upstream of the Taieri Mouth bridge.
d. A sense of wildness (i.e. lack of domestication). High scenic qualities.
e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.60.

A5.2.3.3 Threats

a. Hydrologic processes, including flow and sediment transport, may be affected by development and land use upstream.
b. Water quality may be adversely affected by point discharges, runoff and drainage upstream.
c. Buildings, structures and earthworks that detract from the natural character.

A5.2.4 Sandfly Bay

A5.2.4.1 Description of area

This area comprises a headland by-passing a transgressive (mobile) dune system with multiple phases that extends to Hoopers Inlet. The youngest dune phase remains largely mobile with low vegetation cover, Aeolian sand transport and active transverse dunes. The foredunes are marram covered, backed by muehlenbeckia, lupins, and exotic grasses. The older dune phases are stable, some with indigenous hardwood/broadleaf forest.

Sea lions haul out on the beach. Fur seals breed at eastern end of beach. The area is likely to provide valuable habitat for terrestrial invertebrates, lizards and birds. It is a breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin and little blue penguin. Sooty shearwater may breed here.

There are no discernible structures within this area. A track down to the beach is the only evidence of earthworks. This area has high to medium high natural character. Geological and ecological processes are adversely affected to a small degree by the presence of marram.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna -see Appendix A4.40. It is also identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature - see Appendix A3.1.15.

A5.2.4.2 Values

a. Partly mobile dune system, characterised by low vegetation cover and high sand transport.
b. Largely unmodified indigenous broadleaf/hardwood forest at the Hoopers Inlet end, and around the active dunes of Sandfly Bay.
c. Remnant and regenerating indigenous broadleaf/hardwood forest, continuous at the eastern end, grading to scattered at western end. Pikao survives here.
d. Sea lion haul out and fur seal breeding area.
e. Probable valuable habitat for terrestrial invertebrates, lizards and birds.
f. Breeding area for yellow-eyed penguin and little blue penguin, and possibly sooty shearwater.
g. A sense of undomesticated wildness. Moderately high scenic qualities.
h. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.40.

A5.2.4.3 Threats

a. Reduction in water quality resulting from outflow from streams and non-point source sediment and nutrient inputs associated with the surrounding land use.

b. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

c. Vegetation clearance.

A5.2.5 Tunnel Beach

A5.2.5.1 Description of area

The Tunnel Beach area encompasses the section of sandstone cliffs between the basalt cliffs and headlands of Blackhead and St Clair. Its inland extent is a relatively distinct change in slope back from the clifftops. It is comprised of sandstone cliffs with sea stacks, an arch and coves with narrow sandy beaches.

The only notable earthworks are the track down to Tunnel Beach, and a dewatering system close to the St Clair cliffs. Dwellings at the inland boundary diminish the undomesticated wildness to a degree. There are some very small patches of regenerating indigenous vegetation. A moderately extensive salt-tolerant herb field exists on the headland.

Highly natural coast with naturalness diminishing towards the landward boundary of the area due to the almost complete replacement of the indigenous vegetation with pasture.

Tunnel Beach has been identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature - see Appendix A3.1.20.

A5.2.5.2 Values

a. Sandstone cliffs with sea stacks, an arch and coves with narrow sandy beaches.

b. Small patches of regenerating indigenous vegetation. Salt-tolerant herb field on headland.

c. Fairy prion nest on cliffs.

d. The sandstone cliffs and their convolutions plus the surf provide a high degree of tumultuous wildness. Very high scenic quality.

A5.2.5.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Low threat from sedimentation.

A5.3 Natural Coastal Character Values

A5.3.1 Aramoana Beach

A5.3.1.1 Description of area

This area comprises the eastern part of the beach at Aramoana, from the rock outcrops on the beach near the western end of Aramoana settlement to the mole.

The central dunes have been levelled for housing. Shore protection works (the mole) and marram have affected dune processes. Sand accumulation northwest of the mole has formed a prograded barrier (i.e. extending into the sea). Structures and earthworks have interrupted alongshore sediment transport. Deposition of spoil dredged from the Otago Harbour has also altered natural processes.

The integrity of the terrestrial ecology has been compromised but the intertidal and aquatic habitats are more natural. There is moderately low indigenous vegetation cover, with marram, muehlenbeckia, lupins, exotic trees, exotic grasses. Efforts are being made to replant with indigenous shrubs and grasses. Fur seals and sea lions are present from time to time.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.22 and A4.32.

A5.3.1.2 Values

a. The active coastal sand-system.
b. The Spit is a surf break of national significance.
c. Indigenous vegetation cover, where present.
d. Sea lion and fur seal habitat.
e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.22 and A4.32.

A5.3.1.3 Threats

a. Levelling of dunes for housing.
b. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
c. Moderately low threat from sedimentation and farming runoff.
d. Low threat from dredge spoil dumping.

A5.3.1.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut.

A5.3.2 Aramoana Spit

A5.3.2.1 Description of area

A narrow, re-curved spit formed between groynes and the dredged harbour channel. It has eroded following construction of the mole, although this has been somewhat mitigated in recent years due to deposition of dredge spoil in the nearshore environment.

There is moderately low indigenous vegetation cover, including marram, muehlenbeckia, lupins, exotic trees, exotic grasses. Efforts are being made to clear exotics along the spit and replant with indigenous shrubs and grasses.

Marram grass combined with engineering efforts, both amateur and professional, have modified the natural processes of the spit and compromised its ecological integrity. The intertidal and aquatic habitats have higher integrity. While structures (including cribs located on the dunes) and road works diminish perceptual naturalness somewhat, it retains this a high degree.

The Spit is extremely exposed to the elements which ensures that it has a high degree of tumultuous wildness. The buildings reduce its undomesticated wildness. It has high scenic qualities.

The areas is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.22 and A4.32.

A5.3.2.2 Values

a. The sense of tumultuous wildness.
b. The Spit is a surf break of national significance.
c. Indigenous vegetation cover, where present.
d. High scenic qualities.
e. The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.22 and A4.32.

A5.3.2.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Structures, dredging of the harbour channel and associated dumping of the dredge spoil affect alongshore sediment transport processes and hydrology
c. The Spit is vulnerable to erosion and breaching.
d. Moderately low threat from sedimentation and farming runoff.

A5.3.2.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. Shelterbelt planting should be avoided in this highly visible area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

A5.3.3 Blueskin Bay

A5.3.3.1 Description of area

Blueskin Bay is a large estuary at the mouth of the Waitati River and Carey's Creek, and is protected from the open ocean of a sand spit extending from its northern shore. The bay is shallow, characterised by sand flats and channels. Orokonui Estuary is a small arm of the main estuary at its south-west corner. Alluvial fans are present at the mouths of the Waitati River and Carey's Creek but in other areas, the shoreline of the estuary is characterised by a low scarp which usefully defines the extent of the coastal environment.

Blueskin Bay is very modified by settlement and transportation infrastructure. The township of Waitati is located on flats at the mouth of the Waitati River. Scattered residential development extends from Waitati around the southern shoreline to Doctors Point.

Blueskin Bay is assessed as modified to a moderately high degree by sedimentation and water quality degradation. Nonetheless it has high value as a feeding and breeding ground for wading birds, including migratory species, and its cockle beds sustain a commercial harvest. It has moderately high perceptual naturalness and is an important scenic asset.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.14 and A4.18.

A5.3.3.2 Values

a. Tidal estuary with conspicuous flood-tide sand delta and tidal flats.
b. Isolated patches of salt marsh.
c. Important feeding area for seabirds, wading birds, including trans-equatorial migrants.
d. Commercial cockle harvesting and recreational amenity.

e. Important nursery ground for flatfish, and habitat for shellfish (including cockles).

f. The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna, with kai moana values. See Appendix A4.14 and A4.18.

A5.3.3.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Water degradation due to nutrient runoff, infiltration from septic tanks and, to a lesser extent, contamination from water-fowl.

c. Sedimentation caused by run-off.

A5.3.3.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut.
Shelterbelts	a. Shelterbelt planting should be avoided in this highly visible area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Forestry Blocks	a. Forestry blocks should be avoided in this highly visible area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.4 Brighton

A5.3.4.1 Description of area

This area includes the coastline adjacent to the urban area of Brighton, including coastal cliffs with coves, sandy beaches and intertidal reefs. The coast is characterised by small beaches divided by low rocky headlands with associated stacks and reefs . There is a small marram covered dune system at the mouth of Otokia Creek which has been modified by the development of the Brighton Surf Club building and the associated parking area. This area is being replanted in indigenous dune species. At the northern end of the area, the beaches are backed by a steep scarp covered in native and exotic coastal scrub.

Back from the immediate coastal edge is the main coastal road and the urban area of Brighton. A large area of open parkland occupies the top of the uplifted marine terrace to the south of Brighton Beach.

The geomorphology of this area is largely unmodified. There is an active coastal sand-system (nearshore-beach-foredune sand exchange) intact in dune system. Main processes elsewhere are erosional and are largely unmodified.

Ecological processes are modified by residential occupation and related developments. The marine community is largely intact. Subtidal reefs have a rich and diverse habitat. They provide a feeding and spawning area for a variety of finfish. There is paua, rock lobster and kina habitat.

The area identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.59.

The area has a low perceptual naturalness but some wild and scenic value. It is very domesticated, except for the headland.

A5.3.4.2 Values

a. Coastal cliffs with coves, sandy beaches and intertidal reefs.
b. Largely natural rocky intertidal zone.
c. Patches of regenerating indigenous vegetation.
d. Active coastal dune system.
e. Sub-tidal reefs with rich and diverse habitat.
f. Moderately high scenic value.
g. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.59.

A5.3.4.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Sedimentation from run-off.
c. Erosion.

A5.3.4.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut.

Threat	Key design elements
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

A5.3.5 Brighton Road Beach South

A5.3.5.1 Description of area

This area extends from approximately 1 km south of Big Stone Road north to Bath Street, Brighton. It is characterised by a series of coastal terraces of schist geology, with outcrops of exposed schist, and sandy beaches in between. The coastal environment is defined by the top of the first terrace back from the coastal highway.

There are late Holocene-era foredune ridges, seaward of a Pleistocene coastal terrace. Several small streams bisect the dunes. These are likely to have been channelised by foredune development in association with marram. The active coastal sand-system (nearshore-beach-foredune sand exchange) is intact, albeit dune processes are modified by marram.

Vegetation along the beach margin is largely marram grass and tree lupin, with extensive indigenous shrubs along cliff tops. The landscape behind the beaches is characterised by pasture cover with exotic shelter plantings, and where gullies cut through the coastal terrace, by remnant or regenerating indigenous vegetation. This indigenous vegetation is likely to support indigenous invertebrates, lizards and bush birds. The beach and cliffs provide suitable habitat for shore birds.

The Taieri Mouth-Brighton Road forms a lineal connection running along the beach margin. Residential development is scattered along the road margins, mainly on the inland side. The road, occasional car parks and walking tracks have modified the environment.

The intertidal and subtidal reefs harbour rich and diverse flora and fauna. Finfish are common offshore.

The area has moderately high geomorphological and hydrological naturalness but its terrestrial ecology is modified by exotic vegetation. Perceptual naturalness is moderately low and it lacks wild or scenic value.

A5.3.5.2 Values

a. Schist outcrops and sandy beach with active coastal sand-system.
b. Indigenous vegetation along cliff tops, providing habitat for terrestrial invertebrates, lizards and bush birds.
c. Intertidal and subtidal reefs with rich and diverse flora and fauna.
d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.59.

A5.3.5.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Possible reduction in water quality resulting from farming runoff.
c. Vegetation clearance.

A5.3.5.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.6 Island Park

A5.3.6.1 Description of area

This area encompasses the beach and dune system west and east of Kaikorai estuary, then extending between Waldronville and Blackhead Beach to just west of Blackhead quarry.

Whilst the geology of the surrounding hills is sedimentary, the area within the coastal environment is largely sandy marine deposits. The active coastal sand-system is intact, albeit the transgressive (mobile) dune is now stabilised and foredune processes are modified by marram. The long beach north of the estuary is backed by a large area of dunes. This is covered in marram grass near the beach but increasingly covered with scrub and forest further inland.

Sea lions haul out here occasionally, and finfish are common offshore. The intertidal and aquatic zones have some importance for wildlife.

The natural character is modified, particularly nearer the estuary mouth, by sand mining and the development of recreational facilities such as the speedway, although the extent of the dune system limits the effects of modification. There are walking tracks through the dunes and the area is occasionally visited by trail bike riders.

This area exhibits significant modifications to geological, hydrological and (terrestrial) ecological processes. It has moderately high perceptual naturalness, and medium wild and scenic value.

A5.3.6.2 Values

a. The active coastal dune system.
b. Indigenous vegetation cover where present.
c. Wilderness values.
d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.52

A5.3.6.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Sedimentation and farming runoff.
c. Potential degradation of water quality from outflow from Kaikorai estuary, runoff, and the Green Island waste water treatment plant.

A5.3.6.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

A5.3.7 Karitane Beach

A5.3.7.1 Description of area

This area extends from the Seacliff Significant Natural Landscape along the coast to Karitane township to the northern end of the beach, then to the west of the township where it links with Waikouaiti estuary.

The environment consists of a late-Pleistocene terrace fronted by a sandy beach. A scarp separates the terrace from the beach. There is no foredune development, indicating that coastline is (occasionally) erosional. South of Karitane township, the terrace is vegetated in pasture.

The Karitane township at the northern beachfront area and the presence of roads diminishes the natural character. The vegetation is largely exotic grasses and weeds, with some regeneration of indigenous species (e.g. ngaio).

The ecology of the intertidal and aquatic habitats is moderately intact. There are scattered offshore reefs with associated *Macrocystis* communities. Red-billed gulls breed on islets, and there is roosting and foraging habitat for shorebirds.

While retaining moderately high geomorphological and hydrological integrity, the integrity of the terrestrial ecology is low. The area has moderate perceptual naturalness and wild and scenic value. It is more 'natural' in its southern and eastern portions than its northernmost area.

A5.3.7.2 Values

a. Terrace and sandy beach, with an intact nearshore beach sand transport system.

b. Indigenous vegetation where present.

c. Roosting, foraging and breeding habitat for shorebirds, particularly on islets.

A5.3.7.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Potential sedimentation from farming runoff.

A5.3.7.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures.	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding coastal environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Roads and tracks.	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. Shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations, which includes most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting, which includes most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.8 Kuri Bush

A5.3.8.1 Description of area

This area extends from approximately 1 km south of Big Stone road south to approximately 2km north of Taieri Mouth. It is characterised by a series of coastal terraces of schist geology, with outcrops of exposed schist, and a sandy beach. The coastal environment is defined by the top of the first terrace back from the coastal highway. A marram dominated foredune has developed. The coast is characterised by a low cliff with small pocket beaches.

There are late Holocene-era foredune ridges, seaward of a Pleistocene coastal terrace. Several small streams bisect the dunes. These are likely to have been channelised by foredune development in association with marram. The active coastal sand-system (nearshore-beach-foredune sand exchange) is intact, albeit dune processes are modified by marram.

Vegetation along the beach margin is largely marram grass and tree lupin, with extensive indigenous shrubs along cliff tops. The landscape behind the beaches is characterised by pasture cover with exotic shelter plantings, and where gullies cut through the coastal terrace, by remnant or regenerating indigenous vegetation. This indigenous vegetation is likely to support indigenous invertebrates, lizards and bush birds. The beach and cliffs provide suitable habitat for shore birds.

The Taieri Mouth-Brighton Road forms a lineal connection running along the beach margin. Residential development is scattered along the road margins, mainly on the inland side, with the exception being around Kuri Bush where cribs have been constructed between the road and the sea. The road, occasional car parks and walking tracks have modified the environment.

The intertidal and subtidal reefs harbour rich and diverse flora and fauna. Finfish are common offshore.

The area has moderately high geomorphological and hydrological naturalness but its terrestrial ecology is modified by exotic vegetation. Perceptual naturalness is moderately low and it lacks wild or scenic value.

A5.3.8.2 Values

a. Essentially natural pleistocene terrace with sandy pocket beaches, and semi-continuous intertidal and sub-tidal schistose reefs.

b. Indigenous vegetation where present.

c. Wildness is provided by the surf and by the rocky reefs. Moderate scenic value.

d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.59.

A5.3.8.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Potential reduction in water quality resulting from farming runoff.

A5.3.8.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the coastal environment. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any quarries and excavations should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.

Threat	Key design elements
Forestry blocks	a. Some highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting; for other areas there should be careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. Forestry blocks should be carefully located so that when trees have matured they visually sympathise with and emphasise underlying ridges and gullies rather than create new unnatural lines or rectangular patterns. c. Rather than forestry establishment following the straight edges of property boundaries, landowners should be encouraged to pay attention to the landforms and vegetation patterns that exist. d. Large blocks of single aged monocultures should be discouraged, replaced by smaller compartments that can be harvested over a staggered timeframe, thereby reducing the adverse environmental effects occurring at this stage of the forest growing cycle. e. Encourage the provision of appropriate edge planting. f. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.9 Lawyers Head

A5.3.9.1 Description of area

Lawyers Head area comprises the basalt headland, cliffs and associated reefs.

The landform has been modified by the construction of John Wilson Drive, the golf course and car park, and by the planting of exotic grasses, however the coastal margins remain relatively unmodified. There are extensive patches of regenerating indigenous vegetation along the cliff tops.

The seaward edges of the headland retain fairly high geological and ecological naturalness, although water quality is diminished. It retains moderately high perceptual naturalness and wild and scenic value.

Part of the area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.45.

A5.3.9.2 Values

a. Basalt headland with cliffs and reefs.

b. Indigenous vegetation where present.

c. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.45.

A5.3.9.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures and earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Potential effects on water quality from stormwater, outflow from Tomahawk Lagoon and the Tahuna waste water treatment plant outfall.

c. Sedimentation from runoff.

