The Landing Precinct

The provisions below represent the Section 42A Reporting Officer's recommended amendments to the provisions requested by MPL LLC dated 12 May 2025. Recommended amendments are shown with <u>underline</u> used for new text as this is a new precinct being recommended for inclusion in the Proposed District Plan. Provisions yet to be resolved are highlighted yellow.

Overview

The Landing comprises approximately 395 hectares of land and 8.5 kilometres of coastline on the Purerua Peninsula, north of Kerikeri. Resource consent has been granted for 46 residential lots and for the balance of the land to be held under a single title. Implementation of the resource consent has resulted in significant restoration, revegetation and protection of the natural landscape of The Landing, including its streams, watercourses, wetlands, gullies, coastal escarpments, headlands and heritage areas. At the same time subdivision and development of The Landing has progressed in accordance with its resource consent. The Landing vineyard is also established on the site.

The purpose of The Landing Precinct is to ensure the subdivision, use, and development outcomes in conjunction with the restoration and protection of the natural environment and heritage values specified in The Landing resource consent are recognised, provided for and able to be implemented.

The zoning of the land within the precinct is zoned Rural Production. The objectives, policies, rules and standards of the underlying Rural Production zone apply in addition to the provisions of the precinct, except that:

- All precinct rules relating to residential activity, residential subdivision and residential development including maximum height prevail over the corresponding Rural Production zone rules.
- The following standards do not apply to residential buildings within The Landing Precinct:
 - o RPROZ-S1 Maximum Height;
 - RPROZ-S2 Height in Relation to boundary; and
 - o RPROZ- S3 Building or Structure Coverage

Parts of the site are identified within the coastal environment, high natural character and outstanding natural landscape overlays. The objectives and policies in the Natural Features and Landscapes and Coastal Environment chapters apply in addition to the provisions of The Landing Precinct. In specified instances listed under the Advice Notes below, the precinct rules prevail over certain provisions in the Natural Features and Landscapes and Coastal Environment chapters.

All other District-Wide objectives, policies, rules and standards in Part 2 of the District Plan apply.

<u>C</u>	<u>bjectives</u>		
<u> </u>	<u>LP-01</u>	Subdivision, use and development of The Landing that integrates development with restoration and protection of natural character and landscape values.	
I	LP-02	Farming activities (including associated buildings and structures) are enabled at The Landing.	

<u>Policies</u>		
TLP-P1	Provide for the subdivision, use and development of The Landing in accordance with TLP Plan 1, by	
	Retaining the majority of the site in common title to be managed as a coherent landscape of open space (including farmland and vineyard and natural areas);	
	Continuing with the restoration of natural areas consistent with the approved masterplan and ecological management plan;	
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3. Continuing with the development of approved residential lots so that buildings are visually recessive;

4. Limiting residential development on The Landing to 46 residential lots, each with an approved building location;

5. Providing for the relocation of residential lots, where there is no increase in the number of residential lots and natural character and landscape values are protected and enhanced; and

6. Enabling development on approved residential lots subject to design and landscaping that protects and enhances natural character and landscape values.

TLPP2

Provide for the operation and development of farming (including viticulture) activities (including associated buildings and structures) at The Landing.

Rules

- 1. The rules in Part 2 District-Wide Matters apply in addition to these rules, except that the following do not apply to residential activities, buildings and structures in The Landing Precinct:
 - a. NFL-R1 New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures; NFL-S1 Maximum height; and NFL-S2 Colours and materials; and
 - b. <u>CE-R1 New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures; CE-S1 Maximum height; and CE-S2 Colours and materials.</u>

