

21.22.18 Cardrona Valley ONL

General Description of the Area

The Cardrona Valley PA is a north-south oriented valley enclosed by the Cardrona Range/Harris Mountains to the west and the Pisa/Criffel Range to the east. The PA extends to the crest of the western Pisa Range flanks and to the landforms visually containing the valley to the west, including the eastern flanks of Mount Cardrona and a ridge of Mount Alpha. In a north-south direction the PA starts just north of Timber Creek and ends at Blackmans Creek about 3.25 kilometres upstream of Cardrona village. The majority of the Cardrona Ski Area Sub-Zone falls within the area.

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

Important landforms and land types:

1. A deeply cut fault valley with a flat alluvial floor of up to 700m in width below Cardrona Village, narrowing above this point.
2. The Pisa/Criffel Range: the westernmost and highest element of the characteristic 'basin and range' fault block landscape that stretches across Central Otago. The parallel schist ranges of this sequence are characterised by broad planar crests and frequent tors. The western flanks of the range are relatively even in gradient and form a linear eastern 'wall' to the valley, with few significant ridges or gullies apart from Tuohys Gully.
3. Cardrona low hills: low hills and terraces of strongly weathered sandstone-dominant gravels between the valley floor and the main Cardrona Range/Harris Mountains. An angular ridge and gully landform, with alluvial flats and small terraces.
4. The Cardrona Range/Harris Mountains: dissected mountain slopes and hummocky slump topography with scattered schist outcrops and schist tors at higher elevations on Mount Cardrona.
5. Contains the Geopreservation Sites: Branch Creek Road faulted aggradation on an alluvial surface; and the NW Cardrona Fault at Blackmans Creek. These are regionally significant and not considered vulnerable to most human activities.

Important hydrological features:

6. The Ōrau (Cardrona River) is the most important water course within the PA, flowing the length of the valley. It is a usually shallow water course with gravel substrate, low banks, and substantial seasonal and weather-related flow variations. There are also significant surface water–shallow groundwater interactions with the river having adjacent influent and effluent reaches that may vary temporally. Significant floods occasionally spread across the valley floor (for example 1878 and 1999).
7. Other larger water courses are Tuohys Creek, Branch Burn (McPhees Creek) and Spotts Creek.
8. The water courses within the valley are a fishery resource and spawning habitat. They provide habitat for longfin eels, kōaro, upland bullies and Clutha flathead galaxias (nationally critical) and brown and rainbow trout.

Important ecological features and vegetation types:

9. Particularly noteworthy vegetation types include:

- a. Kānuka shrubland on mountain slopes towards the Upper Clutha mouth of the valley.
 - b. Grey shrubland communities on lower elevation south and east facing slopes and within prominent gullies in the Spotts Creek, Branch Creek and Boundary Creek catchments and bordering the main stem of the Cardrona River upstream of Cardrona township. Some of these shrublands are SNAs. The shrublands support tree daisy communities, including the At-Risk Declining *Olearia lineata*. Patches of bracken are common in and around areas of shrubland.
 - c. *Dracophyllum* shrubland on shady wetter faces and within gullies.
 - d. Distinct gradient of indigenous vegetation types on Mount Cardrona from mixed grey shrubland-exotic grassland near the valley floor to mid slope short tussock grasslands in the montane zone to tall snow tussock grasslands and mixed snow tussockland-*Dracophyllum* spp. and herbfield communities in the sub-alpine and alpine zones. Small alpine wetlands (cushion and sedge bogs) occur in the upper basins on Mount Cardrona associated with low gradient streams and flushes.
10. Other characteristic vegetation types are:
- a. Improved irrigated pasture on the valley floor, on flats within the Cardrona hills, and on some lower slopes of the Pisa/Criffel Range.
 - b. Short tussock over-sown with pasture on the lower and mid-slope mountain faces and Cardrona hills.
 - c. Crack willows lining the Cardrona River and other water courses.
 - d. Groups of exotic shelter trees around station homesteads, including distinctive mature Lombardy poplars.
 - e. Plantation of Douglas fir near Spotts Creek.
11. Valued habitat for skinks and geckos, a wide range of invertebrate species (including the threatened flightless shield bug and Otago endemic grasshopper), New Zealand falcon, Australasian harrier, New Zealand pipit, South Island oystercatchers, banded dotterels, black fronted tern, paradise shelduck and grey duck.
12. Plant pest species include wilding conifers, crack willow, sweet briar and lupin.
13. Animal pest species include deer, goats, ferrets, stoats, weasels, hares, rabbits, possums, mice and rats.

