

## 21.23.15 Hāwea Basin: Schedule of Landscape Values

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### General Description of the Area

The Hāwea Basin area corresponds to the expansive and flat outwash plain south of Lake Hāwea settlement. The area also takes in the southern edge of the terminal moraine along the south side of Lake Hāwea (east of the settlement), the Hāwea River corridor, the Hāwea dam and a small area of the western side of the river roughly opposite Lake Hāwea settlement (including the golf course). The northwest boundary corresponds to Hāwea settlement. The northeast boundary abuts Lake Hāwea (Hāwea South North Grandview PA (ONL)) and the 'hamlet' of Gladstone. The east boundary runs along the base of the Grandview Range (Hāwea South North Grandview PA (ONL)). The south boundary adjoins 21.23.14 Hāwea Moraine and Hāwea Flat settlement. The west boundary adjoins West of Hāwea River PA (RCL).

### Physical Attributes and Values

Geology and Geomorphology • Topography and Landforms • Climate and Soils • Hydrology • Vegetation • Ecology • Settlement • Development and Land Use • Archaeology and Heritage • Mana whenua

### Landforms and land types

1. The surficial geology of the area is dominated by sediment deposited within a lake dammed by the Lake Hāwea penultimate terminal moraine ridge.
2. The sequence of landforms includes:
  - a. The low hummocky surface of the Lake Hāwea terminal moraine, with flat-bottomed hollows (because of limited drainage) between hillocks.
  - b. Two breaks in the once continuous terminal moraine, located at Gladstone and the present lake outlet. Streams flowing from the ice front and the early formation of Lake Hāwea drained through the moraine onto the surface of the outwash plain.
  - c. A sequence of shallow dry paleochannels on the south side of the terminal moraine that were cut by streams flowing from the ice front, while it was still depositing the younger innermost moraine ridge.
  - d. The river corridor of the Hāwea River, including a more steeply incised channel at the western end of the terminal moraine.
  - e. The outwash plains throughout the western and central portion of the area where more recent fluvial processes of erosion and sedimentation have reworked the older alluvium to create an irregular patterning of gentle undulations in places.
  - f. The continuous smooth profile of the irregularly-shaped aggrading fans and alluvial deposits across the eastern side of the area splaying out from Grandview Creek and Hospital Creek (in the mountains to the east).
  - g. The small-scale schistose roche moutonnée of Camp Hill along the western side of the area.
3. The engineered Hāwea dam formation.
4. The relatively free-draining brown and pallic soils with reasonable fertility, reflected in pastoral farming and more intensive farming under irrigation.

## Hydrological features

5. The Hāwea River and dam.
6. The series of steeply incised streams that drain from the mountains to the east, across the outwash terraces and moraine, to discharge to Lake Hāwea. Including Hospital Creek, Grandview Creek and Johns Creek.
7. The irrigation water race winding its way from the Outlet to the south, through Lake Hāwea settlement and the area addressed in this schedule.
8. The network of artificial farm drains and Irrigation reservoirs/ponds throughout the outwash plains, with varying levels of permanent water.
9. The Hāwea Basin aquifer.

## Ecological features and vegetation types

10. Particularly noteworthy indigenous vegetation features include:
  - a. Areas of grey shrubland and kānuka scrub and shrubland on the Hāwea River terraces and risers and alongside streams draining the Grandview Range. These shrublands have potential for enhancement through weed and animal pest control.
11. Other distinctive vegetation types include:
  - a. Conifer, eucalypt, and Lombardy poplar shelter belts throughout the outwash terrace, and scattered eucalypt or conifer woodlots generally up to approximately 15ha in size. Many of the shelter and woodlot trees have wilding potential.
  - b. Native and exotic amenity plantings associated with rural living, including roadside hedges, driveway avenues, shelter trees around dwellings, and large gardens.
12. Extensive areas of improved pasture used for dairying and areas used for cropping are favourable seasonal feeding grounds for paradise shelduck, South Island oystercatcher, black-billed gull and spur-winged plover.
13. Rank exotic grassland and bracken along road margins and river and stream margins may be utilised by skinks.

