Landscape Unit Identification Summary: Coastal

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	LANDSCAPE CATEGORY	PAGES
C1	Terakihi Point to Rawhiti Point	Exposed rocky coastline	1-3
C2	Islands of the Bay of Islands	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	4-6
C3	Rawhiti Point to Tapeka Point	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	7-9
C4	Tapeka Point to Veronica Channel	Estuarine inlets and harbours	10-12
C5	Veronica Channel	Estuarine inlets and harbours	13-15
C6	Waikare Inlet and Kawakawa River	Estuarine inlets and harbours	16-18
C7	Waitangi River Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	19-21
C8	Ti Point to Wairoa Bay	Exposed rocky coastline	22-24
C9	Wairoa Point to Onewhero Bay	Reef lined coast	25-27
C10	Onewhero Bay to Point adjacent Motupapa Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	28-30
C11	Moturoa Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	31-33
C12	South Coast of Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	34-36
C13	Inner Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	37-39
C14	North Coast Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	40-42
C15	Te Puna Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	43-45
C16	Poraenui Point to Black Rocks	Exposed rocky coastline	46-48
C17	Black Rocks to Haimama Pa	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	49-51
C18	Haimama Pa to Whangaroa South Head	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	52-54
C19	Cavalli Island Group	Exposed rocky coastline	55-57
C20	Whangaroa Harbour Mouth and Pekapeka Bay	Harbour Mouths	58-60
C21	Milford Island and Associated Coves	Estuarine inlets and harbours	61-63
C22	Whangaroa Village / Totara North	Coastal Villages	64-66
C23	Inner Whangaroa Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	67-69
C24	Stephenson / Mahinepua Island	Exposed Rocky Coastline	70-72
C25	Whangaroa North Head to Hihi Beach	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	73-75
C26	Hihi Beach to Puketu Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	76-78
C27	Mangonui Harbour Mouth	Harbour mouths	79-81
C28	Inner Mangonui Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	82-84
C29	Mangonui Village Coastline	Coastal villages	85-87
C30	Taipa River Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	88-90

C31	Tokerau Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	91-93
C32	Karikari Peninsula Rocky Coast	Exposed rocky coastline	94-96
C33	Karikari Beach and Puheke Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	97-99
C34	East Rangaunu Harbour Mouth	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	100-102
C35	Rangaunu Harbour Coastline	Estuarine inlets and harbours	103-105
C36	East Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	106-108
C37	Houhora Harbour Coastline	Estuarine inlets and harbours	109-111
C38	Perpendicular Point to Paxton Point	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	112-114
C39	Great Exhibition Bay	Expansive exposed beaches	115-117
C40	South Parengarenga Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	118-120
C41	North Parengarenga Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	121-123
C42	Ngatehe Point to Tarawamaomao Point	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	124-126
C43	Tarawamaomao Point to Kahokawa Beach Headland	Coast dominated by prominent sand hills	127-129
C44	90 Mile Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	130-132
C45	Ahipara to Herekino Harbour Mouth	Coast dominated by prominent sand hills	133-135
C46	Herekino Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	136-138
C47	Between Herekino and Whangape Harbour Mouths	Reef lined coast	139-141
C48	Whangape Harbour Mouth	Harbour mouths	142-144
C49	Inner Whangape Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	145-147
C50	Between Hokianga and Whangape Harbours	Expansive exposed beaches	148-150
C51	Hokianga Harbour Mouth	Harbour mouths	151-153
C52	Inner Hokianga Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	154-156
C53	Between Hokianga Harbour Mouth and Maunganui Bluff	Reef lined coast	157-159
C54	Waimamaku Inlet – Kaikai Beach	Estuarine inlets and harbours	160-162

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
ALGITIETIO VALGE	┚
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	7
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
HERITAGE VALUE	\mathbb{H}
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. the islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	7
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	5
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

- Virtual lack of visible built development over most of unit.

NUM	MBER:	<u>C1</u>			
DES	CRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Terakihi Point – Rawhiti Point.			
LAN	DSCAPE CATEGORY:	Exposed Rocky Coastline.			
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EI	NHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE			
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:		•			
Steep, indented rocky coast. Jagged outcrops and small islands.	- Broad coves and embayment.	- Small caves and runnels along waterline.			
VEGETATION:					
- Predominant cover of mature coastal shrub land – dominated by Manuka.		Pockets of remnant pohutukawa – limited distribution only.			
STRUCTURES:					
		- Cape Brett lighthouse and lighthouse keeper's cottage.			
WATER BODIES:		·			
- Bay of Islands Pacific Coast Exposed Coast.					
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAN	IDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN	S (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	& OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
- Exposed rocky banks convey rugged coastal conditions.	- Blanketing of indigenous scrub				
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):					

RARITY -				1	_	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:						
To wha	nt extent is the	e unit or ke	y elements	within it rai	re or even	unique at ti	he Regional Level			- Broad enclosure by head lands and points.	- Rather dominar spring scale of robanks.	
RATIN	G FOR RARI	TY (1-7, wi	th 7 indicat	ting extreme	ely high vol	ume)		6				
									L	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSC
20110	00/75 1/4/4		AID TU							PROMINENT ELEME	NTS	٨
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the					9		STRUCTURES:					
particu	lar values fou	ınd within th	he individua	al unit):			•					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				VEGETATION:		
		1	1			1	٦					
				V						BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	S:	
(extreme	y Iow)					(v.high)						
										PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCA	TION:	

6

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS				
STRUCTURES:					
VEGETATION:					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
	- Patched of remnant pasture contract dominant shrub land theme.				

- Intimacy of some small bays and coves. E.g. Outu Bay and

Whangamumu Harbour.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape - from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6 Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover - from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6 Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification - from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY			
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:		
- Small areas where groves of pohutukawa.	- Virtual non-existence of built development.		
- Indentations in coastal alignment.	 Extreme sensitivity of ridges, headlands and coastal flanks. 		
	- Simple and bold landscape patterns.		
	 Consistency and dark colouring of coastal vegetation. 		

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Passengers on scenic ferries. - Moderate. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Boat passengers cruising the Bay of Islands. - Moderate. Residential Areas - Rawhiti residents. - Small. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Small. - Travellers on Ngatonga Rawhiti Road. Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - Trampers on Cape Brett and Whangamumu - Small. Commercial Areas walkways. RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Outstanding natural character and sense of remoteness. - Piercy islands and Cape Brett regional icons. (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY

1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
2. LOW SENSITIVITY

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Potential for landscape management to ameliorate pastoral intrusions, particularly around Elliot and Taupiri Bays.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

	\neg
AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	7
 Contesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility 	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	7
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	5
	7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

STRUCTURES: - Hikurangi Pa. - Paeroa Pa. WATER BODIES: - Bay of Islands.

- Exposed Semi-sheltered coast.

DESC	CRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Islands of the Bay of Islands.
LAND	SCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky Coast Interspersed with
		Beaches.
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		<u>.</u>
Scattered islands welling from sea. Small coves and bays defined by prominent points.	Steep rocky coastal banks. rolling terrain of body of Larger Islands.	- Reefed platforms on points.
VEGETATION:		
Predominant cover of indigenous scrub. Fringe of Pohutukawa.		
STRUCTURES:		
- Hikurangi Pa. - Paeroa Pa.		- Small jetty servicing Otehei Bay.

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):					
- Predominant sense of naturalness.	- Sense of inter-relatedness of islands – part of a system.				
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):					
		- Buildings largely well sited and integrated.			

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 7 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AF	FECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS			
STRUCTURES:			
VEGETATION:			
	- Intrusion of wilding pines on Roberton Island.		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:			
- Areas of grazing and redundant pasture (largely on Urupukapuka Island) contradicts predominant indigenous theme.			
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:			

- Exposure of North East face of

outer islands to open sea.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Imposition of built development at Otehei Bay and

- Reasonably intimate and

enclosed.

Roberton Island.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

_	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
	ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:				
	- Subtle topographic variations, coves and embayments.	- Sensitivity of open flanks, ridges, headlands and most open portions of coastal terrain.				
	- Mature areas of vegetation.	- Limited distribution of existing built development.				
	- Existing built development at Otehei and Roberton.	- Consistency of vegetation cover and lack of scale of most.				

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Residents and visitors to overlooking portions of - Large (some distant views). mainland. Rawhiti, Parekura, Russell, Waitangi etc. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Tourist ferry cruises. Residential Areas - Moderate. - Recreational Boast passengers. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Moderate/ Large. Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - Residents, farmers, doc staff on islands. - Small Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:** 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS **OVER-RIDING FACTORS**

- Islands an icon of the region.
- Large degree of naturalness of islands.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Much of the unit administered by doc.
- Significant opportunities for ameliorative management of grazed areas to revert to indigenous vegetation.

6. HIGH SENSITIVITY

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and

Vulnerability).

- 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
- 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
- 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
- 2. LOW SENSITIVITY
- 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	6
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion 	6
 Conesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility 	5
 Legibinity To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	6
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

- Settlement largely well sited in

floor of bays.

DESC	Rawhiti Point to Tapeka Point.					
LAND	SCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky Coast Interspersed with				
	Beaches.					
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENI	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE				
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
TOPOGRAPHY:						
Very convoluted and indented rocky coast. Prominent head lands and ridgelines.	Steeper inland terrain that provides distant backdrop to coast.					
VEGETATION:						
- Near continuous fringe of Pohutukawa extensive areas of indigenous shrub land.						
STRUCTURES:						
 Pa sites – Te Hue Kahuwhera. Taurikura. Koringa Paroa Tapeka 	- Small marae and chapels.	- Small jetties.				
WATER BODIES:						
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE CHARACTER LANDSCAPE CHARACTER LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	& OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):				
	- Integrating and predominance of indigenous shrub land.					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUS	SES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):				

- Pasture largely confined to flats

and lower slopes.

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 5 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Very enclosed and intimate.	
- Sense of connection with	
broader Bay of Islands.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS					
STRUCTURES:					
VEGETATION:					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
- Intrusion of Pine forestry especially Whiorau, Waipiro Bays.	- Erosion scarring associated with road and farm tracks.				
- Quite extensive impact of housing.					

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:				
- Existing levels of built development Screening by Pohutukawa and mature amenity planting varied distribution of ex. Built development Increasingly sensitive terrain of remaining building sites associated with ex. Settlements.				
- Convoluted line of coast and enclosure of embayment. - Extreme sensitivity of 'Intact' coastal headlands and flanks.				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
	- Small/ Moderate.
ad.	- Moderate.
Bay).	- Small.
	- Moderate.
	- Moderate.
ngers.	- Moderate.
S.	- Small.
	ad. Bay). Ingers. S.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
√	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

- Areas of very high sensitivity within unit. E.g. Points and ridgelines.
- High land and sea borne viewing audience during summer months.
- Large degree of variability within unit.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Increasing pressure on holiday home settlements such as Parekura Bay could see built development dominating the natural context of the setting particularly if built development continues to ascend surrounding hillsides.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	_
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	4
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

Ņ	IUMBER:	<u>C4</u>		
П	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Tapeka Point to Veronica		
		Channel.		
L	ANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.		
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT	ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARAC	TER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
TOPOGRAPHY:				
- Deeply indented bays and coves.	- Well defined coastal bank.	- Extensive intertidal flats of most sheltered bays.		
- Prominent headlands.				
VEGETATION:	1			
 Predominant cover of indigenous shrub land Manuka 	 Mangrove fringe in most sheltered bays. 	- Pockets of Pohutukawa.		
STRUCTURES:				
WATER BODIES:				
- Bay of Islands Sheltered coast.				
DATTERNIC & COMPOSITION	NAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LA	NIDSCADE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO		
CHARACTER	LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):				
- Predominant enforcement wir indigenous shrub land.	th			
LAND USE LOCATION PATTI	ERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOU	ISES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		Most housing reasonably well integrated with landform and/ or vegetation.		

RARITY							
			y elements ith 7 indicati			,	e Regional Level
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7							
(extremely low) (v.high)							

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AF	FECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	•
VEGETATION:	•
	- Widespread invasion by wildling pines.

- Scarring of road and track cuttings.

- Outer parts of unit more open

and exposed to inner bay.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:
- Predominantly enclosed and

BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:

- Pervasive influence of scattered housing.

- Domination of Orongo Bay by oyster farm (and

introverted.

buildings).

5

5

5

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:			
Existing impact of housing and oyster farms. Screening by pines and Pohutukawa. Topographic integration offered by bays and undulating in terrain.	- Varied distribution of built development Consistency of Manuka cover.] - Sensitivity of coastal headlands and lip of coastal bank.			

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Local residents. - Small. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Russell residents. - Moderate. Residential Areas - Travellers on local side roads. - Small. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Travellers on Okato to Russell Road. - Large. Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - recreational boat passengers. - Moderate. Commercial Areas - Paihia - Russell ferry. - Moderate. - Oyster farm workers. - Small. RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... 5 **COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:** 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) **OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS** OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Land use patterns and development highly variable. - Some portions of unit rate as highly sensitive. (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS - Russell township excluded from unit. 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY - Orongo Bay demonstrates cumulative effects of expanding aquaculture facilities. 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY

1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS **AESTHETIC VALUE** CRITICAL ELEME Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): TOPOGRAPHY: Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, - Steep Coastal banks, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5 cliffs. Complexity/ Diversity - Localised headlines. To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? VEGETATION: 5 - Strong belt of Pohutuk Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character Manuka. and sense of unity? Legibility STRUCTURES: To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? WATER BODIES: Mvsterv Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and - Veronica channel. 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' - just beyond - Sheltered Coast. the landscape that is immediately visible? 5 - Haumi River. RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5 HERITAGE VALUE **PATTERNS & COMPO** CRITICAL TO LANDS To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: CHARACTER **Endemic Associations** Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the **BROAD LANDSCAPE I** locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5 - Continuity of coastal v **Cultural Associations** and landform. Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 3 LAND USE LOCATION RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

vegetation.

DESC	CRIPTION OF LOCATION:	eronica Channel.			
LAND	OSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.			
S THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE			
ENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
bluffs and	- Small, shallow embayments.	- Small reefs.			
		•			
awa and					
		·			
		- Moored boats and small jetties.			
l		I			
SITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAN	IDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
SCAPE	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	& OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
egetation					
PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUS	SES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):			
	- Many visible buildings set amongst dense and continuous				

										_				
	RARITY								\Box	_[SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
									_			- Quite contained channel.	d and defined	- Sense of intimacy on coastline below trees and banks.
To what	extent is the	e unit or ke	y elements	within it ra	are or eve	ven uniqu	ue at th	e Regional Level		-				
RATING	FOR RARI	TV (1-7 wi	ith 7 indica	tina eytrem	elv hiah	volume)		<u> </u>					
TOATING	RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4					۱,	-[ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			CHARACTER & VALUE			
											PROMINENT ELEME	NTS	NO	TICEABLE ELEMENTS
СОМРО	SITE VALU	IE RATING	(NB. This	rating is no	ot an ave	erage – i	it would	l be rare to find any one			STRUCTURES:			
	landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):								- Seawall across Haumi Bay.					
particule				•							VEGETATION:			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7							
				√							BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	:		
(extremely	low)		· L			(v.hig	rh)							
levriellelà	10 11)					(v.mg	,,,,				PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCAT	ΓΙΟΝ:		·
											- Dominance of ridgeline housing in	adjacent urban		

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:	
Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?	4
Vegetation Cover & Type	
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	3
Topographic Type & Diversity	
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	4

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- Existing context of surrounding built development.	- Sensitivity of ridgeline and headland spurs.				
- Strong cover of coastal vegetation.	- Continuity of vegetation.				
- Varied terrain of coastal bank Varied distribution of existing built development.					

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY							_		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas									- Residents of Opua, Okiato, Te Haumi and SW Paihia. - Travellers on Paihia road. - Boat passengers. - Ferry passengers.	- Moderate/ Large. - Large. - Moderate. - Large
	FOR EXPO SITE VULN			1-7, with 7 i	indicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 6			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
				V						
(extremely l	ow)			•		(v.high)	•			
			OVER	ALL CEN	SITIVITY	CL A C C		1		
			OVER	ALL SEIN	SITIVITY	CLASS			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		(Deriv	ved from ho	oth the Valu	ue and Vulr	erahility ra	tinas			
		– with	n an indicat	ion of over	-riding facto	ors where th	ne			
		Vulne	erability).	tine averaç	ge of those	ioi value a	na		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
									- Unit does not include most intensively built and dev	veloped portions of the coastal landscape.
] -	7. EXTREM	ME SENSIT	IVITY				
				6. HIGH SE	ENSITIVITY	•				
		√	_		CANT SEN					
			-		ATE SENS					
			_		SENSITIV	ITY				
					NSITIVITY					
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY										

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE		LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: <u>Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.</u>				
		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTE	ER & VALUE		
AESTHETIC VALUE	┵	— CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
Field and better of Anatherica Velocina the fellowing points in this individual actions.		TOPOGRAPHY:				
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	6	Highly indented and convoluted coastline. Steep coastal ridges and flanks.	- Prominent headlands. - Low cliffs and steep coastal banks. - Backdrop unit-hills.	- Small Islets.		
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	6	VEGETATION:				
 Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the 	5	Coastal fringe of pohutukawa. Extensive areas of mangroves. Manuka cover on coastal flanks.	- Contained areas of saltmarsh and reedbed.			
clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	6	STRUCTURES:		•		
Mystery s the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and cement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond				- Small boatsheds and jetties Moored boats.		
the landscape that is immediately visible?	6	WATER BODIES:				
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	- Bay of Islands, Waikare Inlet, Kawakawa river.		- Tributary streams in bays.		
HERITAGE VALUE	+		ļ	ı		
	- L	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	OSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	5	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):				
Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association		- Interlocking 'Fingers' of water and land.				
with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PAST				
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5		- Houses well sited in bays and amongst mature vegetation.			

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

- Pasture separated from water by belt of vegetation.

Waikare Inlet and Kawakawa River.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:

NUMBER:

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Openness of main inlet.	- Enclosure of side inlets and river course.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS					
STRUCTURES:						
Railway causeway along western shore. Oyster farms and associated buildings around mid Waikare.						
VEGETATION:						
	- Intrusion of pines amongst predominant indigenous theme.					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:						
- Harvested pine plantation to west.	- Pasture of northern shores and innermost channels breaks indigenous theme elsewhere.					

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:							
- Convoluted line of coast Enclosure of bays Screening by vegetation.	Very limited distribution of existing built development. Exposure and sensitivity of ridges and headlands.						