Land use patterns and features:

- 14. Predominant land use is pastoral farming, although some areas have been retired for conservation and recreation. The Cardrona Alpine Resort within the PA, and the Southern Hemisphere Proving Ground and Nordic skiing Snow Farm just outside and accessed through the PA. Access roads to these activities are visually prominent within the landscape. Apart from Cardrona Valley Road, all public and private access roads are unsealed.
- 15. Cardrona Village (Settlement Zone) is the main settlement within the valley, but significant urban development is anticipated and is starting to occur within the Mount Cardrona Special Zone. Some rural living development is present north and south of the village, and there is also a loose cluster of tourism-related development near the Cardrona Alpine Resort Road intersection. Widely spaced station homestead clusters are a feature of the flats and lower valleys, and there are a few consented but undeveloped building platforms in the Timber Creek gully on Hillend Station.
- 16. Cardrona Alpine Resort on the upper eastern slopes of Mount Cardrona is a significant built development within the landscape but is not visually prominent from the valley floor.

17. With the exception of Cardrona Village and development near the Cardrona Alpine Resort Road intersection, buildings are generally well integrated within the landscape by existing landform features and/or established trees, so they are not highly visible from Cardrona Valley Road.
18. Aurora Energy electricity distribution lines servicing the village, ski fields and proving ground follow the valley floor, and there are substation sites adjacent to Cardrona Valley Road.
19. Gravel extraction has been undertaken at times in the Cardrona River and side streams.

Important archaeological and heritage features and their locations:

20. Rich history of 19th century gold mining and early European pastoral farming throughout the valley, with numerous archaeological and heritage features. These include the Roaring Meg and Little Criffel pack tracks, river flat ground sluicing and tailings, hydraulic sluiced cliffs, the Criffel Face and Tuohys Gully sluicings and reservoirs, water races, tunnels, dredge remains, domestic sites and homestead sites associated with historic farming. There are large, sluiced cliffs and water races extending along almost the entire length of the valley and at Mount Cardrona.
21. Historic route between Wānaka and Queenstown, and between Cromwell and Cardrona via Tuohys Gully.
22. Scheduled heritage sites include: Old Butchery, Tuohy's Gully (QLDC ref. 500); Studholme Nursery Plaque, Cardrona Road (QLDC ref. 510), Hotel façade, hall and church, Cardrona (QLDC ref. 510).

Mana whenua features and their locations:

23. The entire area is ancestral land to Kāi Tahu whānui and, as such, all landscape is significant, given that whakapapa, whenua and wai are all intertwined in te ao Māori.
24. The Ōrau (Cardrona River) has been identified as a wāhi tūpuna by Kāi Tahu.

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:

25. Kāi Tahu whakapapa connections to whenua and wai generate a kaitiaki duty to uphold the mauri of all important landscape areas.
26. The Ōrau is a traditional ara tawhito (travel route) linking Whakatipu-wai-māori with Lakes Wānaka and Hāwea. It also provided access to the natural bridge on the Kawarau River.
27. Ōrau is also recorded as a kāika mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora ('Māori turnip'), āruhe (fernroot) and weka were gathered.
28. The mana whenua values associated with the ONL include, but may not be limited to, mahika kai, ara tawhito, nohoaka.

Important historic attributes and values:

29. The very strong associations of the valley with 19th century gold mining, with physical evidence of mining activities and associated settlement, preservation and interpretation of mining areas on both conservation and private, and names of claims being retained in place names.

30. Strong associations with high country pastoral farming, including historic buildings, homestead clusters/former sites, and feature, place and station names.

31. Historic route between the Upper Clutha and Whakatipu Basins.

Important shared and recognised attributes and values:

32. A nationally and regionally renowned scenic and historic route between Queenstown and Wānaka, and a gateway for both the Upper Clutha Basin and the Whakatipu Basin.

33. A nationally recognised tourist and recreational destination.

Important recreation attributes and values:

34. Very popular destination for trout fishing, mountain biking, hiking, horse trekking, skiing and Nordic skiing, as well as visits to historic sites and commercial recreation activities such as mountain carting and shuttle services in the summer season for mountain biking/hiking and horse trekking providers.

