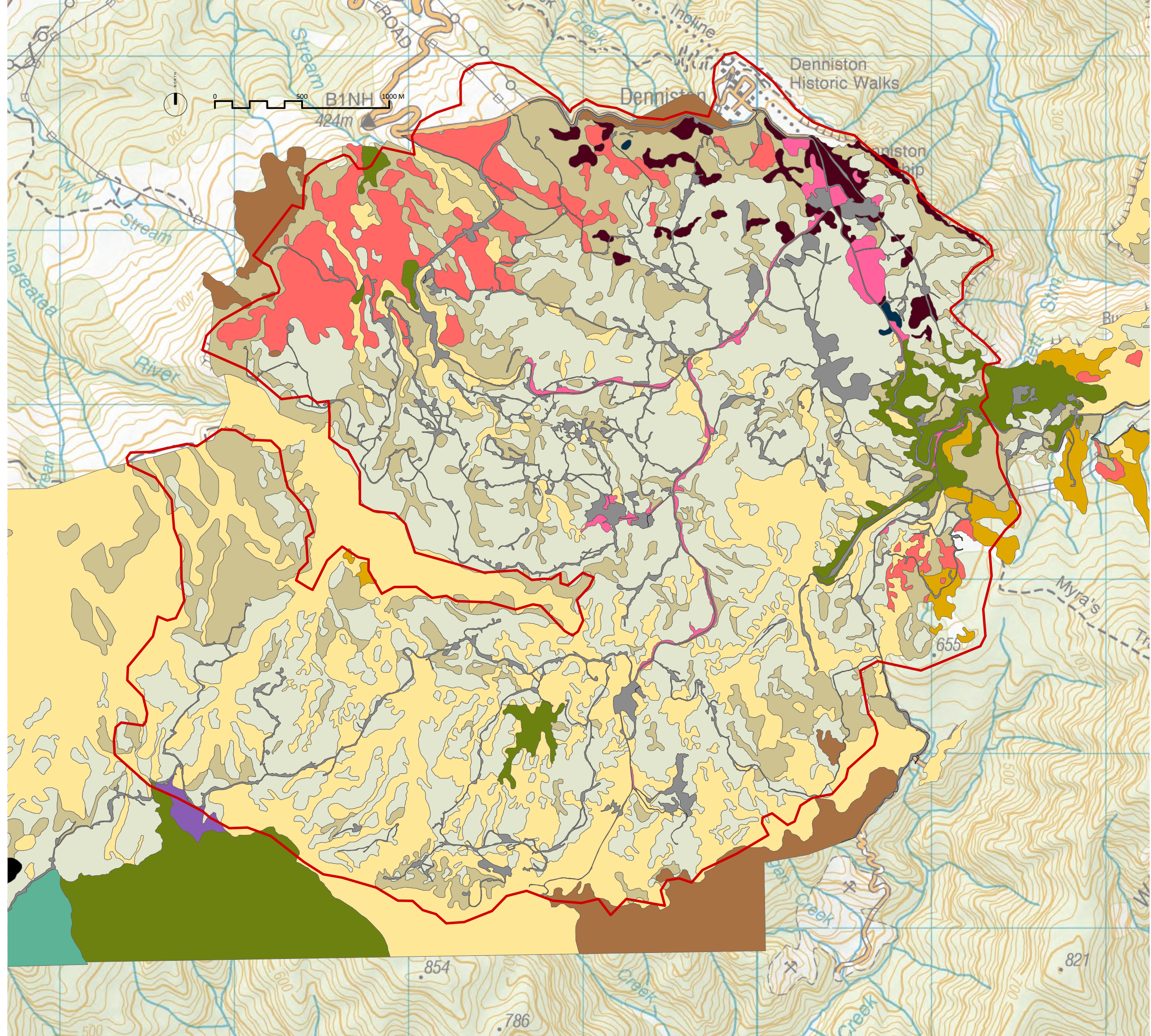


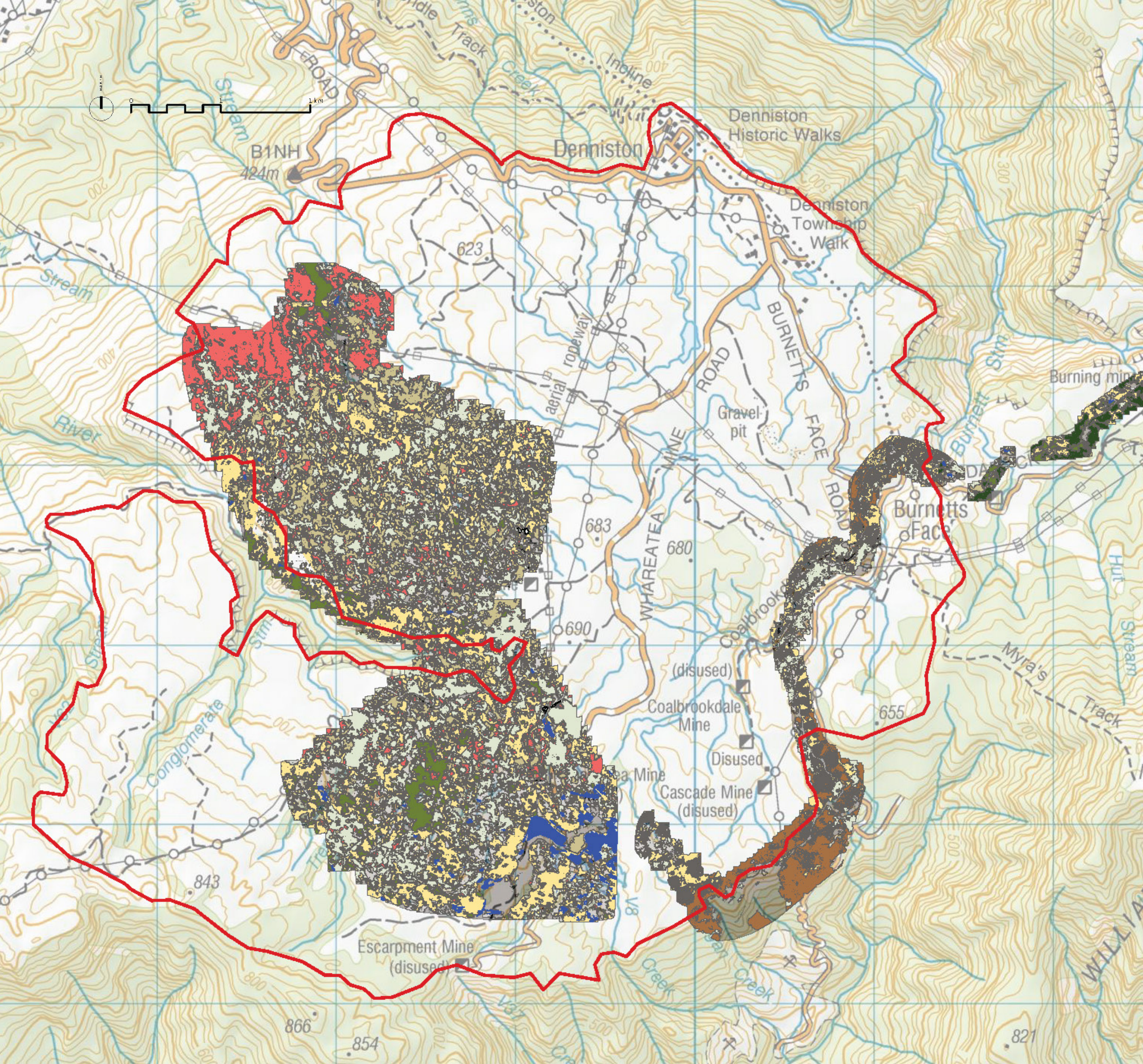
LEGEND

- DENNISTON PLATEAU
- MANUKA WIRE RUSH PAKIHI RUSH TANGLE FERN
- BOULDERFIELD SHRUBLAND
- CHIONOCHLOA FLAVESCENS GRASSLAND
- CHIONOCHLOA JUNCEA GRASSLAND
- HERB FERN
- HIGH ELEVATION BEECH FOREST
- LEATHERWOOD SCRUB
- MANUKA FOREST
- MANUKA SHRUBLAND
- MIXED BEECH FOREST
- MOUNTAIN BEECH PAHAUTEA FOREST
- RED TUSOCK FERN
- RIMU HARD BEECH FOREST
- RIMU/MOUNTAIN BEECH SOUTHERN RATA FOREST
- SILVER BEECH MOUNTAIN BEECH FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA BROADLEAVED FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA BROADLEAVED LOW FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA MOUNTAIN BEECH FOREST
- VEGETATION WITH A SIGNIFICANT EXOTIC COMPONENT
- WETLAND SHALLOW TARN COMPLEXES
- NON VEGETATED RIVERBED
- CLEARED VEGETATION