			ΕX	(POSURE	E / VISIBILIT	/		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure							2	Opua residents. Car ferry passengers. Local residents – Waimaha / Waikare. Travellers on Russell, Whangaruru / Rawhiti Road.	- Moderate. (Distant views only) - Large. (Distant views only) - Very small Moderate. (Glimpses only)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
			$\sqrt{}$						
(extremely	low)				(v.h.	igh)			
			OVER	RALL SEN	ISITIVITY CL	ASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Higher sensitivity of bush-clad upper beaches of	inlets
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).					r-riding factors	where the		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY									

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

AESTHETIC VALUE

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

ALOTHE WALGE	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	<u> </u>
Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	5
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	5
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	1
HERWINGE WIEGE	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	4
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:	<u>C7</u>				
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Waitangi River Inlet.				
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours				
AT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE									
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER							
TOPOGRAPHY:									
- Enclosing basin and river valleys.		- Backdrop hills of adjacent unit.							
VEGETATION:									
Extensive areas of mangrove. Coastal bank cover of pohutukawa and Manuka.	- Bush backdrop of adjacent unit.	- Amenity planting around Waitangi Golf Course.							
STRUCTURES:									
WATER BODIES:									
- Waitangi River. - Bay of Islands. - Sheltered coast.									

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):								
- Continuity of Mangrove fringe.	- Open bowl of inlet.							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
	- Flowing relationship between pasture and vegetation.	- Existing development contained in one area of unit (around Haruru).						

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 3 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

_	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
	PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
	STRUCTURES:	
	Division created by road bridges.Signs near Haruru.Waterside DEV. NR. Haruru.	- Pile Moorings.
	VEGETATION:	
	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	

- Rather dominant and awe

banks.

spring scale of rocky bluffs and

- Intimacy of some small bays and coves. E.g. Outu Bay and

Whangamumu Harbour.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Broad enclosure by head lands

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:
- Intrusion of Haruru settlement, esp. Houses

located on ridge and spurs.

5

3

and points.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- Existing built development around Haruru Screening by coastal bank vegetation Undulations and Indentations in Coastal bank vegetation.	Exposure of more open flanks of coastal bank, ridgelines and spurs. Limited distribution of existing built development.					

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure	- Residents of Paihia North Travellers on Paihia waterfront and Haruru Road Users of Paihia Beach Residents of Haruru Boat Passengers Golfers on Waitangi Course Walkers on coastal track.	- Moderate Large Moderate Small/ Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate.
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
(extremely low) (v.high)		
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS	OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings		
 with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and 	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
Vulnerability).	- Upper inlets more predominantly "Natural" and less	subject to surrounding development.
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY		

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

DADT 4 VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCADE

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE			_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
AESTHETIC VALUE		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
	_	CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:	1		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	6	- Indented rocky coastline.	- Reefs extending out from shore.	Rocky coastal bank. Hobson Beach in midst of rocky setting.	
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	6	VEGETATION:			
 Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both characterand sense of unity? 	r 5	- Belt of Pohutukawa around most of unit.	- Background of coastal shrubs.	- amenity planting assoc. with Treaty house in adjacent unit.	
Legibility To what extent in it necessite to deviate a clear month image of the unit a landescene because of: it the		STRUCTURES:			
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	6			- Treaty house and flagpole in adjoining unit.	
Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and		WATER BODIES:			
'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6	- Bay of Islands Semi-exposed coast.			
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	•	•	'	
HERITAGE VALUE	$\dashv \downarrow$	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	_	CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Endemic Associations		BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	6		- Combination of rocky shore and coastal vegetation.		
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association		LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):			
with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6			Majority of unit, i.e. to North of Waitangi Hotel, is uninterrupted by built development.	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

Ti Point to Wairoa Bay.

Exposed Rocky Coastline.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:

NUMBER:

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 5 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

<u> </u>
ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS

- Reasonably intimate at toe of

across Wairoa Bav.

coastal bank. Focus of views out

- Semi-distant enclosure by

capes and islands.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:

6

6

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:
- See above RE placement of Hotel.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:				
 Existing built development associated with Hotel. Screening by coastal bank vegetation (although very consistent where present). 	- Importance of heritage setting of Treaty House Limited extent of built development to be seen in association with coast Lack of topographic screening elements.				

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Visitors to Waitangi treaty House (inc Annual - Large. Televised coverage of Waitangi Day Celebration). How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Hotel Guests. Residential Areas - Moderate. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Paihia Residents. - Moderate. Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - Russell residents (distant). - Moderate. Commercial Areas - Boat Passengers. - Moderate. - Travellers on Tao Henare drive. - Moderate. - Golfers on Waitangi Course. RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... - Moderate. **COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:** 2 3 5 6 7 (v.high) (extremely low) **OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS OVER-RIDING FACTORS** - Unit provides foreground to Nationally sig. Treaty House. - Hotel setting less sensitive - 5. (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings - with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	4
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	5
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond 	5
the landscape that is immediately visible?	4
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	_
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5 6 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

openness of coast inland.

DESC	CRIPTION OF LOCATION: W	/airoa Point to Onewhero Bay.		
LAND	SCAPE CATEGORY: R	Reef Lined Coast.		
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	& VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
TOPOGRAPHY:				
- Coastal flat extends volcanic fringe out to sea.	- Convoluted line of Coast.	- Inland containing hills of adjacent units.		
VEGETATION:				
	- Belt of sedge, rushes etc. along coastal edge.			
	 Manuka shrub land on inshore edge of rushes. 			
STRUCTURES:				
	- Stone walls around homestead.	- Homestead sited on edge on unit.		
		- Small wharf and boatshed.		
WATER BODIES:				
- Bay of Islands. - Semi-exposed coast.				
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Strong pattern of vegetation open pasture and reef lined coast.				
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Pasture on flat extends	- Homestead well integrated			

amongst trees and adjacent to

Hillside.

RARITY					\perp	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:						
							_	- Strong sense of openness and focus out to sea.	- Broad inland landform.	containment by		
						•	e Regional Level					
RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)				6	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
						_	PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMEI		TICEABLE ELEMENTS			
СОМРО	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):				STRUCTURES:		•					
рагисита	values lou	ria witiiiri ti	ie iriaiviaus	ai uriit).					VEGETATION:		•	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1				- Lone poplar sta	anding apart from other amenity
			V						BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTER	NS:		
(extremely l	ow)					(v.high)						
						PATTERNS OF LAND USE LO	CATION:	1				

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY		
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visual absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	lly	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those whare highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	nich 5	
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	a 4	
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5	
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	5	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:						
- Screening by vegetation Around homestead Existing buildings.	- Limited distribution of existing development Varied levels of screening by vegetation — exposure of much of coastal flat Lack of topographic screening.						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY +					/ VISIBILI	ITY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure 6					Activity outes	xtremelv hi	ure 6	- Travellers on the Waitangi Haruru Road, especially from the viewing bay Golfers on Waitangi Course Visitors to Hobson lookout Users of Wairoa Bay.	- Moderate/ Large. - Moderate. - Small. - Small.
	SITE VULN			,					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
					V				
(extremely	low)				((v.high)			
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS						CLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the									
		final	rating is no		ge of those			SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		Vulne	erability).					SUPPLEINENTARY COMMENTS	
		√ 		6. HIGH SE 5. SIGNIFIO 4. MODER 3. LIMITED 2. LOW SE	ME SENSITI ENSITIVITY CANT SENS ATE SENSITIVI SENSITIVITY RY LOW SE	, SITIVITY ITIVITY ITY			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	_
 Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity 	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

- Enframement provided by coastal bank and vegetation

LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):

fringe.

NUI	MBER:	<u>C10</u>				
DES	SCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Onewhero Bay to Point adjacent				
		Motupapa Island.				
LAN	IDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky Coast Interspersed with				
		Beaches.				
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E	NHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARAC	TER & VALUE				
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
TOPOGRAPHY:						
- Open sweep of Onewhero Bay Prominence of Day point.	- Low coastal banks or cliffs.	- Gently rolling terrain running inland.				
VEGETATION:						
- Cladding of Manuka & Pohutukawa on Coastal banks & running up valleys.						
STRUCTURES:	<u> </u>					
WATER BODIES:						
- Bay of Islands.						
- Semi-exposed Coast.						
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAI	NDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						

- Simplicity of dominant pasture with more 'Natural' coastal edge.

RARITY -								
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)								
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7								
(extremely low) (v.high)								

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Rather open & Simple Focus out into bay.	- Broad scale enclosure by points and offshore islands.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS							
STRUCTURES:								
	- Buildings on Day Point flat.							
- Power lines strung over Kent Passage.								
VEGETATION:								
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:								
	- Landscape inland of Onewhero Bay devoid of vegetation – limited variety or interest.							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:								

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

6

6

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:						
- Severe pastoral modification inland of Onewhero Bay. - Impact buildings and power lines across day point. - Minor topographic variation.	- Sensitivity of apex of coastal bank Extremely limited distribution of existing built development Stack simplicity of much of unit – limited vegetative screening.						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY —						ITY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure 2 COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:							posure 2	Boat Passengers passing along coast or up Kerikeri/ Te Puna inlets. Residents of Moturoa Island. Farmers/ Residents of Overlooking areas.	- Moderate Small Small.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
(extremely low))				(v.high)			
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY (CLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		– with final r	an indicat	tion of over-	ue and Vuln riding facto ge of those	rs where th		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY						SITIVITY TIVITY ITY			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	\downarrow
Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character	6 6 5
Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

HERITAGE VALUE

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

Endemic Associations

Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest

Cultural Associations

Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings

RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

6

- Semi-exposed coast.

D	ESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Moturoa Island.							
L	ANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky Coast Interspersed with							
		Beaches.							
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT	PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER							
TOPOGRAPHY:	·	·							
 Elongated Island form. Steep coastal banks & cliffs. Scalloped Bays.	- Small, but prominent headlands.	Projecting reefs. Associated small rock outcrops and islands.							
VEGETATION:									
- Strong belt of coastal vegetation along coastal bank.									
STRUCTURES:									
WATER BODIES:									
- bay of Islands.	- Kerikeri inlet mouth.								

C11

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
- Composition of pasture along 'plateau' of top bush along edges.							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):							
		- Houses restricted to one end of island only.					

- Kent passage.

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Relatively contained Exposure of island "plateau" and headlands.	- Distant enclosure of Purerua peninsula, Papeka Pt, Inner Coast.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS			
STRUCTURES:				
VEGETATION:				
	Avenue planting along coastal edge on North side of island.			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:				
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:				
- Housing located along lip of coastal bank, top of clifflines.				

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:	
 Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which 	,
are highly developed and urbanized?	5
Vegetation Cover & Type	
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	4
Topographic Type & Diversity	
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	
openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:				
Existing level of built development. Scattered specimen trees and coastal fringe vegetation offers screening. Undulations in terrain.	- Contained extent of existing built development Sensitivity of lip of coastal bank and headlands Varied distribution of screening vegetation.				

								_		
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY -				AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE					
						- Residents of Moturoa Island.	- Small.			
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:								- Boat Passengers on Kent passage and Kerikeri	- Moderate.	
Residential Areas						inlet.				
 Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes 				- North inlet residents (distant).	- Moderate.					
Commercial Areas										
	FOR EXPO			1-7, with 7	indicating (extremely h	igh exposure	4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			•				¬			
(extremely	low)					(v.high)				
								_		
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS					CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS		
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings					lnerahility ra	atinas				
with an indication of over-riding factors where the					tors where	the				
			rating is no	t the avera	ge of those	e for value a	and		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
Vulnerability).								- Future expansion of built development along 'cap' of	of island likely to result in significant impacts.	
			- .	- =\/===						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY										
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY					Y					
√ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY					NSITIVITY					
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY					SITIVITY					
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY					VITY					
2. LOW SENSITIVITY					Y					
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY					SENSITIVIT	Υ				

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_			
	_			
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness				
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity	5			
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6			
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5			
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery				
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?				
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5			
HERITAGE VALUE				
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations				
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	4			
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-			
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)				

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:	<u>C12</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	South Coast of Kerikeri Inlet.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- Combination of low convoluted inlets and steep coastal banks.					
VEGETATION:					
	Pockets of Pohutukawa. Dense belts of Mangrove in most protected area.	Areas of coastal shrub land. Contribution of scattered amenity planting.			
STRUCTURES:					
WATER BODIES:	•	•			
- Kerikeri inlet Sheltered coast.	- Hauparua inlet.				

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	- Fringe of vegetation which lines most of the unit.					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
		- Majority of building set back from coastal edge.				

				RAI	RITY			_
To wha	at extent is t	the unit or k	ey elements	s within it ra	re or even u	ınique at ti	he Regional Level	
RATIN	IG FOR RAI	RITY (1-7, v	vith 7 indica	ting extreme	ely high volu	ıme)		4
landsc	ape that acl	hieves high		esthetic va			ld be rare to find any one d rarity – but it should reflect th	ne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- relatively open.	- Enclosure and definition by North inlet ridge.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Rather fragmented vegetation patterns in parts.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Reduced diversity and interest in western extent of unit.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Oyster farms in Hauparua inlet and Pihoe Bay.

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	4
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	4
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	3
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY		
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:	
- Existing house found distributed along unit (although density low) Varied degree of screening by vegetation.	- Relatively low density of existing development Extremely limited opportunity for screening by terrain Portions of the unit largely devoid of screening vegetation.	

			EX	POSURI	E / VISIBIL	ITY	_		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
•	Areas of Public to Comme	itial Areas f recreation ransport R rcial Areas	nal Use Ar Joutes And	nd tourisn tourist R	n Activity Poutes			I	- Local residents (south inlet) Residents of North inlet Travellers on local roads Boat passengers.	- Small Moderate Small Moderate.
	FOR EXPO SITE VULN			1-7, with 7	indicating e.	xtremely hi	gh exposure 4	•		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			V							
(extremely	low)				-	(v.high)				
								1		
			OVER	ALL SEN	ISITIVITY	CLASS	_		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
									- Outer beaches of unit more sensitive – 5.	
		(Deri – with	ved from bo	oth the Va	lue and Vulner-riding factor	nerability ra	tings ne			
		final ı	rating is no erability).	the avera	age of those	for value a	nd		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		vanie	orability).							
		√ 		6. HIGH S 5. SIGNIF 4. MODEF 3. LIMITEI 2. LOW SI	ME SENSIT ENSITIVITY ICANT SENSI RATE SENSI D SENSITIV ENSITIVITY ERY LOW SE	, SITIVITY ITIVITY ITY	(

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
 Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 	5
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 	6
 Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	4
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	6
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

WATER BODIES:

- Sheltered coast.

- Pickmere channel.

	CRIPTION OF LOCATION: DSCAPE CATEGORY:	Inner Kerikeri Inlet. Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		·
Steep coastal bank or low cliffs.Convoluted and indented coast.	- Winding course of inlet.	
VEGETATION:		
- Cladding of indigenous trees and shrubs.	Fringe of mangrove along mos sheltered shores. Backdrop of eucalyptus in adjacent unit.	t
STRUCTURES:		
- Stone store, Kemp house.	- Wharf alongside stone store.	- Moored boats Small jetties along channel.
WATER BODIES:		

- Kerikeri River.

- Oakura River.

- Waipapa Stream.

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):
	- Housing largely well integrated and set back from apex of coastal bank.	

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	\perp
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	4
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	4
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	4

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Containment and enclosure of upper part of unit.	- Lower portion more open and focused down inlet.	
	- Sense of mystery from winding	
	course.	

PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
Houses located on apex of coastal bank and breaking skyline. Seawall/ groynes along Skudders Beach.	
VEGETATION:	
	- Weed invasion of coastal bank vegetation.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	ı
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Presence of relatively intensive built development along backdrop to much of unit.	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:			
 Existing levels of built development nearby. Screening by vegetation along coastal bank. Winding and indented profile of coastline. 	- Much of ex. Dev. Well sited and therefore relatively unobtrusive. - Sensitivity of coastal flank apex of Bank and headlands.			

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY				-		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE			
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas							J	- Local residents Travellers on main road past stone store Travellers on local roads Visitors to stone store, Kemp house etc Boat passengers on inlet.	- Moderate Large Moderate Large Moderate.	
RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure 6 COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:						tremely hi	gh exposure 6	6		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
(extremely low) (v.high)					v.high)	<u>-</u>				
								-		
			OVER	ALL SEN	ISITIVITY C	CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
								_	- Kerikeri basin of high sensitivity in recognition of he	ritage elements and containment.
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings										
— with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vote and the section of the se							nd		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
	Vulnerability).								SOFFEE WENTAKT COMMENTS	
		√ 		6. HIGH SI 5. SIGNIFI 4. MODER 3. LIMITEI 2. LOW SE	ME SENSITIVITY CANT SENS ATE SENSITIVITY ENSITIVITY ENSITIVITY ERY LOW SE	SITIVITY TIVITY TY	(

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE	
		CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:			
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	5	- Steep coastal banks, ridges and headlands of outer unit.	- Lower terrain of western portion of unit.	- Small Islands.	
• Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of		VEGETATION:			
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character	5	Near continuous belt of indigenous shrub land and Pohutukawa along coastal bank.	- Mangrove fringe most sheltered area adjacent Aroha Island.		
and sense of unity? Legibility	°	STRUCTURES:			
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and		- Tareha Point Pa site.			
• Mystery	5	WATER BODIES:			
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	5	- Kerikeri inlet. - Sheltered coast.			
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
HERITAGE VALUE		CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
	_	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION &	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations		- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation.			
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	4	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE)	
Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	_			- Housing found in unit largely quite well integrated amongst vegetation.	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESC	CRIPTION OF LOCATION:	North Coast Kerikeri Inlet.			
LAND	SCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.			
S THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE			
ENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
ridges unit.	- Lower terrain of western portio of unit.	n - Small Islands.			
of and stal bank.	- Mangrove fringe most sheltere area adjacent Aroha Island.	d			
		·			
		•			
SITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAN	IDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
SCAPE	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	& OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
ank					
PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUS	SES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):			

C14

	RARITY -							
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4								
landsca	pe that aci		ratings for a	aesthetic val		_	d be rare to find any one d rarity – but it should reflect the	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
(extremel	extremely low) (v.high)							

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Relatively contained and intimate.	