35. The area features the highly popular Cardrona Alpine Resort (within the Ski Area Sub-Zone), providing a year-round destination offering snow-based recreation such as skiing/snowboarding in winter and hiking/mountain biking opportunities in the summer. Year-round activities are also facilitated here, such as sightseeing, star gazing, mountain carting. The access road to Snow Farm (a ski touring area) is also within the PA area.

36. Popular walking trails including: Tuohys Track/Roaring Meg Pack Track, Spotts Creek Track, Little Criffel Track.

37. Other popular tracks include the diverse mountain biking trails network at Cardrona Alpine Resort and horse trekking trails within the valley.

38. The area is also a location for high performance sport. E.g., skiing, snowboarding and LANDSAR training.

Perceptual (Sensory) Attributes and Values

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

Legibility and expressiveness attributes and values:

39. Easily legible form of the valley, with long views available up and down, and the close steep mountain walls or hills providing a strong sense of enclosure. Landforms are highly expressive of their formative processes and the open character of the mountains means that the hummocky or gullied surface of the land is clearly displayed.

Particularly important views to and from the area:

40. Dramatic and highly attractive views from Cardrona Valley Road to the contained valley floor and enclosing mountains. The scale of the landforms and their proximity dwarf the viewer, giving a sense of sublime grandeur. There is a progressive opening up of views as people move down the valley, particularly north of the Cardrona Village node. From this point the consistent 'wall' of the Pisa/Criffel range, with its open, natural and relatively wild character, dominates views across the sparsely inhabited 'working farm' rural foreground. To the west, views are often enclosed by the pastoral land of the Cardrona low hills but in places (eg. north of Cardrona Village, Branch Creek, Spotts Creek and Timber Creek) vistas open out to the rugged and often snow-covered Mount Cardrona and Harris Mountains in the distance. The Cardrona Alpine Resort is reasonably difficult to see from the road and the Mount Cardrona Special Zone is largely screened by rising topography.

41. Spectacular panoramic views from the skifield roads, Cardona Alpine Resort and Little Criffel Track, taking in the greener and more vegetated valley, and the contrasting open expanses of tawny or craggy surrounding mountains, with glimpses to the Upper Clutha Basin in the north.

Naturalness attributes and values:

42. The landscape is perceived as having a high level of naturalness, with little human modification present on the mountain slopes and Cardrona hills other than roads, pasture improvements and fencing. Natural spread of kānuka, grey shrubland and bracken on the mountain slopes and gullies, and remaining tussocklands on the mountains enhance the naturalness of the landscape.
43. The presence of development on the valley floor, in Cardrona Village, in Mount Cardrona Special Zone, and at the skifields (including their access roads) modifies perceptions of naturalness, but pastoral land on the valley floor is still perceived as a pleasant rural foreground to the mountains and hills and retains a significant level of naturalness. The village and special zones are nodes of human occupation and development within a landscape dominated by natural patterns and farming land use.

Memorability attributes and values:

44. Highly memorable journey through a large, enclosed valley with views of dramatic mountain ranges, enhanced by changing vegetation colours and snow cover across the seasons.
45. Highly memorable views from elevated roads, tracks and skifields within the PA that take in the entire valley form and its relationship to the Upper Clutha Basin.

Transient attributes and values:

46. Seasonal snowfall and ice, large variations in the Cardrona River flow, changing green, brown and tawny gold of pastoral areas, the characteristic autumn colours of poplars and willows, changes in the play of light and shadow on the hummocky mountain slopes, and the presence of birdlife and stock.

Remoteness and wildness attributes and values:

47. A sense of remoteness and wildness can be experienced on walking and mountain biking tracks within the landscape, including Tuohys Track and Spotts Creek Track and in locations away from Cardrona Valley Road on the high-country stations.

Aesthetic attributes and values:

48. The experience of the values identified above by a significant number of residents and visitors travelling on Cardrona Valley Road or visiting Cardrona village and the skifields (including access roads).
49. More specifically:
 - a. The muscular unmodified slopes of the Pisa/Criffel range with their relatively even gradient and crest.
 - b. The craggy tussock covered Cardrona Range/Harris Mountains.
 - c. The contrast between the mountains and the pastoral alluvial flats and low hills in the valley floor.
 - d. The strong sense of enclosure within a long, straight and legible valley.
 - e. At a finer scale, the following aspects contribute to the aesthetic appeal:
 - i. the open tussocklands and indigenous shrublands on the mountain slopes;
 - ii. the presence of snow and ice during winter months;

- iii. the contrasting and changing colours of sky, mountain slopes, snow cover and rocky outcrops;
- iv. the play of light and shadow on the mountain slopes;
- v. the historic buildings and scattered station homestead clusters in the valley and Cardona hills;
- vi. the rural character and mature exotic trees within the valley;
- vii. the autumn colours of willows and poplars on the valley floor, contributing to the scenic appeal despite not being native.