SOURCE: - BATHURST RESOURCES LTD GIS DATA - JULY 2019

MAP 16
DENNISTON PLATEAU
HISTORICAL VEGETATION





LEGEND

- DENNISTON PLATEAU
- MANUKA WIRE RUSH PAKIHI RUSH TANGLE FERN
- BOULDERFIELD SHRUBLAND
- CHIONOCHLOA FLAVESCENS GRASSLAND
- CHIONOCHLOA JUNCEA GRASSLAND
- HERB FERN
- HIGH ELEVATION BEECH FOREST
- LEATHERWOOD SCRUB
- MANUKA FOREST
- MANUKA SHRUBLAND
- MIXED BEECH FOREST
- MOUNTAIN BEECH PAHAUTEA FOREST
- RED TUSsock FERN
- RIMU HARD BEECH FOREST
- RIMU/MOUNTAIN BEECH SOUTHERN RATA FOREST
- SILVER BEECH MOUNTAIN BEECH FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA BROADLEAVED FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA BROADLEAVED LOW FOREST
- SOUTHERN RATA MOUNTAIN BEECH FOREST
- VEGETATION WITH A SIGNIFICANT EXOTIC COMPONENT
- WETLAND SHALLOW TARN COMPLEXES
- NON VEGETATED RIVERBED
- CLEARED VEGETATION