1	
ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Doves Bay marina under construction – particularly scarring of cuts and seawall.	- Seawalls, ramps etc. around Rangitane. - Overhead Services. - Oyster farm adjacent Aroha Island.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Cumulative impact of housing, although most are comparatively well sited on individual basis.	

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY -	
	╛
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	4
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	3
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSO	RPTION CAPABILITY
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
Relatively extensive existing built development. Screening by vegetation. Degree of topographic enclosure in embayments and valleys.	Areas largely devoid of built dev. E.g. Blacksmiths Bay. Continuity of dark vegetation tends to display development in relief. High sensitivity of ridges and headlands.

'Natural' Te Puna inle

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond
and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond
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'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)
HERITAGE VALUE
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 2
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

bours.
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PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E	NHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE	
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
TOPOGRAPHY:			
- Sound-like enclosure of inlet Steep coastal banks.	Deeply indented side inlets. Small scalloped bays and headlands.	Simple, rolling terrain running inland. Intertidal flats of shallowest parts.	
VEGETATION:	<u>.</u>		
- Indigenous shrub land on coastal banks.	- Mangroves and salt marsh found in most sheltered inlets.	- Remnant pockets of Pohutukawa – largely in small bays.	
STRUCTURES:	•		
- Pukewhau Pa. - Te Tii Marae.			
WATER BODIES:	-		
- Te Puna inlet Sheltered coast.	- sense of connection with Bay of Islands beyond.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
- Enclosed identity of inlet.	- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation associations.							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):								
- Unit largely free of built development.	- Settlement confined to Te Tii and Contained bays.							

RARITY									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
landsca	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
]		
(extremely	low)								

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Broad enclosure and definition of inlet.	- Containment of small bays.	

_	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
	PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
	STRUCTURES:							
	- Oyster farm at Te Tii.	- Scarring associated with road and track construction.						
	VEGETATION:							
	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
	PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
		- Most elevated of houses comprising Te Tii settlement.						

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

3

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
	ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
	- Existing development at Te Tii Predominant cover of coastal banks.	- Bold simplicity of unit Very limited extent of existing built development.					
	 Undulating terrain especially backshore flats and most enclosed bays and inlets. 	- sensitivity of coastal bank, headlands and ridges Very open pastoral backdrop.					

			EX	POSURE	/ VISIBILI	ITY	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE		
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas							 Residents of Te Tii and isolated homestead Travellers on Opito Bay road (glimpses only Travellers on local roads. Boat passengers. Farm workers. 	- Small Moderate Small Small Small.		
OMPOS		POSURE/V . NRABILIT Y	/ISIBILITY (Y RATING: 4	1-7, with 7	indicating ex	xtremely l	3			
1			-	<u> </u>	1	,				
			V							
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS	OVER-RIDING FACTORS			
		– wi	rived from b	oth the Val	ue and Vuln	erability r	OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Bold forms and patterns of landscape Sense of remoteness and naturalness.			
		– wi final	rived from b	oth the Val	ue and Vuln	erability r	- Bold forms and patterns of landscape.			
		– wi final	rived from bith an indicat I rating is no nerability).	oth the Valution of over the avera 7. EXTREM 6. HIGH SE 5. SIGNIFINATE ALIMITED 3. LIMITED	ue and Vuln	erability rors where for value	- Bold forms and patterns of landscape Sense of remoteness and naturalness.			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the

Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association

locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest

with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings

Cultural Associations

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E	NHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTE	R & VALUE
		CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7	Sheer or very steep rocky coastal banks. Convoluted line of coast.	- Prominent headlands (especially Cape Wiwiki). - Craggy rock outcrops and	- Caves and runnels along waterline.
o what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of		- Convoluted line of coast.	islands.	
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion		VEGETATION:		
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility 6				- Small pockets indigenous coastal shrubland.
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the		STRUCTURES:		
clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and i) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 5		- Paoeone Pa.		
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and		WATER BODIES:		
enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6		- Pacific Coast Exposed Coast.		
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6		•	•	•
		PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
HERITAGE VALUE		CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
		BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN	S (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION &	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations		- Stark simplicity of landscape.		
Endernic Associations			NO (FO TYPICAL CITING OF HOUSE	O FARM FORFOTRY RACTURE

6

- Lack of visible built

development.

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:

C16

Poraenui Point to Black Rocks.

Exposed Rocky Coastline.

NUMBER:

RARITY									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
(extremely l	low)					(v.high)			

- Very open and exposed – focus out to sea.	
ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSEL	Y AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Stark simplicity of landscape lacks human scale. Although this starkness is key characteristic of the

landscape.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- 'Modified' landscape in that indigenous vegetation cover has been cleared for pasture.	- Lack of existing built development Stark simplicity of landscape Extreme sensitivity of coastal bank and apex.				

			EX	POSURE	/ VISIBIL	ITY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visua	Residen Areas of Public tr	tial Areas recreation	nal Use An outes And	/ view to th	Activity			- Farmers Boat Passengers.	- Small. - Small.
		SURE / VI RABILITY		1-7, with 7 i	ndicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 1		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		$\sqrt{}$							
(extremely lo	ow)				((v.high)			
					SITIVITY			OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Dramatic and undeveloped coastal landscape.	
		– with final i	n an indicat	ion of over-	ue and Vuln -riding facto ge of those	ors where the	ne	- Cape Wiwiki and outstanding landscape feature. SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		√ 		6. HIGH SE 5. SIGNIFIO 4. MODER 6. LIMITED 2. LOW SE	ME SENSITI CANT SENSITIVITY ATE SENSITIVITY NSITIVITY RY LOW SE	SITIVITY ITIVITY ITY	,	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)		
• Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	• Vividness	_
elements found within it — without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' — just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	•
clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	and sense of unity? Legibility	
'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery	6
HERITAGE VALUE To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	6
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
 Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association 	HERITAGE VALUE	_
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5 Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association		
	locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	5
		-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5	RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

LANDSCAPE	CATEGORY: Rocky Co	east Interspersed with Beaches.
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E	NHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTI	ER & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal bank Sweep of beaches Taronui Lagoon.	- Rocky fringe to shore.	
VEGETATION:		
- Indigenous shrub land along coastal bank.	- Dunefield vegetation.	Mangrove and salt marsh associations along inlets. Pockets of Pohutukawa.
STRUCTURES:		<u> </u>
- Orongo Pa. - Haimama Pa. - Rangihamama Pa.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Coast. - Exposed coast (Takau Bay).	- Tapuaetahi creek. - Takau River.	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	L FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAN	DSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN	S (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION 8	& OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
- Sequence of beaches and rocky portions of coast.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTER	NS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUS	SES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):

<u>C1</u>7

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Black Rocks to Haimama Pa.

- Houses confined to bays.

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7								
RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):		RARITY						
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							•	_
landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect th particular values found within the individual unit):	RATIN	G FOR RAF	₹ITY (1-7, v	vith 7 indica	ting extrem	ely high vol	ume)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	landsca	landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity - but it should reflect the						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
						V		
(extremely low) (v.high)	(extreme							

_	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
	PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
	STRUCTURES:	
	VEGETATION:	
		- Invasion of weed species amongst coastal bank vegetation.

- Takou Beach most open and

exposed.

- Rather fragmented landscape patterns extend

- Pine Forest abutting Tahoranui River.

inland of coastal units.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:
- Degree of enclosure by

BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:

Bay especially those on the spur.

5

5

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:
- Impact of relatively intensive housing at Taronui

headlands and varied line of

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY			
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:		
- Existing development at Taronui Bay Screening by coastal bank vegetation and pockets of mature pohutukawa and pine Lower sensitivity of backshore flats associated with bays and inlets.	Very contained distribution of existing built development. Sensitivity of coastal banks and headlands. Varied distribution of screening vegetation.		

	EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY —					Υ		_	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
						•			- Residents of Taronui Bay.	- Small.
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity									- Residents of Takou Bay.	- Small.
									- Travellers on local roads.	- Small.
 Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes 								- Travellers on Purerua Road.	- Small.	
•		ercial Areas								
		POSURE / VIS .NRABILITY I		with 7 indi	icating ext	remely hig	exposure	3		
1	2	3		5	6	7				
			√							
xtremely	/ low)		l l		(v	high)				
			OVERALL	. SENSIT	ΓΙVΙΤΥ C	LASS			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
			OVERALL	SENSIT	「IVITY C	LASS			OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	ndscape feature.
		(Deriv – with	ed from both t	he Value a	and Vulne	rability rat	gs			ndscape feature.
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication of ating is not the	he Value a	and Vulne	rability rat	gs			ndscape feature.
		– with final ra	ed from both to	he Value a	and Vulne	rability rat	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication ating is not the cability).	he Value a of over-rid average	and Vulne	rability rat s where th or value ar	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication outing is not the ability).	he Value a of over-rid average	and Vulne ling factors of those fo	rability rat s where th or value ar	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication outling is not the ability). 7. E. 6. H	he Value a of over-rid average of XTREME	and Vulne ling factors of those fo	rability rat s where th or value ar	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication of the ability). 7. E. 6. H. 5. S.	ne Value a of over-rid average XTREME GH SENS	and Vulne ling factors of those fo SENSITIV	rability rat s where th or value ar 'ITY	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both to an indication of a ting is not the rability). 7. E2 6. H 5. SI 4. M	ne Value a of over-rid average o XTREME GH SENS GNIFICAI	and Vulne ling factors of those for SENSITIV SITIVITY	rability rat s where th or value ar 'ITY	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	
		– with final ra	ed from both t an indication of ting is not the rability). 7. E: 6. H 5. SI 4. M 3. LI	ne Value a of over-rid average o XTREME GH SENS GNIFICAI	and Vulne ling factors of those fo SENSITIV SITIVITY NT SENSI E SENSIT	rability rat s where th or value ar 'ITY	gs		- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding land	

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness.	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	6
Complexity/ Diversity	Ū
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	7
• Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character	
and sense of unity?	5
• Legibility	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	6
Mystery	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	
the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
,	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	
Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	6
Cultural Associations	U
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	
with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	3
DATING FOR USBITAGE VALUE (4.7 with 7 indicating outramely high value)	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

NUMBER:	<u>C18</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Haimama Pa to Whangaroa South Head
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- Sections of Steep rocky coast Convoluted alignment Defined Bays and Beaches Rock outcrops and small Islands (including flat islands)		- Small moderated sized backshore flats associated with beaches.			
VEGETATION:					
- Extensive areas of coastal shrubland.		- Pockets of Pohutukawa.			
STRUCTURES:		•			
- Opounui Pa. - Opipi Pa.					
WATER BODIES:					
- Pacific Ocean. - Exposed Coast.		- Small streams running to shore.			

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
	- Belts of coastal vegetation.	- Interlocking fingers of sea and land.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):
	- Forestry largely kept back from immediate coastal landscape.	- Settlement largely well sited and confined within embayments.

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 5 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(v.high)

5

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

(extremely low)

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

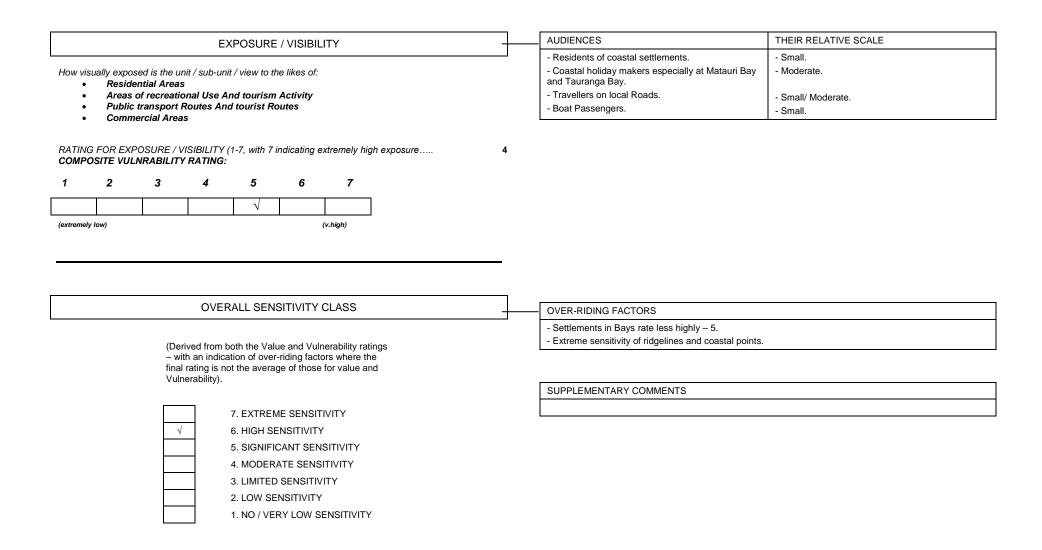
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Moderately contained.	- Quite enclosed and intimate in most indented bays.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS		
STRUCTURES:			
- Road cuttings across flanks.	- Seawall/ Groyne at Putataua Bay.		
	- Overhead services.		
	- Roads in immediate backshore.		
VEGETATION:			
	- Some areas of amenity planting e.g. avenues/ belts of Norfolk is Pine.		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:			
- Rather fragmented landscape patterns in more open portions of unit especially vegetation.			
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:			
	- General impact of built development especially when this ascends the coastal bank, e.g. Te Ngare and Putataua Bay.		

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSO	RPTION CAPABILITY
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
Existing built development (although very contained). screening by coastal vegetation. Variations in terrain, particularly backshore flats and valleys.	- Limited distribution of existing built development Sensitivity of coastal headlands, flanks and ridges Varied distribution of screening vegetation.



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
 Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 	6
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion 	7
 Conesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility 	6
 Legibinity To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Cavalli Island Group.

NUMBER:

LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY: Exposed Ro	cky Coastline
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Rugged grouping of Islands and Rocks.	- Convoluted alignment of shores.	- Small bays and beaches.
- Steep-sheer rocky coastal banks.	- Prominent ridges and headlands.	
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive areas of indigenous shrub land on Motukawanui Island.	- Pockets of Pohutukawa on coastal banks.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Ocean.		
- Cavalli passage.		
- Exposed/ Semi-exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
- Associations of Islands.		
- Rugged, isolated character.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):
- Lack of built development, forestry or other intensive landuses.		

C19

									I _			
				RA	RITY			\Box	igsqcurl	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
								_		- Relatively exposed and open to surrounding ocean.		- Degree of enclosure in bays and valleys.
To wha	t extent is t	the unit or l	key element	s within it ra	re or even	unique at t	he Regional Level			•		
RATING	G FOR RAI	RITY (1-7.	with 7 indica	tina extrem	elv high vo	olume)	_	5	_ ا			
				9 0 0	o.,g		•	, t	<u> </u>	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSE	Y AFFECT LANDSO	CAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
								_	-	PROMINENT ELEMENTS		NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
СОМРО	OSITE VAL	UE RATIN	I G (NB. This	rating is no	ot an avera	age – it wou	ld be rare to find any one			STRUCTURES:		
			ratings for a		lue, herita	ge value an	nd rarity – but it should reflect the	•				
particul	ai vaiues it	Julia Willilli	uie iriaiviaa	,						VEGETATION:		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
					V					BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:		
(autuamati			l.			(himb)						
(extremely	y IOW)					(v.high)				PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:		
												emaining pasture contradict more erns of Coastal shrub land especially Island

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	+
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which	_
are highly developed and urbanized?	7
Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	7
• Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:				
- Degree of enclosure and screening in valleys and backshore areas.	Lack of existing built development. Very limited screening potential by vegetation. High extreme sensitivity of majority of islands landform.				

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Residents of Matauri Bay and nearby coast. - Small. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Holiday makers and coastal recreation users. - Moderate. Residential Areas - Boat passengers. - Small. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 3 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS **OVER-RIDING FACTORS** (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings - with an indication of over-riding factors where the $\,$ final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS - Island group present strong opportunities for rehabilitation as a bastion of natural coastal habitat and landscape. 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
 Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, 	
diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	7
Complexity/ Diversity	•
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	7
• Cohesion	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	6
• Legibility	O
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the	
clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	7
Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and	
'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	
the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
	\neg
HERITAGE VALUE	1
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	_
Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the	
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	7
Cultural Associations	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	
with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
TOTTING TOTTILE TITLE VALUE (17), WILL T INGIGUING CAROLICITY HIGH VALUE)	•

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:		Whangaroa Harbour Mouth and Pekapeka		
		Bay.			
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:		Harbour Mo	uths.		
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE	CHARACTER	& VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT EL	LEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- Tightly defined harbour mouth Steep coastal bluffs.	- Dramatic rock form around Pekapeka B faces of harbour mo	ay and outer			
VEGETATION:					
- Extensive cover of indigenous scrub Pockets of most mature bush around innermost Pekapeka Bay.	- Pockets of Pohutu coastal edge.	kawa around			
STRUCTURES:					
WATER BODIES:					
- Pekapeka Bay. - Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.			- Small tributary streams.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN 1 LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):					
- Dramatic naturalness of landscape unit.	- Continuity of veget unit.	tation across			
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	IG OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
			Houses on waters edge well sited and integrated although intrusive upon natural character.		

C20

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		RARITY								
landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the								-	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7							_		
(extremely low) (v.hiqh)	(oxtromoly	low					(v high)			

ODATIAL OLIADAOTEDIOTIOS		
SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Strongly defined and contained.	- Rather daunting scale of bluffs and rock formation.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS					
STRUCTURES:						
- beaches and jetties although well sited, intrude upon natural character of unit.	- Intrusion of Kingfisher Lodge across channel.					
VEGETATION:						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:						
	- Pockets of remnant pasture.					

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	ᆚ
	╛
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	6
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	5
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	7
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:						
- Existing baches around water's edge screening by well developed vegetation cover.	- Limited existing built development Over-riding sense of naturalness and drama of unit Continuity of vegetation cover Extreme sensitivity of landform.						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY								AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas								- Local residents.- Patrons of Kingfisher Lodge.- Boat passengers.	- Small Small/ Moderate.
RATING COMPOS	FOR EXPO	SURE / VI	SIBILITY (1 RATING:	1-7, with 7 ii	ndicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
				√					
(extremely le	ow)					(v.high)			
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the							e	OVER-RIDING FACTORS Outstanding landscape featuring unusual geological	al features.
			rating is not erability).	t the averag	ge of those	for value a	nd	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			,,,						_
 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY 									

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	\pm
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	5
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	3
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	3

NUMBER:	<u>C21</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Milford Island & Associated Coves.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO
TOPOGRAPHY:		ENVESOON E SIMILATER
Steep coastal banks or low cliffs. Strong ridges and headlands.	- Backshore flats at inlet head.	- Definition of surrounding hills.
VEGETATION:		
- Dense cladding of Rohutukawa and Manuka on coastal banks.	- Belts of mangrove and salt marsh around inlet head.	- Amenity planting around homestead.
STRUCTURES:		•
		- Small jetties associated with homesteads.
WATER BODIES:	'	1
- Whangaroa Harbour Sheltered Coast.		- Tributary inlets and streams.