A5.3.9.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Any new buildings or structures in this area would very likely be a threat by creating significant adverse effects on natural character. b. If required, they should be sited so that they are not visible from public viewpoints. c. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. Shelterbelts in this area are very likely to be a threat by creating significant adverse effects on natural character. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

A5.3.10 Ocean View/Westwood

A5.3.10.1 Description of area

This area extends along the coast from Brighton to adjacent Island Park, and comprises a sandy beach backed by dunes. Whilst the geology of the surrounding hills is sedimentary, the area within the coastal environment is largely sandy marine deposits. A coastal terrace separates inland hill slopes from recent dunes. Several small streams bisect the dunes. These are likely to have been channelised by foredune development.

The beach is backed by marram grass covered dunes with scattered native and exotic scrub. There is moderately extensive regenerating indigenous vegetation behind the foredunes, including an important area of remnant pikao. The main road to Brighton runs along the back of the dunes and housing has been developed along this in ribbon form.

This area has been modified by human habitation, including roading, walking tracks, car parks and houses at the southern end of the area. It is occasionally visited by trail bike riders.

It has moderately low perceptual naturalness and a similar level of scenic value. The dunes and the beach-surf provide some wildness.

A5.3.10.2 Values

a. Sandy beach and largely natural foredunes.
b. Indigenous vegetation where present, including an important area of remnant pikao.
c. Wildness value. Scenic value limited.

A5.3.10.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Vegetation clearance.

A5.3.10.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations, which includes most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible locations should be avoided for forestry planting, which includes most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.11 Pleasant River Estuary

A5.3.11.1 Description of area

Pleasant River Estuary occupies a valley within low coastal hills between State Highway 1 and the coast, and is protected from the ocean by a marram grass covered sand spit extending from the northern shore (located in Waitaki District). The surrounding hill country (typically gently sloping on top, falling more steeply to the estuary) is comprised of sedimentary rock and reaches elevations of around 60 - 80m, suggesting eroded marine terraces. The hills are generally under pasture cover and devoid of trees, although patches of indigenous scrub survive in a few places.

The estuary, which has various arms and a number of tributaries, is flanked by salt marsh and characterised by sinuous river channels winding through shallower sand flats. It has a high degree of naturalness, especially in the lower reaches of the estuary, and the ecological health is good. There is a relatively high percentage of indigenous salt marsh with the remainder in sandflats. There is ribbonwood and silver tussock in places around the perimeter. Exotic grasses are evident around the perimeter and associated with reclaimed areas.

The estuary provides valuable habitat for a diversity of waterbirds, including threatened species and trans-equatorial migrants such as bar-tailed godwits. The edges provide suitable habitat for terrestrial invertebrates and lizards. It is a likely spawning area for finfish such as flounder and galaxiids.

The inland extent of the area is characterised by increased modification in the form of drainage and reclamation for improved pasture. The rural, undomesticated character of the surrounding hills is being modified by housing associated with the Tumai Coastal Sanctuary on the true right.

While some areas of the estuary have been modified by drainage and conversion to pasture, its geomorphological and hydrological integrity remains largely intact. It has a moderately high ecological value including a range of indigenous vegetation and provides valuable habitat for birds and fish. Its perceptual naturalness is compromised by drainage works and by residential development, but it has relatively high wild and scenic value.

A5.3.11.2 Values

a. Extensive, relatively unmodified wetlands, salt marsh and sandflats through most of the area, in good ecological health.
b. High degree of naturalness, especially in the lower reaches of the estuary.
c. Indigenous vegetation.
d. Waterbird habitat, including for threatened species and trans-equatorial migrants such as bar-tailed godwits.
e. Habitat for terrestrial invertebrates and lizards at edges of estuary.

A5.3.11.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Reclamation.
c. Runoff from farming, introduced weeds, nutrient pollution, stock grazing.
d. Nutrient and sediment runoff affecting water quality.

A5.3.11.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

Threat	Key design elements
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an on-going basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.12 Portobello Peninsula

A5.3.12.1 Description of area

Portobello Peninsula, along with Goat Island/Rakiriri and Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua, is an example of a ria coastline, with the pattern of headlands and islands formed by sea level rise and the drowning of valleys eroded by Otago Peninsula volcanic activity.

Whilst vegetation cover is largely modified and dominated by exotic grasses, the road reserve that runs along the side of the Portobello Peninsula facing the city (not beside the current road) is the only sea/land interface on the Otago Peninsula that retains original indigenous vegetation - in particular, grass trees, tree daisies and some ground orchids. There are very high terrestrial wildlife values present.

The adjacent intertidal and aquatic habitats have a moderately high degree of health.

Overall, Portobello Peninsula has moderately high wild and scenic quality.

A5.3.12.2 Values

a. Ria coastline, with relatively unmodified hill slope and coastal processes.
b. Moderate degree of tumultuous wildness through its steep topography.
c. High scenic quality.
d. Only sea/land interface on Otago Peninsula with original indigenous vegetation, including grass trees, tree daisies and ground orchids.
e. Nesting site for little cormorant. Very high value for terrestrial wildlife.

A5.3.12.3 Threats

a. Low threat from sedimentation and farming runoff.
b. Factors which diminish natural character include buildings, structures (such as pylons) and earthworks (the road and farm tracks).

A5.3.12.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements

Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.

A5.3.13 Smaills Beach/Tomahawk

A5.3.13.1 Description of area

The area is defined by Lawyers Head to the west and Māori Head to the east, encompassing Tomahawk and Smaills Beaches. The suburb of Ocean Grove lies between Tomahawk Beach and Tomahawk Lagoon, which is a separate coastal character area. The geology of the hills surrounding the headlands is volcanic, and the beaches are backed by dunes.

The dunes are covered in marram grass and scattered native scrub. There is also wind shorn native scrub on the headlands.

Geological and hydrological processes are modified by human habitation and the presence of marram in the dune systems. These also modify the terrestrial and intertidal ecology, but the area is still important for wildlife. It has moderate perceptual naturalness and some sense of wildness. Smaills Beach is highly scenic, Tomahawk less so.

Part of the area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.42.

A5.3.13.2 Values

a. Active coastal sand system, although dune processes modified by exotic plant cover e.g. marram.
b. Remnant and regenerating indigenous forest, with active replanting programme.
c. Sealions and fur seals haul out occasionally. Pupping area for sealions. Roosting area for seabirds.
d. Some wildness values and highly scenic at eastern (Smaills Beach) end.
e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.42.

A5.3.13.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Moderately low threat from sedimentation and farming runoff.
c. Factors which diminish natural character include residential development, playing fields, earthworks (roads) and structures (e.g. gun emplacements).

A5.3.13.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Mining	a. Any mining activity, including sand mining, should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an on-going basis with appropriate planting and restorative works.

A5.3.14 Taieri Mouth North

A5.3.14.1 Description of area

The area encompasses a short stretch of coastline immediately north of Taieri Mouth. It is characterised by a series of coastal terraces of schist geology, with schist exposed in outcrops, and a sandy beach. The coastal environment is defined by the top of the first terrace back from the coastal highway. There is Aeolian and wave deposited sand in the lee of Moturata Island.

The landscape behind the beaches is characterised by pasture cover with exotic shelter plantings, and where gullies cut through the coastal terrace, by remnant or regenerating indigenous vegetation. The Taieri Mouth-Brighton Road forms a lineal connection running along the beach margin. Residential development is scattered along the road margins, mainly on the inland side. Vegetation along the beach margin is largely marram grass and tree lupin, with little evidence of any indigenous vegetation.

The geology of the area retains medium to high naturalness. The terrestrial ecology is modified by evidence of regenerating present indigenous vegetation. Aquatic and intertidal ecology is of medium to high health. The perceptual naturalness of the area is moderately low, but it has some wild and scenic quality.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.59 and A4.60.

A5.3.14.2 Values

a. Natural landforms.

b. Indigenous vegetation, where present, supporting terrestrial invertebrates, lizards and bush birds.

c. Shorebird habitat.

d. Some wildness values. Moderate scenic quality.

e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.59 and A4.60

A5.3.14.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Sedimentation from farming runoff.

c. Vegetation clearance.

A5.3.14.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible locations should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.15 Tomahawk Lagoon

A5.3.15.1 Description of area

The Tomahawk lagoon consists of two shallow lagoons, joined by a narrow channel. The lagoon is brackish and there are small marshy areas adjacent in places. Urban development (involving reclamation) extends to the edge of the upper lagoon along its southern side. The upper margins are relatively natural.

The lagoon is a regionally significant wetland and is protected by QEII covenant. The margins are predominantly indigenous vegetation, including several threatened species.

Common planktonic algae are a feature of lagoon waters, with blooms common in warmer weather. There are nutrient inputs from farm run-off. Invertebrate communities typical of highly modified and enriched soft-bottom estuaries. There is a high diversity of indigenous water birds, including marsh and spotless crake, waders, gulls, waterfowl. The latter often present in high numbers.

While geological and hydrological values are low, the lagoon retains ecological integrity, particularly at the landward edges. While the estuarine life is modified by runoff, it is important habitat for waterfowl. The lagoon retains moderate perceptual naturalness and moderate wild and scenic value.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendix A4.42.

A5.3.15.2 Values

a. Relatively natural upper margins of the lagoon.
b. Regionally Significant Wetland.
c. Indigenous vegetation, including several threatened species.
d. High diversity of indigenous water birds, including marsh and spotless crake, waders, gulls, and waterfowl.
e. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.42.

A5.3.15.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures and earthworks that detract from the natural character. Roads, causeways, reclamation and canalisation drains are all earthworks which could negatively influence natural character.
b. Effects on water quality from farm run-off.
c. Vegetation clearance.

A5.3.15.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. Higher elevated areas are the most sensitive part in this regard. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.

Threat	Key design elements
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations, which applies to most of this area. Otherwise shelterbelts should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible areas should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.16 Tumai

A5.3.16.1 Description of area

The Tumai Coast runs from Pleasant River mouth south to the northern edge of Matanaka. It is comprised of low (up to approximately 100m) dissected hills, consisting of sedimentary rock which slopes toward the coast and terminates in cliffs up to approximately 40m high. The sandstone cliffs are mixed with sand/gravel beaches.

Different rock strata can be identified in the cliff faces and in places there are off-shore reefs present.

The land is under pasture and in a few places there are patches of scattered indigenous forest. There is no road access and no buildings within the identified coastal environment.

The area displays a moderately high level of naturalness in terms of geological and hydrological processes. The terrestrial ecology is significantly modified, but there is a high degree of integrity in the intertidal and subtidal zones. It has a high level of perceptual naturalness and high wild and scenic value.

A5.3.16.2 Values

a. Essentially natural sandstone cliffs with mixed sand/gravel beaches and intertidal reefs.
b. Indigenous vegetation where present.
c. Moderate to high degree of wildness in the undomesticated sense. High scenic value.
d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.1.

A5.3.16.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Effects on water quality from farmland runoff.
c. Sedimentation from farming runoff.

A5.3.16.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. Higher elevated areas are the most sensitive parts of this landscape in this regard. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations. Otherwise shelterbelts should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible quarry surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible locations should be avoided for forestry planting. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.17 Waikouaiti Beach

A5.3.17.1 Description of area

The crescent shaped Waikouaiti Beach runs from the Waikouaiti River mouth around towards Cornish Head. It is a low lying coastal environment comprised of gravel, sand and silt, and is flanked by raised marine terraces of similar material overlain by loess. The dunelands adjacent to the beach have been significantly modified by forestry as well as a large scale poultry farm. More natural dune forms dominate the southern end of the spit, modified by marram. Groynes have been placed at the end of the spit in an attempt to minimise erosion and maintain inlet stability.

Finfish are common offshore and occasionally targeted by commercial trawlers. A variety of species of dolphin are regular, albeit brief, visitors.

There is low indigenous vegetation cover. The presence of marram, lupin and pine, combined with structural works to create playing fields and other urban developments have compromised the geomorphic and ecological processes

within this area to a significant extent. The intertidal and aquatic habitats have some ecological integrity. The area has low perceptual naturalness but some wild and scenic value.

A5.3.17.2 Values

a. Natural dune forms at the southern end of the spit.
b. Wildness and scenic qualities highest at the eastern spit and near Matanaka.
c. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.5.

A5.3.17.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. The beach has both wild and scenic qualities diminished by the presence of conifers and built development.

A5.3.17.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible locations should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.18 Waikouaiti Estuary

A5.3.18.1 Description of area

This is a coastal lowland landscape encompassing the Waikouaiti River Estuary and associated river flats. The estuary is much modified by drainage and reclamation, particularly in the upper reaches. The margins adjacent to Karitane have been modified with shore erosion measures (seawalls, groynes).

While this area scores reasonably highly on perceptual naturalness, it is quite highly modified by human activities. The dune structure has been modified by marram and by earthworks to facilitate residential activities, and the terrestrial ecology is significantly modified as a consequence. The aquatic environment is least modified, resulting in a moderately high presence of wildlife.

There is a moderate percentage of indigenous salt marsh, approaching 40%. The remainder is largely sandflats. The estuary provides roosting and feeding habitat for a high diversity of waterbirds, including trans-equatorial migrants. Cockles are present and it is a likely spawning area for finfish such as flounder and galaxiids.

Water quantity is somewhat reduced by water abstraction upstream. Water quality is affected by point and non point source discharges from the surrounding farm and residential land. The ecological health of the estuary is under moderate threat from erosion, reclamation, farming runoff, introduced weeds, nutrient pollution and stock grazing. Earthworks have modified the character of the estuary through canalisation, reclamation, flood banks, the railway embankment and sewerage ponds.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. The estuary is also a Statutory Acknowledgment area. See Appendices A4.4 and A4.5.

The area has relatively low scenic value.

A5.3.18.2 Values

a. High degree of naturalness, especially in the lower reaches of the estuary, with a moderate percentage of indigenous salt marsh.

b. Roosting and feeding habitat for a high diversity of waterbirds, including trans-equatorial migrants.

c. Likely spawning area for finfish such as flounder and galaxiids.

d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendices A4.4 and A4.5.

A5.3.18.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.

b. Effects on water quantity due to water abstraction upstream.

c. Effects on water quality due to point and non point source discharges from the surrounding farm and residential land.

d. Erosion, reclamation, farming runoff, introduced weeds, nutrient pollution and stock grazing affecting the ecological health of the estuary.

e. Residential development, reclamation and drainage that domesticate the area.

A5.3.18.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing the natural character values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible areas, otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.
Mining	a. Any mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting and restorative earthworks.
Forestry blocks	a. Highly visible locations should be avoided for forestry planting, which applies to most of this area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for forestry blocks.

A5.3.19 Warrington and Doctors Point Sandspits

A5.3.19.1 Description of area

This area encompasses the sand spits at Warrington and Doctors Point (on either side of the Blueskin Bay channel entrance), and Rabbit Island within Blueskin Bay. The Warrington spit is a depositional feature separating the estuary from the open ocean. The spit is characterised by an aggrading beach on the ocean side, and marram grass covered dunes with scattered groups of exotic trees on the estuary side. A sewage treatment plant, vehicular track and surf club building have been developed on it. The dunes have been levelled at the northern end of the spit for housing. The southern portion of Warrington Spit has no buildings, structures or earthworks to detract from its character. Doctors Point sandspit has no buildings or structures but has been slightly modified by roadways and tracks. There are no buildings or structures on Rabbit Island.

Warrington spit provides roosting habitat for shore birds. It is also a pupping area for sea lions.

The area is identified as a wāhi tūpuna. See Appendices A4.15 and A4.16.

While this area scores reasonably highly on perceptual naturalness, it is quite highly modified by human activities. The dune structure has been modified by marram and by earthworks to facilitate residential and associated activities, and its terrestrial ecology is significantly modified as a consequence. The aquatic environment is least modified resulting in a moderately high presence of wildlife.

A5.3.19.2 Values

a. Roosting habitat for shore birds. Pupping area for sea lions.
b. Breeding habitat on Rabbit Island and Doctors Point for red-billed gulls and white-fronted tern.
c. Southern portion has no buildings, structures or earthworks to detract from its character. Doctors Point sandspit has no buildings or structures but has been slightly modified by roadways and tracks
d. Values of significance to Manawhenua. See Appendix A4.15 and A4.16.

A5.3.19.3 Threats

a. Buildings, structures or earthworks that detract from the natural character.
b. Vegetation clearance.

A5.3.19.4 Key design elements to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key design elements
Buildings and structures	a. Structures in this location would be very likely to have an adverse effect on natural character values. If required, they should be designed with the intention of preserving or enhancing these values. b. They should be located with an awareness of being viewed from prominent public viewing points and utilise materials and colours which are in sympathy with surrounding natural features. c. Good design should relate to the specific character and location of each site, but general principles include ensuring building elevation and overall size are not too dominant; materials and their colours should be sympathetic to the surrounding environment; and planting schemes need to be of a scale and character appropriate to the coastal environment. d. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for buildings and structures.
Roads and tracks	a. If roads or tracks are required they should be carefully designed to be located in the least visually prominent areas. b. They should wherever possible follow contours rather than cut across them and construction activity should minimise the amount of cut and ensure this is not disposed of over downslopes in visually sensitive areas.
Shelterbelts	a. If practically feasible, shelterbelt planting should avoid highly visible locations, which applies to most of this area. Otherwise they should be located following a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the area. b. See Appendix A11 for design guidelines for shelterbelts.

Threat	Key design elements
Mining	a. Mining activity such as sand mining would be very likely to have a significant adverse effect on natural character values. If required, mining activity should be designed with an awareness of the visual quality of the setting. Wherever possible activities should be sited away from prominent viewing points; visible surface activity should be reduced as much as possible and the visual prominence of sites should be mitigated on an ongoing basis with appropriate planting.

A6. Hazardous Substances Quantity Limits

A6.1 Residential Activities and Residential, Smith Street and York Place and Schools Zones

1. Tables A6.1.1 - A6.1.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for residential activities in all zones, and all activities in the residential zones, the Smith Street and York Place Zone and Schools Zone, except the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
   a. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
   b. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
   c. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
2. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
3. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
4. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per site.