SOURCE: - BATHURST RESOURCES LTD
GIS DATA - MARCH 2020

MAP 17
DENNISTON PLATEAU
VEGETATION SURVEY

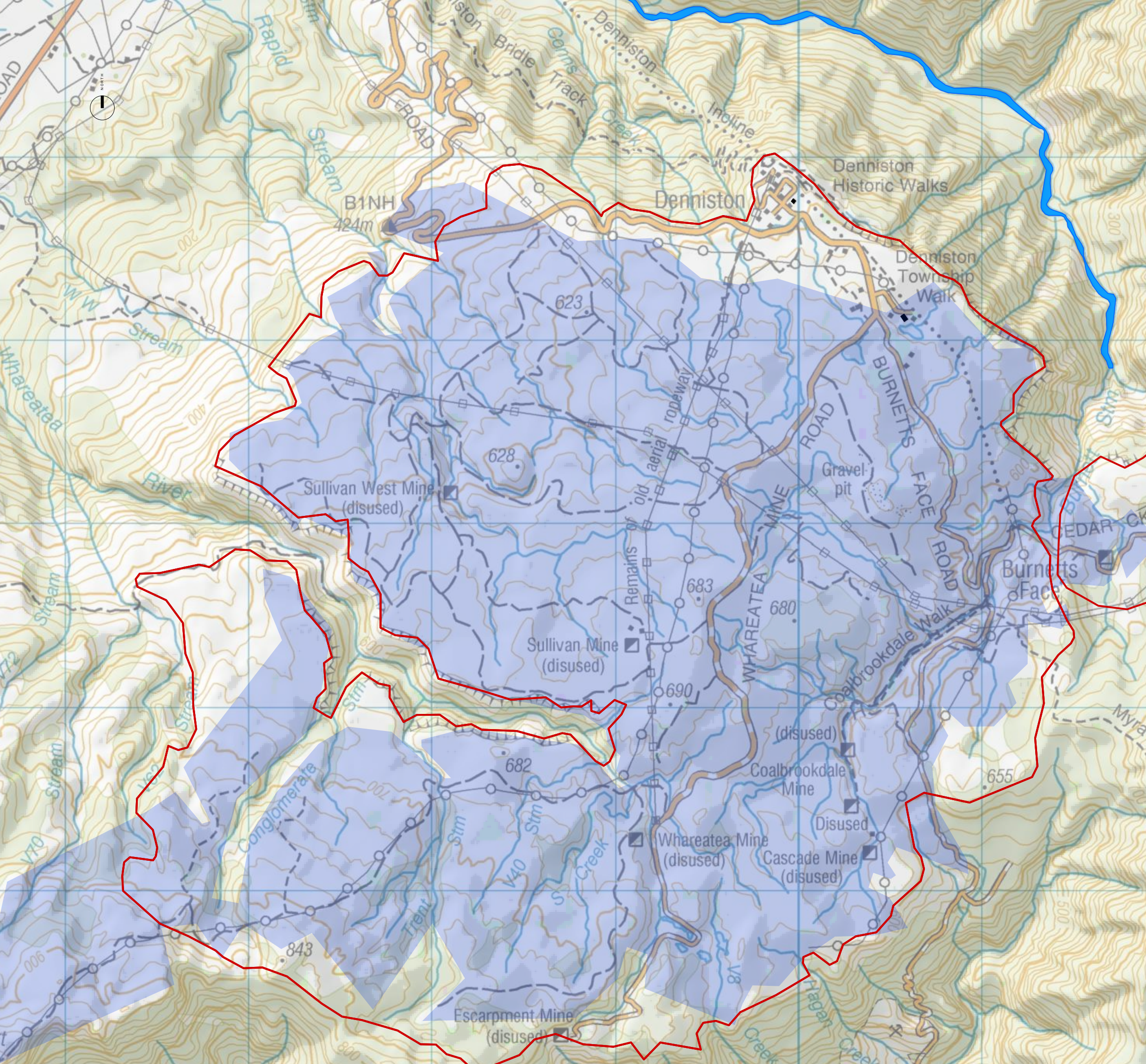
LEGEND

- DENNISTON PLATEAU
- RIVERS
- WETLANDS SCHEDULE 1
- WETLANDS SCHEDULE 2

SOURCE: LINZ/WCRC GIS DATA

Schedule 2 identifies wetlands that either are, or likely to be, ecologically significant. A wetland in Schedule 2 is considered to be significant if it meets any one of the ecological criteria in Schedule 3. Wetlands identified in Schedule 2 require an assessment using ecological criteria on Schedule 3 during any resource consent process.