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE									
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER							
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):									
- Strong pattern of vegetation and pasture.	- Belt of coastal vegetation.								
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):								
		- Housing well integrated with landform and vegetation.							

				RAI	RITY			_
		the unit or ke	•			•	e Regional Level	3
landso	cape that ac		ratings for a	esthetic val		,	d be rare to find any one I rarity – but it should reflect th	ne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
]	
(extreme	ely low)					(v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	
- Deeply indented bays.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
VEGETATION:							
	- Extensive infestation of coastal banks by pines.						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
	- Intrusion of housing (despite being well integrated).						

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Üses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:							
Existing levels of built development.Extensive mature vegetation along coastal bank.Varied alignment and topographic of unit.	Sensitivity of coastal headlands and ridges. Openness of more elevated pasture.						

	EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY								AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
								J	- Local residents.	- Small.
How visua	ally expose	ed is the un	it / sub-unit	/ view to ti	he likes of:	:			- Travellers on local roads.	- Small.
•	Residential Areas								- Boat passengers.	- Small.
	 Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure							3		
COMPOS	ITE VULN	RABILITY	RATING:							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			V							
(extremely lo	ow)	ı			1	(v.high)				
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	/ CLASS]		
									OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
									- Milford island more sensitive than balance of unit.	
	(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and									
		Vulne	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			_							
				7. EXTRE	ME SENSI	ITIVITY				
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY									
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY									
	√ 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY									
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY									
			- :	2. LOW SE	ENSITIVIT	Υ				
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY									

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	L
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	_
3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion 	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	5
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

NUMBER:	C22
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Whangaroa Village/ Totara North.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Coastal Villages.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:					
Coastal foothills or backshore flats. Convoluted line of coast.	- Steep backdrop of adjacent units particularly Ohaku.				
VEGETATION:					
- Strong fringe of Pohutukawa along coastal bank Pockets of indigenous bush.	- Belt of mangrove around most sheltered portions of Totara North.				
STRUCTURES:					
- Heritage buildings, old seawalls etc.	- Settlement wharves and small jetties.	- Small boatsheds on water's edge Moored boats.			
WATER BODIES:					
- Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered coast.					

_	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
	CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	Matrix of homesteads, bush and open pasture.Focus on harbour.						
	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE)						
		- Houses largely associated with harbour edge and well sited.	- Well balanced blocks of pasture and bush.				

RARITY To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 5 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(v.high)

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:	•					
- Newer industrial scale buildings adjacent to Totara North wharf.	- Overhead services in coastal area.					
VEGETATION:	•					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	•					

- Pattern of bush and pasture weakens dramatically

in western part of Totara North.

- Oyster farm west of Whangaroa village.

- Sense of Human scale – being a "cultural landscape".

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Quite enclosed and intimate.

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:

- Sawmill on mangroved edges.

foothills.

2

- More recent housing tending to creep up coastal

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

(extremely low)

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- Existing levels of built development Extensive screening/ Backdrop of vegetation Backshore flats and undulating foothills offer topographic screening or integration.	- Strong heritage character Characteristic low density of existing built development Exposure of portions of coastal foothills.				

								_		
			E	XPOSURE	E / VISIBI	LITY	-	1	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
RATING I	Residen Areas o Public to Comme	ntial Areas f recreatio ransport R rcial Areas OSURE / VI	nal Use A Routes And S	it / view to to and tourism d tourist R (1-7, with 7	n Activity Joutes		igh exposure	4	Residents of villages. Visitors to villages and travellers on local roads. Boat passengers. Fisherman farmers.	- Small Moderate Small/ Moderate Small.
COMPOS	SITE VULN	IRABILITY	RATING:							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
							7			
(extremely lo	ow)				1	(v.high)				
		– wit	ved from b	ation of ove	lue and Vu r-riding fac	Inerability rates	the]	OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
			rating is no erability).	ot the avera	ige of those	e for value a	and		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		Valin							- Prevention of excessive built density and further cr landscape character of this unit.	eep of development up foothills central to conserving
				7. EXTRE	ME SENSI	TIVITY			·	
				6. HIGH S	ENSITIVIT	Υ				
		√	_	5. SIGNIF						
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY										
			_	3. LIMITE						
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY									
				1. NO / VE	RY LOW S	SENSITIVIT	Υ			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	5	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	5	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	6	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	4	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	4	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5	
HERITAGE VALUE	-	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	4	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4	

NUMBER:	C23
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Inner Whangaroa Harbour.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
TOPOGRAPHY:			
- Enclosure of surrounding hills of adjacent units.	- Extensive backshore flats around upper harbour.	Varied alignment of coastal edge. Winding river courses.	
VEGETATION:			
- Fringe of mangrove.	- Groups of pohutukawa Coastal bank Manuka shrub land.	- Pockets of reed bed and salt marsh.	
STRUCTURES:			
		- Small jetties.	
WATER BODIES:			
Whangaroa Harbour Sheltered Coast.	- Pupuke and Kaeo Rivers.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	Bold pattern of Mangroves, pockets of trees and open pasture.						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):							
	- Houses well sited at toe of coastal banks often amongst mature trees.						

	RARITY						
To wha	at extent is	the unit or k	ey elements	within it ra	re or even u	ınique at th	e Regional Level
DATIN	0 500 04	DITY (4.7	.:41- 7 : 4: 4		- - - - -		
RATIN	G FUR RA	RITY (1-7, v	itn / indicat	ing extrem	eiy nign voil	ume)	
СОМР	OSITE VAI	LUE RATIN	G (NB. This	rating is no	t an averad	ne – it would	d be rare to find any one
landsc	ape that ac	hieves high	ratings for a	esthetic va			rarity – but it should reflect the
particu	lar values f	ound within	the individua	al unit):			
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	
,	2	3	4	3	O	,	
				1			7
				V			_
(extreme	(extremely low) (v.high)						
(Unit Circ	(Fingh)						

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Quite open Sense of distant enclosure by surrounding hills.	- Enclosure around upper river courses.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
VEGETATION:							
	- Invasion of weed species into backshore area – Wattle, Pampas, Gorse etc.						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	•						
	- Degree of barrenness of upper harbour flats.						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
- Flood banks and drainage channels of drained coastal wetlands.							

	VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
L		_				
	Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses					
	How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	4				
	How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	4				
	Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	3				
	OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	4				

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- Enclosure and screening by pockets of vegetation Existing scattered built development Surrounding hills provide a backdrop to development.	Varied distribution of existing development and vegetation. Exposure and openness of upper backshore flats.					

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY						ITY	_	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE		
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas							igh exposure 5	- Local residents, including Totara North and Whangaroa Village Travellers on State Highway 10 Travellers on local roads Boat passengers.	- Small/ Moderate. - Large Moderate Small/ Moderate.		
						7					
	I	1			1		1				
				V]				
(extremely	(v.high)										
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS						CLASS	_	— OVER-RIDING FACTORS			
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the							tings he				
final rating is not the average of those for value and								OURDI EMENTARY COMMENTS			
		Vulne	erability).					SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS			
								- Important relationship with Taratara.			
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY											
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY											
√ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY											
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY											
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY											
2. LOW SENSITIVITY											
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY							Y				

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness	_
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	7
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
HERITAGE VALUE	$\overline{\mathbf{H}}$
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

NUMBER:		<u>C24</u>					
DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Stephenson/ Mahinepua Island.					
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Exposed Rocky Coastline.					
			·				
HYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPI	E CHARACTER	R & VALUE				
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT E	EMENTS ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
OPOGRAPHY:							
Powerful rocky bluffs.	- Craggy outcrops.						
EGETATION:							
TRUCTURES:							
VATER BODIES:							
Pacific Ocean.							
Whangaroa Bay.							
Exposed Coast.							
ATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN T LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
ROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
Barren ruggedness of island. Exposure to sea.							
AND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	NG OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):				
Simple grazed use.							

				RA	RITY				L	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
								_		- Very open and exposed.		
To what e	xtent is the	e unit or ke	ey element	s within it ra	are or eve	n unique at	the Regional Level					
RATING F	OR RARI	TY (1-7, w	ith 7 indica	ting extrem	nely high v	rolume)	•	6 ^l	Ь	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVER	SELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
										PROMINENT ELEMENTS		NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
								_		STRUCTURES:		
							ıld be rare to find any one nd rarity – but it should reflect the	•				
particular					aiue, rieriu	age value al	ia ranty – but it snould reliect the	7		VEGETATION:		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
, ,		 					_			BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:		
						V						- Barrenness of island - whilst very powerful a
(extremely lo	w)					(v.high)						evocative, makes it rather "unhuman" and forbidding.
										PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:		
										_		

PART 2. <u>VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE</u> VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	<u> </u>	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL AB	SORPTION CAPABILITY
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually		ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? Vegetation Cover & Type	7		 Extreme simplicity and barrenness. Lack of built development. Lack of screening vegetation. Extreme sensitivity of topographic form.
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would	7		
typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	7		

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY									AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas									Boat passengers. Mainland coast users and residents, especially those at Taupo Bay (distant view only).	- Small. - Small.
	FOR EXPO SITE VULN			1-7, with 7 i	indicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 1			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
(extremely l	ow)					(v.high)				
							1			
			OVER	ALL SENS	SITIVITY	CLASS			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
									- An extremely bold and rugged island landscape.	
		– with	n an indicat	ion of over-	-riding facto	nerability rat ors where th	ne			
			rating is not erability).	the averag	ge of those	for value a	nd		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		√		7. EXTREM	ME SENSIT	IVITY		!		
				6. HIGH SE	NSITIVITY	•				
			_		CANT SEN					
			-		ATE SENS					
			_		SENSITIV					
			-		NSITIVITY	ENSITIVITY	/			
				I. NO / VEI	KI LOW S	EINOIIIVIII	ſ			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the

Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association

RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)

locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest

with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings

DART 1 VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

Endemic Associations

Cultural Associations

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE		DESCRIPTION	N OF LOCATION: WI	/hangaroa	North Head to Hihi Beach.	
	_	LANDSCAPE	CATEGORY: Ro	ocky Coas	t Interspersed with Beaches.	
AESTHETIC VALUE		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CH	HARACTER	& VALUE	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMI	MENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness,	1	TOPOGRAPHY:				
diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	7	- Steep, rocky coast Convoluted and indented alignment of coast.	- Prominent Headlands Well defined ridges Indented beaches.		- Rocky outcrops and reefs.	
• Cohesion	·	VEGETATION:				
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	6		Scattered cladding of pohutukawa along coast Extensive blocks of Ma shrub land.			
 ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	6	STRUCTURES:				
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond						
the landscape that is immediately visible?	7	WATER BODIES:				
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7	- Pacific Semi-exposed to exposed coast.				
HERITAGE VALUE	\dashv	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHAN	NCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:		CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERM LANDSCAPE CHARAC		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	

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LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

C25

BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):

- Interlocking fingers of sea and

LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):

- Housing generally well located

in embayments.

NUMBER:

	RARITY									
	extent is the	,				•	e Regional Level			
landscap		eves high ra	itings for a	esthetic valu			l be rare to find any one rarity – but it should reflect the	<u> </u>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
					$\sqrt{}$					
(extremely l	ow)				(v.high)				

	- Prominently rather intimate and contained.	- Sense of exposure on points and coastal ridgelines.		
-[ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE	CHARACTER & VALUE	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Slightly fragmented mixture of grassland and indigenous shrub.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Impact of coastal resort settlements Pine shelterbelts in Taemaro Bay.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSO	RPTION CAPABILITY
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Effect of existing built development Screening by pockets of mature vegetation (limited) Enclosure of bays.	- Sensitivity of coastal headlands, ridgelines and flanks Limited distribution of existing built development Limited extent of vegetation of a scale adequate to screen development.

			EΣ	POSUR	E / VIS	SIBILIT	Υ		-	_ AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure						s of:		gh exposure	2	Residents of coastal settlements. Recreational coast users. Travellers on local roads. Boat passengers.	- Small. - Small. - Small. - Small.
СОМРО 1	SITE VUL 2	NRABILITY 3	' RATING: 4	5		6	7				
	T			V]			
(extremely	low)	I.	· ·			(v.	high)	1			
			OVER	ALL SE	NSITI\	ITY C	_ASS		<u> </u>	OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		– wit final	OVER	oth the Va	alue an	d Vulne	rability is where	ne		OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Small coastal settlement of lower sensitivity SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	y – 5.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	L
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	6
• Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	6
• Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	5
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	
Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	4
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY: Rocky Coas	st Interspersed with Beaches.
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
Defined coastal bank. Scalloped Bays defined by headlands.	- Sweep of beaches.	- Rising foothills.
VEGETATION:		
	- Fringe of pohutukawa. (broken).	
	- Pockets of coastal shrub land (largely Manuka) on most headlands.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Doubtless Bay. - Semi-exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION &	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
	- Headlands reinforced by vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):
	- Settlement confined to bays, headlands largely free of built development.	

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DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hihi Beach to Puketu Island.

	RARITY -									
	To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4									
landsca		eves high ra	atings for a	esthetic valu			be rare to find any one rarity – but it should reflect the	,		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
				$\sqrt{}$						
(extremely	low)					(v.high)				

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Degree of containment by headlands and backshore.	- Focus out to sea.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS							
STRUCTURES:								
VEGETATION:								
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:								
	- Loss of coast edge vegetation from portions of the coastal edge.							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:								
Intrusion of houses in coastal landscape. Houses ascending hill inshore especially west of Cable Bay.								

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
Existing levels of built development.Screening by pohutukawa.Embayment forms in profile of coastline.	- Sensitivity of ridgelines and headlands Loss of vegetation from portions of coastal edge Potential for built development ascending inshore hills to dominate coastal landscape.					

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - Residents of Hihi, Coopers Beach, Cable Bay, - Moderate. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - Travellers on State Highway 10. Residential Areas - Large. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Boat Passengers. - Small/ Moderate. Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - Recreational Coast Users. - Moderate. Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS OVER-RIDING FACTORS - Undeveloped Headlands and Orangi Bay of high sensitivity. (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS Vulnerability). - Future expansion of urban settlement up the hills inland of settlements is likely to severely compromise the landscape qualities of the coastline. 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

	_
AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	7 7 6
• Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
HERITAGE VALUE	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	
Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	7
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Mangonui Harbour Mouth.				
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Harbour Mouths.				
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT E	LEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:						
Defining Headlands of harbour mouth. Steep coastal bank.	- Small rocky crags outcrops.	small rocky crags and tcrops.				
VEGETATION:						
- Strong belt of pohutukawa along coastal bank Extensive areas of Manuka shrub land.						
STRUCTURES:						
- Rangikapiti Pa.						
WATER BODIES:						
- Doubtless Bay Semi-exposed Mangonui Harbour Sheltered Coast.						
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	EGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
Continuity of coastal vegetation.Sense of bastion from open sea.						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						

- Virtual lack of built development

sited within the unit.

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	RARITY -								
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level									
RATINO	G FOR RARI	ITY (1-7 wi	th 7 indicati	na extreme	elv high volu	ıme)		6	
10.1111	37 01(10(1)	7 7 (7 7, W	ar r maicau	ng extreme	ny mgn voic	<i>IIIIO)</i>		•	
СОМР	OSITE VALU	JE RATING	(NB. This	rating is not	t an averag	e – it would	d be rare to find any one		
					ue, heritage	e value and	rarity – but it should reflect the		
particui	ar values fou	ina witnin ti	ne inaiviaua	ii unit):					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
						\ \	1		
						V]		
(extremel	y low)				,	v.high)			
	•				,	v.iiigii)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	
 Focus through head to open sea. 	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS					
STRUCTURES:						
VEGETATION:						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:						
	 Vegetation patterns slightly broken by pasture especially Osprey Head. 					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:						
	- Background influence of nearby settlements.					