Table A6.1.1 Class 1 - Explosives

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder	15kg
2.	Display fireworks	0
3.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other 1.1	0
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
4.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
5.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	15kg
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
7.	All other 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		
8.	Safety ammunition and flares	25kg

Substance		Quantity limit
9.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
10.	Sodium Azide	0
11.	All other 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
12.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
13.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.1.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	10m³
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks	200kg Total Outdoor Storage Quantity
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	0
5.	Acetylene	1m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases	0
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
7.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
8.	All other 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
9.	All	20 Litres

Table A6.1.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres but no storage in metal drums)	a. 10 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
3.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	All other	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
5.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
6.	Petrol plus any subclass 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit (no storage in metal drums)	a. 10 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
7.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	10 Litres
8.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
9.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
10.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 20 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
11.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
12.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
13.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 20 Litres inside dwelling b. 209 Litres outside dwelling
14.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres c. Certified super vault tanks constructed to South Western Research Institute (SWRI) standards: 10,000 Litres
Subclass 3.2A, 3.2B, 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
15	All substances	0

Table A6.1.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
All hazardous substances sub-classes and hazard classifications		
1.	All substances	0

Table A6.1.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances	10 Litres if liquid, 10kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		
2.	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	Subclass 5.5m³
3.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substance Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	0
4.	Chlorine	0
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
5.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	0.5 Litres

Table A6.1.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
2.	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	0
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	5kg
5.	All other substances	1kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
6.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
7.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg

Substance		Quantity limit
8.	Sodium chloride	5kg
9.	All others	1kg
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
10.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
11.	All others	1kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
12.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
13.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		
14.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
15.	All	0

Table A6.1.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

Substances		Quantity limit
1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.1.7A - Other requirements outside of the District Plan

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.1.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All	5 Litres
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
2.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg

Substance		Quantity limit
3.	All	5 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
4.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
5.	All	5 Litres

Table A6.1.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and Subclass 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A6.2 Commercial and Mixed Use, Industrial, Stadium, Moana Pool, Edgar Centre and Taieri Aerodrome Zones

1. Tables A6.2.1 - A6.2.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for the commercial and mixed use (excluding Smith Street and York Place Zone), industrial, Stadium, Moana Pool, Edgar Centre and Taieri Aerodrome zones.
2. Except:
    a. where any site within these zones contains residential activity the quantity limits for the residential zone, as specified in Appendix A6.1, apply.
    b. the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
        i. in the industrial zones, the transit and two-hour storage maximum of tracked hazardous substances transit and 72-hour storage maximum of non-tracked hazardous substances;
        ii. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
        iii. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
        iv. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
3. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
4. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
5. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per site, except for in the commercial and mixed use and industrial zones, where the permitted quantity thresholds apply per hazardous sub-facility. Each hazardous sub-facility must be separated from any other hazardous sub-facility on the same site and meet the following locational requirements:
    a. if located external to a building, the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1] for "protected place" and "public place" apply, and the location is such that the "controlled zone" or tabled separation distances of

each facility do not overlap; or

b. if permitted to be located inside a building by the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1], or referenced standards pursuant to HSNO, then each hazardous sub-facility must be located in a separate fire cell.

[1] Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 for work places and Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 for places that are not workplaces.

Table A6.2.1 Class 1 - Explosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder	15kg
2.	Display fireworks	0
3.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other Subclass 1.1	25kg
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
4.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
5.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	50kg
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
7.	All other Subclass 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		
8.	Safety ammunition and flares	50kg
9.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
10.	Sodium Azide	0
11.	All other Subclass 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
12.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
13.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.2.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	200m³
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks.	450kg total outdoor storage quantity

Substance		Quantity limit
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	50kg
5.	Acetylene	2m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases	0
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
7.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	140kg
8.	All other Subclass 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
9.	All	450 Litres

Table A6.2.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres
3.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	50 Litres
5.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres or stored below ground)	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
6.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
7.	Petrol plus any subclass 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit (must not be stored in metal drums)	a. 10 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling

Substance		Quantity limit
8.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
9.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1A: petrol plus 3.1B		
10.	Petrol plus any 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
11.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
12.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
13.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
14.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
15.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 20 Litres inside dwelling b. 209 Litres outside dwelling
16.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres c. Certified super vault tanks constructed to South Western Research Institute (SWRI) standards: 10,000 Litres

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.2A, 3.2B, 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
17.	All substances	0

Table A6.2.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.1A: Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (medium hazard)		
1.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (low hazard)		
2.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.2A-B: Self reactive - Types A and B		
3.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.2C-G: Self reactive - Types C-G		
4.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.3A-C: Solid desensitized explosives		
5.	All	0
Subclass 4.2A-B: Spontaneously combustible - Pyrophoric substances (high hazard and self heating substances: medium hazard)		
6.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.2C: Spontaneously combustible (self heating substances: low hazard)		
7.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.3A-B: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (high and medium hazard)		
8.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.3C: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (low hazard)		
9.	All	500kg

Table A6.2.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances	200 Litres if liquid, 200kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		

Substance		Quantity limit
2	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	1000m³
3.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	30 times 8-gram nitrous oxide cartridges for catering purposes only
4.	Chlorine	0
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
5.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	16 Litres

Table A6.2.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	140kg
2.	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	20 Litres if liquid, 20kg if solid
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	200kg
5.	All other substances	200kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
6	All	2000kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
7.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
8.	Sodium chloride	200kg
9.	All others	2000kg
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
10.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
11.	All others	2000kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
12.	All	2000kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
13.	All	200kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		
14.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
15.	All	0

Table A6.2.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

Substances	Quantity limit

1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.2.7A - General advice

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.2.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
2.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
3.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
4.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
5.	All	1000 Litres

Table A6.2.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A6.3 Dunedin Hospital, Campus, Otago Museum and Invermay and Hercus Zones

1. Tables A6.3.1 - A6.3.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for the Dunedin Hospital, Campus, Otago Museum and Invermay and Hercus zones.
2. Except:
   a. where any site within these zones contains residential activity the quantity limits for the residential zone, as specified in Appendix A6.1, apply.
   b. the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
      i. in the industrial zones, the transit and two-hour storage maximum of tracked hazardous substances transit and 72-hour storage maximum of non-tracked hazardous substances;
      ii. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
      iii. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
      iv. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
3. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
4. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
5. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per site, except for in the Campus Zone, where the permitted quantity thresholds apply per hazardous sub-facility. Each hazardous sub-facility must be separated from any other hazardous sub-facility on the same site and meet the following locational requirements:
   a. if located external to a building, the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1] for "protected place" and "public place" apply, and the location is such that the "controlled zone" or tabled separation distances of each facility do not overlap; or
   b. if permitted to be located inside a building by the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1], or referenced standards pursuant to HSNO, then each hazardous sub-facility must be located in a separate fire cell.

[1] Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 for work places and Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 for places that are not workplaces.

Table A6.3.1 Class 1 - Explosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder	0
2.	Display fireworks	0
3.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other Subclass 1.1	0
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
4.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
5.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	0
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
7.	All other Subclass 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		
8.	Safety ammunition and flares	5kg
9.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
10.	Sodium Azide	0
11.	All other Subclass 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
12.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
13.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.3.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	a. 200m³ b. 500 Litres of non-flammable, non-toxic cryogenic liquids stored in accordance with AS1894:1997
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		

Substance		Quantity limit
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks	450kg total outdoor storage quantity
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	50kg
5.	Acetylene	30m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases	30m³
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
7.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
8.	All other 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
9.	All	450 Litres

Table A6.3.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 2000 Litres
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres
3.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	50 Litres
5.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres or stored below ground)	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
6.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
7.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each

Substance		Quantity limit
8.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1A: Petrol plus Subclass 3.1B		
9.	Petrol plus any Subclass 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit	a. 2000 Litres
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
10.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
11.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
12.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
13.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
14.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	450 Litres
15.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres c. Certified super vault tanks constructed to south western research institute (SWRI) standards: 10,000 Litres
Subclass 3.2A, Subclass 3.2B, Subclass 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
16.	All substances	0

Table A6.3.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.1A: Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (medium hazard)		
1.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (low hazard)		
2.	All	500kg

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.2A-B: Self reactive - Types A and B		
3.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.2C-G: Self reactive - Types C-G		
4.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.3A-C: Solid desensitized explosives		
5.	All	5kg
Subclass 4.2A-B: Spontaneously combustible - Pyrophoric substances (high hazard and self heating substances: medium hazard)		
6.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.2C: Spontaneously combustible (self heating substances: low hazard)		
7.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.3A-B: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (high and medium hazard)		
8.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.3C: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (low hazard)		
9.	All	500kg

Table A6.3.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances	200 Litres if liquid, 200kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		
2.	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	500m³
3.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	0
4.	Chlorine	0
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
5.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	0.5 Litres

Table A6.3.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

Substance	Quantity limit

Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
2	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	20 Litres if liquid, 20kg if solid
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
5.	All other substances	1000kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
6.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
7.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
8.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
9.	All others	1000kg
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
10.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
11.	All others	1000kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
12.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
13.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		
14.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
15.	All	0

Table A6.3.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

	Substances	Quantity limit
1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.3.7A - General advice

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.3.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
2.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
3.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
4.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
5.	All	1000 Litres

Table A6.3.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and Subclass 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A6.4 Recreation, Rural and Rural Residential and Dunedin Botanic Garden Zones

1. Tables A6.4.1 - A6.4.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for the recreation, rural, rural residential and Dunedin Botanic Garden zones.
2. Except:
    a. where any site within the recreation and Dunedin Botanic Garden zones contains residential activity the quantity limits for the residential zone, as specified in Appendix A6.1, apply.
    b. where any site within the rural and rural residential zones contain residential activity, the quantity limits for the residential zone apply to the residential dwelling and curtilage only.
    c. the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
        i. in the rural and rural residential zones:
            1. the storage and use of agrichemicals in accordance with NZS8409:2004;
            2. the storage and use of class 3 fuels in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's Approved Practice Guide for Above-Ground Fuel Storage on Farms, September 2010; and
            3. the storage and use of fertiliser in accordance with the following:
                1. Fertiliser (Corrosive) Group Standard HSR002569;
                2. Fertiliser (Oxidising) Group Standard HSR002570;
                3. Fertiliser (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard HSR002571;
                4. Fertiliser (Toxic) Group Standard HSR002572; and
                5. Fert Research's Code of Practice for Nutrient Management 2007.
        ii. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions;
        iii. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
        iv. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
3. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
4. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
5. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per site, except for forestry and timber treatment in the rural and rural residential zones, where the permitted quantity thresholds apply per hazardous sub-facility. Each hazardous sub-facility must be separated from any other hazardous sub-facility on the same site and meet the following locational requirements:
    a. if located external to a building, the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1] for "protected place" and "public place" apply, and the location is such that the "controlled zone" or tabled separation distances of each facility do not overlap; or
    b. if permitted to be located inside a building by the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1], or referenced

standards pursuant to HSNO, then each hazardous sub-facility must be located in a separate fire cell.

[1] Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 for work places and Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 for places that are not workplaces.

Table A6.4.1 Class 1 - Explosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	15kg (except forestry and timber treatment)
2.	Gunpowder and black powder (forestry and timber treatment only)	0
3.	Display fireworks	0
4.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other Subclass 1.1	25kg
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
5.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	15kg
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
7.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
8.	All other Subclass 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		
9.	Safety ammunition and flares (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	25kg
10.	Safety ammunition and flares (forestry and timber treatment only)	15kg
11.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
12	Sodium Azide	0
13.	All other Subclass 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
14.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
15.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.4.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	200m³
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks.	450kg Total Outdoor Storage Quantity
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	50kg
5.	Acetylene	2m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	100m³
7.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases (forestry and timber treatment only)	30m³
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
8.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
9.	All other 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
10.	All	450 Litres

Table A6.4.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres for forestry and rural industry) (timber treatment activity only)	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres for all other activities)	2000 Litres
3.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres for forestry and rural industry) (timber treatment activity only)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres
4.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres for all other activities)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres

Substance		Quantity limit
5.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
6.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	50 Litres
7.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres or stored below ground)	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
8.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
9.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
10.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1A: petrol plus 3.1B		
11.	Petrol plus any 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit (forestry and timber treatment only)	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
12.	Petrol plus any 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit (all other activities)	2000L
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
13.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
14.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
15.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
16.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
17.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 450 Litres
18.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres c. Certified super vault tanks constructed to South Western Research Institute (SWRI) standards: 10,000 Litres
Subclass 3.2A, 3.2B, 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
19.	All substances	0

Table A6.4.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.1A: Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (medium hazard)		
1.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (low hazard)		
2.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.2A-B: Self reactive - Types A and B		
3.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.2C-G: Self reactive - Types C-G		
4.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.3A-C: Solid desensitized explosives		
5.	All	0
Subclass 4.2A-B: Spontaneously combustible - Pyrophoric substances (high hazard and self heating substances: medium hazard)		
6.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.2C: Spontaneously combustible (self heating substances: low hazard)		
7.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.3A-B: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (high and medium hazard)		
8.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.3C: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (low hazard)		

	Substance	Quantity limit
9.	All	500kg

Table A6.4.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	No threshold
2.	All substances (forestry and timber treatment only)	200 Litres if liquid, 200kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		
3.	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	200m³
4.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	0
5.	Chlorine	0
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
6.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	0.5 Litres

Table A6.4.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
2.	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	20 Litres if liquid, 20kg if solid
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
5.	All other substances (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	200kg
6.	All other substances (forestry and timber treatment only)	1000kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
7.	All (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	2000kg
8.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	1000kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
9.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	30 tonne
10.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
11.	All others	1000kg

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
12.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	30 tonne
13.	All others (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	2000kg
14.	All others (forestry and timber treatment only)	1000kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
15.	All (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	2000kg
16.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	1000kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
17.	All	200kg
18.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	1000kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		
19.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
20.	All	0

Table A6.4.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

Substances		Quantity limit
1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.4.7A - General advice

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.4.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	1000 Litres
2.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	5000 Litres

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
3.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
4.	All (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	1000 Litres
5.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	5000 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
6.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	50 Tonne
7.	All (excluding forestry and timber treatment)	1000 Litres
8.	All (forestry and timber treatment only)	5000 Litres

Table A6.4.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A6.5 Dunedin International Airport Zone

1. Tables A6.5.1 - A6.5.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for the Dunedin International Airport Zone.
2. Except:
   a. where any site within the zone contains residential activity the quantity limits for the residential zone, as specified in Appendix A6.1, apply.
   b. the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
      i. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
      ii. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
      iii. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
3. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
4. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
5. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per hazardous sub-facility. Each hazardous sub-facility must be separated from any other hazardous sub-facility on the same site and meet the following locational requirements:
   a. if located external to a building, the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1] for "protected place" and "public place" apply, and the location is such that the "controlled zone" or tabled separation distances of each facility do not overlap; or
   b. if permitted to be located inside a building by the gazetted[1] or regulated controls[1], or referenced standards pursuant to HSNO, then each hazardous sub-facility must be located in a separate fire cell.

[1] Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 for work places and Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 for places that are not workplaces.

Table A6.5.1 Class 1 - Explosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder	0
2.	Display fireworks	0
3.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other Subclass 1.1	0
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
4.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
5.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	15kg
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
7.	All other Subclass 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		
8.	Safety ammunition and flares	No threshold
9.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
10.	Sodium Azide	0
11.	All other Subclass 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
12.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
13.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.5.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	200m³
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks	450kg total outdoor storage quantity

Substance		Quantity limit
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	50kg
5.	Acetylene	30m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases	30m³
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
7.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	140kg
8.	All other Subclass 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
9.	All	450 Litres

Table A6.5.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres but no storage in metal drums)	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres
3.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	50 Litres
5.	All other (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres or stored below ground)	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
6.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0

Substance		Quantity limit
7.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450L (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
8.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 0 b. Certified double skin tanks: 600 Litres
Subclass 3.1A: Petrol plus Subclass 3.1B		
9.	Petrol plus any Subclass 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit	a. 50 Litres (any storage except metal drums) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 420 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores)
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
10.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
11.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres (any storage) b. 250 Litres (in dangerous goods cabinet approved to AS 1940) c. 450 Litres (in approved HSNO or Hazardous Substances Regulations 'type' stores) d. Retail activity 1500m² or more in gross floor area only: 1500 Litres in containers of up to 5 Litres each
12.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 2000 Litres
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
13.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
14.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	450 Litres
15.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	a. Certified single skin tanks: 450 Litres b. Certified double skin tanks: 10,000 Litres c. Certified super vault tanks constructed to South Western Research Institute (SWRI) standards: 30,000 Litres

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 3.2A, Subclass 3.2B, Subclass 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
16.	All substances	0

Table A6.5.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.1A: Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (medium hazard)		
1.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (low hazard)		
2.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.2A-B: Self reactive - Types A and B		
3.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.1.2C-G: Self reactive - Types C-G		
4.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.1.3A-C: Solid desensitized explosives		
5.	All	0
Subclass 4.2A-B: Spontaneously combustible - Pyrophoric substances (high hazard and self heating substances: medium hazard)		
6.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.2C: Spontaneously combustible (self heating substances: low hazard)		
7.	All	500kg
Subclass 4.3A-B: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (high and medium hazard)		
8.	All	50kg
Subclass 4.3C: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (low hazard)		
9.	All	500kg

Table A6.5.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances	200 Litres if liquid, 200kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		

Substance		Quantity limit
2.	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	200m³
3.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	0
4.	Chlorine	0
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
5.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	0.5 Litres

Table A6.5.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	140kg
2.	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	20 Litres if liquid, 20kg if solid
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
5.	All other substances	1000kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
6.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
7.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
8.	Sodium chloride	1000kg
9.	All others	1000kg
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
10.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
11.	All others	1000kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
12.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
13.	All	1000kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		

Substance		Quantity limit
14.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
15.	All	0

Table A6.5.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

Substances		Quantity limit
1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.5.7A - General advice

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.5.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
2.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
3.	All	1000 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
4.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	1000kg
5.	All	1000 Litres

Table A6.5.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

Substance		Quantity limits
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and Subclass 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A6.6 Ashburn Clinic, Mercy Hospital and Wakari Hospital Zones

1. Tables A6.6.1 - A6.6.9 specify the hazardous substances quantity limits for the Ashburn Clinic, Mercy Hospital and Wakari Hospital zones.
2. Except:
   a. where any site within these zones contains residential activity the quantity limits for the residential zone, as specified in Appendix A6.1, apply.
   b. the following are exempt from the hazardous substances quantity limits:
      i. the storage and use of hazardous substances for domestic purposes, associated with a lawfully established residential activity, excluding home occupation. The hazardous substance(s) must form part of a consumer product intended for domestic use. The product must be stored in the container or packaging in which it was sold, and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
      ii. the storage and use of fuel and other substances that are contained in the fuel system, electrical system or control system of motor vehicles, boats, aircraft and small engines; and
      iii. the storage and use of transformer cooling oils in electricity transformers.
3. All volumes listed for quantity limits will be aggregated i.e. as a permitted activity a site may hold the maximum threshold identified of each Class 1 plus Class 2 plus Class 3 and/or Class 4.1.3A-C plus Class 4.2A plus 4.3A etc.
4. Where the volume or weight of a hazardous substance is affected by the temperature and pressure at which it is stored, the volume or weight will be considered (for the purposes of the hazardous substance quantity limits) to be that present in conditions of 20ºC and 101.3kPa.
5. The permitted quantity thresholds apply per site.