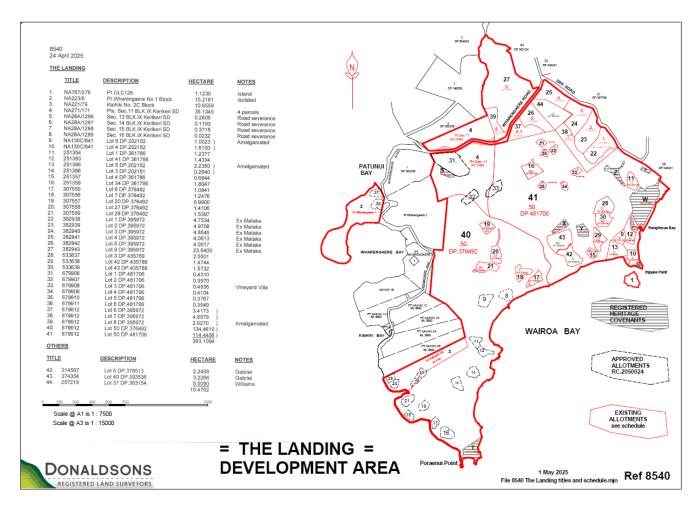
TLP-R1	New buildings or structures, including extensions or alterations to existing	
	buildings or structures associated with a Resid	dential Activity
The Landing	Activity status: Controlled	
Precinct		Activity status where compliance
	Where:	is not achieved with CON-1 or
		CON-2
	CON-1	
	Any new buildings or structures, including	Restricted Discretionary activity
	extensions or alterations to existing buildings or	Restricted Discretionary activity
	structures, is for a Residential Activity that is	Where:
	located on the GPS building location identified	RDIS-1:
	on TLP Plan 1.	The building is located within a
		residential lot identified on TLP Plan 1.
	CON-2	
	The building or structure complies with:	Matters of discretion are restricted
	a. TDLA S1; and	to:
	b. <u>TDLS S2.</u>	a. <u>The Landing Precinct</u>
		Architectural and Landscape
	Matters of control are reserved over:	Design Guidelines;
	a. Design and appearance (including	b. The location of the building or
	massing, form, colour materials,	structure;
	reflectivity) set out in The Landing Precinct	c. The size, bulk and height of the
	Architectural and Landscape Design	building in relation to ridgelines
	Guidelines;	and natural features;d. Design and appearance, including
	b. Landscaping to soften buildings and	the colour and reflectivity of
	integrate them into the surrounding	proposed building materials;
	landscape, having regard to The Landing Precinct Architectural and Landscape	e. Mitigation of visual effects by any
	Design Guidelines;	proposed landscaping.
	c. Effects on the characteristics, qualities	f. Effects on the characteristics,
	and values of the coastal environment and	qualities and values of the coastal
	natural landscapes; and	environment with particular
	natural landscapes, and	consideration of views from the
Page 2 of 13	d. Any relevant elements of The Landing	<u>sea;</u>

	Precinct Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines.	g. Effects on the characteristics, qualities and values of the Outstanding Natural Landscape; and h. i. Location and design of vehicle access, manoeuvring and parking areas. Activity status when compliance not achieved with RDIS-1: Noncomplying (unless the lot has been relocated in accordance with rule TLP-R2 below).
1		

TLP-R2	Subdivision: Relocation of any lot identified on TLDA Plan 1 within The Landing Precinct	
The Landing Precinct	Activity status: Restricted Discretionary	within The Landing Precinct
	Where:	
	RDIS-1	
		Activity status where compliance is not
		achieved with RDIS-1:
	additional lots being created.	<u>Prohibited</u>
	Matters of discretion are limited to:	
	a. The location of the lot in relation to	
	ridgelines and natural features;	
	b. Effects on the characteristics, qualities and	
	values of the coastal environment with	
	particular consideration of views from the	
	sea; c. Effects on the characteristics, and qualities	
	and values of the Outstanding Natural	
	Landscape;	
	d. Effects on adjacent lots, the overall	
	masterplan for The Landing and potential	
	visual dominance effects;	
	e. Effects on privacy, outlook and enjoyment of	
	private open spaces on adjacent lots/sites; and	
	f. Effects from the location and design of	
	vehicle access, manoeuvring and parking	
	areas	

TLP-S1	Residential Buildings or structures on any residential lot on TLP Plan 1	
The Landing Precinct	 The residential unit on each lot must be situated such that no more than 60% of the residential unit footprint extends in any direction from the GPS coordinates identified for each residential lot on TDLA Plan 1; and The maximum height of a new building or structure, or addition or alteration to an existing building or structure is 9m above ground level, except for those lots identified in The Landing Precinct Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines as being suitable for single level buildings. On these lots, building height shall be limited to single level. 	Where the standard is not met, matters of discretion are restricted to: a. Effects on the characteristics, qualities and values of the outstanding natural landscape; and b. Effects on the characteristics, qualities and values of the coastal environment, with particular consideration of views from the sea.
TLP-S2	Colours and Materials for Residential Buildings or structures on any residential lot of TLDA Plan 1	
The Landing Precinct	The exterior surfaces of new residential buildings or structures within the ONL or coastal environment shall be constructed of natural materials and/or finished to achieve reflectance value of less than 30%.	Where the standard is not met, matters of discretion are restricted to: a. Effects on the characteristics, qualities and values of the ONL; and b. Effects on the natural characteristics and qualities and values of the ONL or coastal environment, with particular consideration of views from the sea.