## Land use patterns and features

14. Pastoral farming or cropping, with irrigation from bores to the Hāwea Basin aquifer, the water race from the Lake Hāwea outlet and water races from Hospital Creek. The area includes intensive dairying across its western side. The lower terraces of Lake Hāwea Station coincide with the north eastern portion of the area, just south of the small settlement at John Creek (with the latter positioned outside the area).
15. A quarry and cleanfill on the south side of Camp Hill Road that is screened from external view by earth mounding.
16. A small orchard on Butterfield Road.
17. The Informal Recreation zoned Hāwea Domain roughly in the centre of the unit and the small parcel of Informal Recreation zoned land to the east of Hāwea Flat (within the area). The latter accommodates carparking and a swimming pool (adjacent Hāwea Flat School). Hāwea Domain comprises flat land. The Hāwea School Track (walking, cycling and horse riding) passes along the northeastern boundary of the Domain linking Lake Hāwea to Hāwea Flat. The domain also includes two decommissioned tennis courts two informal buildings, used by the Picnic Race Club, grazing land and the Hāwea Domain Irrigation Company water race (which enters from the eastern side and exits to the north). The facility is used for

community events, Hāwea Wanaka Pony Club training and competitions and community food crops (Hāwea Food Forest).

18. Community Purposes zoned land on the east side of Muir Road, where there is a cemetery.
19. The small-scale and contained subunit in the northwestern portion of the area coinciding with the Hāwea Dam, and adjacent the main entry to Lake Hāwea settlement. Includes the Hāwea Golf Course, the Hāwea Garage, the Hāwea Irrigation Race and state highway infrastructure.
20. Hāwea oxidation ponds, a gravel pit and a honey processing plant on Domain Road.
21. The important connection between Hāwea Flat (to the south of the area) and Lake Hāwea township (to the north of the area).
22. The urban residential, commercial and community facilities development enabled by Lake Hāwea South Structure Plan and which integrates a Building Restriction Area (BRA) along its western, southern and eastern edges to create a defensible edge and manage the risk of urban development creep.
23. Rural holdings tend to be much larger than 20ha, with large-scale farm buildings, stockyards, long and straight shelterbelts and farm tracks and pivot irrigation.
24. Rural dwellings tend to comprise homesteads and worker cottages with very few rural living dwellings evident. Rural dwellings tend to be reasonably well-integrated by amenity and/or farm plantings, while workers cottages are more exposed and utilitarian in character.
25. The few rural living properties within the area are grouped on Nook Road and on the corner of Butterfield Road and Camp Hill Road; and are well-integrated by amenity and shelterbelt plantings located towards the southern end of the area.
26. The Gladstone Gap emergency spillway which was built in 1956 as part of the Hāwea Dam construction works. Associated with the Gap is a broad swathe of low-lying land extending southwards from the lake, across Cemetery Road towards Domain Road, that is identified as a Flood Hazard area.
27. Neighbouring land uses which have an influence on the landscape character of the area due to their scale, character, and/or proximity include:
  - a. Hāwea South North Grandview PA (ONL) along the western and eastern sides of the area, which includes the Grandview Mountain Track network (eastern side) and Mount Maude (western side). The proximity and large scale of the mountains form a dramatic backdrop to the area.
  - b. West of Hāwea River PA (RCL) to the west, within which are several rural living properties along the river terrace edge, located to overlook the Hāwea River corridor and, in places, the western portion of the area.
  - c. Hāwea Moraine (addressed in 21.23.14) to the south which serves to separate the northern outwash plain of the area from the southern outwash plain of Kane Road and Luggate – Tarras Highway (addressed in 21.23.13).
  - d. The Rural Residential zoned enclave or 'hamlet' at John Creek and the Rural Lifestyle zoned land at Hāwea Flat, which both adjoin the area.

### **Archaeological and heritage features and their locations**

28. Blairnhall, Hāwea Back Road.
29. Hāwea Flat School, Camp Hill Road, Hāwea Flat.
30. St Ninians Presbyterian Church, Kane Road, Hāwea.
31. Stone Homestead, Mc Carthy Road, Hāwea Flat.