Table A6.6.1 Class 1 - Explosives

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 1.1A-G, J, L: Mass explosion hazard		
1.	Gunpowder and black powder	0
2.	Display fireworks	0
3.	Industrial explosives (e.g. TNT) and all other Subclass 1.1	0
Subclass 1.2B-L: Projection hazard		
4.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
5.	Smokeless ammunition reloading powder	15kg
Subclass 1.3C, F-L: Fire and minor blast hazard		
6.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
7.	All other Subclass 1.3	No thresholds
Subclass 1.4B-G, S: No significant hazard		

Substance		Quantity limit
8.	Safety ammunition and flares	25kg
9.	Retail fireworks	No thresholds - refer to Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
10.	Sodium Azide	0
11.	All other Subclass 1.4	No thresholds
Subclass 1.5D: Very insensitive, with mass explosion hazard		
12.	All	No thresholds
Subclass 1.6N: Extremely insensitive, no mass explosion hazard		
13.	All	No thresholds

Table A6.6.2 Class 2 - Gases and aerosols

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 2NH: Non Hazardous		
1.	All	10m³
Subclass 2.1.1A: High Hazard Flammable Gases		
2.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in cylinders or multi-vessel tanks	200kg total outdoor storage quantity
3.	LPG (incl. propane-based refrigerant) in below-ground or above-ground single vessel tanks	
4.	LPG propane-based refrigerant in commercial receivers	0
5.	Acetylene	1.45m³
6.	Hydrogen, methane and all other permanent gases	0
Subclass 2.1.1B: Medium hazard flammable gases		
7.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
8.	All other Subclass 2.1.1B	No thresholds
Subclass 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosols		
9.	All	20 Litres

Table A6.6.3 Class 3 - Flammable liquids

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 3.1A Liquid: Very high hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point less than 35ºC)		
1.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 10 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
2.	Petrol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
3.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
4.	All other	0
Subclass 3.1B Liquid: High hazard (flash point less than 23ºC, initial boiling point more than 35ºC)		
5.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
6.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	100 Litres in accordance with HSNO requirements or Hazardous Substances Regulations
7.	All other - e.g. acetone, paint spray thinners, pure alcohol (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1A: Petrol plus Subclass 3.1B		
8.	Petrol plus any Subclass 3.1B substance - cumulative total limit	a. 10 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
Subclass 3.1C Liquid: Medium hazard (flash point more than 23ºC, but less than 35ºC)		
9.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
10.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 20 Litres inside dwelling b. 50 Litres outside dwelling
11.	All - kerosene, aviation kerosene (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	0
Subclass 3.1D Liquid: Low hazard (flash point more than 60ºC, but less than 93ºC)		
12.	Liquid petroleum fuels in below-ground single vessel tanks	0
13.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity less than 450 Litres)	a. 20 Litres inside dwelling b. 209 Litres outside dwelling
14.	All - e.g. diesel, petroleum, fuel oils (stored above-ground in containers with capacity more than 450 Litres)	Certified double skin tanks: 5200 Litres
Subclass 3.2A, Subclass 3.2B, Subclass 3.2C: Liquid desensitised explosive - High, medium and low hazard		
15.	All substances	0

Table A6.6.4 Class 4 - Flammable solids

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 4.1.1A: Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (medium hazard)		
1.	All	0
Subclass 4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction (low hazard)		
2.	All	0
Subclass 4.1.2A-B: Self reactive - Types A and B		
3.	All	0
Subclass 4.1.2C-G: Self reactive - Types C-G		
4.	All	0
Subclass 4.1.3A-C: Solid desensitized explosives		
5.	All	0
Subclass 4.2A-B: Spontaneously combustible - Pyrophoric substances (high hazard and self heating substances: medium hazard)		
6.	All	0
Subclass 4.2C: Spontaneously combustible (self heating substances: low hazard)		
7.	All	0
Subclass 4.3A-B: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (high and medium hazard)		
8.	All	0
Subclass 4.3C: Solids that emit flammable gas when wet (low hazard)		
9.	All	0

Table A6.6.5 Class 5 - Oxidising substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.1.1A-C: Liquids and solids		
1.	All substances	10 Litres if liquid, 10kg if solid
Subclass 5.1.2A: Gases		
2.	Oxygen (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	No limit if stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities
3.	Nitrous oxide (except as stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities)	No limit if stored and used in accordance with HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations requirements within medical facilities
4.	Chlorine	0

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 5.2A-G: Organic Peroxide - Types A-G		
5.	All - e.g. MEKP Polyester resin catalyst	0.5 Litres in addition to Steris 20 Concentrate: 70kg

Table A6.6.6 Class 6 - Toxic substances

Substance		Quantity limit
Subclass 6.1A-C: Acutely toxic		
1.	Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	0
2.	Chlorine	0
3.	All other substances	0
Subclass 6.1D and E		
4.	Sodium chloride	5kg
5.	All other substances	1kg
Subclass 6.3A and B: Skin irritant		
6.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.4A: Eye irritant		
7.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
8.	Sodium chloride	5kg
9.	All others	1kg
Subclass 6.5A and B: Respiratory and contact sensitizers		
10.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
11.	All others	1kg
Subclass 6.6A and B: Human mutagens		
12.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.7A and B: Carcinogens		
13.	All	1kg
Subclass 6.8A-C: Human reproductive or developmental toxicants		
14.	All	0
Subclass 6.9A and B: Substances affecting human target organs or systems		
15.	All	0

Table A6.6.7 Class 7 - Radioactive materials

	Substances	Quantity limit
1.	All substances	Up to 100 times the quantities specified in the Type A transport package limit, as identified in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. Examples include domestic smoke detectors, demonstration radioactive sources in school laboratories.

Note A6.6.7A - General advice

1. These substances are controlled through the Radiation Protection Act 1965 rather than HSNO and Hazardous Substances Regulations.

Table A6.6.8 Class 8 - Corrosives

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 8.1A: Substances corrosive to metals		
1.	All	5 Litres
Subclass 8.2A-C: Substances corrosive to skin		
2.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
3.	All	5 Litres
Subclass 8.3A: Substances corrosive to the eye		
4.	Cement, hydrated lime and burnt lime	400kg
5.	All	5 Litres

Table A6.6.9 Class 9 - Ecotoxics

	Substance	Quantity limit
Subclass 9.1A-D: Aquatic ecotoxics and Subclass 9.2A-D: Soil ecotoxics		
1.	All substances in below ground tank storage	See base class thresholds.
2.	All substances in all other locations	0
Subclass 9.3A-C: Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxics		
3.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.
Subclass 9.4A-C: Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxics		
4.	All substances in all locations	See base class thresholds.

A7. Rural Character Values

A7.1 High Country Rural Zone

Description

The High Country Rural Zone extends along the north-west boundary of Dunedin City, incorporating the high country Rock and Pillar and Lammermoor Range ridgelines rising above the Strath Taieri Plain. These have a north-east/south-west orientation typical of Central Otago ridgelines further to the west. It continues onto the elevated land of the Taieri Ridge to the east of the Middlemarch Basin Rural Zone. The zone extends to the south of the Taieri Ridge where it merges with the Hill Country Zone close to Bald Hill and the Moonlight Road.

Parts of this zone comprise highly significant and visible high country areas containing distinctive and rugged ridges encircling the Strath Taieri Plain. It is characterised by a strongly defined landform and minimal influence of human elements. The scale is large and expansive. Although much of the area is grazed and managed under an extensive pastoral regime, the vegetative cover, in the main, retains its natural patterns and character.

The landscape is highly coherent with rock outcrops creating particular interest. The skyline in many places is dramatic on account of these. The rugged character of the landform and the large scale of this landscape combine to create an effect which is reminiscent of Central Otago. The landscape is modified over a small area by the Macraes Gold Project, which is largely within the Waitaki District but now also extends into Dunedin City.

Values

1. Large scale, open, expansive character. Highly coherent natural landform under an apparently largely unmodified grassland vegetative cover. The zone covers a high country area distinctive for Dunedin.
2. Unique landforms, reminiscent of Central Otago. These include the Rock and Pillar Range (Patearoa), the Lammerlaw Range, the Lammermoor Range and elevated sections of the Taieri Ridge. Rock outcrops and tors are distinctive features.
3. Predominantly pastoral land use including intact scrub and snow tussock vegetation sequences progressing to sub-alpine herbfields, as well as some modified grasslands.
4. Manawhenua values. Historic Māori trail across Taieri Ridge.
5. Limited visual impact of human imposed elements such as tracks, buildings and exotic tree plantings. The relative visual dominance of the natural landscape elements is a fundamental characteristic.
6. Human made elements which emphasise local character and contribute to visual quality, e.g. stone buildings, rock fence posts.

A7.2 Middlemarch Basin Rural Zone

Description

Situated in the north-west of Dunedin district, the Middlemarch Basin Rural Zone is an outwash plain of the Taieri River. Relatively flat, this landform is surrounded by the high country ranges which rise steeply from either edge. Open and wide in the south but narrowing towards the north, the plain forms a scenic access route carrying the majority of transport travelling from inner Dunedin into neighbouring Central Otago via State Highway 87 which runs north to south along with the Taieri River and the railway.

The beginning of a trend to intensify land use in the foothills of the Rock and Pillars may have a future impact on the amount of water that is available in the Middlemarch Basin, by drawing water from the tributaries and therefore reducing the available water that reaches the basin itself.

Middlemarch is the main settlement and at the core of the roads which criss-cross across the plain. The roads, tracks, fences and shelterbelts form a typical rural patchwork on the land which speaks of the long tradition of farming in this area. Historic farm dwellings and settlements are located on the periphery of the plain, often nestled into the foothills of both the Rock and Pillars to the west, and the Taieri Ridge to the east. The flourishing Central Otago Rail Trail has provided a burgeoning tourist industry for Middlemarch township.

Though open and expansive, the landscape is highly modified. The initial establishment of flood embankments enabled the drainage of marshland, allowing farming, and preventing future flooding of arable land. Pastoral farming of beef, sheep and deer are the main and ongoing land use. In recent decades, farm practice on the plains has changed to a system encouraging intensification whilst still operating within the bounds of a dryland environment.

Values

1. An open, expansive rural character.
2. The presence of highly productive land, including high class soils, which are sometimes subject to drought.
3. A long tradition of pastoral farming, now predominantly beef, sheep and deer. Roads, tracks, fences and shelterbelts form a typical rural patchwork on the land which echoes this tradition.
4. Human made elements which emphasise local character and contribute to visual quality. Heritage buildings, drystone walls and post features are cultural characteristics of this rural landscape.
5. Tourist industry centred around the Central Otago Rail Trail.

A7.3 Taieri Plain Rural Zone

Description

The Taieri Plain Rural Zone encompasses the Taieri Plain, a modified and managed landscape located west of Dunedin. Bordered by the Maungatua ranges in the west and hills to the north and east, it is a natural alluvial plain which is now predominantly rural farmland. Dunedin City's main south access runs through this area as well as it being the location of the Dunedin International Airport. These significant transport routes through the southern hinterland of the district make the area a scenic and strategic gateway into Dunedin City, linked with a sense of identity for locals and a first impression for visitors.

Originally this area was wetland, being the outwash plains of the Taieri River. However, early settlers colonised and modified the area, beginning at the better drained north eastern corner. This beginning is reflected today in the eastern end being the most established area of the plain, hosting the township of Mosgiel. It was a logical choice, given that the south west area is close to sea level, with some areas actually below it. The transformation of the plain into pasture affected a significant mahika kai gathering area used by local Māori, who hunted eels, birds and other food from the wetland. Draining the plain, as well as protecting it from frequent flood events, was challenging. Today the area is criss-crossed with extensive open drain networks, mechanical pumps and flood embankments. The very south-western end of the plain has maintained some wetlands which feed into the remaining lakes: Lake Waihola and Lake Waipori (both are located just outside of Dunedin City boundaries). These lakes are two of what once were several located across the plain.

Values

1. Soil quality: significant areas of Dunedin's high class soils are located on the Taieri Plain, with particular value for the production of food.
2. The role of waterways: large parts of the Taieri Plain are intensively farmed and surface water flows are mostly directed through artificial drains that dissect the landscape. The plain is crossed by three main water bodies; the Taieri, Silverstream and Waipori rivers. The Taieri River is also of significance to Manawhenua.
3. Productive capacity: while in early times farms in this area ran mixed stock and often crops of wheat or barley/oats, or operated as market gardens, there are now significant areas of the northern Taieri Plain that are rural lifestyle blocks. These blocks are seldom intensively used for food or crop production, though some horticultural production continues in the area.
4. Rural character: moving west on the Taieri Plain, a change in land use occurs from rural lifestyle, to more traditional sheep and beef farming, and then into intensive dairy farming. With this change in land use comes a change in rural character. The urban settlements of the northern Taieri are replaced by a working rural environment.
5. Traditional development patterns: the typical pattern of development on the Taieri Plain conforms to a grid-like layout, where fence lines, shelterbelts and consequent land use activity have a distinguishing rectangular regularity.
6. Typical building forms: building forms in the north east of the Taieri Plain, which was developed earlier than other more westerly sections, are typically of larger, more distinctly heritage forms.

A7.4 Hill Country Rural Zone

Description

The Hill Country Rural Zone is the largest rural zone in Dunedin, forming a significant south west/north east swathe of largely open, rolling, pastoral downland, extending from the high country Lammermoor and Rock and Pillar Ranges, to the Taieri and Waikouaiti Valleys. It includes Lee Downs to the south west, Strath Taieri Hills further north to where this extends into the Taieri Ridge, and the Peat Moss Hills and Waikouaiti Valley further east.

There is considerable topographical and character variety over this extensive area, but typically the landscape is expansive, open and large scale, with a predominantly horizontal character and few vertical elements, whether natural or human made.

The gently rolling pastures of Lee Downs are increasingly being modified where farming machinery can gain access to the open hill slopes and ridges. Numerous gullies remain with riparian vegetation and small streams feeding into the larger waterways, including Lee Stream and Deep Stream, both of which are important contributors to the Taieri River, a significant river for Kāi Tahu.

Further north within the Strath Taieri Hills the rural character is still predominantly pastoral, characterised by frequent rocky outcrops of schist boulders and tors. This part of the Hill Country Rural Zone is extremely dry, but despite this several waterways cut through the area providing moisture for trees and woody vegetation in the gullies. The Strath Taieri area was likely to have been used for seasonal food gathering by the Waitaha iwi, as well as a transport corridor for Māori traveling between Central Otago and the east coast. Māori needing to avoid the wetlands of the Middlemarch basin would have used the dry hill tops to traverse this land. Numerous relics have been found, along with evidence that the area was once prolific in both moa, and moa-hunters.

Bordering the Strath Taieri Hills to the west, the Waikouaiti Valley to the east, and Silverpeaks to the south, the Peat Moss Hills form another distinctive part of the Hill Country Rural Zone . This is remote interior land that is very sparsely inhabited. It is a harsh and exposed environment that has minimal settlement, few roads and is seldom visited.

The eastern extent of the Hill Country Rural Zone is the Waikouaiti Valley area which has been shaped by a long history of human habitation. The nearby Waikouaiti township became one of the early economic centres of colonial New Zealand. Established in 1830, expansion into the rural area began in earnest in the 1860s. Given its significant history of successive human interventions this interior landscape has managed to maintain a moderate level of ecological health. This has occurred largely as a result of the steep sided valley systems localising the potential for intensification of pastoral production.

Values

1. Typically a remote, open, expansive, horizontally focused character, dominated by extensive pastoral holdings, with some conservation estate at higher elevations.
2. A significant predominance of natural features over human made features. The zone has a relatively low density of built structures and associated services.
3. Distinctive rural settlement character: human settlement is sparse and consists of isolated farm houses and farm buildings, mixed in age and character, often surrounded by mature exotic vegetation typical of long established rural dwellings.
4. Intact connected waterways with associated riparian links. These provide ecological corridors through the landscape and need to be preserved and enhanced. Given that the zone is primarily an agricultural landscape, protection of the waterways is often necessary through fencing and protecting appropriate vegetation growth along the riparian margins.
5. Appropriate, sustainable land use practices. With increasing intensification of farming practices and

replacement of tussock with introduced grasses there is potential for increases in wind erosion in exposed more upland areas, particularly in prolonged dry periods.

6. Pockets of important and varied biodiversity. There are significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats for indigenous fauna.