The Landing Development Area Plan 1 (TLDA Plan1)



NB: This Plan is to yet be updated to include the GPS locations of the dwelling building location on each of the residential sites and to identify the ecological planting areas required by the resource consent.

The Landing Development Area Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines

Site Considerations

The impact of new buildings on The Landing will be minimised by having careful regard to surrounding topography, building location and access within the site, building form and materials used, and landscape planting. The following guidelines are illustrated with existing houses at The Landing.

General Development

Where there is existing native vegetation, and or mature trees, buildings should be located to avoid disturbance to vegetation and trees, and to maintain or enhance vegetation cover.

Sites are located as far as practicable to minimise the need for excavation for construction or to form vehicular circulation and manoeuvring space. Driveways should follow the natural contours of the land, and avoid sharp angles or long straight sections. Parking areas should be integrated with the overall design of the residence and landscaping, and vehicles in uncovered parking spaces should not be visible from the coastline.

Water tanks, if not placed underground, will be unobtrusive and designed to integrate with the overall design of the main structures. Septic tanks and other sewage treatment infrastructure will be placed underground. Any air-conditioning or heating units will be contained within or unobtrusively integrated with the main structures. Lighting should be selected and located to ensure that the source of light is not visible beyond the site boundaries.

Building Form

Various building styles are possible however the following general guidelines will assist in diminishing the impact of structures in the landscape.

- Building mass may be either tall where built up a slope, or wide where built across a slope but should not be both tall and wide. Building forms should be massed and arranged to have a clear relationship with the surrounding topography. Consideration should be given to breaking larger building masses into component forms in order to diminish the impact of building in the landscape.
- Roofs should be appropriate to the building form and generally respond to the surrounding topography.
- Building mass may be either tall where built up a slope, or wide where built across a slope but will not be both tall and wide. Large buildings should be broken up to allow trees to be planted within the building perimeter.
- Buildings on slopes will be 'grounded' in the site with solid foundation and basement enclosure and/or dense planted to avoid sightlines to the underside of floors.



<u>SK – 1</u>
The house is reduced in bulk by breaking the form into two elements connected with a lowered section, the roof mimics the slope of the adjacent land and planting upslope ensures the house is viewed against a planted skyline.

Building within the land

The Landing has many folds, valleys and terraces and buildings should be sited to take advantage of these to settle buildings within the land rather than dominating it.



SK-2The house takes advantage of a localised terrace the side of a valley and uses a simple flat roof form to allow the surrounding landform and planting to dominate.

Building Location on Skyline

Buildings will be planned and sited to minimise their impact on the skyline. This can be achieved by locating buildings so as to appear below ridges when viewed from critical viewpoints. Buildings will not be located on headlands or hilltops unless significant planting exists. Where possible, buildings should be located below the tree canopy backdrop or against new planting to maintain the prominence of a treed skyline.

Where buildings are located on or close to the top of ridgelines, or where building forms visibly protrude above ridgelines, planting of mature specimens undertaken prior to or during construction to provide planted elements above and alongside the building.



SK-3
The house is located well below the crown of the hill to ensure that the house does not dominate the natural landform.
Trees in the foreground are used to further embed the house in the wider landscape. The new trees that have been planted mimic the existing trees on the wider hillside.

Use of landscape elements

Built landscape elements such as fences, walls and small ancillary structures can assist in diminishing the scale of the buildings and help to create a coherent aesthetic composition across the whole site that is consistent with the characteristics listed in Policy TLDA - P1. Although the

structures may not be physically connected, they should be consistent in their form and design to create an integrated whole.

Outdoor living areas will be designed to integrate with the overall design of the building and other structures on the site. The materials used for outdoor areas will be compatible with the materials used for the construction of the buildings on the site. The use of natural materials such as wood or stone, which enhance the natural landscape, are encouraged.

Outdoor lighting should be designed and located to ensure that the source of light is not visible beyond the site and should generally be low level illuminating the ground plane rather than high level.

Existing planting

Wherever possible building location will take advantage of existing established planting to break the straight lines of constructed elements. Placing buildings within trees, that is, with trees both in front and behind the building will be most successful at breaking up the linear forms. Where trees are planted, or moved, to modify building lines they will be located to create informal random groupings Rather than constructed rows or rectilinear blocks.