Summary of Landscape Values

Physical • Associative • Perceptual (Sensory)

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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These various physical, associative and perceptual attributes and values described above for PA ONL Cardrona Valley come together and can be summarised as follows:

- (a) **High physical values** due to the high value landforms, faulted valley, Cardrona River, the range of vegetation features and habitats, and the mana whenua features associated with the area.
- (b) **Very high associative values** relating to the mana whenua associations with the area, the historic attributes of the valley, the very strong shared and recognised values, and the popularity of the area as a tourism and recreational destination.
- (c) **High perceptual values** relating to:
 - i. The legibility and expressiveness values deriving from the visibility and openness of the landscape, enabling a clear understanding of the landscape's formative processes.
 - ii. The aesthetic and memorability values of the area as a consequence of its dramatic and highly appealing visual character and the large number of people visiting or moving through the valley.
 - iii. An impression of high naturalness arising from the dominance of the more natural landscape over built development and landform modification.

Landscape Capacity

The landscape capacity of the PA ONL Cardrona Valley for a range of activities is set out below.

- i. **Commercial recreational activities – some** landscape capacity for activities that integrate with and complement/enhance existing recreation features, particularly within the Ski Area Sub-Zone. Activities should be: located to optimise the screening and/or camouflaging benefit of existing natural landscape

elements; designed to be of a sympathetic scale, appearance, and character; integrate appreciable landscape restoration and enhancement; enhance public access; and protect the area's ONL values.

- ii. **Visitor accommodation and tourism related activities – some** landscape capacity for visitor accommodation activities that are: co-located with existing facilities; designed to be of sympathetic scale, appearance and character; integrate appreciable landscape restoration and enhancement; enhance public access; and protect the area's ONL values. **No** landscape capacity for tourism-related activities outside of the Settlement Zone and Mount Cardrona Special Zone.
- iii. **Urban expansions – no** landscape capacity.
- iv. **Intensive agriculture – some** landscape capacity on the valley floor for intensive agriculture that maintains scenic views from roads.
- v. **Earthworks – limited** landscape capacity for earthworks and trails that protect historic, naturalness and expressiveness attributes and values, and are sympathetically designed to integrate with existing natural landform patterns.
- vi. **Farm buildings – limited** landscape capacity for modestly scaled buildings that reinforce existing rural character.
- vii. **Mineral extraction – limited** landscape capacity for gravel extraction in riverbeds that protects the naturalness and aesthetic attributes and values of the ONL.
- viii. **Transport infrastructure – limited** landscape capacity for modestly scaled and low key 'rural' roading on the valley floor that is positioned to optimise the integrating benefits of landform and vegetation patterns. **Very limited** landscape capacity for additional roads on the enclosing mountain slopes of the valley.
- ix. **Utilities and regionally significant infrastructure – limited** landscape capacity for infrastructure that is buried or located such that it is 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.
- x. **Renewable energy generation – no** landscape capacity for commercial scale renewable energy generation. **Limited** landscape capacity for discreetly located and small-scale renewable energy generation.
- xi. **Production forestry – very limited** landscape capacity for small scale production forestry on the valley floor.
- xii. **Rural living – limited** landscape capacity for rural living development co-located with existing development on the valley floor and Cardrona hills and sited so that it is set back from Cardrona Valley Road and contained by landform and/or existing vegetation – with the location, scale and design of any proposal ensuring that it is generally difficult to see from external viewpoints. **Very limited** landscape capacity for rural living development close to Cardrona Village or Mount Cardrona Special Zone without cumulative adverse effects on the rural character and naturalness of the PA.
- xiii. **Gondolas – limited** landscape capacity to improve public access to focal recreational areas higher in the mountains via non-vehicular transportation modes such as gondolas, provided they are positioned in a way that is sympathetic to the landform, are designed to be recessive in the landscape, and protect the area's ONL values.