A7.5 Hill Slopes Rural Zone

Description

The Hill Slopes Rural Zone lies in close proximity to urban Dunedin, predominantly occupying the more elevated land to the north of the city. Here it includes three prominent landmarks - Flagstaff, Mt Cargill and Swampy Summit. These are joined by ridges creating a distinct rolling and hilly backdrop to the city, generating an enclosed and contained quality for the urban area.

The Hill Slopes Rural Zone also encompasses areas above the residential zones on both sides of the harbour (including slopes near Port Chalmers on the west side, and Harbour Cone on the east side); and the more elevated land to the north and east of the Taieri Plain (including Ferny Hill, Whare Flat and Chain Hills).

Values

1. Backdrop/Enclosure: to a significant extent the Hill Slopes Rural Zone establishes the character and setting for the main urban parts of Dunedin, providing a predominantly unbuilt natural backdrop to the central city, harbour and Mosgiel.
2. Distinctive hill features: specifically, the elevated areas surrounding Dunedin provide one of the main components of its recognised distinctive character. The main features include Harbour Cone, Signal Hill, Mt Cargill, Flagstaff and Swampy Summit.
3. Recreation: sparsely inhabited, the Hill Slopes Rural Zone is close to the main urban parts of the city and therefore frequently used for recreation activities.
4. A predominance of natural features over human made features. The zone has a relatively low density of built structures and associated services. There is variability of settlement patterns, with more lifestyle block development on the Taieri slopes and closer to existing Dunedin urban areas. However, natural character is still largely dominant. With a diversity of land management, there is a potential for exotics such as gorse and broom to encroach on both pasture and native bush.
5. Pockets of important and varied biodiversity: there are significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats for indigenous fauna. Scattered indigenous vegetation dominated by kanuka is present in some marginal sites on the Taieri slopes. Further towards Flagstaff and Mt Cargill the zone is dominated by the naturalness of forest cover which contrasts with the urban area it borders. As well as its importance for biodiversity, the forest cover serves an important role in protecting key water supplies for the city, including the Leith and Cedar Farm catchments.

A7.6 Coastal Rural Zone

Description

The Coastal Rural Zone is in two distinct sections north and south of the main urban area of Dunedin.

The southern section extends from close to Taieri Mouth along the coast to the built up urban area around Green Island and Corstorphine, and goes inland as far as Henley Hill and north to Chain Hills to include the dissected hill country between the Taieri Plain and the coast. Saddle Hill is located within this part of the Coastal Rural Zone.

The south coast part of this zone consists of the low hill range that follows the southern coast, bound by the coast on the eastern side and the edge of the Taieri Plain on the western side. It is unified by its landform, topography and soils, and the subsequent limitations of land use.

The northern section of the zone stretches from the inner harbour area of Deborah Bay and continues north to Aramoana, along the coast to include Heyward Point, Long Beach, Potato Point, Warrington, Seacliff and Kāritane. It extends inland incorporating a considerable part of the coastal slopes above Whareakeake, areas south of Blueskin Bay, Porteus Hill, Round Hill and land adjacent to Waikouaiti towards the northern boundary of Dunedin city.

The north (Waikouaiti) coast is rich in Māori and European history and exudes a strong sense of place, reflecting an environment that has always been important for human habitation. The area is drained by two major river systems. On the north side of the Kilmog the twin branches of the Waikouaiti River join to flow as one through the Waikouaiti-Kāritane estuary system and south of the Kilmog, the Waitati River and Carey's Creek flow into Blueskin Bay. The smaller Pūrākaunui estuary is the other outlet of significance.

Both of the distinct north and south sections are highly significant areas for Kāi Tahu, and contain many cultural sites (Wāhi tupuna, see Appendix A4).

Values

1. The general visual dominance of natural elements such as natural landforms, streams and remnant indigenous vegetation over human landscape elements e.g. buildings or shelter plantings.
2. The generally limited visual influence of any large scale structures or exotic plantings to diminish the impact of the natural landscape forms and features.
3. The extent and quality of the dramatic coastal landforms and views, with visual interest focused on the coastal edge.
4. The remote wilderness character of the beach landscapes and the visual separation of these areas from adjacent developed areas by dunes or other landforms.
5. The human-made features which are relics of the past, e.g. remnant shelter plantings and drystone walls.
6. Transient wildlife of interest, e.g. seals.
7. Areas which have significant habitat value, e.g. Aramoana salt marsh and Pūrākaunui Estuary.
8. The landscape and cultural values of the historically and culturally significant Quarantine Island/ Kamau-taurua and Goat Island/ Rakiriri, pā sites at Huriawa (Karitāne) and Māpoutahi (Pūrākaunui Bay) and site of early European settlement at Matainaka (Matanaka).

A7.7 Peninsula Coast Rural Zone

Description

The area covered by the Peninsula Coast Rural Zone is very similar to that for the Peninsula Coast Outstanding Natural Landscape. It extends between Taiaroa Head and Andersons Bay and includes the land with a south facing aspect from the most elevated parts of the Peninsula down to the coast. It encompasses rural land north of Portobello, including Quarantine Point, but excludes most of the rural land below Highcliff Road towards the inner harbour above Macandrew Bay and Broad Bay (this is part of Hill Slopes Rural Zone). The Peninsula is highly valued for Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou.

A dramatic coastal profile of prominent headlands and offshore stacks incised by broad tidal inlets, flats and sandy bays is reflected in the pronounced volcanic topography of the Peninsula landform. The sheltered Hooper and Papanui inlets bring the tidal waters of the Southern Ocean in close proximity to the Otago Harbour south of Portobello. At Sandymount and Cape Saunders, sheer cliffs have been sculpted by natural southerly forces, whilst shifting dunefields occupy the adjacent sandy bays. These extremes of coastal habitats support a range of unique wildlife associations that favour the remoteness of the immediate coastline. The steep seaward slopes of the Otago Peninsula coast are traditionally farmed in spite of limited access and inclement weather – windshorn vegetation is indicative of the harsh prevailing climate. Native vegetation persists patchily within the deep gullies and hillside slopes, but the interior landscape has been largely stripped of its natural cover to reveal the conical profiles of volcanic landmarks such as Mt Charles/Poatiri and Harbour Cone. Original farming settlement and farm buildings are sporadically located within the seaward slopes and often surrounded by shelterbelts and amenity plantings. Traditional stone walls, along with macrocarpa shelterbelts are frequent boundary features of this heritage working landscape.

Values

1. The general visual dominance of the natural landscape elements such as natural landform, streams and remnant indigenous vegetation over human landscape elements (e.g. buildings or shelter plantings)
2. The predominant pastoral land use is a key feature of the remote, isolated rural character.
3. Dramatic coastal landforms and views.
4. The minimal influence of any large scale structures or exotic plantings to diminish the impact of the natural forms and features.
5. The presence and quality of human made features which are relics of the past, e.g. old lime kilns and stone walls.
6. The extent and quality of areas of remnant forest, e.g. Taiaroa bush.
7. The significance of places which are special to Māori, e.g. Pukekura (Taiaroa Head). Some settlements such as Ōtākou date back to pre-European times.
8. Tourism provides substantially to the local economy, particularly wildlife tourism.

A8. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Accidental Discovery Protocol

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) an archaeological site is defined as any place in New Zealand that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 and provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. For pre-contact Māori sites this evidence may in the form of bones, shells, charcoal, stones etc. In later sites of European/Chinese origin, artefacts such as bottle glass, crockery etc may be found, or evidence of old foundations, wells, drains or similar structures. Pre-1900 buildings are also considered archaeological sites. Burials/kōiwi tākata may be found from any historic period.

In the event that an unidentified archaeological site is located during works, the following applies:

1. Work must cease immediately at that place and within 20m around the site.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area, and advise the site manager.
3. The site manager must secure the site and notify the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist. Further assessment by an archaeologist may be required.
4. If the site is of Māori origin, the site manager must notify the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaiki representative of the discovery and ensure site access to enable appropriate cultural procedures and tikanga to be undertaken, as long as all statutory requirements under legislation are met (New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Projected Objects Act 1975).
5. If human remains (kōiwi tākata) are uncovered the site manager must advise the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist, NZ Police and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaki representative and the above process under 4 must apply. Remains are not to be moved until such time as iwi and Heritage New Zealand have responded.
6. Works affecting the archaeological site and any human remains (kōiwi tākata) must not resume until Heritage New Zealand gives written approval for work to continue. Further assessment by an archaeologist may be required.
7. Where iwi so request, any information recorded as the result of the find such as description of location and content, is to be provided for their records.
8. Heritage New Zealand will determine if an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is required for works to continue.

It is an offence under Section 87 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 to modify or destroy an archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand irrespective of whether the works are permitted or a consent has been issued under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Heritage New Zealand Regional archaeologist contact detail:

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A9. Default Zones for Major Facility Zones

Table A9.1: Default zones for Major Facilities

Major Facility Zone	Default zone
Ashburn Clinic	Rural Residential 1
Dunedin Botanic Garden	Recreation
Dunedin Hospital	Campus
Edgar Centre	Industrial
Invermay and Hercus	See Table A9.3
Mercy Hospital	See Table A9.5
Moana Pool	Recreation
Otago Museum	Campus
Schools	See Table A9.2
Stadium	See Table A9.4
Taieri Aerodrome	Industrial
Wakari Hospital	General Residential 1

Table A9.2: Default zones for schools

School	Address	Default zone
Abbotsford Primary School	North Taieri Road	General Residential 1
Amana Christian School	Gordon Road	Principal Centre
Andersons Bay Primary School	Jeffrey Street	General Residential 1
Arthur Burns Primary School	Green Street	General Residential 1
Arthur Street Primary School	Arthur Street	Inner City Residential
Balaclava Primary School	Mercer Street	General Residential 1
Balmacewen Intermediate School	Chapman Street	General Residential 1
Bathgate Park School	Macandrew Road	General Residential 2
Bayfield High School	Shore Street	General Residential 1
Big Rock Primary School	Bath Street	Township and Settlement
Bradford Primary School	Bradford Street	General Residential 1
Broad Bay Primary School	Roebuck Rise	Township and Settlement
Brockville Primary School	Brockville Road	General Residential 1

School	Address	Default zone
Carisbrook School	South Road	General Residential 2
Carisbrook School (Calton Hill Site)	Riselaw Road	General Residential 1
Columba College	Highgate	General Residential 2
Concord Primary School	Thoreau Street	General Residential 1
Dunedin North Intermediate School	North Road	General Residential 1
Dunedin Rudolf Steiner School	Fern Road	General Residential 1
East Taieri Primary School	Cemetery Road	Low Density Residential
Elmgrove School	Argyle Street	General Residential 1
Fairfield Primary School	Sickels Street	General Residential 1
George Street Normal Primary School	George Street	Inner City Residential
Grants Braes Primary School	Belford Street	General Residential 1
Green Island Primary School	Howden Street	General Residential 1
Halfway Bush Primary School	Ashmore Street	General Residential 1
John McGlashan College	Pilkington Street	General Residential 2
Kaikorai Primary School	Tyne Street	General Residential 2
Kaikorai Valley College	Kaikorai Valley Road	General Residential 1
Karitane Primary School	Coast Road	Township and Settlement
Kavanagh College	Rattray Street	Inner City Residential
Kings High School	Bayview Road	General Residential 2
Lee Stream Primary School	Clarks Junction-Lee Stream Road	Rural
Liberton Christian School	Hillary Street	General Residential 1
Logan Park High School	Butts Road	General Residential 1
Macandrew Bay Primary School	Portobello Road	Township and Settlement
Maori Hill Primary School	Passmore Crescent	General Residential 2
Mornington Primary School	Elgin Road	General Residential 2
Musselburgh Primary School	Marlow Street	General Residential 2
North East Valley Normal Primary School	North Road	General Residential 2
Opoho Primary School	Signal Hill Road	General Residential 1
Otago Boys High School	Arthur Street	Inner City Residential

School	Address	Default zone
Otago Boys High School Tennis Courts and School Hostel	Stuart Street	General Residential 2
Otago Girls High School	Tennyson Street	Inner City Residential
Outram Primary School	Beaumaris Street	Township and Settlement
Pine Hill Primary School	Wilkinson Street	General Residential 1
Port Chalmers Primary School	Albertson Avenue	General Residential 2
Portobello Primary School	Harington Point Road	Township and Settlement
Pūrākaunui Primary School	Mihiwaka Station Road	Rural
Queens High School	Bay View Road	General Residential 2
Ravensbourne Primary School	Wanaka Street	Township and Settlement
Sacred Heart School	North Road	General Residential 2
Sara Cohen IHC	Rutherford Street	General Residential 2
Sawyers Bay Primary School	Station Road	Township and Settlement
Silverstream School	Green Street	General Residential 2
St Bernadette's School	Forbury Road	General Residential 1
St Brigids School	Bayfield Road	General Residential 1
St Clair Primary School	Richardson Street	General Residential 2
St Francis Xavier School	Benhar Street	General Residential 1
St Hildas Collegiate	Cobden Street	Inner City Residential
St Joseph's Cathedral School	Elm Row	Inner City Residential
St Josephs School (Port Chalmers)	Bernicia Street	Township and Settlement
St Leonards Primary School	St Leonards Drive	Township and Settlement
St Mary's School (Dunedin)	Cromwell Street	General Residential 1
St Mary's School (Mosgiel)	Church Street	General Residential 1
St Peter Chanel School	Main South Road	General Residential 2
Strath Taieri Primary School	Swansea Street	Township and Settlement
Tahuna Normal Intermediate School	Auld Street	General Residential 2

School	Address	Default zone
Taieri College	Green Street	General Residential 2
Tainui Primary School	Tahuna Road	General Residential 2
Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Otepoti	Main South Road	General Residential 1
Waikouaiti Primary School	Malloch Street	Township and Settlement
Waitati Primary School	Mount Cargill Road	Rural Residential 1
Wakari Primary School	Helensburgh Road	General Residential 1
Warrington Primary School	Ferguson Street	Township and Settlement

Table A9.3: Default zones for Invermay and Hercus

Site	Legal description	Default zone
Invermay Research Centre, 185 Puddle Alley	Lot 4 DP 23060	Industrial
Hercus Taieri Resource Unit, 270 Factory Road	Lot 1 DP 6164	Taieri Plain Rural

Table A9.4: Default zones for Stadium

Site	Legal description	Default zone
Stadium, 130 Anzac Avenue (outside the **hazard facility mapped area**)	Lot 4 DP 445196	Campus
Stadium, 130 Anzac Avenue (inside the **hazard facility mapped area**)	Lot 4 DP 445196	Industrial

Table A9.5: Default zones for Mercy Hospital

Site	Default zone
Mercy Hospital (land outside the **urban biodiversity mapped area**)	General Residential 2
Mercy Hospital (land within the **urban biodiversity mapped area**)	Recreation

A10. Urban Biodiversity Mapped Area Values

The **urban biodiversity mapped areas** (UBMAs) are mainly derived from the Urban Landscape Conservation Areas of the first generation Dunedin City District Plan, and include those with the highest conservation values. The boundaries of the UBMAs have been refined from the Urban Landscape Conservation Area boundaries to exclude areas considered low in biodiversity value (e.g. playing fields in some instances). The UBMAs form an extensive network of biodiversity areas over the Dunedin city environs. For each UBMA description the Threatened Environment Classification is provided.

A10.1 Town Belt

A10.1.1 Description of the area

The Dunedin Town Belt is an important asset to the city and fulfils an important amenity role within Dunedin. It is a significant landscape feature, provides areas for recreation, and is an important ecological resource. As a high profile public reserve, its management and maintenance is important to the Dunedin community and the area is subject to the 'Town Belt Management Plan'. The Town Belt has an important network of vegetation across the city, creating potential corridors for indigenous animals, and habitat for indigenous plant and animal species. While several sections of the Town Belt may be of relatively low indigenous biodiversity value (i.e. playing fields), they still warrant inclusion in the UBMA as their associated shelter belts and amenity plantings provide habitat and food resources for indigenous flora and fauna, and help to maintain the overall connectivity of the Town Belt.

A10.1.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. An extensive survey of vegetation and associated biodiversity was undertaken as part of the development of the Town Belt Management Plan. The predominant vegetation types of the Town Belt are kanuka forest, moist broadleaved forest, exotic coniferous-deciduous forest, and mown grassland. Alluvial forest, dry broadleaved forest, swamp forest, cliff vegetation, rough grassland, and heathland vegetation occur locally throughout. Stuart Street marks a major change in the overall composition and structure of the Town Belt, with native-dominant forest the predominant cover north of Stuart Street, and exotic-dominated forest and mown grassland the main vegetation south of Stuart Street. This change is also reflected in understory composition with several native trees, shrubs, lianes, and monocot herbs being more common in the north of the Town Belt, while native dicot herbs are more common in the southern areas of the Town Belt.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The Town Belt Management Plan reports extensively on the biodiversity values of the Town Belt. Three plant species recorded within the UBMA are classified as nationally threatened, uncommon, or data deficient, nationally. The tree *Raukaua edgerley*i is notable and has been recorded at two sites within the UBMA; only three individuals are known, all mature trees. Another small tree, fierce lancewood (*Pseudopanax ferox*), which is classified as 'At Risk-Naturally Uncommon', has also been recorded at the UBMA. A single sub adult tree is known here. The sedge *Carex raoulii*, which was previously classified as 'Data Deficient' has been recorded on steep slopes of the UBMA, where at least 20 plants are present. Fifty six native plant species present in the Town Belt, occur naturally at six or fewer sites. Seventeen of these have been recorded from only one site.
    b. Most of the vegetation in the Town Belt is "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. *Peripatus* occurs in Woodhaugh Gardens: this area has always been in lowland native forest and the surviving invertebrates persisting there are important locally and nationally.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. Much detail on both plant and animals species diversity, is provided in the Town Belt Management Plan.

A10.1.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Wilding seedlings of woody tree species such as sycamore may spread within reserves either from a seed source within the reserve or from adjacent properties. Sycamore spread in some reserves has the potential to result in this species replacing the native canopy. b. Native plant species that do not naturally occur in Dunedin city, such as *Coprosma grandifolia, C. robusta* and *Brachyglottis repanda* may smother other significant native plant species.