MAP 18
DENNISTON PLATEAU
SIGNIFICANT
WETLANDS





LEGEND

-  DENNISTON PLATEAU
-  SEEPAGE
-  HISTORICALLY RARE -
BOULDERFIELDS OF ACIDIC
ROCKS
-  HISTORICALLY RARE -
SANDSTONE EROSION
PAVEMENT
-  TARNs
-  SIGNIFICANT SPECIES -
CHIONOCLOA JUNCEA
DISTRIBUTION
-  SIGNIFICANT SPECIES -
DRACOPHYLLUM DENSUM
DISTRIBUTION

SOURCE: WILDLAND CONSULTANTS GIS
DATA

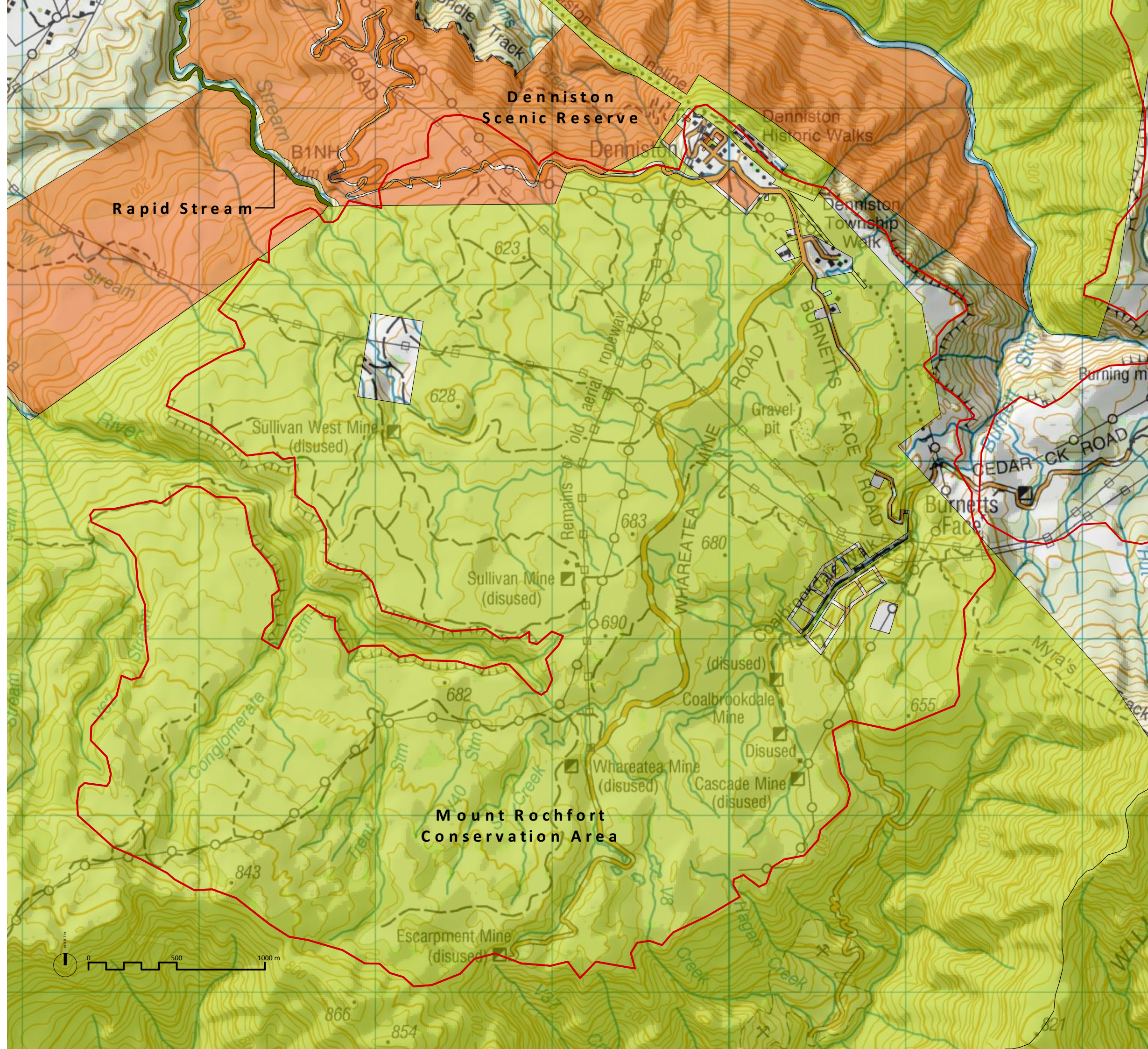
MAP 19
DENNISTON PLATEAU
HISTORICALLY
RARE HABITAT &
SIGNIFICANT SPECIES
DISTRIBUTION