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:					
- Screening by most mature vegetation Minor pockets in terrain.	- Virtual lack of existing built development Extreme sensitivity of majority of terrain Consistency of vegetation cover.				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY					ITY	_		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE	
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas								ı	- Mangonui residents/ Mill Bay side) Travellers on State Highway 10 Boat passengers.	- Small Large Small/ Moderate.
		SURE / VI I RABILITY		1-7, with 7 i	indicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 6			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
					V]			
(extremely lo	ow)				(v.high)				
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS						CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
									- Rangikapiti Pa site an outstanding landscape herita	ge feature.
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and							ne			
		Vulne	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY 						SITIVITY TIVITY ITY	(

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	l	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	4	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	3	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	3	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	3	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4	
HERITAGE VALUE	7	_
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	3	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	3	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Inner Mangonuii Harbour		
LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours.		
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER	& VALUE	
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	LEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
TOPOGRAPHY:				
	- Basin like enclosu surrounding hills	ire of	- Steep coastal banks and cliffed headlands	
VEGETATION:				
- Belts of mangrove in upper reaches of harbour	-pockets of pohutak - extensive blocks of shrubland alongside River	of manuka		
STRUCTURES:				
WATER BODIES:				
- Mangonui Harbour	- Oruaiti River			
- Sheltered coast	- Kohumaru Stream	1		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE IMPORTANT IN CHARACTER LANDSCAPE C			ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	EGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):	
			- Simplicity of relationship between land and harbour	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	NG OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):	
			Vegetation in reasonably coherent pattern Limited impact of built development	

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To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level							
RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)	2						
	_						
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7							
(extremely low) (v.high)							

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
quite open	- semi-distant enclosure of surrounding hills	- greater enclosure and intimacy of upper reaches

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS			
STRUCTURES:				
VEGETATION:				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:				
	- Landscape setting almost too simple – limited diversity and interest			
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:				
- Cuttings and erosion associated with road cuttings				

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 3

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- pockets of vegetation offer potential screening - rolling and varied terrain - enclosure of upper inlet - existing development at Hihi and Mangonui Village	- limited distribution of built development - openness of parts of unit - simplicity of landscape pattern - predominant "naturalness" of upper inlet				

			ΕX	KPOSURE	/ VISIBILI	ΓΥ	_		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas									- Mangonui residents - visitors to Mangonui - travellers on SH10 - Hihi residents - travellers on Hihi Road	- moderate - large - large - small - small (1st three largely distance views)
				(1-7, with 7	indicating ex	tremely h	igh exposure 4			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			V]			
(extremely	low)				(v	.high)	1			
			OVER	RALL SEN	SITIVITY C	LASS	_		0.455 5.50.05 5.050.05	
	OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS]	OVER-RIDING FACTORS	aciti. ita
		(Deri	ved from b	oth the Val	ue and Vulne	erability ra	tinas		- Oruaiti River portion of unit of significant - high ser	isitivity
	(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the						he			
	tremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings						Tiu		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
	(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY									
				7. EXTREM	ME SENSITI\	/ITY				
				6. HIGH SI	ENSITIVITY					
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY										
		√		4. MODER	ATE SENSIT	IVITY				
				3. LIMITED	SENSITIVI	ΓΥ				
				2. LOW SE	ENSITIVITY					
				1. NO / VE	RY LOW SE	NSITIVIT	Y			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	—	PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E
	_	CRITICAL ELEMENTS
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6	- Winding reclaimed bench - Steep coastal bank.
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	6	VEGETATION:
 Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility 	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and		STRUCTURES:
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Microscopic and array of algorithms are made and array of algorithms are made as a second array of algorithms.	5	heritage buildings old seawalls
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6	- wharf as focus
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	WATER BODIES: - Mangonui Harbour
HERITAGE VALUE	\dashv	- sheltered coastline
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:		PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONA
Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the		CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	6	-relationship between harbo road and settlement
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	LAND USE LOCATION PATTER

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	<u>Mangonui V</u>	illage Coastline.
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Coastal Villa	ages
ELEMENTS THAT ENHANC	E LANDSCAPE CHARA	ACTER & VALUE	
TICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT EL	EMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
PHY:			
reclaimed bench astal bank.	- Varied line of coas	st.	
ON:			
	- avenue of pohutal seawall	kawa along	-pockets of indigenous shrubland and tree ferns on coastal bank
	- groves of mature a planting	amenity	
ES:			
buildings			
alls			
focus			
DIES:			
ıi Harbour			
l coastline			
& COMPOSITIONAL FACT	ORS THAT ENHANCE L	ANDSCAPE CHA	RACTER & VALUE
CAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN T LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
NDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG I	BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	ON & OPEN SPAC	CE, LAND & WATER):
ip between harbour, settlement			
LOCATION PATTERNS (EG	TYPICAL SITING OF HO	OUSES, FARM FO	DRESTRY, PASTURE):

- coastal bank largely free of buildings around village – provides backdrop to heritage buildings

C29

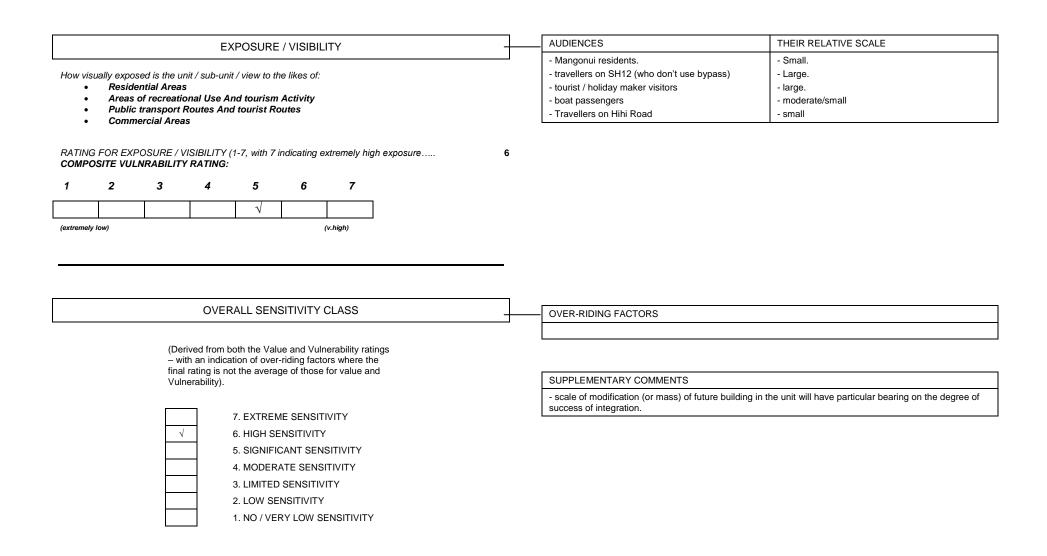
	RARITY							
	To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)							
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
(extremely l	ow)					(v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate – very human scale	- sense of security looking out across the bay	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS				
STRUCTURES:					
- intrusion of less sensitive modern buildings found within unit					
VEGETATION:					
	- invasion of pampas and other weed species on cleared portions of coastal bank				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
	- cuttings stepping up bank adjacent to old courthouse.				

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:					
- unit already highly modified by human activity - variations in line & grade of coastal bank - areas of screening by indigenous and exotic amenity planting	- strong heritage character of the unit - importance of largely undeveloped coastal bank as backdrop to village - varied distribution of screening vegetation.				



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	_
Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:		Taipa River Inlet		
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:		Estuarine Inlets and Harbours		
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER	R & VALUE	
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
TOPOGRAPHY:				
winding inlet coursebarrier spit enclosing entry	- defining coastal ba	anks	- backdrop hills of adjacent units	
VEGETATION:				
- fringe of mangrove - Manuka shrub land and coastal forest on coastal bank			- amenity plantings on spit	
STRUCTURES:				
WATER BODIES:				
- Doubtless Bay. - Taipa River				
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER				
-flowing course of inlet echoed by landform and vegetation				

LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE): - Virtual lack of built development

sited within the unit.

C30

- pasture separated from

coastline by vegetation

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 3 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

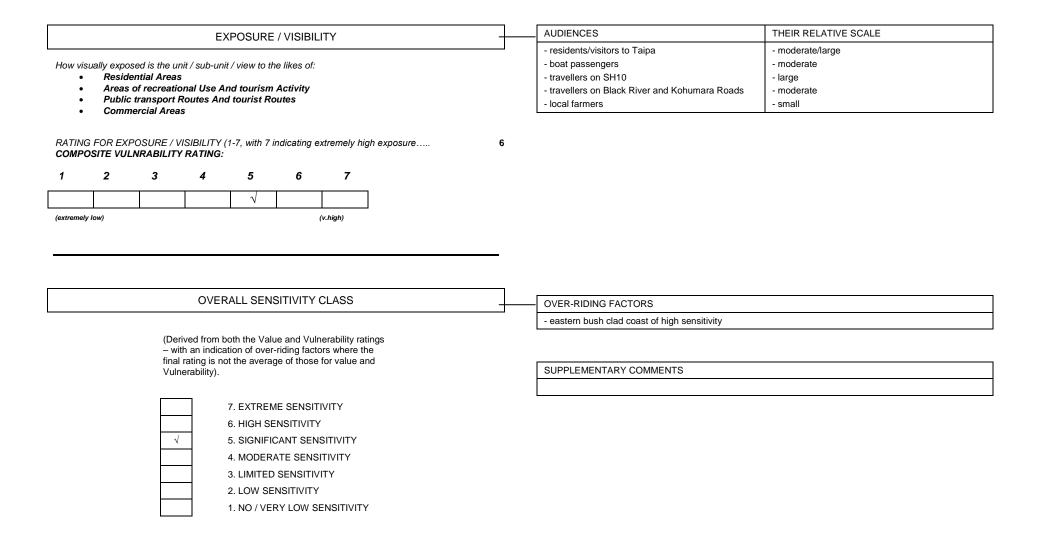
SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	- sense of "opening" and mystery along course of inlet	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS		
STRUCTURES:			
- pile moorings - road bridge and causeway dominate entry and break connection with sea	- power poles and lines alongside road		
VEGETATION:			
	- invasion of weed species into littoral fringe vegetation		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:			
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:			
- destructive impact of quarry on headland - housing around inlet mouth	houses on brink of coastal bank upstream roadside cuttings along coastal bank		

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	4
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	5
• Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	3
typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	3

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY			
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:			
- impact of housing and quarry as existing - undulations in coastal bank - weaving alignment of unit - inland backdrop of hills - varied distribution of screening vegetation - built development restricted to lower reaches of river			



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. <u>VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE</u>		LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY: <u>Expansive</u>	exposed beaches	
AESTHETIC VALUE	1	PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	IHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTE	R & VALUE	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):		CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:			
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6	- open sweep of beach - undulations of dunefield		- relationship with steeper land of Karikari Peninsula and Mt Camel	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	5	VEGETATION:			
Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character		- indigenous dunefield plant associations			
and sense of unity? • Legibility	6	STRUCTURES:			
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and					
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6	WATER BODIES:			
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	5	- Doubtless Bay. - Semi-exposed coast	- Awapoko River	- small dune lakes	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	SCAPE CHAPACTER & VALUE	
HERITAGE VALUE	\dashv	CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive some of identity because of		BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION &	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the			- relationship between beach and dunes		
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations		LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	IS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):	
Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	- much of the unit is free of built development			
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5				

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tokerau Beach

NUMBER:

C31

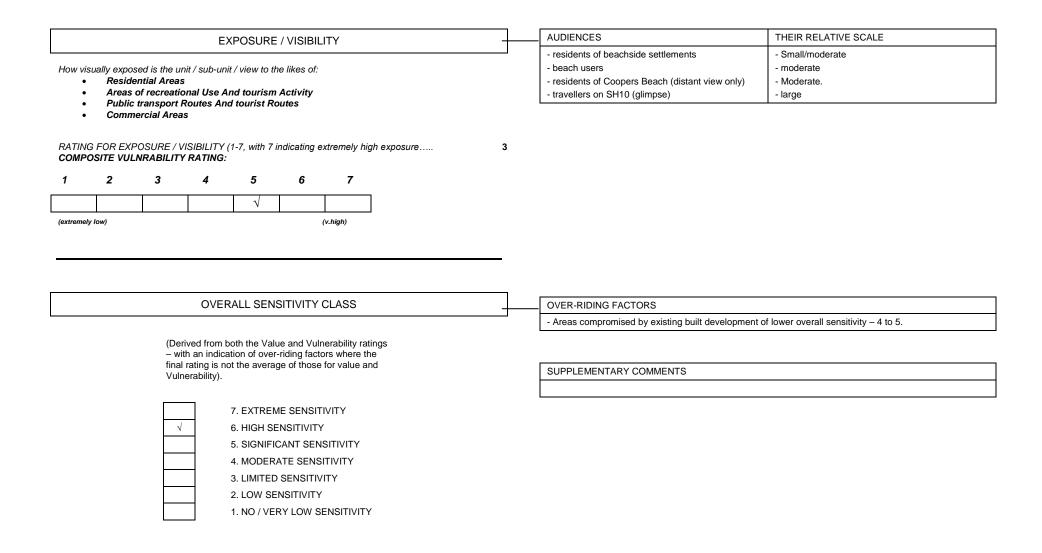
RARITY							
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 3							
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
					$\sqrt{}$		
(extreme	ly low)				((v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- expansiveness and openness of unit focus out to sea	- sense of very broad containment by steep adjoining terrain	- degree of containment amongst dunes

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS		
STRUCTURES:			
	- caravans at southern end of beach		
VEGETATION:			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:			
	- influence of inland shelterbelts		
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:			
- impact of housing at Tokerau Beach Rd and Tokerau Beach settlement.			

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover - from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6 Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification - from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7 OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY		
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:		
- effect of existing built development - subtle topographic screening by dunes	-limited distribution of existing built development - virtual lack of screening by vegetation - sensitivity of dunefields	



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

AESTHETIC VALUE

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	5
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	5
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	4
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	4
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	3
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C32

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Karikari Peninsula Rocky Coast

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- rocky bluffs and headlands - convoluted alignment of coast	- outcrops of rock and reefs	- small sandy beaches amongst rocky promontories			
VEGETATION:					
	- pockets of pohutakawa – most prevalent in southern extent of unit	- belts of native shrubland along coastal bank			
STRUCTURES:					
	- Rangiawhia Pa site				
WATER BODIES:					
- pacific coast - exposed/semi-exposed coast		- Whataru Bay wetland			

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
	- sequence of rocky headlands and bays						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):							
	- majority of unit devoid of built development.	- forestry blocks kept inland of coastal edge					

	RARITY					-		SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:				
								_		- moderately to headlands	very open on	- degree of enclosure within b
To what	t extent is	the unit or k	key element	ts within it ra	re or even	unique at th	he Regional Level					
RATING	FOR RA	RITY (1-7.)	with 7 indica	ating extrem	elv hiah vo	lume)		4				
		(, .		g	,			·	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AF	FECT LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE
									PROMINENT ELEM	ENTS	NO	TICEABLE ELEMENTS
СОМРО	SITE VA	LUE RATIN	IG (NB. Thi	s rating is no	ot an avera	ge – it woul	d be rare to find any one		STRUCTURES:		-	
			ratings for the individ		lue, heritag	e value and	d rarity – but it should reflect the					
particula	ar values i	ouria within	i irie iriaiviai	uai uriit).					VEGETATION:			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7		- loss of indigenous vegetation ald coastal edge – erosion / weed inv			
				V					BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN	S:	l	
(extremely	low)					(v.high)						
									PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCA	ATION:	•	
											- impact of fores	stry on siting of houses in adjace

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	5 4
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:					
- impact of existing built development - screening by pohutakawa and native shrubland - convoluted line of coast	- limited distribution of existing development - portions of coast largely clear of vegetation - extreme sensitivity of cliff / bank lip and headlands				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY +						.ITY	+		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure									- local residents (of peninsula) - residents / users of Tokerau Beach - users of Karikari Beach - Matai Bay campers - boat passengers NOTE: much of unit very inaccessible other than by boat.	- Small Small/ Moderate Small - Moderate - Small
RATING	FOR EXPO	OSURE / VI	SIBILITY (1	1-7, with 7 i	ndicating e	xtremely hi	cposure 3			
COMPO	SITE VULN	IRABILITY	RATING:							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			√							
(extremely l	low)	1				(v.high)				
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS OVER-RIDING FA						OVER-RIDING FACTORS				
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and										
		Vulne	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		√ 		5. HIGH SE 5. SIGNIFIO 4. MODERA 3. LIMITED 2. LOW SE	ME SENSITI ENSITIVITY CANT SENS ATE SENSITIV ENSITIVITY RY LOW SE	, SITIVITY ITIVITY ITY				

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both characteristics of unity? Legibility	ter 6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); ar ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	nd 7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	d 5
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

STRUCTURES:

WATER BODIES:
- Karikari Bay.

- Semi-exposed coast

LANDSCAPE	CATEGORY: <u>E</u>	pansive exposed beaches.
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	IHANCE LANDSCAPE CH	IARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEM	ENTS ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:	•	
- expansive sweep of beach - steep to undulating dunefield extending inland – Mt Pukehe.	- defining headlands - gentle profile of beach	
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous component of dunefield vegetation	wetlands / lake fringe passociations in backsho pohutakawa along pordunes	re area

Lake RotokawauWairahorahora Stream

C33

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Karikari Beach & Puheke Beach

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
- flow of beach dunes and dune vegetation							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):							
	- extremely limited visible built development						

RARITY -									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):									
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7								
(extremely low) (v.high)									

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- relatively expansive and open	- broad enclosure by adjacent headlands	- more intimate and contained amongst dunes

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS				
STRUCTURES:					
VEGETATION:					
	- pine shelterbelt on edge of Wairahorahora Stream				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
	- intrusion of pocket of pasture into coastal landscape				
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
	- houses and farm buildings located on edge of coastal bank – very minor impact on coastal landscape				
	- impact of tracks through dunes and along coastal bank				

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

6

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
Screening (minor) by manuka and pines. degree of topographic variation amongst dunes	- virtually no existing visible built development - sensitivity of dune sequence and edge of coastal bank - very limited scope for screening by existing vegetation.				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY									AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visu	ally expose	ed is the un	nit / sub-unit	t / view to tl	he likes of:				- local residents - users of the local beach and surrounding land	- Small. - Moderate.
	Areas o Public t Comme	ransport F rcial Areas OSURE / V	nal Use Ai Routes And s	l tourist R	outes	extremely	high exposure	3	(largely related to DOC's Karikari campground)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
				V						
(extremely	low)					(v.high)	<u> </u>			
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS				
			OVEIV	ALL OLIV	011111111	02/100			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		(Deri	ived from b	oth the Val	ue and Vul	Inerahility	ratings			
		– wit	h an indica rating is no	tion of over	r-riding fact	tors wher	e the			
			erability).	it tile avera	ige of those	s ioi vaiu	anu		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
				7. EXTREM						
√ 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY										
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY										
			_	3. LIMITED						
				2. LOW SE	ENSITIVITY	Y				
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY										

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	Ţ	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	
HERITAGE VALUE	+	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	5	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY:	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches						
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT EL	.EMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
TOPOGRAPHY:								
- Steep coastal bank scalloped bays defined by prominent headlands	- rocky, reef lined po - intensely white sar							
VEGETATION:								
- Strong cladding of pohutukawa - indigenous coastal shrubland	- pockets of dunefie	ld vegetation	- amenity plantings around Rangiputa					
STRUCTURES:								
WATER BODIES:								
- Rangaunu Bay - Rangaunu Harbour								
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN 1 LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	GETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):					
- Strong belt of coastal vegetation.								
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	IG OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):					
			- buildings well sited on coastal flat at toe of coastal bank.					

C34 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: East Rangaunu Harbour Mouth.