2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.1.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Prevent sycamore spread into new areas where sycamores have not yet established. b. Where weedy species may restrict the growth of local native species, therefore compromising the viability of the UBMA, control and removal of these species is appropriate (see the Town Belt Management Plan).
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Consideration could be given to extending the Town Belt UBMA to include the southeast facing bush slopes above Logan Park High School, and the bush-clad gully running North West and parallel to Warden Street. The forested gully has a relatively intact canopy of mixed native and exotic species, and a diverse understory of ferns. The creek within is often flowing, and is habitat for southern koura (*Paranephrops zealandicus*). These two areas represent important buffer zones which would help to reduce external impacts on the UBMA by minimising edge and improving connectivity.

A10.2 Port Chalmers Town Belt

A10.2.1 Description of the area

The forest of this UBMA contains many large trees, with patches of both native and exotic species. Due to its largely undisturbed canopy, coupled with large amounts of decaying woody material and dense understory, the forested area is likely to be important habitat for indigenous plant and animal species. The Port Chalmers Town Belt represents an important part of an urban green corridor network.

A10.2.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments

The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 5 and 7 Macandrew Road Careys Bay; 1 William Street Careys Bay.

A10.2.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The native canopy is primarily composed of tree fuchsia, whiteywood and broadleaf, and to a lesser extent, kanuka. The main exotic canopy species are sycamore and hawthorn, with an understory of rangiora. A large component of the more peripheral shorter scrubby vegetation is exotic - mainly gorse and Scottish broom. While the biodiversity values of this exotic-dominated vegetation type are relatively low, it does act as a buffer which can protect the values of the more intact adjacent indigenous-dominated vegetation.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The Port Chalmers Town Belt is ecologically significant in that it represents one of the few remaining areas of remnant coastal ngaio/totara forest within the Dunedin city area, and is relatively large in size (c.7.0ha). This coastal forest is a lowland vegetation type classified as "Acutely Threatened" in the Threatened Environment Classification scheme, having less than 10 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. It is estimated that 69 percent of plant species over the UBMA are indigenous.

A10.2.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Invasive plant pests pose the greatest threat to the conservation values of this UBMA, but threats from animal pests such as possum, rats/mice and stoats are also likely. The most significant plant pests are sycamore, rangiora and hawthorn. b. Other weedy exotic species that could be problematic in the future include Darwin's barberry, cotoneaster, ivy and buddleja (buddleia).
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.2.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Many large sycamore trees are present within the Port Chalmers Town Belt, and seedlings and suckers are sprouting vigorously along the bush margins, including road verges and train tracks. This species is out-competing the native species that would have historically dominated the UBMA. Control of the weedy exotic species, particularly sycamore, to preserve indigenous biodiversity values, is desirable. b. Amenity plantings around the lookout are native species that are inappropriate for coastal Otago; these include purple akeake, Chatham Island tree daisy and Chatham Island astelia. Replacing these species with more appropriate species would help with weed-management of the wider area, and improve the usefulness of these plantings as a vegetation buffer.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To help protect the long-term viability of this UBMA, a boundary extension to include the adjacent gully system and vegetation contiguous with the UBMA (areas likely to support similar and complimentary species), would provide buffering from future disturbance and minimise edge effects.

A10.3 Back Beach, Port Chalmers

A10.3.1 Description of the area

The Back Beach reserve is a mixture of vegetation types along a predominantly steep and unstable coastal margin. The western and eastern sides of the reserve are comprised largely of exotic plant species, while most of the native biodiversity is concentrated around the southern point of the reserve.

A10.3.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The west side of the reserve is dominated by large Monterey pines, and indigenous biodiversity values along this stretch of the UBMA are low. The southernmost point retains the greatest proportion of indigenous vegetation cover - notably ngaio, broadleaf, whiteywood, *Helichrysum lanceolatum*, *Hebe elliptica* and lowland flax. *Eucalyptus* species occurs in patches along the eastern side of the reserve, interspersed with occasional ngaio and whiteywood. Exotic, *Eucalyptus* species can provide good forage for native bird species. The eastern side of the reserve is weedy with *Muehlenbeckia australis*, ivy and banana passion fruit growing over woody vegetation such as Scottish broom, rangiora, elderberry, and sycamore.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The elongated shape of the UBMA makes it vulnerable to disturbance and pest weeds, and this feature reduces its overall value as habitat. Nevertheless, the coastal vegetation that persists at the site is "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification (having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally and a high degree of habitat fragmentation). A small beetle, *Microsipha litorea*, Family Staphylinidae, subfamily Microsilphinae, occurs at low tide level on the beach at Port Chalmers and is possibly not widely distributed elsewhere in Dunedin city.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. It is estimated that 61 percent of plant species over the UBMA are indigenous.

A10.3.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Exotic plant pests include sycamore, hawthorn, gorse, Scottish broom, banana passion fruit, boxthorn and crack willow. b. Animal pests have not been fully assessed; no animal sign was noted at the UBMA during a field survey.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.3.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The indigenous biodiversity values of the Back Beach UBMA could be greatly enhanced by pest weed control, particularly at the southern point where the highest proportions of native plants occur. On the north side of the road several mature hawthorns could be removed in order to reduce their spread, while potential pest plants along the harbour side of the road include gorse and *Echium pininana*. b. Sycamore and alder form extensive stands over 10m tall around the marina and boat sheds, and the control of these plants could help ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA. c. At the eastern most edge of the reserve there is a well-established population of boxthorn. This is a particularly noxious pest which could be removed and replaced with more appropriate native plantings.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The current UBMA could be extended to include the coastal margin of Watson Park, to provide a corridor of protected habitat which could be further improved with native plantings. In recognition of areas of important habitat, and to recognise potential habitat connections, consideration could be given to including the adjacent Rakiriri (Goat) and Kamau Taurua (Quarantine) Islands into this UBMA.

A10.4 Kaikorai Estuary

A10.4.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is composed of a mixture of riparian margin and wetland/estuarine habitat, some of which has been drained, that extends across the Southern Motorway. To the north of the motorway, the UBMA comprises a generous riparian strip alongside Abbott's Creek, and to the south, there is a wetland area that takes in Kaikorai Stream and continues to the east of Brighton Road.

A10.4.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. Abbott's Creek itself has no indigenous riparian vegetation and is choked with weedy exotic grasses. The UBMA also contains a small part of drained wetland on the true right of Abbott's Creek which contains some patches of indigenous wetland vegetation, including several patches of sedges, rushes and flax. To the south of the motorway the UBMA comprises a contiguous strip of estuary on the true right of Kaikorai Stream extending to the east as far as Brighton road; this area has estuarine vegetation and rank grass with flax and toetoe on the higher points along the road edge. Some *Pittosporum tenuifolium* have been planted along the bund created by straightening the mouth of Abbott's Creek. The indigenous estuary vegetation is largely saltmarsh ribbonwood, *Carex secta* and jointed wire rush. Much of the indigenous vegetation has been replaced by weedy exotic species, particularly cocksfoot, gorse and crack willow, which is now the dominant cover along this stretch of Kaikorai Stream. The riparian strip along a bend of Kaikorai Stream on the east side Brighton Road is a mown area with some landscape plantings of natives.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. On the northern side of the motorway the indigenous vegetation has been mostly lost, apart from a few scattered patches within the drained wetland on the true right of Abbott's Creek. On the immediate southern side of the motorway, significant indigenous vegetation remains, although in a degraded state.

The habitat supports indigenous fauna; for example spotted shag *(Phalacrocorax punctatus)*.
The wetland vegetation that persists at the site is "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation; no field assessment of the wetland has been conducted.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. Vegetation of the wetland and riparian margins is estimated at having between 25-55 percent indigenous plant species.

A10.4.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Pest plant species are predominantly crack willow, gorse and blackberry.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The northern portion of the mapped area provides an important freshwater corridor and associated biodiversity linkages. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects in both terrestrial and freshwater/estuarine systems.

A10.4.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Not assessed.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Indigenous vegetation, primarily lowland flax, has persisted along the highway margin and biodiversity gains could be made here and along both Abbott's Creek and the adjacent wetland, through road-side, riparian and wetland indigenous plantings. b. Consideration could be given to extending the mapped UBMA, as opportunities arise, to the south of the motorway to include the estuary and the littoral areas. The Kaikorai Estuary is important habitat for indigenous animals. The UBMA could conceivably extend from the motorway and connect the estuary to the Island Park reserve, which contains indigenous terrestrial and wetland biodiversity values.

A10.5 Frasers Gully

A10.5.1 Description of the area

Frasers Gully UBMA falls entirely within the Frasers Gully Recreation Reserve and is subject to the "Hills Reserves Management Plan". Frasers Gully Recreation Reserve is an important area of vegetation in the suburbs surrounding Dunedin city, providing a tree-dominated landscape in an otherwise urban setting. The UBMA encompasses steep gully slopes and ridges surrounding the upper reaches of the Kaikorai Stream and tributaries. Vegetation is a mix of mature secondary native forest, regenerating forest and planted exotic species.

A10.5.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 62 and 78 Frasers Road; 8 Helensburgh Road.

A10.5.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The UBMA contains six vegetation and habitat types, and 'The Hills Reserves Management Plan' contains much information on the vegetation of the area. The UBMA has a remnant podocarp/broadleaved forest at the top of a planted slope, at the head of a gully; this area is composed of largely intact indigenous podocarp forest. There is a grassed picnic area and playing fields in Ellis Park, which are comprised of a managed playing turf with native and exotic specimen trees. The south-west facing slopes of the UBMA are steep and have small pockets of remnant indigenous cover (i.e. tree fuchsia and whiteywood with a semi-intact understory) largely overtopped by sycamores and *Muehlenbeckia australis*, with other weedy species also present, including Darwin's barberry. There is a c. 300m² patch of this habitat which has been cleared, and is now composed almost entirely of Scottish broom.
    A 50-60m² patch of silver beech has been planted on the lower slopes over the last 20 years. The lower reaches of Fraser's Creek have a fairly complete canopy cover, including some large remnant patches of tall (>8m) kanuka, complemented with a range of c. 10-20 year old native plantings. The native trees are interspersed with occasional large sycamore, alder, willow and laurel. The south-east facing slope (exforestry) has a c. 3ha area of 2 -3 year old re-vegetation plantings; these plantings grow amongst stumps of cleared exotic forestry. This area extends to the foot of the slope and along the flats. Many of the plants are well established but are competing with the densely regenerating Himalayan honeysuckle and Scottish broom. The UBMA also has patches of unimproved pasture, which covers most of the true right of Fraser's Creek.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The podocarp/broadleaved forests in the upper parts of the gully are classified as "Chronically Threatened" under the Threatened Environments Classification. They represent a highly fragmented habitat type with only 10-20 percent of indigenous cover left, nationally. The native dwarf mistletoe *Korthalsella salicornioides* (classified as 'At Risk-Naturally Uncommon') is known from the site. The most significant threats to further losses of biodiversity in these habitats are further fragmentation, and invasive plant and animal species.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of Frasers Gully is estimated to be between 41-86 percent indigenous.

A10.5.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Pest plant species include sycamore, elderberry, gorse, Scottish broom, blackberry, crack willow, convolvulus, buddleja (buddleia) and hawthorn. Animal pests have not been assessed but no feral animal sign was noted at the site during a field inspection.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.5.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The major threats to biodiversity in this UBMA are the sycamores, elderberry and hawthorn. These species are all relatively shade tolerant, and are all establishing under the canopy of the native bush. The sycamores are a particular issue in the lower reaches of the stream where they are clearly outcompeting natives and could be removed. The elderberries and hawthorns could be removed to improve the long-term viability of the UBMA.

2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The entire area contained within Frasers Gully UBMA has very high biodiversity and habitat values, and constitutes an important ecological corridor between urban and rural areas. Consideration could be made to extending the boundaries to cover the private land and gullies to the north of the current mapped UBMA, and to the west, to include the vegetated area around the nearby water reservoir. These areas represent important buffer zones which can reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.6 Wakari Reserve and Transmission line easement

A10.6.1 Description of the area

This UBMA contains a significant area of bush adjacent to the Halfway Bush substation, which comprises a remnant podocarp/broadleaved forest on southeast facing banks. The designated dog walking area to the north has areas of well-established mixed amenity plantings of several exotic and native species. Well established 10-20 year old exotic trees create a parkland landscape in the northern part of the UBMA. Some of these planted species are inappropriate in that they are not found naturally in the area; e.g. *Sophora longicarinata*.

A10.6.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments

The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 4, 5 and 6 Kereru Close; 48 Wakari Road.

A10.6.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The UBMA is composed of three spatially distinct habitat/vegetation types: a remnant podocarp/broadleaved forest on the southeast facing banks adjacent to the substation; a well-established mixed amenity planting of several exotic and native species around the designated dog walking area to the north; and native plantings in and around the drainage channel along the southwest boundary near Taieri Road. The remnant vegetation is dominated by tree fuchsia and whiteywood, with occasional totara and other woody trees and shrubs. The understory is disturbed, with large areas of exposed soil. Plants in the understory include occasional hen and chicken fern, *Blechnum chambersii* and some epiphytic *Asplenium flaccidum*. Scattered patches of prickly shield fern have survived outside of the bush cover, and extend under the exotic tree plantings. Well established 10-20 year old exotic trees create a parkland landscape in the northern part of the area, primarily composed of silver birch, fir, oak, and cypress. The native plantings around the drainage gully are well established and provide some cohesive vegetation cover, and protect the banks from erosion.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The podocarp/broadleaved forest on the steep southeast facing banks is classified as "At Risk" under the Threatened Environments Classification. It represents a habitat type with only 20-30 percent of indigenous cover left nationally. The most significant threats to further losses of biodiversity in these habitats are further fragmentation and invasive plant and animal species.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 64 percent indigenous.

A10.6.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Pest plant species include sycamore, elderberry, gorse, Scottish broom, blackberry and ragwort. b. Animal pests have not been assessed but no feral animal sign was noted at the site during a field inspection.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects.

A10.6.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The major threats to biodiversity in this UBMA are the sycamores, Scottish broom and blackberry. The shade tolerant sycamores are establishing under the canopy of the native bush, and threaten to out-compete them. Removal of sycamores is therefore a priority for this UBMA.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Consideration could be given to an extending the UBMA to include the adjacent steep vegetated slopes to the east. Although the increase in total biodiversity resulting from these inclusions is likely to be small, it has the advantage of creating a green corridor between Wakari and the Balmacewen Golf Course. These areas represent important buffer zones which could reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.7 Brockville slopes, Kaikorai Stream

A10.7.1 Description of the area

The UBMA is composed of two spatially disjunct areas: the vegetated southern slopes of Brockville and the grassed open spaces adjacent to Kaikorai Stream, including Kaikorai Valley High School playing fields.

A10.7.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments

The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 133 Brockville Road; 34 Ettrick Street.

A10.7.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The remnant vegetation on the southern slopes of Brockville is highly diverse, with a canopy dominated by kanuka and whiteywood, with emergent totara and rimu. The understory is largely intact, with many species of small trees and shrubs, sedges and ferns throughout. Exotic species are uncommon under the intact canopy, and where they are present, they occur mostly in the lower and upper bush margins. The area around Kaikorai Stream and Kaikorai Valley High School has not been assessed (this land is managed by the Ministry of Education) but aerial photographs indicate very little indigenous vegetation remains here. Vegetation on the true right of the stream, within the boundary of the UBMA, appears to be plantation forestry some of which has been cleared.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The podocarp/broadleaved forest on the steep south facing slopes of Brockville is classified as

"Acutely Threatened" under the Threatened Environments Classification. It represents a habitat type that has less than 10 percent of indigenous cover left, nationally.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
   a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 80 percent indigenous.

A10.7.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Pest plant species within the Brockville slopes include sycamore, elderberry, Chilean flame creeper, gorse, Scottish broom, blackberry, holly, cotoneaster and cherry laurel. Animal pests have not been assessed but no feral animal sign was noted at the site during a field inspection.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.7.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The major threats to biodiversity in this reserve are the sycamores and cherry laurel, which are growing prolifically along the roadside, and encroaching on the native bush; these could be removed as a priority. b. Several shade tolerant species are present under the intact indigenous forest canopy, predominantly elderberry and hawthorn. These species could be actively managed to prevent future weed problems. c. Cotoneaster, holly, and Chilean flame creeper are all currently at low density, but have the potential to become serious plant pests.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The Brockville slopes retain high indigenous biodiversity values and consideration could be made to extend the boundary of the mapped UBMA to include the adjacent and contiguous bush. This boundary extension would result in the inclusion of several hundred square meters of intact indigenous vegetation, including several mature podocarp trees. Bush habitat adjacent to the UBMA represents an important buffer zone which could help to reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects and improving connectivity. b. Apart from some relatively recent plantings (c. 5 years old) on the banks of Kaikorai Stream, the area within the mapped UBMA, but outside of the Brockville slopes, contains little terrestrial biodiversity value. The stream itself, however, and the values associated with the riparian habitat are important in forming linkages. The area needs substantive assessment, along with the indigenous biodiversity values of the exotic plantation on the true right of the stream, to determine the appropriate management of any threats present.

A10.8 Caversham Valley

A10.8.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is composed of the south facing slopes of Caversham valley, including the following Reserves: Caversham, Lookout Point, Elgin, Caversham Valley Forest, Caversham Station, Forfar Street and Sidey Park. A high voltage transmission line runs through the UBMA parallel with the valley. Vegetation clearance along this

easement has created a corridor of disturbed vegetation that is highly weedy.

A10.8.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 9 and 11 Robinson Street; 123 Mornington Road; 146 Caversham Valley Road; 15, 18, 21, 22 and 26 Lancefield Street; 179 and 183 Mornington Road; 20 and 32 Thomson Street; 22 and 24 Wills Street; 27 Bridge Street; 43, 49 and 51 Lindsay Road; 49 Forfar Street; 8 McCracken Street; 84 Barnes Drive.