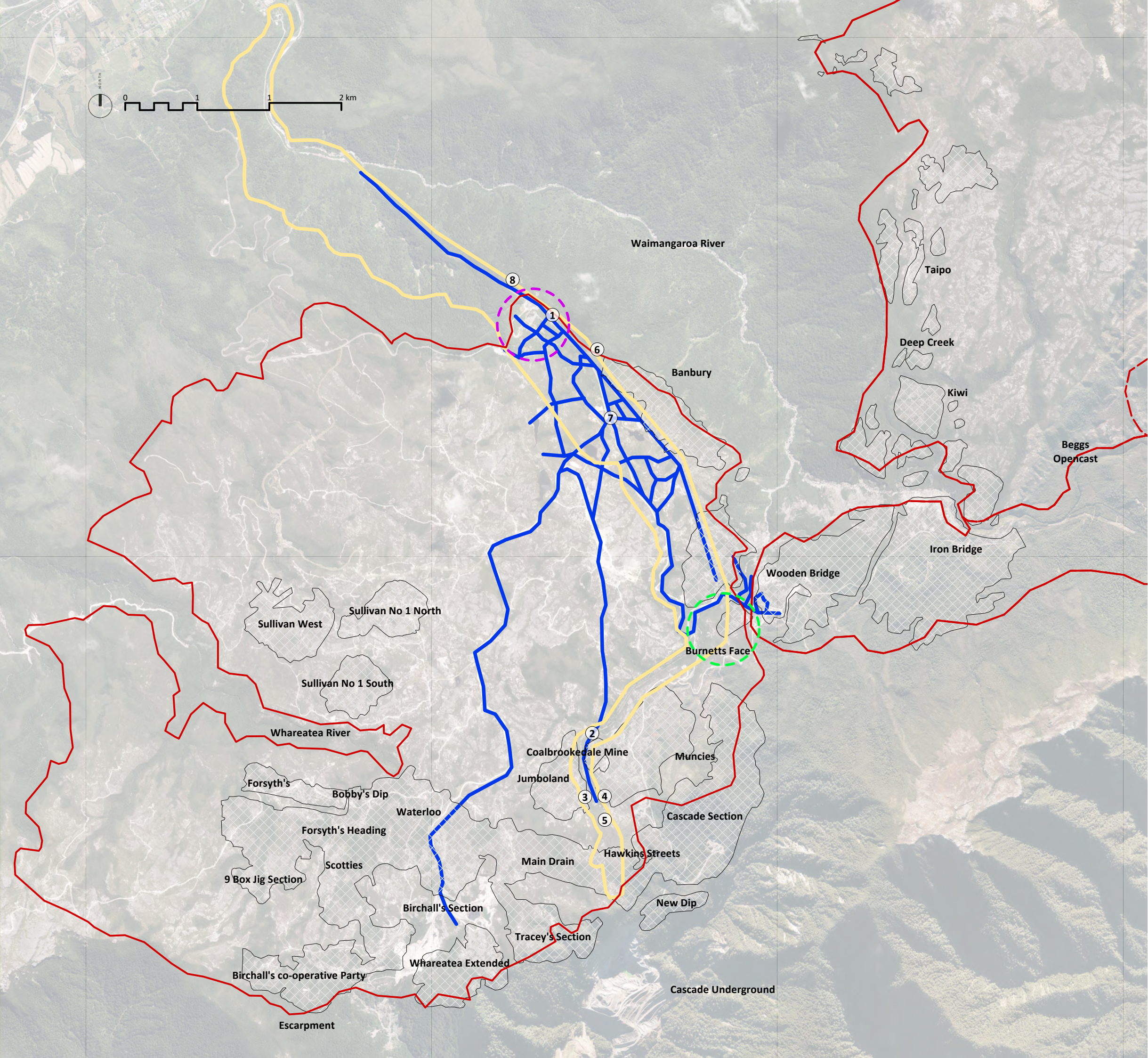
LEGEND

- DENNISTON PLATEAU
- RESERVES
- CONSERVATION AREAS
- MARGINAL STRIP
- PRIVATELY OWNED

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

MAP 20
DENNISTON PLATEAU
LAND OWNERSHIP





- LEGEND**
- STOCKTON & DENNISTON PLATEAUX
 - APPROXIMATE HISTORIC WORKING (TBC)
 - NZ HISTORIC PLACES TRUST DESIGNATION
 - HISTORIC ROAD (AS SHOWN ON 1943 AERIAL)
 - DENNISTON SETTLEMENT
 - BURNETTS FACE SETTLEMENT

- 1 THE CAMP
- 2 COALBROOKEDALE TUNNEL
- 3 FAN HOUSE
- 4 CASCADE ENTRANCE
- 5 CASCADE DAM
- 6 BANBURY CAMP
- 7 BRAKEHEAD CAMP
- 8 DENNISTON INCLINE

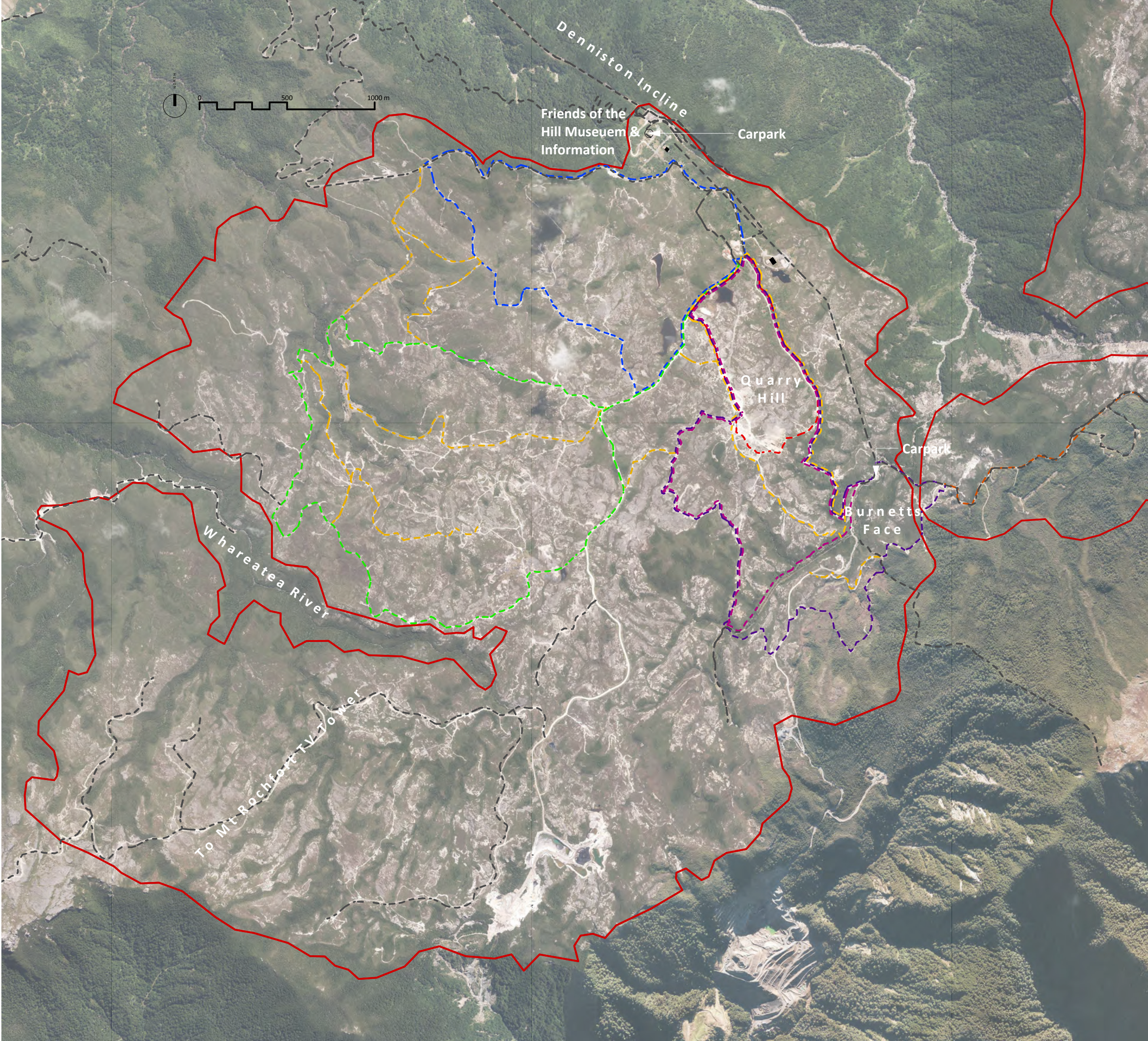
SOURCE: BATHURST RESOURCES LTD.