## Mana whenua features and their locations

32. The entire area is ancestral land to many whānau within the iwi of Kāi Tahu whānui and, as such, all landscape is significant, given that whakapapa, whenua, and wai are all intertwined in te ao Māori.
33. The northern ends of the area overlap with the Hāwea (Lake Hāwea) and Paetarariki & Timaru wāhi tūpuna. The western extent of the area overlaps with the wāhi tūpuna Hāwea River (including Camp Hill).
34. Lake Hāwea is highly significant to Kāi Tahu and is a Statutory Acknowledgement under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

### Associative Attributes and Values

Mana whenua creation and origin traditions • Mana whenua associations and experience • Mana whenua metaphysical aspects such as mauri and wairua • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values •

## Mana whenua associations and experience

35. Kāi Tahu whakapapa connections to whenua and wai generate a kaitiaki duty to uphold the mauri of all important landscape areas.
36. Hāwea is one of the lakes referred to in the tradition of “Ngā Puna Wai Karikari o Rākaihautū” which tells how the principal lakes of Te Wai Pounamu were dug by the rakatira (chief) Rākaihautū. Through these pūrakau (stories), this area holds a deep spiritual significance both traditionally and for Kāi Tahu today.
37. The Lake was traditionally considered rich with tuna (eel) that were caught, preserved, and transported to kāiika nohoaka of coastal Otago. The knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails, tauraka waka, mahika kai and other taoka associated with Lake Hāwea remain important to Kāi Tahu today.
38. Several sites within this area such as Kokotane were known as rich kāiika mahika kai. Camp Hill alongside Hāwea River was often used as a nohoaka (seasonal camping site).
39. The mana whenua values associated with this area include, but may not be limited to, wāhi taoka, mahika kai, awa, ara tawhito, kāiika, nohoaka.

## Historic attributes and values

40. The agricultural history and development of the area is typical of the Wānaka and Upper Clutha area, with low-intensity pastoralism giving way to denser agricultural settlement during the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Cropping was a particularly prominent form of agriculture across Hāwea Terrace (in contrast to much of the Upper Clutha where grazing was more common).
41. Compared to many other areas of the Upper Clutha, the agricultural settlement that eventuated around the Hāwea Terrace appears to have been particularly dense. This sort of settlement, and its relative geographic circumscription by the mountains and lake, allowed the area to develop an identity as a distinct rural community complete with institutions like schools, churches, stores, and post offices.

## Shared and recognised attributes and values

42. Valued as part of the expansive swathe of overtly production-focused rural land throughout the terraces on the eastern side of the Hāwea River. The rural terraces form a contrast with the more developed and inhabited western side of the river and are of importance to the sense of spaciousness and identity of the Upper Clutha Basin as working rural landscape.
43. The identity of the area as a spacious rural hinterland to Lake Hāwea settlement.

44. The popularity of the Hāwea River Track (within the area and forms part of Te Araroa) and the Grandview Range track network nearby along with the other recreational features of the area.

### **Recreation attributes and values**

45. The popular walking and cycle trail of the Hāwea River Track (true left side of the river).
46. Hāwea Community Bike Park that connects with the Hāwea River Track.
47. Hāwea Domain which is particularly popular for casual recreation (walking, dog exercising), students walking and cycling to school, and large events (Hāwea Picnic Race Day and the Cavalcade), and serves as an informal meeting point for the two communities at Lake Hāwea (to the north) and Hāwea Flat (to the south).
48. The Hāwea Flat Whitewater Park (The Wave) near Camp Hill, which is a popular surfing, kayaking, swimming, and picnicking spot accessed via Camp Hill Road.
49. The popularity of the Lake Hāwea Golf Course (west side of the river).

### **Perceptual (Sensory) Attributes and Values**

Legibility and Expressiveness • Coherence • Views to the area • Views from the area • Naturalness • Memorability • Transient values • Remoteness / Wildness • Aesthetic qualities and values •

### **Legibility and expressiveness attributes and values**

50. The following landforms are expressive of glacial processes: the hummocky surface of the terminal moraine (characteristic of the deposits dumped by ice during the Hāwea Glacial Advance); the shallow dry channels on the south side of the moraine; the breaks in the moraine at Gladstone and the lake outlet; and the Camp Hill roche moutonnée.
51. The interaction of glacial and fluvial processes is evident along the Hāwea River corridor and river terraces where fluvial action has shaped the landform; across the outwash plains (where more recent fluvial processes of erosion and sedimentation have reworked older alluvium to create an irregular patterning of gentle undulation in places); the aggrading fans and alluvial areas in the vicinity of Grandview Creek and Hospital Creek.