A10.8.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The dominant vegetation cover of the south facing slopes of the Caversham valley is sycamore, with scattered patches of larger trees such as *Eucalyptus*, particularly on the steeper slopes, and pine. Under the exotic canopy, secondary growth whiteywood and remnant tree fuchsia are thriving. The vegetation of the high voltage transmission line is dominated by *Muehlenbeckia australis* and exotic woody weeds such as gorse and Scottish broom.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The vegetation that persists on the lower slopes of the UBMA is "Acutely Threatened" based on the Threatened Environment Classification, having less than 10 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. The upper slopes are "At Risk" having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally. Caversham Valley Forest Reserve has been identified as an area with important conservation values due to its population of the endemic velvet worm (*Peripatus species*).

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 39-41 percent indigenous.

A10.8.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The most serious plant pest in the UBMA is sycamore; it forms extensive stands covering most of the area. Other pest trees include holly, hawthorn, cherry laurel and elderberry. Other woody weeds include gorse, Scottish broom and Darwin's barberry. Herbaceous weeds include aluminium weed, blackberry and Himalayan honeysuckle. b. Animal pests have not been assessed but no feral animal sign was noted at the site during a field inspection.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. To ensure the long-term viability of the UBMA, a vegetation buffer is desirable to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.8.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The highest biodiversity values of the UBMA are contained within the Caversham Bush Reserve, and management within this reserve could include control of sycamore and hawthorn within the bush remnant. Control of gorse, Himalayan honeysuckle and other plant pests that are competing with native plantings, is also desirable.

2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Reserves to the east of Caversham Bush Reserve all have relatively low biodiversity values, with canopies largely dominated by exotic species, and a large proportion of exotic pest plants in the understory. These areas do, however, perform an important buffering function and provide a green corridor for indigenous fauna between Caversham Bush Reserve and the Town Belt UBMA. b. The entire UBMA is likely to provide habitat for *Peripatus* species.

A10.9 Ross Creek/Balmacewen

A10.9.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is composed of two disconnected parts; to the north is Balmacewen Golf Course (both sides of Balmacewen Road) with Ross Creek and its generous riparian margins forming the northern boundary. The UBMA then extends in a south west direction, skipping over the 706 playing fields of Nairn Street Reserve, Bishopscourt and Balmacewen Intermediate, to continue along the Kaikorai Common.

A10.9.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments

The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 10, 12 and 14 Polwarth Road; 125 Balmacewen Road; 36 Shetland Street.

A10.9.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
   a. The Kaikorai Common contains a re-vegetated riparian strip and a constructed wetland. The constructed wetland may provide some habitat for indigenous fauna, and may possibly be performing some ecological services in terms of improving water quality (based on a cursory field assessment). The Balmacewen Golf Course has two parts - a mown area of exotic grass interspersed with native and exotic shelter belt (based on aerial photos) and an extensive patch of remnant podocarp/broadleaved forest adjacent to Ross Creek itself. Further information on the vegetation of Ross Creek is contained within the 'Hills Reserves Management Plan'.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
   a. Kaikorai Commons Reserve and the adjacent planted area around Shetland Street Organic Garden contain low level indigenous biodiversity values, and those that are there have resulted from community planting efforts. Two species listed on the protected indigenous species list are present here - wind grass (*Anemanthele lessoniana*) and narrow-leaved tree daisy (*Olearia lineata*), but both species have been planted (i.e. are not remnants of the original vegetation cover). As a large, intact green space, the Balmacewen Golf Course is likely to be an important habitat for indigenous fauna; the extent of the contribution, however, has not been fully assessed. Ross Creek Reserve and the adjoining Craigieburn Reserve have areas of remnant podocarp/broadleaved forest and regenerating kanuka scrub, with some exotics.
   The vegetation within the UBMA is "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. The northern parts of the UBMA are likely to provide habitat for Peripatus species, and Peripatus are known to occur at Ross Creek under the native forest canopy.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
   a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 49-60 percent indigenous.

A10.9.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. No pest species of any significance have been found in the UBMA, based on a single cursory field survey. There is likely to be some plant pests, however, in the Balmacewen Golf Course - especially in the forest area on the northern boundary adjacent to Ross Creek. b. Pest species in the Ross Creek Reserve include sycamore, elderberry, Chilean flame creeper, gorse, Scottish broom, blackberry, holly, cotoneaster and cherry laurel. c. Animal pests have not been assessed but no feral animal sign was noted at the site during a field inspection.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge in both terrestrial and freshwater/estuarine systems.

A10.9.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Although there are no pest species known that could pose a significant threat to indigenous biodiversity, management of sycamore is the highest priority within the Ross Creek Reserve.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Kaikorai Commons could be removed from the UBMA without significantly compromising the overall biodiversity values of the area. The biodiversity values associated with the planted area in Kaikorai Commons are small, despite plantings of locally threatened species. Biodiversity values of this area are probably sufficiently protected by interests of the community groups responsible for the plantings. b. The biodiversity values of parts of the Balmacewen golf course are likely to be small, but a more detailed field assessment is required to confirm this view. c. Consideration could be given to extending the UBMA boundary to include the entire Ross Creek Reserve and Craigieburn Reserves. These areas contain significant indigenous vegetation and are important habitat for indigenous fauna, including *Peripatus*. The addition of these areas to the UBMA would help to secure the connections between this UBMA and the Leith Valley.

A10.10 Ocean Grove

A10.10.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is composed of a coastal strip of varying width from St Clair beach to the gun emplacements at the north end of Tomahawk beach, and extends inland to Victoria Road including several playing fields, the Chisholm Links Golf Course and Andersons Bay Cemetery. The majority of the vegetation in the UBMA is grassed playing fields, with occasional amenity plantings and windbreaks.

A10.10.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The coastal vegetation on the fore dune is almost entirely exotic (i.e. marram, lupins). The back dune and cliff vegetation is largely composed of native species not found naturally in Dunedin city *(i.e. Coprosma repens, Olearia traversiorum)*. Weedy C. repens forms large areas of intact scrub, particularly around John Wilson Drive and the old Lawyers Head Car Park, and further along the coast

around to the Tomahawk gun emplacements. Aerial photography indicates that there are no areas of intact indigenous vegetation remaining within the golf course or cemetery. The notable exception, to this pattern of weedy vegetation cover, is the turf communities; the steep areas of the cliff are covered with patches of Hebe elliptica with a ground cover of *Leptinella dioica, Samolus repens, Sellieria radicans, Juncus antarcticus* and other turf species. There are also patches of glasswort and native ice plant throughout the UBMA. Sporadic patches of ngaio and Hebe elliptica also occur along the entire span of the UBMA.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The turf communities on Lawyers Head may provide habitat for the "At Risk-Declining" species Lepidium tenuicaule, and although there is little indigenous vegetation present along this stretch of coastline, there is significant habitat for indigenous fauna, particularly gulls, oystercatchers and penguins. Lawyers Head is also habitat for the spotted shag *(Strictocarbo punctatus)*, while the variable oystercatcher *(Haematopus unicolor)* and red-billed gulls *(Larus novaehollandia)* are present in the grassed playing fields.
    The vegetation within the UBMA is mostly "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. The vegetation towards the eastern half of the site is "Acutely Threatened" based on the Threatened Environment Classification, having less than 10 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 63 percent indigenous.

A10.10.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Animal pests have not been assessed; hare sign was found along the cliff tops at Lawyer's Head during a field survey.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects.

A10.10.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. While the majority of the vegetation in the UBMA is not indigenous, there are very few pest plants present, and those that are present appear to be adequately controlled by the current management regime. b. A small, stunted population of the exotic ngaio *Myoporum insulare* is used as a dune stabilisation species on the coastal side of Kettle Park. This is a Tasmanian species which hybridises freely with the native ngaio *M. laetum*. Ideally these few plants could be replaced over time with another species.

2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Consideration could be given to extending the boundary of the UBMA to take in adjacent areas of coastal vegetation towards Smails Beach. At Smails beach there is a viable population of a stiletto fly *Anabarhynchus fuscofemoratus* (Diptera, family Therevidae); this species occurs on sand from the fore dune to the back dunes. The habitat for this fly is exposed sand surrounded by low native grasses and vegetation. This is the only place in the world that this insect is currently known to occur, and therefore the habitat warrants protection. Vehicles driving on dunes pose a risk to this species. b. Many exotic-vegetation dominated areas of the UBMA, including playing fields, the golf course and cemetery, are likely to contain important habitat for coastal bird species. In terms of increasing habitat connectivity, consideration could be given to including Tomahawk Lagoon into this UBMA. This area represents an important buffer zone which could help reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.11 Chingford Park

A10.11.1 Description of the area

The boundaries of this UBMA are aligned with the Chingford Park Recreation Reserve. The vegetation cover of the reserve/UBMA is made up of a wide range of exotic species, planted in dense belts around playing fields. The area forms part of a biodiversity corridor along with an area of adjacent kanuka scrub, which links the residential areas of north east valley with indigenous habitat further along the valley towards Bethune's Gully. A tributary of Lindsay Creek running through a gully in the forested area is largely surrounded by native ferns and shrubs, and this gully extends uphill beyond the boundary of the UBMA into a contiguous area of native bush, with primarily kanuka and tree fuchsia as canopy species. This gully has not been the subject of a field assessment, but is important in the context of contributing to a corridor of habitat joining northeast valley with Bethune's Gully.

A10.11.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. Two major habitats exist: European beech forest with indigenous understory, and kanuka scrub. The south facing slopes at the northern boundary of the reserve have a large area of c.50 year old European beech trees. The beech canopy has provided cover for a range of native species, particularly ferns, which are establishing a relatively diverse understory. This forested area contains a gully with a running claybottomed creek, a small tributary of Lindsay Creek. The gully to the east appears to contain similar kanuka scrub, as does the large area of vegetation on the privately owned south facing slopes further up Norwood Street. The native understory and riparian communities developing beneath the beech forest are of relatively high indigenous diversity.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The native understory and riparian communities developing beneath the European beech are of relatively high indigenous diversity with a low prevalence of weedy exotic species. The kanuka scrub is notable in that it is fairly large and contiguous with Chingford Park. It has a relatively intact canopy, provides good protection of the creek, and has low numbers of weedy species. This UBMA is "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 81-84 percent indigenous.

A10.11.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. In Chingford Park sporadic incidences of Darwin's barberry, holly and cotoneaster have been reported. Towards the western boundary of the park, c.10-20 year old sycamores are becoming increasingly prolific. b. In the kanuka scrub there are a few large trees of holly and hawthorn growing on the margins. c. Animal pests have not been assessed but no animal sign was seen during a field assessment.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects.

A10.11.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Consideration could be given to gradually and progressively removing sycamores that are growing within the western area of Chingford Park; this will help to slow down the invasion of sycamore seedlings into the bush margin. The tree weeds around the margin of the kanuka scrub to the north of the reserve could be removed fairly easily and in doing so would remove these as potential seed sources.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The long-term viability of the Chingford Park UBMA could be improved if the boundary were extended to include the adjacent kanuka scrub. The structure of the intact mature European beech canopy of Chingford Park is complementary to the regenerating kanuka scrub, and both areas are relatively free of noxious plant pests. These areas, together, form a biodiversity corridor which links the residential areas of North East Valley with indigenous habitat further up the valley. They could together, also form parts of a future corridor linking Chingford Park to Bethune's Gully via Campbells Road. b. The neighbouring gully and faces, adjacent to the mapped Chingford Park UBMA, contain some high quality kanuka scrub. These areas represent important buffer zones which can help reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.12 Buccleugh Street, North East Valley

A10.12.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is composed of two components: a large gully area including Buccleugh Street Reserve and adjacent private property, and a smaller area including Dalmore Street Reserve and the adjacent private property.

A10.12.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 1 – 73, 38, 42, 46, 48, 110 and 114 Buccleugh Street; 19 and 36 Barclay Street.

A10.12.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*

a. The large gully area including Buccleugh Street Reserve and adjacent private property has a south facing gully of tall vegetation dominated by exotic species, primarily wilding sycamore with peripheral plantings of *Eucalyptus* species and crack willow. There is also an area of kanuka scrub in the centre the reserve. The vegetation is mostly between 5-10m tall, and forms a fairly complete cover, aided in places by a sprawling cover of *Muehlenbeckia australis*. The understory has a large native component, primarily ferns, but also *Astelia*, *Coprosma* species and red mapou. Light levels in the understory are likely to be too low for sycamore seed to germinate. Larger trees of regenerating whiteywood and remnant tree fuchsia are present throughout. A clay-bottomed creek runs the length of the UBMA, and there is a fairly continuous native riparian margin along its length. At the northern end, some forestry species have been recently felled. The small area of the UBMA that includes Dalmore Street Reserve and adjacent private property is surrounded by a south-facing patch of sycamore, with patches of kanuka spread throughout. The bush margin is dominated by weedy species.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
   a. The vegetation within the UBMA is mostly "At Risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
   a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 62-74 percent indigenous.

A10.12.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The major plant pest found in both areas of the UBMA is sycamore; this species comprises most of the biomass of the UBMA. Weeds are present in the understory where there are gaps in the canopy; notably ivy, male fern and rangiora. b. Other major pests include hawthorn, Himalayan honeysuckle and old man's beard. Lesser pests are blackberry, gorse and crack willow. c. Animal pests have not been assessed; possum sign was found in the Buccleugh Street reserve during a field survey.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Not assessed.

A10.12.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. There are no immediate threats to indigenous biodiversity at this UBMA from plant or animal pests - the limited indigenous biodiversity values that do exist are improved by the habitat created by the exotic plants, particularly the sycamore canopy. b. Any disturbance of the canopy would likely cause a proliferation of weedy species. There is, however, little evidence of succession of woody species in these areas, possibly because of predation and/or grazing of seeds and young plants by exotic animals, and possibly compounded by the lack of habitat in the canopy for native avifauna. c. Unless future management includes under-planting with shade tolerant native tree species, succession to a native canopy is likely to be a very long-term prospect within this UBMA.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Not assessed.

A10.13 Somerville Street

A10.13.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is made up of three areas: steep vegetated faces above Marne Street and following Larnach Road as far as the roundabout; the Southeast facing slopes from Dunrobin Street to Andersons Bay Inlet running parallel to Somerville Street; and the continuation of the same southeast facing slopes from above Dunrobin Street to Highcliff Road.

A10.13.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 1 Larnach Road; 11 Belford Street; 11 Glendevon Place; 114, 116, 118, 120, 121 and 122 Dunrobin Street; 47, 55, 57, 59, 65, 69, 73, 75, 79, 81, 83, 87, 89, 95, 129, 131, 133, 135, 159, 195, 197, 197A, 199, and 201 Somerville Street; 14 and 16 Tower Avenue; 7, 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 and 57 Glendevon Place; 16 Murano Street; 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 24E, 24F, 24G, 24H, 24I, 24J and 24K Archibald Street; 3, 5, 7 and 9 Belford Street; 8 Marne Street.

A10.13.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
   a. The almost sheer faces above Marne Street contain patches of relatively diverse and intact vegetation, with patches of broadleaf, tree fuchsia, whiteywood, *Coprosma* species, kowhai, and totara. Several fern species are growing at the base of the cliffs, as well as perching in rock crevices above. On areas above Larnach Road there is a more typical mix of secondary growth whiteywood and tree fuchsia, interspersed with weeds, and largely smothered by *Muehlenbeckia australis*. The slopes above Somerville Street are composed of exotic tree species and weedy vegetation (assessed from aerial photographs). The area above the Dunrobin Street/Somerville Street intersection may also contain a sparse patch of kanuka (assessed from aerial photographs). The vegetation in the southern part of this UBMA has also been assessed by aerial photography and comprises second growth indigenous vegetation. The northern part of the UBMA, opposite Portland Place, has c.10 year old planted natives with further 2-3 year old planting in the gorse area above it. The older plantings are fairly well

established in places, but overall the area supports poor diversity and no natural regeneration is occurring.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
   a. The indigenous vegetation that persists in this UBMA is "Acutely Threatened" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having less than 10 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. Of all the areas contained in this UBMA, the steep faces above Marne Street have the most indigenous diversity and the fewest weeds.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
   a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 71 percent indigenous.

A10.13.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Several plant pests are present throughout the UBMA, notably banana passion fruit, gorse, Scottish broom, hawthorn, and Darwin's barberry.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects in both terrestrial and freshwater/estuarine systems.

A10.13.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Some weed control would benefit the conservation values of this UBMA - particularly the control of Darwin's barberry which is in the initial stages of colonisation. While the contiguous area of vegetation on Larnach Road has relatively low biodiversity value, there is a large buddleja (buddleia) population on Larnach Road which could be removed to prevent spread of seeds into the nearby UBMA.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Consideration could be made to extending the UBMA to include the steep faces above Portobello Road. The area below Dunrobin Road is of lesser value as no obvious indigenous vegetation remains in this area; however a more thorough assessment is required to substantiate this. The area above Dunrobin Road has some indigenous vegetation which is also contained within the "Acutely Threatened" land environment classification, and the kanuka scrub further up Dunrobin Road could be added as an extension of the UBMA. There is an area of vegetation on private land on Every Street which could be assessed for biodiversity values, and for inclusion into the UBMA. b. Including these areas into the UBMA could provide buffering from disturbance and minimise edge effects.

A10.14 Upper St Clair

A10.14.1 Description of the area

This UBMA has two distinct habitat types: the coastal vegetation landward of the Beaches, and the cliff vegetation. The UBMA takes in a popular walking track. There has been significant residential development within this UBMA, and this may have had cumulative negative impacts on the biodiversity values.

A10.14.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments

The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 77, 101, 101A, 109, 111, 111A, 111B, 111C, 111D and 111G, Cliffs Road; 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 43 and 45 Highgrove; 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2J, 2K, 2L, 3 – 2, 4 – 2, 5 – 2; 6 – 2 Clayton Street.