MAP 21
DENNISTON PLATEAU
ARCHAEOLOGY DATA

LEGEND

- DENNISTON PLATEAU
- DENNISTON PLATEAU BIKE TRACKS
 - QUARRY TRACK CIRCUIT
 - ROPER'S HOTEL CIRCUIT
 - MINERS TRACK CIRCUIT
 - DRILL TRACK CIRCUIT
 - PIG ROUTE CIRCUIT
 - SULLIVANS CIRCUIT
 - MT WILLIAM-MACKLEY RIVER-BULLER GORGE
 - OTHER ROUTES

SOURCE: WILDLAND CONSULTANTS GIS DATA



MAP 22
DENNISTON PLATEAU
RECREATION TRACKS



STOCKTON PLATEAU



STOCKTON PLATEAU LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

The Stockton Plateau is roughly rectangular in shape, slightly broader across the northern boundary and tapering to the south covering a total of 4,704.65 ha / 47.04 km². The Stockton Plateau lies more or less parallel to the West Coast between 2.1 – 8.0 km from the coastline between a north trending seaward mountain range with Mt Augustus and Mt Frederick being the highest peaks at approximately 1105 masl and the north trending inland Mt William range (including Mt Stockton at 751 masl).

The boundaries defining the extent of the plateau were established by Golder Associates (NZ) Ltd, (Golder) Geomorphological Assessment of the Stockton Plateau report, 2020. The boundaries are based on topographic contrasts and resulted in five sub-plateaux due to faulting and incision of drainages into the plateau forming valleys and gorges. In essence, the Golder report captured fragmented parts of the Stockton Plateau, rather than the entire plateau (refer Figure 2).

In landscape terms the Stockton Plateau outlined by the Golder report is not consistent with the definition of a landscape or feature and / or its perception. Acknowledging that landscapes form a continuum, in general, an individual will perceive the plateau - type landscape as an extensive area of flat upland according to boundaries such that they have an inner coherence and unity. For the purposes of this baseline study the spatial area³⁸ of the Stockton Plateau follows the Golder report for the northern half of the plateau and extends further south following the elevated edge of the Waimangaroa River gorge before connecting to the Mt William fault that defines the eastern boundary. The following boundaries are based on a combination of the Golder report, aerial maps, topographic maps, and site observations both on foot and from an aerial flyover.

The boundaries of the Stockton Plateau are described as follows:

- The western boundary is clearly defined by a north trending ridge including Mt Augustus and Mt Frederick and coincides with the margin of the Brunner coal measures
- The eastern boundary is defined by the Mt William Fault along the toe of the Mt William Range, which more or less coincides with the broad valley of the Waimangaroa River where it flows south and the Cypress Stream where it flows north
- The northern boundary is irregular and less well defined than the western and eastern margins. According to Golder report

the northern boundary deviates around the steep headwaters of Granity Stream, Miller Stream and Sandy Stream and continues to follow distinct topography change across the lower slopes of Mt Stockton

- The southern boundary follows the crest of the Waimangaroa River gorge and its tributary, Cedar Creek to the Mt William Fault line

Substantively, the Stockton Plateau outlines an area that shares particular landscape attributes such as the underlying coal measures geology, low relative relief of the topography, land cover, and land use and is bounded by steep slopes of river gorges and enclosed by the surrounding mountains (refer Map 23, Page 61). The Stockton Plateau has been tilted and dissected by earthquake faulting. It is deeply incised by streams and contains the headwaters and tributaries of the Waimangaroa River, which flows southwards and Cypress Stream, which flows northwards.

The Stockton Plateau can be accessed from two directions. Sandwiched between mountain ranges, the northern boundary of the plateau is primarily accessed from SH67 via the Millerton Road to Stockton and thereafter by Burma Road. The southern boundary of the plateau can be indirectly accessed via the Denniston Plateau on Cedar Creek Road, which traverses the head of the Waimangaroa River gorge to the southern boundary of the plateau. Cedar Creek Road is a rough 4WD track that follows the creek and affords access to the transmission pylons, which cross the Mt William Range to the east.