	RARITY								
	To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)								
landsca	pe that ach	ieves high		esthetic val			l be rare to find an rarity – but it shou		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
				$\sqrt{}$					
(extremel	(extremely low) (v.high)								

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	- views up harbour and out through heads to open sea	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
VEGETATION:							
	- impact of wildling pines and weed species						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
	- impacts of buildings at Rangiputa and motel on Pukehe Road						

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:					
- existing built development - scalloped alignment of coast - backdrop of coastal bank - extensive cover of varied vegetation	- limited distribution of existing built development - sensitivity of coastal bank lip, headlands and most open flanks					

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY -						ITY	-		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE	
								J	- Residents of Rangiputa	- Small.	
How visu	ally expose	ed is the un	it / sub-unit	/ view to th	ne likes of:				- Recreational coast users.	- Moderate.	
•		itial Areas							- Boat passengers.	- Small.	
 Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes 											
Commercial Areas											
		OSURE / VI I RABILITY		1-7, with 7 i	indicating e	xtremely hi	gh exposure 3	3			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
			V								
(extremely l	ow)		,			(v.high)	1				
(,					(9.7)					
								7			
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS		
								=	- undeveloped portions of unit rate more highly – 6 for overall sensitivity		
					ue and Vulr						
		final i	rating is not		-riding facto ge of those						
		Vulne	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS		
			_								
			_	7. EXTREM	ME SENSIT	IVITY					
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY											
√ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY											
				4. MODER	ATE SENS	ITIVITY					
			_		SENSITIV						
				2. LOW SE	NSITIVITY						
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY							Y				

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	4	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	5	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both characte and sense of unity? • Legibility	r 4	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	3	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	4	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4	
HERITAGE VALUE	+	\dashv
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	3	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	3	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:	C35
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Rangaunu Harbour coastline.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE T LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- extensive intertidal flats and banks.	indented channels and varied coastal edge. extensive horizontal of harbour.	- definition by hills to the south white sand of outer harbour.
VEGETATION:		
- extensive fringe and blocks of mangrove	- backing of rushbed and saltmarsh / meadow	- amenity trees and pohutakawa around kaimaumau
STRUCTURES:	•	
WATER BODIES:		
- Rangaunu Harbour Sheltered Coast.	- tributary rivers	- tributary creeks and streams

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
- strongly horizontal and open theme of harbour landscape	- extensive flats of harbour with belts of mangroves					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
	- very limited impact of built development.	- containment of settlement at kaimaumau.				

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 3 COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high)

- very open and expansive - difficult to determine scale of harbour - greater sense of containment and intimacy amongst mangrove and harbour edge.	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:					
	- difficult to determine scale of	and intimacy amongst mangrove				

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS			
STRUCTURES:				
	- floodbanks around tributary rivers and river mouths into harbour			
VEGETATION:				
- loss of natural coastal edge vegetation along eastern and southern coast.	- invasion of pampas and gorse in backshore saltmarsh areas			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:				
- limited level of variety and spatial diversity over much of unit				
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:				
	- impact of road, fences and houses of kaimaumau			

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

7

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
-impact of existing built developments and floodbanks on small parts of unit potential screening by vegetation in small porti of unit.	unit predominantly devoid of built development extremely limited distribution of screening vegetation lack of topographic screening elements and very limited provision of topographic backdrop.				

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - local residents - Small. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - travellers on local roads - small Residential Areas - small - Boat passengers. Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Small/ Moderate. - residents/visitors to Rangiputa (distant view) Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 3 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS **OVER-RIDING FACTORS** - more natural areas in north of unit justify an overall sensitivity rating of 5-6. (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS Vulnerability). - extensive, horizontal nature of landscape indicates that development with a strong vertical component is likely to generate significant visual impact. 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	\perp
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Output Output District Chicago in the composition of th	6
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion 	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	7
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	2
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:		East Beach				
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:		Expansive exposed beaches				
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:						
- Expansive sweep of beach			- low, undulating dunefields in backshore			
VEGETATION:						
- indigenous dunefield plant associations						
STRUCTURES:						
WATER BODIES:						
- Rangaunu Bay.						
- Exposed coast.						
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
-simple expanse of beach and relationship with dunes						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
- lack built development – sense of naturalness						

C36

								_	_				
				RA	RITY				_[:	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
								_		- very open and exposed – focus out to sea			
To what ex	xtent is the	e unit or ke	y elements	within it ra	re or ever	n unique at t	he Regional Level		_				
RATING F	OR RARI	TY (1-7 wi	th 7 indicat	ina extrem	elv hiah v	olume)		4					
70177107	071701111	(,	ar r marout	mg oxa om	ory ringir v	0141110)		·	— [I	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT A	ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE
										PROMINENT ELEMEN	ITS	NO	TICEABLE ELEMENTS
COMPOS	ITE VALU	E RATING	(NB. This	rating is no	ot an aver	age – it wou	d be rare to find any one		;	STRUCTURES:			
landscape particular	that achie	eves high ra	atings for a	esthetic va	lue, herita	age value an	d rarity – but it should reflect the						
particular	values lou	na wanin u	ie iriaiviaus	ai uiiii).					,	VEGETATION:			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
					√		7			BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:			
(extremely los	w)	I		· ·		(v high)	_						
(CAUGINEIY 101	extremely low) (v.high)					PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
												- minor intrusion head of beach	of Subritzky camping ground at

	_		
VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	+	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSO	RPTION CAPABILITY
		ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	7	- subtle undulations in dunes offer (limited) capacity for screening low profile activities	- lack of existing development overriding sense of naturalness and remoteness - lack of screening vegetation - sensitivity of dunefield area
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	7		
openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	6		
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	7		

			FX	POSURE	/ VISIBIL	ITY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
RATING	Areas o Public t Comme	ntial Areas of recreation ransport F ercial Area OSURE / V	nit / sub-unit s onal Use Ar Routes And s	t / view to t nd tourism I tourist R	he likes of: Activity outes		sure 1	- recreational beach users (no road access to beach)	- Small.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
					√				
(extremely	low)		1			(v.high)			
					SITIVITY			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		– wit	th an indicat	tion of ove	r-riding fact	nerability ra			
			rating is no erability).	t the avera	ige of those	for value a		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			\neg	7 EYTDEI	ME SENSIT				ach is integrally linked to the Motutangi Swamp that it ther unit will therefore affect the other.
		V			ENSITIVIT				
				5. SIGNIFI	CANT SEN	ISITIVITY			
				4. MODER	ATE SENS	SITIVITY			
				3. LIMITE	SENSITI\	/ITY			
				2. LOW SE	ENSITIVITY	1			
				1. NO / VE	RY LOW S	ENSITIVIT			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it — without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' — just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) HERITAGE VALUE To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	\perp	
	_	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	5	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	6	
and sense of unity?	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	4	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	5	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5	
HERITAGE VALUE	7	\dashv
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	4	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4	

	<u>C37</u>				
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Houhora Harbour Coastline.				
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours				

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE	
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
TOPOGRAPHY:			
	- expansive intertidal flats and banks	- importance of Mt Camel as a "Bastion" at harbour mouth (and attached isthmus)	
VEGETATION:			
- mangrove fringe in upper reaches - embayment of saltmarsh on eastern coast of harbour	- pockets of coastal shrubland on shore	- pockets of pohutakawa, pine and amenity planting around south east coast of harbour	
STRUCTURES:			
-Tukauri Pa (on edge of unit)	- wharf relates well to coast and focuses interface between settlement and harbour	- moored boats	
WATER BODIES:			
- Houhora Harbour - sheltered coast			

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):							
	- mangrove fringe of upper harbour	- contained character of harbour					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
	-settlement contained to south east coast	-farm forestry in adjacent units well related to scale of landform and harbour					

				RAF	RITY			
		e unit or ke _j TY (1-7, wit				•	e Regional Level	
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
				1				
(extremely	ow)				((v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- moderately contained and focused (harbour quite linear)	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFF	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
	- seawall / reclamation at heads - new jetty and cuttings to south of old jetty						
VEGETATION:							
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
	- road dominates (small) parts of coast - impact of housing on coast, especially two storeyed.						

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

5

6

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
existing levels of built development in south east segment of unit. screening by vegetation (largest in south east area)	- limited distribution of existing built development - openness and exposure of much of unit - limited screening vegetation - limited topographic screening				

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - residents of Pukenui, Houhora and Te Raupo - Small/ Moderate How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - other local residents - Small. Residential Areas - travellers on Far North Road (glimpses only) - Moderate Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Small - travellers on local roads Public transport Routes And tourist Routes - boat passengers - Small. Commercial Areas - recreational users of coast (eg Pukenui Wharf) - Small/ Moderate. - visitors / campers at Houhora Heads - Small/ Moderate. RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS **OVER-RIDING FACTORS** - extreme sensitivity of perpendicular point headland (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	
HERITAGE VALUE	7	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	

NUMBER:	<u>C38</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Perpendicular Point to Paxton Point
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE									
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER							
TOPOGRAPHY:									
- area of beaches- prominent rocky outcrops of pts- steep coastal banks- Mt Camel as backdrop	- dunefields associated with beaches - reef platforms	- craggy outcrops of rock in sea							
VEGETATION:									
- native coastal shrubland on coastal banks	- belts & pockets of pohutakawa - dunefields vegetation associations								
STRUCTURES:									
WATER BODIES:									
-Rangaunu Bay / Great Exhibition Bay - exposed coast.									

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):								
- continuity of vegetation along coastal bank of much of unit	- sequence of rocky headlands and sweeping beach	- simple, bold landscape pattern						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):								
- unit devoid of built development on land								

RARITY									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):									
1 2	3	4	5	6	7				
				$\sqrt{}$					
(extremely low)					(v.high)				

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- moderately open and focused out to sea	- greater sense of containment in rocky sections of coast	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS								
STRUCTURES:								
- rafts of mussel farm buoys in Houhora Bay								
VEGETATION:								
- fragmentation of vegetation along segments of coastal bank								
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:								
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:								
	- impact of mussel farm.							

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	┙
	┙
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	6
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	6
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:						
- convoluted line of much of coast - precedence of marine farm	- lack of existing built development (other than mussel farm) - very limited vegetation screening - extreme sensitivity of headlands, coastal flank and brow of cliff / bank						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY -						ITY	-		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas								J	local farmers and mussel farm operator boat passengers Rarawa Beach users and campers	- Small. - Small. - Small.
		OSURE / VI I RABILITY		1-7, with 7 i	indicating e.	xtremely hi	igh exposure 2	2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
(extremely lo	ow)				((v.high)				
								,		
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
								_	- CVERTIBLE TACTORS	
		(Deri	ved from bo	oth the Valu	ue and Vuln	nerability ra	tings			
		final i	rating is not		-riding facto ge of those					
		Vulne	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			- -	7 FYTDE 1	AE OENOIT	I) /IT)/				
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY √ 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY										
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY										
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY										
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY										
			7 :	2. LOW SE	NSITIVITY					
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY										

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	5
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility The statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	2
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	}
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Great Exhibition Bay.						
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Expansive e	xposed beaches					
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT EL	EMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
TOPOGRAPHY:								
- expansive sweep of beach - undulating dunefields heading inland	- termination of bay v sandspit	with Kokota						
VEGETATION:								
- indigenous dunefield plant associations								
STRUCTURES:								
WATER BODIES:								
- Great Exhibition Bay.	- Wairahi Swamp		- Lake Te Kahika					
- Exposed coast.	- Lake Taeore		- Rarawa/Ngataki Streams					
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENH	IANCE LANDS	CAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TI LANDSCAPE CHA		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	GETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):					
	- sweep of beach and belt of dunes	d associated						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	G OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):					
			 edge of forestry reasonably responsive to form of dunes and natural vegetation patterns. 					

C39

								_				
RARITY							-		SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level							ne Regional Level	_				- sense of more enclosure amongst dunes, but still quite open
						•	-					
RATING	FOR RARI	TY (1-7, wi	th 7 indicat	ing extrem	ely high v	olume)	;	3				
								<u> </u>	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one						d ha rara ta find any ana		PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEI		TICEABLE ELEMENTS		
							d be rare to find any one d rarity – but it should reflect the		STRUCTURES:			
particula p	r values fou	nd within th	ne individua	al unit):			·				- wreck of barge	in mouth of parengarenga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			VEGETATION:			
	l	l		1			٦					
				V]		BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS):		
(extremely	ow)					(v.high)						
								PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCA	TION:			
											- impact of force	try south of parengarenga

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	+	_
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?	6	
 Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity 	6	
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	6	
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	6	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:							
- undulations of dunes - Screening by forestry.	lack of existing built development. limited distribution of screening vegetation sensitivity of dunes						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY								1	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
								J	- recreational beach users	- Small.
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity									- local residents	- Small.
									- forestry workers	- Small.
• • •	Public ti Comme	ransport R rcial Areas	outes And	tourist Ro	outes	extremely h	igh exposure 1	ı		
	SITE VULN			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	naioaing (oxtronnory n	ign expectate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
			V							
(extremely I	ow)					(v.high)	_			
			OVER	ALL SENS	SITIVITV	CLASS		1		
			OVEIO	ALL OLIV	511171111	OLAGO			OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
									- lack of existing built development	
			ved from bo						- sense of remoteness	
		final r	n an indicat rating is not erability).							
									SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			7 7	7. EXTREM	IE SENSI	TIVITY				
	√ 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY									
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY										
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY										
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY										
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY									
			_				V			
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY							Υ			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1
	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/Diversity	5
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	4
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	
Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	4
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4

NUMBER:	C40
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	South Parengarenga Harbour.
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
TOPOGRAPHY:							
- convoluted coastal edge - relationship with Kokota	broad containment of surrounding rolling low hills pale sand on harbour floor	- extensive intertidal flats - sweeping and winding channels					
VEGETATION:							
	- belts of native shrubland along coastal bank.	- pockets of saltmarsh and salt meadow					
	- belts and pockets of mangrove in upper reaches						
STRUCTURES:							
		- small jetties a "cultural symbol"					
WATER BODIES:							
- Parengarenga Harbour Sheltered Coast.	- rich colour of water	- tributary streams - pockets of wetland					

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WA								
- fringe of coastal vegetation	- blocks of mangrove							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTUR							
	- bold, simplicity of inland pastoral landscape	- housing contained in defined settlements (Paua and Te Hapua)						

	RARITY -										
	To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 4										
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):										
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7										
				$\sqrt{}$							
(extremely low)						(v.high)					

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- broadly open and exposed	- sense of low, distant enclosure by inland backdrop	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS							
STRUCTURES:								
VEGETATION:								
	- loss of coastal bank vegetation from portions of pastoral flats							
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:								
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:								
- incongruity of single rectangular shelterbelt on flats (adjacent unit)								

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:						
landscape of flats clearly intensively used impact of existing housing convoluted line of coast	- limited distribution and low profile of existing built development - limited screening capacity of vegetation - very limited topographic screening						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY							_	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure 2 COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:								- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on Far North Road (small glimpses only) - Boat passengers.	- Small Small Moderate Small.
1	2	3	RATING: 4	5	6	7			
			$\sqrt{}$						
(extremely lo	ow)				(v.high)	<u>-</u>		
	OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS OVER-RIDING FACTORS								
								- coastal margins, mangroves and shoals particularly	sensitive
		– with	an indicat	ion of over	ue and Vuln -riding facto ge of those	rs where th	ne		
			erability).	ille avela	ge of those	ioi vaiue a	nu	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY							(

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	_
Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	7
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	5
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

C41

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: North Parengarenga Harbour.

LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY: <u>Estuarine in</u>	lets and harbours.	
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE	
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
TOPOGRAPHY:			
- extremely indented line of coast	- extensive intertidal flats	- winding channels	
- prominent headlands and spits	- pale sand of harbour bottom	- relationship with Kokota and harbour mouth	
VEGETATION:			
- cover of indigenous scrubland down to water	- pockets of mangrove in upper channels		
	- areas of reed bed and salt marsh		
STRUCTURES:			
	- Te Pokere Pa		
	- Parengarenga Pa (just outside unit)		
WATER BODIES:			
- Parengarenga Harbour.	- Rich aqua of water	- tributary streams	
- Sheltered Coast.		- pockets of wetland	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):	
- Continuity of indigenous shrub land along coast and into hills			
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):	
- lack of built development (other than a couple of buildings associated with Te Hapua)			

				RAI	RITY				+	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:
										- moderately contained overall
To wha	t extent is t	the unit or k	ey elements	s within it ra	re or even i	unique at th	e Regional Level			
RATIN	G FOR RAI	RITY (1-7. v	vith 7 indica	tina extreme	elv hiah vol	, ume)	J	5		
		(, .			,g			•	<u> </u>	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT
								_		PROMINENT ELEMI
СОМР	OSITE VAL	UE RATIN	G (NB. This	rating is no	t an averag	ge – it would	d be rare to find any one			STRUCTURES:
			ratings for a the individu		lue, heritag	e value and	I rarity – but it should reflect the)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				VEGETATION:
			1		V					
		•			'		1			BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN
(extremel	y low)				<u> </u>	(v.high)	J			BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERN

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEM						
STRUCTURES:	•					
	- a few buildings near Te Hapua					
	- track cuttings near Te Hapua					
VEGETATION:						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:						

- strong sense of enclosure in upper inlets

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:	_
Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?	7
Vegetation Cover & Type	
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	7
Topographic Type & Diversity	
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	7

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- convoluted line of coast - degree of enclosure offered by upper inlets	virtual lack of existing built development continuity and consistency of vegetation cover				
	- focus of coastal landform out across harbour				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY							-		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas								ļ	- Residents of Te Hapua and Paua - Travellers on local roads - boat passengers	- Small. - Small. - Small.
	FOR EXPO		SIBILITY (1	-7, with 7 i	indicating e	xtremely hig	gh exposure 2			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
				√						
(extremely lo	ow)					(v.high)				
			OVER/	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS				
									OVER-RIDING FACTORS - sense of remoteness and virtual lack of visible built	de la la casa de la ca
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and							ne			development
		vuine	erability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY										

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
Triuliess How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Consiston Solution Solut	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	_
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	4
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

C42

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ngatehe Pt to Tarawamaomao Pt

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky coasts interspersed with beache						
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	R & VALUE				
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
TOPOGRAPHY:						
steep craggy coastal cliffsprominent headlands	- embayments associated with beaches	- reefed platforms and rock outcrops				
- sweep of beaches	- prominent coastal ridgelines	- dunefields associated with beaches				
VEGETATION:						
- near continuous cover of native shrubland	- scattered pohutakawa along coastal beaches - dunefield vegetation association	- pockets of wetland vegetation in dune backs & contained valleys				
STRUCTURES:						
- Cape Reinga lighthouse a national icon						
WATER BODIES:						
- Pacific Ocean / Tasman Sea. - Exposed coast.		- tributary streams & pockets of wetland				
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & 0	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):				
- Continuity of vegetation cover - Sequence of rocky coast & beaches						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):				
- Virtual lack of built development - limited extent of "cultural" landscape (eg pasture)						