A10.14.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
    a. The coastal vegetation around Second Beach is a mixture of remnant indigenous and naturalised exotic species. The vegetation on the coastal side of the walking track is largely made up of *Hebe elliptica*, while the hillside vegetation is a mixture of *H. elliptica*, ngaio and *Coprosma repens*, other exotics and a relatively diverse understory of coastal fern species in places. The vegetation on the cliff top areas is similar to that of Lawyer's Head, but on a larger scale. Low *H. elliptica* occurs here, with patches of turf plants, native ice plant and glasswort interspersed with exotic grasses. Fairly large patches of ngaio are visible, particularly higher on the cliffs and in the gullies.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
    a. The remaining indigenous vegetation that persists in these areas is "Acutely Threatened" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having less than 10 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally, and a high degree of habitat fragmentation. This coastal habitat, being less frequently used by humans, is probably more valuable habitat for indigenous animals than the adjacent sandy beach of St Clair. During a brief field assessment, New Zealand fur seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*), a white-faced heron (*Egretta novaehollandiae*) and a "Threatened-Nationally Critical" black-billed gull (*Larus bulleri*) were observed. The cliff vegetation is also potential habitat for rare and threatened plant species, such as *Lepidium tenuicaule* "At Risk-Declining".

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
    a. The vegetation of the UBMA is estimated to be 61 percent indigenous.

A10.14.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. There are several plant pests present at the UBMA, including gorse, convolvulus, *Coprosma repens*, ivy and blackberry. b. Animal pests have not been assessed; no animal sign was noted at the site during a field visit.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge effects in both terrestrial and freshwater/estuarine systems.

A10.14.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. None of the pest plants found at the site pose a specific risk to indigenous biodiversity values. *Echium pininana*, which is present at the site, has the potential to become a more widespread pest plant as it has elsewhere in the city and its removal is desirable. Future re-vegetation projects at the site may consider removing the *Coprosma repens* and replacing it with more suitable species i.e. indigenous ngaio.

2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The indigenous vegetation remaining in this UBMA is "Acutely Threatened", and retains some relatively high quality vegetation. There are areas of vegetation adjacent to the current mapped UBMA that could be included. These areas represent important buffer zones which could reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.15 Leith Valley

A10.15.1 Description of the area

Leith Valley is an important green corridor connecting the urban environment and town belt to the rural environment. The majority of the land within the mapped area is privately owned, and consists of the slopes of the Leith Valley which contain several patches of high quality indigenous vegetation, including a large stand of rimu and kahikatea, and several patches of South Island kowhai. Most of the area is made up of secondary growth vegetation – primarily mahoe, tree fuchsia and kanuka. As the majority of the land within the Leith Valley UBMA is on private land, this assessment has been made primarily on the basis of aerial photographs.

A10.15.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 1 and 5 Clarewood Avenue; 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 15, 17, 19 and 21 Fred Hollows Way; 1, PT SEC 2, 11, 15, 17A, 154, 156, 227, 279, 285, 289, 295, 299, 305, 321A, 321B, 367, 381A, 383 and 387 Malvern Street; 10, 14 and 33 Leithton Close; 15 and 17 Dunedin-Waitati Road; 2 Glenholm Street; 5A, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 37 Rockside Road; 9, 24 and 70 Tanner Road; 36 Braeview Crescent; 39, 41, 43, 53, 57 and 59 Garden Place; PT SEC 1, 4 and 6 Harden Street; 5 and 7 Fulton Road; 5 Patmos Avenue.

A10.15.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. *Vegetation/Habitat types:*
   a. The vegetation of the UBMA is highly variable; there are several patches of high quality indigenous vegetation, including a large stand of rimu and kahikatea, and several patches of kowhai. Most of the UBMA is made up of secondary growth vegetation - primarily whiteywood, tree fuchsia and kanuka. The balance is made up of various exotic species, particularly sycamore and willow.

2. *Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:*
   a. The Land Environments contained within the Leith Valley UBMA are a combination of "Acutely Threatened", having less than 10 percent indigenous vegetation remaining, and "At Risk" having between 20-30 percent indigenous vegetation remaining (based in the Threatened Environments Classification). Peripatus species occurs on the sides of the track down into the Leith Valley.

3. *Species diversity and Naturalness:*
   a. Not assessed.

A10.15.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Not assessed.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Minimal buffer to guard against adverse effects of fragmentation and edge.

A10.15.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions
1. Plant and animal pests	a. Not assessed.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Consideration could be given to extending the boundary of this UBMA to include adjacent vegetated areas. Some of the adjacent vegetated areas have variable biodiversity values in themselves, but represent important buffer zones which could reduce external impacts by minimising edge effects.

A10.X The Cove

A10.X.1 Description of the area

This UBMA is a small area (0.45ha) of regenerating indigenous coastal broadleaved forest located on private property.

A10.X.1.1 Description of urban environment allotments
The following properties, which are located either entirely or partly within this UBMA, may contain land which qualifies as an urban environment allotment as defined in s76(4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991:

- 25A Irvine Road.

A10.X.2 Biodiversity values to be protected

1. Vegetation/habitat types:
    a. The site supports regenerating and planted native coastal broadleaved forest dominated by ngaio. Other native tree and shrub species present include kohuhu, cabbage tree, Hall's totara, kowhai, pepper tree/horopito, mahoe, koromiko, lemonwood, kanuka, five-finger, marbleleaf, lancewood and broadleaf. Ground cover present includes hound's tongue fern and hen and chickens fern.

2. Rare and notable species, habitats or communities:
    a. These include ngaio, Hall's totara and South Island kowhai which are listed in Appendix 10A.3 Important native tree list. Indigenous vegetation in this UBMA is classified as "at risk" based on the Threatened Environment Classification having between 20-30 percent of the original vegetation cover remaining nationally. Coastal podocarp-broadleaved forest would have been the main forest type on Otago Peninsula, which now has only 5% of indigenous forest remaining.

3. Species diversity and naturalness:
    a. The vegetation is dominated by indigenous species but is modified in places by invasive weeds and planted non-local native species.

A10.X.3 Principal threats to biodiversity values

Threat	Description
1. Plant and animal pests	a. The area contains several invasive weed species such as the climbers banana passionfruit and bomarea; along with hawthorn, gorse and broom. b. Some non-local native trees such as akeake have been planted. c. Invasive plant pests pose the greatest threat to the conservation values of this UBMA, but threats from animal pests such as possums, rats and mustelids are also present.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. The area is vulnerable to edge effects because of its size and nearby sources of invasive weeds.

A10.X.4 Key management actions to be required or encouraged

Threat	Key management actions

1. Plant and animal pests	a. The highest priority is the removal and continued control of banana passionfruit, bomarea and hawthorn. b. Gorse, broom and non-local native species should also be removed. c. Animal pest control would improve the habitat for native fauna, and possum control would also improve the ecological condition of the forest.
2. Fragmentation/loss of continuity/edge effects	a. Encourage and support control of banana passionfruit, bomarea and hawthorn on neighbouring properties.

A11. Design Guidelines

A11.1 Introduction

The design guidelines relate to buildings and structures, and associated earthworks, forestry, and shelterbelts and small woodlots. They are intended to provide guidance on a range of methods that may be used in the siting and/or design of these activities, to reduce or mitigate potential effects on landscape values and natural character values.

Guidelines can only be of a general nature. Because every site is different, it is not possible to offer specific advice. It is important that each individual site is assessed to determine an appropriate design solution based on site character and the specific development requirements. However, the following principles should be taken into account.

A11.2 Buildings and structures, and associated earthworks

1. Where possible, locate a new building or structure in association with a stronger natural feature e.g. a group of trees. Ensure that it has a backdrop of land or vegetation rather than sky as seen from main viewpoints. Seek to avoid prominent ridgelines, spurs and hilltops.
2. Consider planting vegetation to integrate buildings and structures with their landscape or coastal setting.
3. In siting, take care to minimise the need for any earthworks and align the buildings with the direction of the landform. Blend any cut and fill required with the surrounding natural contours.
4. Locate at a distance from adjacent roads where appropriate to retain the spaciousness of the rural landscape. Take care not to block or detract from any significant views.
5. Where other buildings already exist, locate the new buildings or structures to visually relate to the group rather than be seen as an isolated element.
6. Aim to relate the building or structure to the land by keeping it as low as possible. The proportions should be wider rather than higher. Relate floor levels to the ground level and avoid high foundations.
7. Traditional, simple, non-fussy designs are likely to integrate most readily into the rural setting. Where practicable, relate roof shapes to the lie of the land and break up large wall and roof planes. Provide for eaves and the shadow line they create which helps to tie the building or structure visually with the land.
8. Use materials which occur naturally in the area e.g. local stone or timber, or materials that have traditionally been used in rural buildings e.g. appropriately coloured corrugated iron. Materials with a rough, course texture will help to minimise reflectivity of light. Do not use a great variety of different materials. Keep the effect simple.
9. Minimise the visual impact of buildings by using colours which blend with, or provide subtle contrast with, the background landscape. Avoid sharp colour contrasts. Generally, roofs should be darker than walls to help visually relate the buildings and structures to the land.
10. Glazing should be designed (placement and glazing type) to minimise the potential for glare effects.
11. Lighting should be kept to a minimum and designed to minimise effects on landscape and natural character values, including impacts on indigenous fauna.

A11.3 Forestry blocks

1. Wherever possible, the edges between forestry and adjacent land uses should be located to reflect the natural landform rather than human-imposed boundaries, e.g. a fence line. Planting which recognises variations in topography will reinforce natural landscape character and is more likely to maximise productivity through being responsive to variations in soil and microclimate. It is usually desirable to avoid planting on prominent skylines as this will minimise the negative impacts on the landscape during the harvesting phase. Highly visible forest edges adjacent to roads require extra care. Provide generous edges and plant a long term species to provide screening during the harvesting phase. Irregular natural looking edges responsive to any landform features will help to integrate the forest more than straight lines. Avoid planting where the plantation will block or detract from significant views or shade roads and contribute to problems with ice in winter.
2. Where areas of native bush and shrubland remain, these should be retained as far as possible.
3. When planting adjacent to watercourse or streams (riparian areas) leave an unplanted margin and allow native vegetation to establish. This helps to protect water quality during harvesting, provides a richer habitat for wildlife, and helps to emphasise the stream or gully as a natural feature. The boundary between the gully and the riparian species should be located to reflect the landform.
4. Use contour planting rather than rows running up and down the slope for a more natural appearance. If possible, use a mixture of species rather than just one, to reflect changes in landform, soil or microclimate and to create a more diverse landscape, and richer wildlife habitat. This may also help to reduce the severity of landscape change during harvesting.
5. Keep access tracks off conspicuous faces, or as low in the landscape as possible. Avoid firebreaks which do not follow the landform. Live firebreaks of native species in damp gullies are much preferable to artificial-looking cleared swathes.
6. Avoid using species which are likely to create wilding tree spread problems e.g. species listed in Rule 10.3.4.

A11.4 Shelterbelts and small woodlots

1. If practically feasible, avoid highly visible areas, otherwise a careful assessment of the underlying topography and existing natural features should be undertaken to ensure minimum impact on the visual integrity of the landscape.
2. Reinforce the natural character of the landscape by siting shelter plantings to relate to natural features such as a change in slope or a water course. Avoid shelter plantings which cut across the natural features and patterns of the landscape, and which will block significant views.
3. Traditional lineal shelter-belts may not always be the best solution. Group plantings can provide effective shelter and can lessen risks associated with increasing wind turbulence on the downwind side and cold air ponding. Where rows are desirable, their integration with the landscape can be enhanced by linking them with other planting where possible, and by minimising regularity by widening out in places.
4. Where appropriate, link shelter planting with existing areas of trees. Small disjointed lines of planting should be avoided in favour of unified entities.
5. The dark colours and strong forms of exotic coniferous species such as Pine and Macrocarpa make them very visually dominant. The use of other species with rounded forms and softer colours will make shelter plantings easier to integrate with the landscape.
6. The use of local native trees helps to promote distinctive local landscape character and has advantages for indigenous wildlife habitat. Avoid adding ornamental trees or shrubs to enhance amenity as these typically look fussy and inappropriate in the scale of the rural landscape.
7. Use species which will reach an appropriate height at maturity so that they will not have to be trimmed or

hedged. The use of a range of species can help to reduce the visual impact of shelter plantings. Species should be mixed naturally and informally. Avoid use of variegated or golden varieties as these attract too much attention and give an unnatural appearance.

8. Avoid using species which are likely to create wilding tree spread problems e.g. species listed in Rule 10.3.4.

A12. Structure Plan Mapped Area Values

A12.X Signal Hill Road

A12.X.1 Description of area

The **Signal Hill Road structure plan mapped area** covers an area of just over 56 hectares on the south-eastern slopes of North East Valley between the suburbs of Normanby, Mt Mera and North East Valley, and the peak of Signal Hill.

The area is sloping and steep in places and extends between approximately 130m and 390m above sea level. It forms part of a sequence of folded gullies and spurs uphill from the northern end of North East Valley, and the upper reaches of the area contain a gently rounded ridgetop that adjoins Signal Hill. The peak of Signal Hill is located immediately to the southeast.

This mapped area contains several areas of indigenous vegetation, which together are scheduled as an Area of Significant Biodiversity Value. See Appendix A1.2 (site C1ZZ). The majority of the area is also overlain by the Flagstaff-Signal Hill Significant Natural Landscape Overlay Zone. See Appendix A3.3.2.

The location of the area creates an opportunity to extend and enhance the existing network of public walking tracks in the vicinity of Signal Hill, connecting them into Northeast Valley, which in turn will connect walking access to Mt Cargill.

A12.X.2 Values to be maintained or enhanced

Land use, development and subdivision in the **structure plan mapped area** must maintain or enhance the following values:

1. The biodiversity values of the mapped area, which include the values of the scheduled Area of Significant Biodiversity Value (ASBV), which are set out in Appendix A1.2.
    a. Conditions on subdivision consent will:
        i. require a detailed survey to be undertaken of any area of indigenous vegetation to be cleared, to identify whether any species in Appendix 10A Protected Indigenous Species are present (note that removal of these species will require land use consent, and as a condition of this consent, Council would require appropriate revegetation to be undertaken within the mapped area);
        ii. ensure that subdivision layout results in the area shown as “Proposed Vegetation Protection Area” in Figure 17.Y.XA being retained within as few separate resultant sites as practicable, taking into account the area of land per site needed to self-service for wastewater;
        iii. ensure that subdivision layout results in the two areas of scheduled ASBV that are located outside the “Proposed Vegetation Protection Area” being retained within up to three resultant sites;
        iv. require protection on an ongoing basis of the area of vegetation marked as “proposed vegetation protection area” on Figure 17.Y.XA; and
        v. require establishment of a stock proof fence around this area.
2. The landscape values of the mapped area, which include the relevant values of the Significant Natural Landscape (SNL) set out in Appendix A3.3.2.

A12.X.3 Other design outcomes to be achieved

Land use, development and subdivision in the structure plan mapped area must:

1. ensure that safe pedestrian access is provided from North Road to Thirlstane Street; and
2. provide for a public walking track that will connect North Road to the existing tracks on Signal Hill.

A12.Y Patmos Avenue (Rural Residential)

A12.Y.1 Description of area

The **Patmos Avenue (rural residential) structure plan mapped area** is located on the eastern side of Leith Valley, within a semi-rural setting, against the backdrop of the Dunedin Northern Motorway and the foot slopes of Mount Cargill to the north, and the suburb of Pine Hill to the east. The site is dominated by regenerating indigenous forest with high indigenous biodiversity values and there is a scheduled Area of Significant Biodiversity Value over much of the site on the lower and mid slopes (see A1.2 C1YY). On the upper slopes in Area B (as shown in Figure 17.Y.YA), indigenous biodiversity values are generally more modified, with a less developed understorey and patches of invasive weeds such as gorse, broom and hawthorn present in previously cleared areas. Indigenous biodiversity values in Area A are also modified, primarily by planted exotic trees associated with the current building.

A12.Y.2 Values to be maintained or enhanced

Land use, development and subdivision in the **structure plan mapped area** must maintain or enhance:

1. The biodiversity values of the mapped area, which include areas of indigenous vegetation including important mature native tree specimens and remnant canopy podocarps including rimu and totara; and the aesthetic coherence of the indigenous forest setting. Both the biodiversity values and the aesthetic values have been protected through the application of an ASBV and restrictions on building platforms, density of residential development and the footprints of residential buildings.

A12.Z Double Hill Road

A12.Z.1 Description of area

The **Double Hill Road structure plan mapped area** covers an area of approximately 92.2ha in the Blueskin Bay area, north of Dunedin. The **structure plan mapped area** is located west of Waitati, inland from State Highway 1. The area is hilly, with multiple sub-catchments that flow into the Waitati River outside the **structure plan mapped area**. Most of the area is covered in pasture, but there are also patches of regenerating and mature indigenous vegetation, and small patches of exotic-dominated shrubland and scrub. The mapped area contains six individual stands of indigenous vegetation, ranging in size from 0.65 – 4.16ha, which are scheduled as an Area of Significant Biodiversity Value (ASBV) (see A1.2 C1AAA).

A12.Z.2 Values to be maintained or enhanced

Land use, development and subdivision in the **Double Hill Road structure plan mapped area** must maintain or enhance the following values:

1. The biodiversity values of the mapped area, which include the values of the scheduled Area of Significant Biodiversity Value (ASBV), which are set out in Appendix A1.2.

A12.Z.3 Other design outcomes to be achieved

Land use, development and subdivision in the **Double Hill Road structure plan mapped area** must:

1. provide for a safe public walking track that connects Kilpatrick Road with Waikouaiti-Waitati Road (State Highway 1) in the general vicinity of the intersection with Harvey Street, to allow access to Waitati township;
2. ensure that safe and effective on-site wastewater management that does not create adverse effects on the amenity or health and safety of neighbours, or adverse environmental effects on water bodies, is achieved for all sites to be used for residential activity; and

3. be appropriately located and managed to ensure the risk from natural hazards is no more than low.