The Stockton Plateau can be divided into three main landscape character units (LCUs 1–3), each of which is defined by the combination of differences in topography, land cover, and land use (extent of modification) with two sub character units within LCU 1 (1A and 1B), (refer Map 23, Page 61). Each of these LCUs is described separately and the values identified for each. Maps 24 - 28 (refer Pages 75 - 79) also outline information and various attributes pertaining to each LCU.

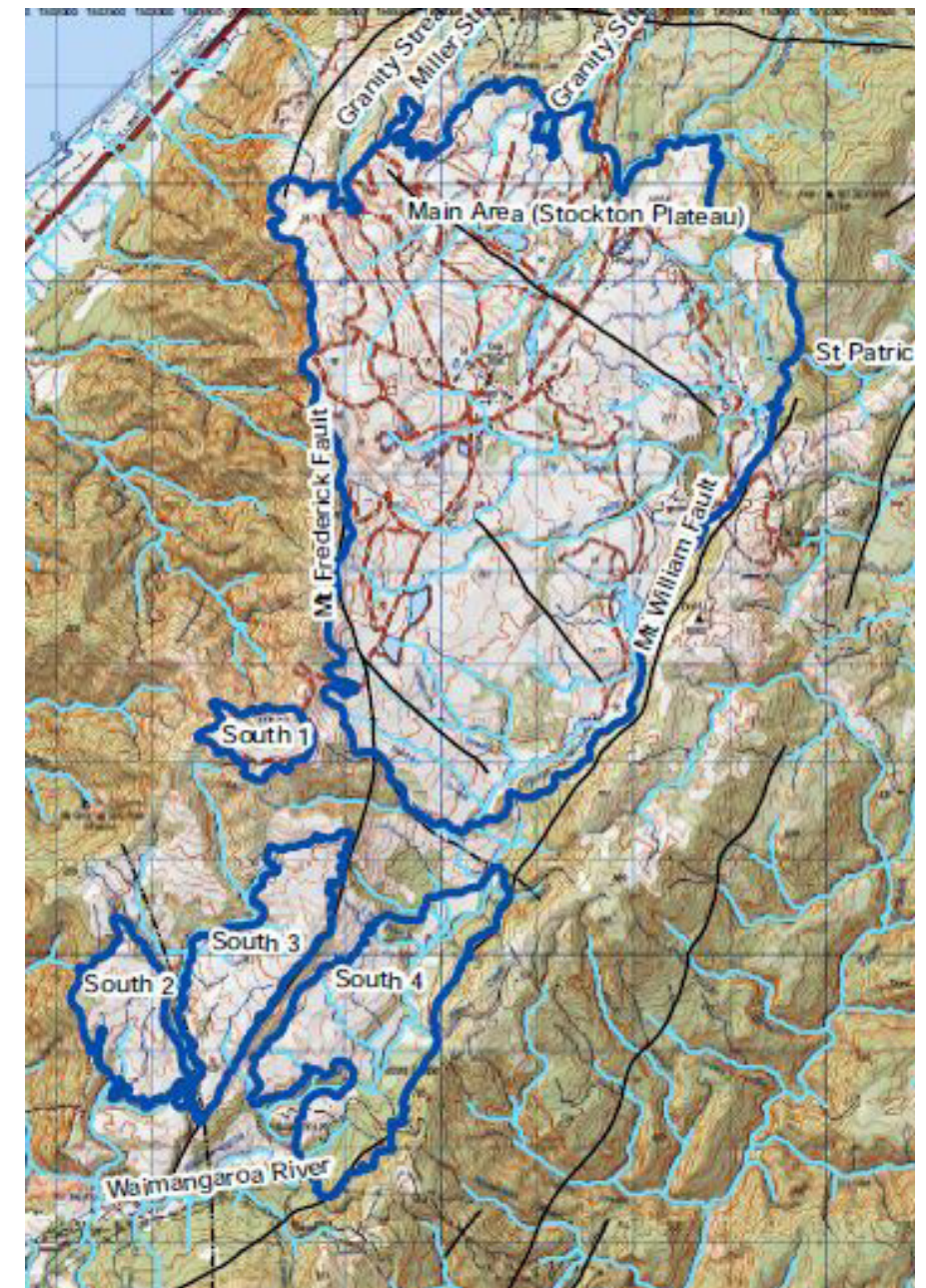


Figure 2 : Stockton Plateau sub-plateaux as determined by the Golder report

³⁸ <http://www.environmentguide.org.nz/issues/landscape/what-are-landscapes> - The extent of the spatial area may be defined by biophysical and/or perceptual/associative characteristics, but often relates to 'catchments' or locations/ areas/units that share particular landscape attributes.