	RARITY									
	To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
					V					
(extremely	(extremely low) (v.high)									

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and exposed.	- dramatic scale of landforms	
- Focus out to sea.	and beaches	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
- impact of masts, clutter of buildings and road cutting at Cape Reinga							
VEGETATION:							
	- loss of coastal vegetation from parts of unit (eg adjacent Spirits Bay)						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses • Land Uses • Land Uses • Wedeveloped' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:			
- existing modification of Cape Reinga - convoluted line of coast - potential screening in valleys - minor screening by vegetation	- Virtual lack of existing built development within unit continuity of low vegetation through much of unit - sensitivity of coastal cliffs, cliff apexes and headlands			

How visi	Resider Areas o Public t	ntial Areas of recreation	nit / sub-unit onal Use Ar Routes And	t / view to	E / VISIBILI the likes of: n Activity Routes	ТҮ	-	AUDIENCES - Visitors to Cape Reinga - DOC campground uses - Cape Reinga walkway users - travellers on local roads - Boat passengers.	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE - Moderate/Large Small/ Moderate Small - Small/ Moderate Small
	2			5 \	6	7	exposure 4		
(extremely	low)		OVER	ALL SEN	NSITIVITY (cLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		– wit final	th an indicat	tion of ove	llue and Vulner-riding facto	rs where the		- prominence of Cape Reinga as national landurence of remoteness and wilderness of major	
		√		6. HIGH S 5. SIGNIF 4. MODEF 3. LIMITE	ME SENSITI SENSITIVITY ICANT SENSI RATE SENSI D SENSITIVI ENSITIVITY	SITIVITY FIVITY		- much of unit in conservation estate - most of north east portion of unit highly inac	cessible

1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

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6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:		Tarawamaomao Pt to Kamokawa Beach		
		Headland			
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	coast dominated by prominent sandhills			
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER	& VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- prominent dunes - headlands and islands of harder material - low peninsulas of sand	- enclosed inland w	etland	- combination of craggy rocky coast and "flowing" sand coast		
VEGETATION:					
- extensive areas of fresh water wetland association - natural dunefield associations	- stunted coastal sh	rubland			
STRUCTURES:					
- Cape Brett lighthouse a national icon					
WATER BODIES:					
- Tasman Sea - exposed coast	- Werahi stream and	d wetland			
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT EN	HANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN T LANDSCAPE CH		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	EGETATION & (OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- bold, simple patterns of vegetation and sand					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	NG OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Virtual lack of built development					

C43

				RAF	RITY			-
		e unit or key				,	e Regional Level	•
landscap	e that achie		itings for a	esthetic val			l be rare to find any one rarity – but it should reflect the)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
(extremely l	ow)				((v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and expansive	- semi-distant enclosure by headlands and inland hills	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS				
STRUCTURES:					
	- masts, sheds, car parking etc associated with Cape Brett				
VEGETATION:					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
	- degradation of coastal area by past development as pasture.				

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY -	
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? Vegetation Cover & Type	6
ngiriovoi oi vogotatoa oovoi ana aivoito oposito.	7
Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would sypically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	7
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:			
- small, contained portions of terrain - existing development around Cape Brett	- Bold simplicity of landscape pattern - exposure of ridges and headland - virtual lack of existing built development - predominant naturalness of unit			

AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE **EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY** - visitors to Cape Reinga - Moderate / large. How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: - travellers on local roads - Moderate Residential Areas - travellers up Te Paki stream. - Moderate Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity - Small. - walkers on Cape Reinga walkway Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING: 2 5 6 7 (extremely low) (v.high) OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS **OVER-RIDING FACTORS** - naturalness and dynamism of unit - focus of views west from Cape Reinga (Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings - with an indication of over-riding factors where the $\,$ final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability). SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS - majority of unit under Doc management 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	+
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	7
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	4
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	2
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5
HERITAGE VALUE	\dashv
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

NUMBER:	C44
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	90 Mile Beach
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Expansive Exposed Beaches

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE T LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- expansive sweep of beach - background dunefield		
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous dunefield association		
STRUCTURES:	·	·
WATER BODIES:	•	_
- Tasman Sea - Exposed coast	- backshore dune lakes	- Te Paki Stream - other small streams

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):					
	- "flow" of beach & dunes					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
		- built development not visible from majority of beach				

	RARITY					
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)						
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):						
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7					
]
(extremely l	(extremely low) (v.high)					

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY	Y AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	·
	- rip-rap seawalls around Ahipara
VEGETATION:	

- enclosure amongst rolling

forms of dunes.

- sheer scale and magnitude of beach somewhat

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:
- Expansiveness of beach and

BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:

PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:

- sense of "infinity"

5

6

- impact of Ahipara on beach – particularly houses sited on dune apexes - dominance of Aupouri forest

intimidating

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

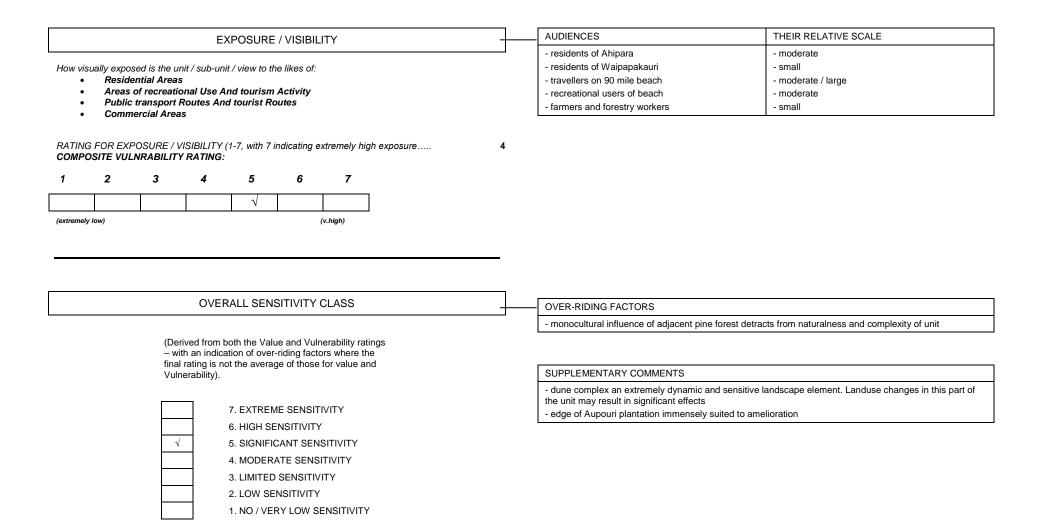
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating e.	xtremely low VAC)
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ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY				
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:			
 existing levels of built development at Ahipara and Waipapakauri settlements undulations of dunes 	- extreme sensitivity of dune apexes - limited distribution of existing built development - limited screening vegetation associated with dunes - very simple and open form of beach			



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	1
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
Wildness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

NUMBER:	<u>C45</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Ahipara to Herekino Harbour Mouth
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	coast dominated by prominent sandhills

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- imposing sand dunes mounting some distance inland.	- reef lined coast - backdrop of steep terrain	- narrow strip of beach lines shore
VEGETATION:		
		- pockets of manuka scrubland
STRUCTURES:		
		- small, gypsy-like shelters alon coast have a certain vernacular character
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman sea - exposed coast		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	- expansive relationship between coast and open sea					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
- predominantly "natural" patterns of pasture, scrub and exposed sand						

RARITY							
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)							
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7							
					√		
(extremely low) (v.high)							

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- sense of expansiveness on coastline	- small gullies running inland more enclosed and limited	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS			
STRUCTURES:				
	- small shelters along coast detract from sense of isolation (although having a vernacular character)			
VEGETATION:				
	- pockets of the pine plantation although quite well shaped and aligned			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:				
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:				

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
	J
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	5
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	4
Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	
	5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

- ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY								
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:							
undulations in terrainimpact of temporary sheltersbroken matrix of vegetationpotential screening by pines	- predominant openness of landscape - sensitivity of coastal bank, ridges and low headland							

				/DOCUET	/\/ICIDI! !T	F\/	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
			Ελ	RPOSURE	/ VISIBILIT	ΙΥ	- Ahipara residents (distant)	- moderate
	مراد دراد	and in the com	it / auch umi	it / i a 4 a . 4 h	an lilvan of		- Arripara residents (distant) - residents of temporary shelters	- moderate
iow vis		sed is the un ential Areas		t / view to tri	ie likes or.		- local farmers and land owners	- small
•	Areas	of recreatio	nal Use A				- coast users – fishermen, surfers etc	- small
•		transport R ercial Areas		d tourist Ro	outes			
·	Comm	eiciai Aieas	•					
RATINO	3 FOR FXP	OSURE / VI	ISIBII ITY ((1-7 with 7 i	indicating ext	remely h	3	
		NRABILITY			ridiodarig oxi	. Omory m	·	
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			1 1					
			V					
extremely	y low)				(v.	.high)		
			OVER	ALL SENS	SITIVITY CI	LASS	OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
					ue and Vulne			
					riding factors ge of those for			
			erability).		•		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
							 underlying composition of sand makes this changes could bring considerable effects. 	a vulnerable and mobile changing landscape. Land use
				7. EXTREM	ME SENSITIV	/ITY	<u> </u>	
				6. HIGH SE	ENSITIVITY			
		√		5. SIGNIFIC	CANT SENSI	ITIVITY		
				4. MODER/	ATE SENSIT	IVITY		
				3. LIMITED	SENSITIVIT	Υ		
				2. LOW SEI	NSITIVITY			
			_		NSITIVITY	NSITIVIT		

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	\mathbb{I}
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	J
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	5
 Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery 	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Herekino Ha	rbour			
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Estuarine inlets and harbours.				
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE	CHARACTER	& VALUE			
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELE	EMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:						
- broadly winding course of harbour	- containing form of si hills	urrounding	- estuarine flats found in upper extent of unit			
VEGETATION:						
	- areas of mangrove i harbour	n upper	- small pockets of reed bed and saltmarsh			
	- clumps of indigenou and bush on coastal b					
STRUCTURES:						
WATER BODIES:						
- Herekino Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.			- tributary rivers and streams			
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENH	ANCE LANDS	CAPE CHARACTER & VALUE			
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TE LANDSCAPE CHAI		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEG	ETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):			
	 pockets of vegetatio associated with coast 					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITING	OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):			
			- limited built development found in immediate proximity to coast			

C46

		SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:							
To wh	at extent is t	he unit or k	key elements	s within it rai	re or even	unique at th	e Regional Level		
RATIN	IG FOR RAI	RITY (1-7, v	with 7 indica	ting extreme	ely high vo	olume)		4	
									ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THA
2014	00/75 1/4/		10 (ND TI:	<i></i> .					PROMINENT ELEI
							d be rare to find any one I rarity – but it should reflect the		STRUCTURES:
particu	lar values fo	ound within	the individu	al unit):					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			VEGETATION:
					√]		
(extreme	ly low)		•	•		(v.high)	•		BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTER

	of broad e surroundir	enclosure by ling hills								
-	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE									
	PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS								
	STRUCTURES:									

- moderately contained - sense

- vegetation patterns tend to be somewhat fragmented BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS: PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION: - plantation forest and recent planting on adjacent dune beginning to dominate northern coast

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape - from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover - from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 5 Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification - from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6 OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:					
- screening by vegetation pockets - impact of pine plantation (indicative of broad scale modification) - degree of enclosure found with side inlets	- variable distribution of screening vegetation - limited impact of existing built development - limited topographic screening – landform tends to focus out on harbour					

			EX	POSURE	/ VISIBIL	ITY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE			
								- local residents	- Small.			
RATING	Areas of Public to Comme	ntial Areas f recreation ransport Ro rcial Areas OSURE / VIS	nal Use An outes And SIBILITY (*	nd tourism I tourist Ro	Activity outes	xtremely h	nh exposure 2	- travellers on local roads	- Small.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
			$\sqrt{}$									
(extremely	low)					(v.high)						
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS				
							_	- extremely limited built development in close proximity to harbour				
		(Deriv	ed from bo	oth the Valu	ue and Vuln r-riding facto	erability ra	ings e					
		final r	ating is no		ge of those							
		vuine	erability).					SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS				
			٦.	7 FXTRFN	//E SENSIT	IVITY						
		√			ENSITIVITY							
			┦ ;	5. SIGNIFI	CANT SEN	SITIVITY						
			╡ .	4. MODER	ATE SENS	TIVITY						
			;	3. LIMITED	SENSITIV	ITY						
] :	2. LOW SE	NSITIVITY							
				1. NO / VE	RY LOW SE	ENSITIVIT						

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

		LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY: Reeflined of	oast.				
AESTHETIC VALUE		PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTE	R & VALUE				
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):		CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
• Vividness		TOPOGRAPHY:		•				
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	6	expansive reefs running out to sea succession of small headlands	- strong coastal ridgeline and flank running down to shore (adjacent unit)					
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6	VEGETATION:						
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character								
and sense of unity? • Legibility	5	STRUCTURES:						
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and								
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5	WATER BODIES:						
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7	- Tasman sea - exposed coast						
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LAND	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE				
HERITAGE VALUE	+	CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
To what extent does the well-and any or a distinctive arms of identity have a	_	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the		- very bold and simple composition of coastal edge						
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	4	LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	- lack of visible built development	- continuity of pasture along coast					
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4							

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:

NUMBER:

C47

Harbour mouths

Between Herekino and Whangape

									- 1					
	RARITY							_	\bot	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:				
											- quite open and focuses out to se	l exposed – land ea	- partial containment by I headland	
To what	extent is th	ne unit or ke	ey elements	within it rar	e or even ι	ınique at th	e Regional Level							
RATING	FOR RAR	PITY (1-7, w	ith 7 indicat	ting extreme	ly high volu	ume)		5		ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE	
								_		PROMINENT ELEME	ENTS	NO.	TICEABLE ELEMENTS	
СОМРО	SITE VAL	UE RATING	(NB. This	rating is not	t an averag	e – it would	d be rare to find any one			STRUCTURES:				
		ieves high r und within t			ue, heritage	e value and	d rarity – but it should reflect the	9						
,	-			•		_				VEGETATION:				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
				√						BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	3:			
(extremely	low)	•		•		(v.high)	_						of vegetative variety (althouer bleak character of unit)	
										PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCA	TION:	_		

PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS					
STRUCTURES:						
VEGETATION:						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:						
	- limited degree of vegetative variety (although this adds to the rather bleak character of unit)					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:						
	- small areas of erosion due to grazing of the coastal bank					

- partial containment by low headland

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	┙
	┙
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	6
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	7
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- degree of indentation of coastline - enclosure by small ridges	lack of existing built development. exposure of ridgeline, coastal bank & headlands lack of screening vegetation simplicity and clarity of landscape composition				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY +				+	AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE			
					- users of coastal walkway	- Small.			
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:							- local farmers	- Small.	
•	Resider Areas o Public t Comme	ntial Areas of recreation transport R ercial Areas	nal Use Ar loutes And	nd tourism I tourist R	n Activity outes	xtremelv hi	igh exposure 1		
		IRABILITY		,			g <i>p.</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
(extremely	low)				((v.high)			
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS					CLASS		0.455 5.55.05		
OVERVIEW DETROITIVITY DE VOS							OVER-RIDING FACTORS		
		(Deriv	ved from bo	oth the Val	ue and Vuln	erahility ra	tings		
		– with	n an indicat	tion of over	r-riding facto	ors where t	he		
			rating is no erability).	t the avera	ge of those	for value a	na	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
				7. EXTRE	ME SENSIT	IVITY			
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY									
√ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY						SITIVITY			
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY						TIVITY			
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY						ITY			
2. LOW SENSITIVITY									
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY								

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	ļ
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	7
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7
HERITAGE VALUE	7
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5

NUMBER:	<u>C48</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Whangape Harbour Mouth.
_ANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Harbour Mouths.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
TOPOGRAPHY:						
- powerful and regular "fiord like" gulch	- steep coastal banks	-fringing reef and pebbly shore at foot of bank				
VEGETATION:						
	- pockets of coastal shrubland on bank					
STRUCTURES:						
WATER BODIES:						
- Whangape Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.						