### **Particularly important views to and from the area**

52. The sequence of expansive mid to long-range 'rural' views from the southern part of Lake Hāwea settlement, the northern edges of Hāwea Flat, the Hāwea River Track, the rural living development on the western side of the river (true right side of river and within West of Hāwea River PA), Domain Road, Gladstone Road and Camp Hill Road, in which the area forms part of the broad sweep of the Upper Clutha Basin rural plains, seen framed by a continuous circle of dramatic mountains (ONL). The pastoral and cropping land use of the area and linear shelterbelts contribute a strong 'working farm' rural character, with the visibility of pivot irrigation infrastructure lending an industrial rural landscape impression in places. The distinctly working rural character or limited visibility of built development reinforces the rural impression and reinforces the connection of the area to the pastoral mountain context. The openness, spaciousness, and planar character of the majority of the area seen from these locations, set against a continuous mountain or terrace riser backdrop, confers a memorable sense of a 'big sky' landscape.
53. Highly attractive close to mid-range views from the Hāwea River Track of the attractive river terrace landforms, in which the limited visibility of built development (in places) and rough vegetation character imbue an impression of remoteness that belies the proximity of intensive farming and Lake Hāwea settlement.

54. Distant views from the summit of Mount Iron PA (ONF), where the panoramic vistas take in the expansive rural river terraces and prominent scarps extending across the area.
55. Highly attractive views from the Grandview Track network (ONL) to the east, in which the area reads as part of the expansive working rural landscape that appears to dominate the Upper Clutha Basin from this orientation and reads as a sympathetic foreground to the lake.
56. Views to Camp Hill roche moutonnée from Camp Hill Road.
57. Attractive views of the terminal moraine/Grandview Creek from Cemetery Road and Gladstone Road.

### **Naturalness attributes and values**

58. Perceptions of naturalness and of a spacious rural character are largely maintained for people visiting the landscape, although this is undermined to some extent by the presence of pivot irrigation infrastructure driveways, gateways, signage and the management of the water flow in the Hāwea River and dam.
59. Human intervention as intensively managed farmland is evident across the outwash plains. The close proximity of the mountain context, very limited level of development, consistently low-intensity pastoral farming character, and 'backroad' nature means that the eastern side of the area generally has a higher impression of naturalness when compared to the western and central area.
60. The landform containment of the river corridor and terrace riser landforms and rough vegetation character means that where built development is not visible, there is a higher perception of naturalness in parts of the area where these elements are evident.

### **Memorability attributes and values**

61. Memorable to residents, locals, and visitors as part of the rural backdrop to Lake Hāwea settlement.
62. Memorable to residents and locals as a spacious working farmland area between the settlements at Lake Hāwea and Hāwea Flats.

### **Transient attributes and values**

63. Autumn leaf colour and seasonal loss of leaves associated with the exotic trees.
64. Seasonal pasture and crop colours.
65. The changing shadow patterns from shelter belts and the changing light patterns across the undulating moraine and face of the 'rippled' terraces faces.
66. The presence of stock and wildlife such as hawks.
67. The dynamic qualities of the river and The Wave as a consequence of changes in the water level.
68. A higher level of use of recreational assets (such as cycle trails, The Wave and Golf Course) during Spring, Summer and Autumn.

### **Remoteness/wildness attributes and values**

69. Rural tranquillity and quietness are currently experienced throughout the eastern part of the area where there is a limited level of development, a dominance of low-intensity pastoral farming, and the local road network is infrequently used.
70. A dark night-sky impression contributes to feelings of remoteness across the eastern part of the area.

### **Aesthetic attributes and values**

71. The experience of all of the values identified above from public and private viewpoints.

72. More specifically, this includes:

- a. Attractive rural and 'big sky' views across large open and flat paddocks to the (northern) terminal moraine and (southern, penultimate terminal moraine coinciding with 21.23.14 Hāwea Moraine), and mountains framing the Upper Clutha Basin.
- b. Strong rural character, with large areas of open space (– either pastoral or cropping land use), seen bisected by linear shelterbelts and with widely spaced built development displaying a distinctly rural character.
- c. The juxtaposition between the tamed and flat rural land of the area and the rougher character associated with the river corridor and the toe of the ranges along the western and eastern sides of the area.
- d. The strong contrast between the extensive plains and the steep mountains to the west and east.