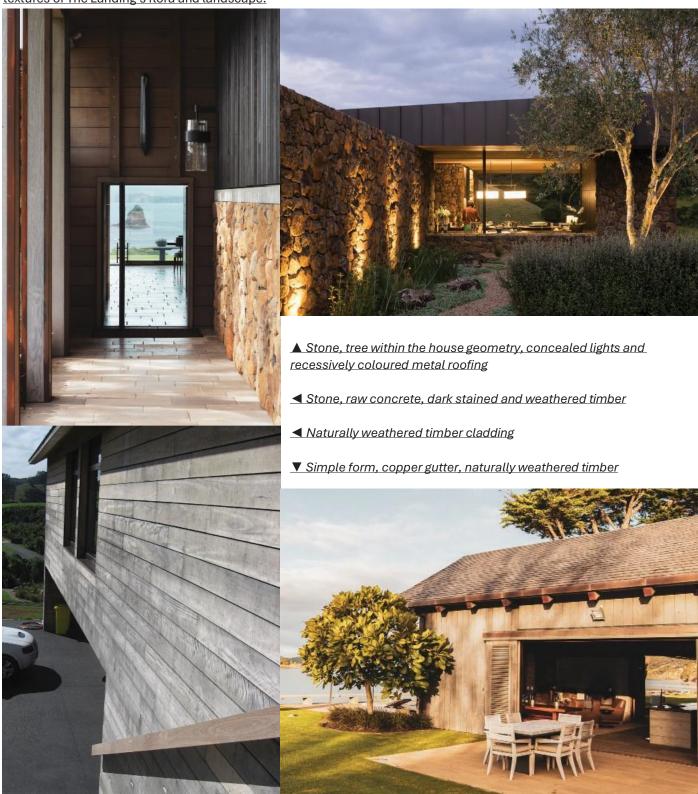


<u>SK – 4</u>
The house design has taken advantage of two well established pohutukawa trees to break up the rectilinear lines of the building when seen from afar.

Building Materials and Finishes

The visual effects of the building sites will be considerably lessened if materials chosen are self coloured and can be used without applying coloured finishes.

The Landing has evolved a 'way of building' using materials that are predominantly 'natural' including stone and naturally weathered timber. Where applied finishes are required such as for, roofing and window joinery, colour and surface treatment will be selected for their low reflectivity (less than 30%) and with hue and tone derived from the colours and textures of The Landing's flora and landscape.



Consideration of Sites by type

Valley sites - Lots 1, 10,17,21, 22, 26

These sites are located in valleys with a large amount of hill slope behind the building sites. In each case building mass will seen against a hillside that is significantly larger in scale than any likely building. This will preclude the possibility for breaking the skyline and will allow planting to be used to break the angularity of structures.

Building forms used should be either low horizontal or narrow vertical following the slope on the valley side.

Vehicle circulation should be easily and unobtrusively dealt with given the easier contours of these sites but some tree planting should be located between the building and public viewpoint to break the angularity of construction.

Open hillside sites - Lots 2,3,4,5,7,8,11,14,15,16,18,27,28,29,30,34,35,36,40,41

These sites have buildings located in open pasture with some hillside behind. Buildings are unlikely to be viewed in silhouette from public viewpoints but will require careful handling of forms and materials to reduce their impact.

Site access will require some excavation and car maneuvering will need to be carefully considered.

Buildings should be set into the hill as much as possible to limit their height above the downslope and subfloor voids below floor level should be avoided. Roofs, if pitched, should be close to the slope of surrounding landforms

Tree planting should be located between building and public vantage points to reduce the contrast between open pasture and built form and to provide a contrast with the angular lines of construction.

Near ridgetop sites - Lots 9,12,13,19,20,23,24,25,31,32,34,37,38,39

These sites require careful siting, design and landscape to minimise impact on the landscape, The sites are generally visible from public viewpoints and in some cases buildings will be seen against either distant hills or the sky.

Site planning should reduce excavation and retaining structures with use made of level changes where sites are steep. Access to the sites should be reduced as much as possible with planting to conceal the straight line geometry of road gradients and remediated with planting on cut faces. Buildings in these locations should be horizontal in form rather than vertical and with roof geometries that mimic surrounding landforms. Larger forms should be broken into assemblies of smaller blocks with tree planting within the perimeter of the building breaking the rooflines.

Materials should be non-reflective and large glazed areas should have roof overhangs or be orientated to avoid solar reflection.

Bush site - Lots 6,

This site is within established bush and provided care is taken to conserve trees and form and height reflect the general guidelines there will be little impact.

Quarry site - Lot33,

This site is within the existing quarry, buildings will be seen against a solid hillside backdrop and there is established planting in the foreground., public access is approximately 1 kilometre away. Provided the general guidelines are followed there will be little impact.

Landscape Guidelines [including single level building sites]

[to be added once detail from the relevant Section of the Landscape Plan - to be confirmed with Mr Lister and Ms Absolum]