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
- sweeping linear form of terrain						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
	- sense of "reversion to nature"	- lack of built development				

	RARITY -									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) 7										
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):										
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
(extremely l	ow)					(v.high)				

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- very contained and focussed - impressive and dominant scale of landscape	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS						
STRUCTURES:							
	- cuttings associated with bulldozed tracks on northern bank						
VEGETATION:	•						
	 vegetation patterns rather fragmented (although showing signs of unifying through regeneration 						
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	•						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7 Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- landscape modified as rough pasture	lack of existing built development, forestry etc limited capacity for vegetative screening lack of topographic screening bold, simple form of terrain				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY +						TY	=		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE	
L									- walkers on "golden stairs" track	- Small.	
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: • Residential Areas									- local residents and travellers on local roads (extremely restricted view)	- Small	
 Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas 											
		SURE / VIS I RABILITY I		1-7, with 7	indicating ex	tremely h	gh exposure 1				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
					$\sqrt{}$						
(extremely lo	ow)				(v.high)					
1											
								İ			
			OVER	ALL SEN	ISITIVITY (CLASS	=		OVER-RIDING FACTORS		
									- an extremely dramatic landscape which is unique within the district		
		(Deriv – with	ved from be	oth the Val	lue and Vuln r-riding facto	erability ra	tings he				
		final r	rating is no erability).	t the avera	ige of those	for value a	nd		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS		
		vanie	rability).						SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS		
		√	¬ .	7. EXTREI	ME SENSITI	VITY					
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY											
5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY											
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY											
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY											
				2. LOW SE	ENSITIVITY						
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY											

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion	6
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? Legibility	5
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Mystery	5
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Inner Whangape Harbour.						
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Estuarine in	lets and harbours.					
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT EL	LEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
TOPOGRAPHY:								
- winding convoluted form of coast	- riverside form of u - extensive intertida - containment of sur landform	l flats						
VEGETATION:								
	 dominance of mar upper reaches of ur areas of saltmarsh pockets of indigeno 	nit n and reedbed						
STRUCTURES:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
- Te Aupouri Pa - Pawarenga Church - older marae meeting houses								
WATER BODIES:								
- Whangape Harbour - Rotokakahi River - Awaroa River (Sheltered coast)								
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FA	CTORS THAT ENHAN	ICE LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS CHARACT		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG I	BLOCKS OF VEGETATION	ON & OPEN SPAC	E, LAND & WATER):					
- interlocking of harbour / rivers and landform	 pockets of vegetat associated with coa 							
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG	TYPICAL SITING OF HO	OUSES, FARM FO	RESTRY, PASTURE):					
	 houses typically si coastal flats, not mo backdrop hills 		- pastoral patterns relate well to landform					

C49

	RARITY									
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)										
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):										
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
					V					
(extremely	'ow)					(v.high)				

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- broadly contained and enclosed	- stronger sense of intimacy in upper portions of unit	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS				
STRUCTURES:					
	- Whangape Road and Pawarenga Road dominate coastal bridge				
VEGETATION:					
	- loss of coastal margin vegetation from many parts of unit (largely through grazing)				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:					
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:					
- many buildings too close to coastal edge and therefore affect values					

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? • Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- existing levels of built development - screening by vegetation - varied line of coast	- substantial parts of unit without built development - variable distribution of screening vegetation particularly on flats - limited topographic screening elements				

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY —								AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
								- local residents	- Small.
•	Areas o Public to Comme	tial Areas f recreatior ransport Ro rcial Areas	nal Use An outes And	nd tourism I tourist Ro	Activity outes	xtremely h	igh exposure 3	- Travellers on local roads	- Small.
	SITE VULN				-	•			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
			V						
(extremely	low)					v.high)			
r									
			OVER	ALL SEN	SITIVITY	CLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		(Deriv	ed from bo	oth the Valu	ue and Vulr	erability ra	tings he		
		final r	ating is not		ge of those				
		vuine	rability).					SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
			٦.	7 EVEDEN	AE OENOIT	N (IT)		- importance of relationship of marae and chapels v	with the coast
					ME SENSIT				
6. HIGH SENSITIVITY √ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY									
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY									
					NSITIVITY	11 (
			_			=NSITI\/IT	v		
1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY									

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	+	_
	_	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	6	
 Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? Cohesion 	6	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	5	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	6	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	
HERITAGE VALUE	7	
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	5	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	4	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	5	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:	<u>C50</u>
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Between Hokianga and Whangape
	<u>Harbours</u>

LANDSCAPE (CATEGORY: <u>expansive</u>	e exposed beaches				
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACT	ER & VALUE				
CRITICAL ELEMENTS IMPORTANT ELEMENTS ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER						
TOPOGRAPHY:		<u>.</u>				
- sweeping open beaches - backshore "foothills" at base of hills inland	- steep inland hills - outcrops of reefs					
VEGETATION:		<u> </u>				
	- areas of indigenous dune vegetation	- patches of manuka shrubland				
STRUCTURES:						
WATER BODIES:		<u> </u>				
- Tasman sea. - Exposed coast.						

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE					
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	- subtle merging of pasture and scrubland						
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):							
		- belt of pasture along coastal edge					

	RARITY							
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)								
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):						,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
				$\sqrt{}$				
(extremely l	(v.high)							

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and expansive	- landform focuses out to sea	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS							
STRUCTURES:							
	- power poles, wires etc around Mitimiti						
VEGETATION:							
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:							
- inland scarring and erosion	- rather fragmented vegetation patterns						
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:							
- intrusion of Mitimiti – poorly integrated	- impact of forestry inland of southern portion of unit.						

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
]
Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: • Land Uses	
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	ı
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? Topographic Type & Diversity	3
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY						
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:					
existing impact of Mitimiti settlement variations and depressions in terrain	- limited distribution of existing built development - sensitivity of open flanks, ridges and "promontories" in coastal alignments - very limited capacity for screening by vegetation					

			EX	POSUR	E / VISIBIL	JTY			AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
How vist	Resider	ntial Areas			the likes of:			I	- residents of Mitimiti - travellers on coastal road to Mitimiti - farmers and forestry workers	- Small. - Small. - Small.
:	Public t	f recreation ransport R rcial Areas	outes And							
	FOR EXPO			1-7, with 7	7 indicating e	extremely hi	igh exposure 2			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	_			
			$\sqrt{}$							
(extremely	low)					(v.high)				
			OVER	ALL CEN	NSITIVITY	CLASS				
			OVER	ALL SEI	NOTITIVITE	CLASS	-		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
		– with	n an indicat	tion of ove	alue and Vuli er-riding factoring age of those	ors where t	he			
			erability).	t the aver	age of those	ioi value a	iiu		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
									- future intensification of subdivision around Mitimiti w	vill dramatically increase the impact of the settlement
				7. EXTRE	ME SENSIT	IVITY			- considerable scope for amelioration around Mitimiti	
				6. HIGH S	SENSITIVITY	1				
√ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY						ISITIVITY				
4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY						SITIVITY				
3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY						/ITY				
			:	2. LOW S	ENSITIVITY	,				
				1. NO / VE	ERY LOW S	ENSITIVIT	Y			

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

	\neg
AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):	
• Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?	7
Complexity/ Diversity	'
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	
elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?	7
• Cohesion	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?	6
• Legibility	O
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the	
clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	
ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?	6
 Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 	
enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	
the landscape that is immediately visible?	5
DATING FOR A FOTHETIC MALLIE (4.7. 1/14.7 in November 1.1.1 in 1.1	_
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	ヿ
HERRITAGE WREGE	Ш
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:	
Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the	
locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest	7
Cultural Associations	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	5
sat. mas. ana. anona danardo, o.g. dia pa ditod, motorio banarigo	J
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Hokianga Harbour Mouth.			
LANDSCAPE C	CATEGORY:	Harbour Mouths.			
PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPE	CHARACTER	& VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	EMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER			
TOPOGRAPHY:					
- Te Pauahi Dune - Pukekohe and South Head - contain and even channel	- steep coastal bank South Head and Kav - backdrop hills to so north east	vehitiki Point	- coastal bench containing Opononi and Omapere - sandy beaches		
VEGETATION:					
- substantial belts of indigenous shrubland along coastal banks		- amenity plantings, pines and pohutakawa at Omapere and Opononi			
STRUCTURES:					
	- Jetties at Opononi Omapere confer rela between settlement	itionship			
WATER BODIES:					
- Hokianga Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.					
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENH	IANCE LANDS	CAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN T LANDSCAPE CHA		ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VE	GETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Dune and south head crate bastion-like containment	- belts of shrubland r coastal bank (visuall				
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS	S (EG TYPICAL SITIN	G OF HOUSES	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- housing predomin associated with coa yet kept back from i coastal edge		stal bench	- pine forest in north west of unit largely contained behind shrubland		

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RARITY										
				KAI	KII Y					
To wha	t extent is	the unit or ke	ey elements	within it rai	re or even ເ	unique at the	e Regional Level			
RATINI	S EOR RA	RITV (1-7 M	vith 7 indicati	na extreme	ely high yoli	ıme)				
I V-I I I I I	S I ON IVA	1 (1-7, W	nui i maicau	ng callenie	siy iligir volt	<i></i>				
СОМР	OSITE VAI	LUE RATING	G (NB. This i	rating is no	t an averag	e – it would	be rare to find any one			
			ratings for actings for acting the second th		lue, heritage	e value and	rarity – but it should reflect the			
particul	ai vaiues i	ouna within	irie iriaiviaua	ii uiiit).						
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
f			_1	<u>I</u>		(-1:-t)				
(extremel	y iow)				1	(v.high)				

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	broadly contained by landform contained views out to sea between heads	- sense of human scale on beach and in settlement

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS							
STRUCTURES:								
- many houses poorly integrated and devoid of vegetation (particularly most recent – see below)	- road and associated seawall dominates segments of the coast							
VEGETATION:								
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:								
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:								
- recent subdivision to west of Opononi starting to ascend foothills	- presence of semi-intensive settlement							

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

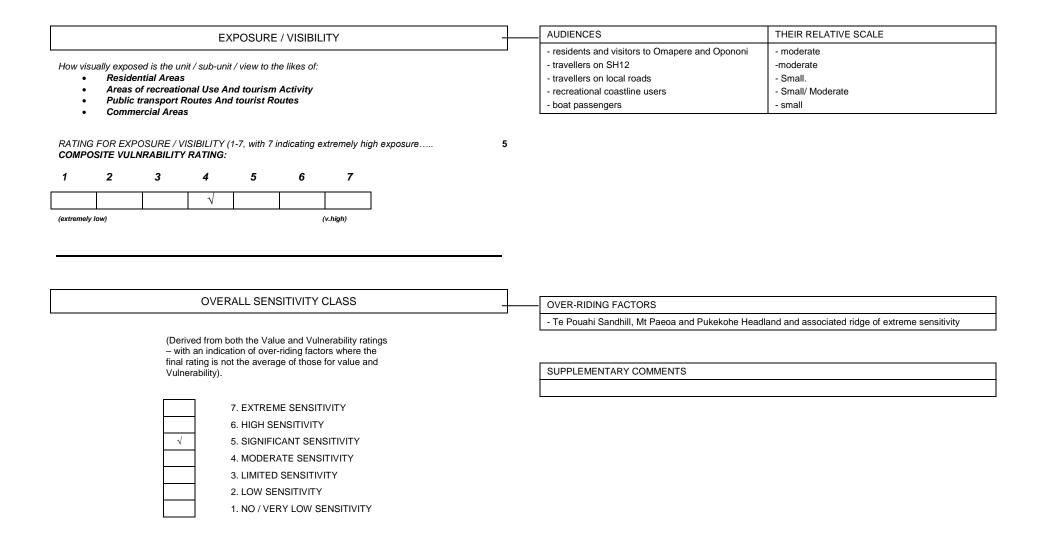
3

3

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:							
existing levels of built development varied topography and coastal alignment screening by vegetation	- lack of built development on northern coast sensitivity of foothills limited built development on coastal edge.						



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	_
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness,	_
riow immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	7
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	6
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	_
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest Cultural Associations	7
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Hokianga Harbour LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlet and Harbours SICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE CRITICAL ELEMENTS IMPORTANT ELEMENTS ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPERTY OF T

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- "flatness" of harbour and intertidal mudflats - enclosing hills - coastal banks and headlands	-varied and convoluted line of harbour edge - winding course of rivers	- expansive flats and wetland areas
VEGETATION:		
- extensive belts of mangrove - belts and pockets of saltmarsh and wetland	- coastal bank vegetation	- amenity plantings especially those around historic areas
STRUCTURES:		
- township wharves - small marae, chapels & churches - historic piled buildings on water	- small jetties	
WATER BODIES:	•	•
- Hokianga Harbour tributary rivers - Sheltered Coast.	- small streams	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANG	DSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO

	RARITY								
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the Regional Level RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)									
landscap	COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
(extremely low)						(v.high)			

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

Land Uses

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

Vegetation Cover & Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

Topographic Type & Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- vary between expansive and very enclosed in upper reaches	- varying vistas and spatial qualities	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE								
PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS								
STRUCTURES:	·							
- modern toilet block at Rawhiti - other "modern" buildings in heritage settleme - overhead services and poles								
VEGETATION:								
- vegetation patterns of many areas rather fragmented								
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	·							
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	·							
- impact of roading and associated cuttings - oyster farms fragment intertidal flats								

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC: ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:							
- existing built development particularly around villages - varied topography and coastal alignment - screening by vegetation and blocks of bush	- varied distribution of built development - exposure and openness of coastal flats, headlands, open flanks and ridgelines - variable distribution of screening vegetation						

	How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas								AUDIENCES	AUDIENCES THEIR RELATIVE SCALE		
•									- residents of settlements and villages - farmers and rural developers - boat passengers - travellers on SH12 - travellers on local roads	- small to moderate - small - small - moderate to large - small		
RATING COMPO	FOR EXP	POSURE/V NRABILITY	'ISIBILITY (' RATING:	1-7, with 7	' indicating	extremely	high exposure 3					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
			√ V									
(extremely	low)			1		(v.high)						
			OVER	ALL SEN	NSITIVITY	CLASS			OVER-RIDING FACTORS			
	(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).								sensitivity of mangrove and rushbed fringes historical atmosphere of Kohukohu, Horeke and R importance of uncluttered context of chapels and relative to the sense of the sens			
	7 SYTDEMS OF NOITH (TV								SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS			
	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY √ 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY								- an extremely convoluted and varied unit			
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY											
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY											

1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	l	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness		
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? Complexity/ Diversity	6	
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? • Cohesion	6	
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? • Legibility	6	
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? • Mystery	5	
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?	7	
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6	
HERITAGE VALUE	Ŧ	+
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations		
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest • Cultural Associations	4	
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings	-	
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	4	

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:		C53	
DESCRIPTION	OF LOCATION:	Between Ho	kianga Harbour Mouth and
		Maunganui	Bluff
LANDSCAPE C	ATEGORY:	Reef lined c	oast
EMENTS THAT EN	HANCE LANDSCAPI	E CHARACTER	& VALUE
EI EMENTS	IMPODTANT E	EMENTS	FLEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE							
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER					
TOPOGRAPHY:							
- strong belts of reef running out to sea	- well defined coastal bank - subtle headlands create a sense of mystery						
VEGETATION:							
	- pockets of indigenous shrubland – largely manuka	- occasional clumps of pohutakawa					
STRUCTURES:							
WATER BODIES:							
- Tasman Sea - Exposed coast							

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL	FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDS	SCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	(EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & C	OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):
	- stepped separation between shoreline and inland terrain	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERN	S (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSE	S, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):
- absence of built development	-pasture confined to least steep terrain adjacent to coast	

RARITY	-		SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
		_		- quite open and	l exposed	- containment at toe of coastal bank
To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique	at the Regional Level					
RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) .	!	5	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT	ADVERSELY AFF	ECT LANDSCAP	E CHARACTER & VALUE
			PROMINENT ELEMEI	NTS	NO	TICEABLE ELEMENTS
COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it w	vould be rare to find any one		STRUCTURES:			
landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value particular values found within the individual unit):	e and rarity – but it should reflect the					
,	_		VEGETATION:		_	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	7				- pampas invasion of unit	on of coastal bank in southern part
			BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS	:		
(extremely low) (v.high)			- extensive scarring and slipping of resulting from vegetation clearance			
			PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCAT	ΓΙΟΝ:		

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character: Land Uses How 'developed' is the existing landscape - from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? Vegetation Cover & Type How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover - from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6 Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification - from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7 OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY					
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:				
- subtly varied line of coast	- focus of landform onto coast - lack of existing built development - extremely limited screening by vegetation				

- Waipoua plantation impacts on southern extent of

			EX	POSUR	E / VISIBIL	JTY		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
								- local farmers and forestry workers	- Small.
RATING	Resider Areas of Public to Comme	ntial Areas of recreation transport R ercial Areas OSURE / VI	nal Use Ai Routes And S	nd tourist I tourist F	Routes	extremely h	h exposure 1		
1 1	OSITE VULN 2	3 3	4	5	6	7			
			V						
(extremely	low)	I	l.	II.	I	(v.high)			
			OVER	ALL SE	NSITIVITY	CLASS		OVER-RIDING FACTORS	
							_		
		(Deri	ved from b	oth the Va	alue and Vuli er-riding fact	nerability ra	ngs		
		final ı	rating is no erability).	t the aver	age of those	for value a	d d	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	
		vuirie	erability).					COLL ETWENTANT COMMENTS	
				7. EXTRE	ME SENSIT	IVITY			
				6. HIGH S	SENSITIVITY	<i>(</i>			
		√	_		ICANT SEN				
			_		RATE SENS				
			_		D SENSITIVE SENS				
			_		ERY LOW S				
			_						

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings): • Vividness	
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? • Complexity/ Diversity	6
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of	7
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character	6
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and	7
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond	5
RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	6
HERITAGE VALUE	\vdash
To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of: • Endemic Associations	
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the	6
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association	7
RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)	7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER:	C54
DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:	Waimamaku Inlet - Kaikai Beach
LANDSCAPE CATEGORY:	Estuarine Inlets and Harbours

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT E	ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTE	R & VALUE
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:	•	
- strongly enclosing hills	- winding inlet course - enclosed spit	- inland opening - distant enclosure of hills
VEGETATION:		
	pockets of pohutakawa and coastal bank manuka waterside reeds and saltmarsh	- sand dune vegetation
STRUCTURES:	·	
WATER BODIES:	•	•
	- Kaikai Inlet - Tasman Sea	- Waimamaku River

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE						
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):						
	- natural flow and patterning of landscape					
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):						
		- "built" development (casual baches) well screened				

				RA	RITY		1	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:
								- Quite enclosed - sense of separation from open sea
To wha	it extent is t	the unit or k	ey element	s within it ra	are or even	unique at t	the Regional Level	
RATING	G FOR RAI	RITY (1-7. v	with 7 indica	atina extrem	nely high vo	lume)	. 4	
		,		. J	., 5	,	⊢	ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE
								PROMINENT ELEMENTS NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
COMP	OSITE VAL	UE RATIN	G (NB. This	s rating is n	ot an avera	ge – it wou	ıld be rare to find any one	STRUCTURES:
					alue, heritag	ge value an	nd rarity – but it should reflect the	
рапіси	ar values t	ouna witnin	the individu	iai unit):				VEGETATION:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	¬	- loss of natural vegetation patterns near sea unit moves inland
				V				BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:
(extremel	y Iow)					(v.high)		
								PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:
								- intrusion of adjacent road - minor impact by "baches" near sea

L		
	Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:	
	• Land Uses	
	How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? • Vegetation Cover & Type	6
	How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?	4
	• Topographic Type & Diversity Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and	_
	openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?	5
	OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)	5

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY							
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:						
- screening by vegetation and most mature trees - minor variation gives (limited) scope for integration	- limited existing visible built development - simplicity of landscape unit						

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY -					ITY	+		AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE			
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of: Residential Areas Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity Public transport Routes And tourist Routes Commercial Areas									- visitors and fishermen at Kaikai Beach - local farmers	- Small.		
	RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure 2 COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
(extremely	(extremely low) (v.high)											
OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS									OVER-RIDING FACTORS			
(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings — with an indication of over-riding factors where the												
final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).							nd		SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS			
									SOLI ELIMENTARY COMMENTS			
7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY 2. LOW SENSITIVITY 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY												