Appendix 10: Pressures and Threats

Extract from the *Selwyn District Landscape Study: Landscape Characterisation and Evaluation Report*, section 8.0.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
Banks Peninsula (Selwyn Section)	Visual sensitivity of the ONL	• Earthworks (of a significant scale); • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities; • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development will adversely affect the landscape values. Small scale buildings and structures may be appropriate and consideration of these should include location, size, colour, scale and access. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. Specifically, the following should be controlled: No further land use intensification should occur which would 'green' the landscape; No new earthworks of a significant scale or quarrying should occur; No new plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur. Ridges and the skyline (around the Summit Road) are particularly sensitive and should be protected from modification. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for

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			enhancement and restoration pursued.
	Native vegetation (Kennedy's Bush Reserve, Omahu Bush Reserve, Ahuriri Reserve)	• Earthworks (of a significant scale); • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Utilities; • Forestry; • Native vegetation clearance.	All existing indigenous vegetation should continue to be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere	Visual sensitivity of the ONL	• Earthworks; • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures on lake margins; • Utilities (such as powerlines crossing the lake); • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development around the perimeter of the lake should be restricted as it would adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. Buildings, structures and utilities are not appropriate. No plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur on the lake edges. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
	Native vegetation	• Earthworks (of a significant scale); • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Utilities; • Forestry; • Native vegetation clearance.	All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
Malvern Hills	Visual sensitivity of the ONL	• Change in farming practices (e.g., dairy); • Large scale earthworks and quarrying; • Prominent buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities, including wind farms. • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development will adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No further land use intensification should occur which would 'green' the landscape. No earthworks of a significant scale or quarrying should occur. Building and structure development on unmodified ridgelines /skylines can adversely affect the aesthetic values and should be avoided. Small scale buildings and structures may be appropriate and consideration of these should include location, size, colour, scale and access. No new plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
Rakaia River	Legibility of natural landforms and vegetation	• Earthworks and quarrying (gravel extraction, encroachment of farming practices); • Buildings, structures and utilities (including irrigation canals, hydro dams, etc.);	Development along the length of the river should be restricted as it would adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
		• Forestry and shelterbelts on terraces and margins; • Native vegetation clearance.	No earthworks or quarrying should occur. Any flood protection measures should be managed to avoid excessive or significant changes to the river. Buildings, structures and utilities are not appropriate. No plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur along the river terraces and margins. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
	Visual openness of the Rakaia River	• Earthworks (of a significant scale); • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities; • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development along the length of the river should be restricted as it would adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No earthworks or quarrying should occur. Buildings, structures and utilities are not appropriate. No plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur along the river terraces and margins. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
Waimakariri River	Legibility of natural landforms and vegetation	• Earthworks and quarrying (gravel extraction, encroachment of farming practices); • Buildings, structures and utilities (including irrigation canals, hydro dams, etc.); • Forestry and shelterbelts on terraces and margins; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development along the length of the river should be restricted as it would adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No earthworks or quarrying should occur. Any flood protection measures should be managed to avoid excessive or significant changes to the river. Buildings, structures and utilities are not appropriate. No plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur along the river terraces and margins. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
	Visual openness of the Waimakariri River	• Earthworks (of a significant scale); • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities; • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development along the length of the river should be restricted as it would adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No earthworks or quarrying should occur. Buildings, structures and utilities are not appropriate.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
			No plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur along the river terraces and margins. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
Front Ranges	Visual sensitivity of ONL and viewshafts from SH 73, and the rail line	• Large scale earthworks and quarrying; • Prominent buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities, including wind farms. • Change in farming practices (e.g., dairy); • Forestry and shelterbelts; • Native vegetation clearance.	Development will adversely affect the landscape values. Buildings, forestry and other structures (such as utilities) that may affect views from SH73 and the railway line to maintain the 300m set back. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No further land use intensification should occur which would 'green' the landscape. No earthworks of a significant scale or quarrying should occur. Building and structure development on unmodified ridgelines /skylines can adversely affect the aesthetic values and should be avoided. Small scale buildings and structures may be appropriate and consideration of these should include location, size, colour, scale and access. No new plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur.

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			All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
Rakaia Catchment	Visual sensitivity of ONL	• Large scale earthworks for roading or subdivision and quarrying; • Prominent buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities, including wind farms; • Change and intensification in farming practices (e.g., overgrazing and dairy); • Forestry and shelterbelts (encroachment of weeds); • Native vegetation clearance.	Development will adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled to avoid adverse landscape effects. No further land use intensification should occur which would 'green' the landscape. Change in farm activities e.g. pivot irrigation would change the character and detract from landscape values. No earthworks of a significant scale or quarrying should occur. Building and structure development on unmodified ridgelines /skylines can adversely affect the aesthetic values and should be avoided. Small scale buildings and structures may be appropriate and consideration of these should include location, size, colour, scale and access. No new plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
	Native vegetation	• Earthworks; • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Utilities; • Change and intensification in farming practices (e.g., overgrazing and dairy); • Forestry and shelterbelts (encroachment of weeds); • Native vegetation clearance.	All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued. Intensification of areas that currently contain open characteristics through landform and land cover should be avoided. Includes incongruous earthworks, tracks, building locations. Encroachment of human modifications can adversely affect sensory values, such as the visual coherence of an untouched tussockland. This can affect the perceived naturalness of an area. Removal of native vegetation can result in adverse visual and landscape effects on biophysical and sensory values through erosion and the visual contrast between other uncleared areas. Removal of vegetation reduces the naturalness of an area.
Waimakariri Catchment	Visual sensitivity of ONL and viewshafts from SH 73 and the rail line	• Large scale earthworks for roading or subdivision and quarrying; • Prominent buildings and structures; • Subdivision; • Utilities, including wind farms; • Change and intensification in farming practices	Highly visible development on ridgelines may adversely affect the aesthetic values and natural form of ridgelines. Buildings, forestry and other structures that may affect views from SH73 and the railway line to maintain the 300m set back. Development will adversely affect the landscape values. All new land uses that lead to a visual difference in the landscape should be controlled

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		(e.g., overgrazing and dairy); • Forestry and shelterbelts (encroachment of weeds); • Native vegetation clearance.	to avoid adverse landscape effects. No further land use intensification should occur which would 'green' the landscape. Change in farm activities e.g. pivot irrigation would change the character and detract from landscape values. No earthworks of a significant scale or quarrying should occur. Building and structure development on unmodified ridgelines /skylines can adversely affect the aesthetic values and should be avoided. Small scale buildings and structures may be appropriate and consideration of these should include location, size, colour, scale and access. No new plantation forestry, viticulture or shelterbelts should occur. All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued.
	Native vegetation	• Earthworks; • Quarrying; • Buildings and structures; • Utilities; • Change and intensification in farming practices (e.g., overgrazing and dairy); • Forestry and shelterbelts	All existing indigenous vegetation should be protected and opportunities for enhancement and restoration pursued. Intensification of areas that currently contain open characteristics through landform and land cover should be avoided.

Outstanding Natural Landscape	Key Sensitivities to the identified values	Likely Threats	Comments
		(encroachment of weeds); • Native vegetation clearance.	Includes incongruous earthworks, tracks, building locations. Encroachment of human modifications can adversely affect sensory values, such as the visual coherence of an untouched tussockland. This can affect the perceived naturalness of an area. Removal of native vegetation can result in adverse visual and landscape effects on biophysical and sensory values through erosion and the visual contrast between other uncleared areas. Removal of vegetation reduces the naturalness of an area.