## Summary of Landscape Values

Physical • Perceptual (Sensory) • Associative

Rating scale: seven-point scale ranging from **Very Low** to **Very High**.

very low	low	low-mod	moderate	mod-high	high	very high
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The physical, associative, and perceptual attributes and values described above for the Hāwea Terrace area can be summarised as follows:

73. **Moderate-high physical values** relating to the sequence of glaciofluvial terrace landforms, terminal moraine, terrace risers and scarps, aggrading fans, roche moutonnée and river corridor, the productive soils (with irrigation) and associated agricultural land uses, the mana whenua features associated with the area, the historic features of the area, and the strong patterns of rural land use.
74. **Moderate - high associative values** relating to the mana whenua associations of the area, the identity of the area as a spacious rural hinterland to Lake Hāwea settlement, and the popularity of the recreational features in the area.
75. **Moderate perceptual values** relating to the expressiveness of the natural landforms, the strong coherence of rural vegetation and land use patterns, the sweeping rural views across the (predominantly) open and spacious flats that shape the identity of this part of the basin as a distinctly working rural landscape, the low-key rural tranquillity and quietness (in places), and the moderate level of naturalness, with the very limited rural living remaining subordinate to pasture/cropping and vegetation.

## Landscape Capacity

The landscape capacity of the Hāwea Terrace area for a range of activities is set out below.

- i. **Commercial recreational activities** – **some** landscape capacity for small-scale and low-key activities that: integrate with and complement/enhance existing recreation features; are located to optimise the screening and/or filtering benefit of natural landscape elements; are designed to be of a small scale and 'low-key' rural character; integrate landscape restoration and enhancement (where appropriate); and enhance public access (where appropriate).
- ii. **Visitor accommodation and tourism related activities** – **some** landscape capacity for activities that are located to optimise the screening and/or filtering benefit of natural landscape elements; designed to

be of a small scale and 'low-key' rural character; integrate landscape restoration and enhancement (where appropriate); and enhance public access (where appropriate). **Very limited** landscape capacity for tourism related activities that are: visually recessive; designed to be small scale and have a low key 'rural' character; and integrate landscape restoration.

- iii. **Urban expansions – some** landscape capacity as identified in the QLDC 2021 Spatial Plan.
- iv. **Intensive agriculture – some** landscape capacity where the quality of views and aesthetic attributes and values are maintained or enhanced.
- v. **Earthworks – limited** landscape capacity to absorb earthworks associated with trails, farming and rural living/visitor accommodation/tourism related activities, that maintain naturalness and expressiveness values and integrate with existing natural landform patterns.
- vi. **Farm buildings – some** landscape capacity for modestly-scaled buildings that reinforce the existing rural character.
- vii. **Mineral extraction – limited** capacity for farm-scale quarries and expansion of existing quarries that maintain or enhance the quality of views, naturalness values and aesthetic values.
- viii. **Transport infrastructure – limited** landscape capacity to absorb additional infrastructure that is of a modest scale and low-key rural character.
- i. **Utilities and regionally significant infrastructure – limited** landscape capacity for additional district-scale infrastructure that is buried or located such that they are screened from external view. In the case of utilities such as overhead lines or cell phone towers which cannot be screened, these should be designed and located so that they are not visually prominent. In the case of the National Grid, **limited** landscape capacity in circumstances where there is a functional or operational need for its location and structures are designed and located to limit their visual prominence, including associated earthworks. **Very limited** capacity for other larger-scale regionally significant infrastructure.
- ix. **Renewable energy generation – some** landscape capacity for small-scale wind or solar generation located where topography or mature vegetation ensures it is not highly visible from public places. **Limited** landscape capacity for larger-scale commercial renewable energy generation where topography or mature vegetation ensures it is not highly visible from public places.
- x. **Forestry – limited** landscape capacity for scattered woodlots of up to 2 hectares in area.
- xi. **Rural living – very limited** landscape capacity to absorb additional rural living without cumulative adverse effects on associative and perceptual values. The rural character of the area is vulnerable to fragmentation and 'domestication' through rural living development, particularly along the edge the Hāwea River, and around the edges of the existing settlements at Lake Hāwea and Hāwea Flats. Generally, such an outcome could undermine the impression of this part of the Upper Clutha Basin as a spacious working rural landscape. For development along the edge of the Hāwea River corridor, it is important that any new development is visually discreet in views from the Hāwea River Track. More generally, any additional rural living should be set well back from roads and public tracks; co-located with existing development; integrated by existing landform and/or existing vegetation; designed to be of a modest scale; have a 'low-key' rural character; integrate landscape restoration and enhancement (where appropriate); enhance public access (where appropriate); and should maintain the impression of expansive rural views from public vantage points.

## Plant and Animal Pests

- A. Plant pest species include wilding conifers, hawthorn, crack willow, broom, and lupin.
- B. Animal pest species include rabbits, stoats, feral cats, possums, hedgehogs, rats, and mice.