

ONF 28: Thousand Acres Plateau

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 29: Thousand Acres Plateau relates to an uplifted plateau on the Matiri Range, north of Murchison. The landform feature is located within ONL 2 Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The well-defined physical extent of the plateau means that it qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

All of the area is unmodified including the landforms and the alpine / subalpine vegetation communities.

Very high rating for naturalness.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the rarity and uniqueness of the extensive limestone plateau surrounded by high cliffs in New Zealand.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **very high naturalness values** associated with the limestone plateau.
- b. The **high aesthetic and memorability values** of the feature as a consequence of its distinctive and memorable visual appearance.
- c. The **high legibility and expressiveness values** due to the exposed nature of the limestone plateau. The public visibility of the area (via hiking track and scenic flight route) serves to enhance these values.

Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **high recreational and scenic values** due to the popularity of the feature on a hiking track/scenic flight route.

These various highly rated attributes and values come together to firmly establish the Thousand Acres Plateau as an outstanding feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district.



Photograph source: <https://tramper.nz/3358/thousand-acres-plateau/>



0 1 km

1:35,000 @ A4

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

- Legend**
- District Council Boundary
 - Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
 - Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
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PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. Extensive plateau developed on top of erosion-resistant Oligocene Limestone uplifted by Late Cenozoic tectonism.
- b. Limestone bluffs.
- c. The amazing Hole-in-the-Wall waterfall which flows out of a cave opening in one of the limestone bluffs after heavy rain is unique in New Zealand.

Best example in New Zealand of an uplifted plateau surrounded by high limestone bluffs. Large uplifted plateau like this uncommon in New Zealand.

Landform/Geological Feature Type: B Large Landform.

Particularly significant **ecological** attributes include:

- a. Intact alpine and subalpine vegetation communities.

The boundaries of ONF 29: Thousand Acres Plateau corresponds to the ‘footprint’ of the uplifted plateau landform.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 28 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The uplifted plateau and limestone bluffs.
- The alpine and subalpine vegetation communities.
- The sense of remoteness and wildness.
- The darkness of the night sky.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

Particularly significant **vistas** include:

- a. Dramatic and striking views from the air of flat-topped mountain and limestone bluffs set within expansive national park context.
- b. Distinctive views of sculpted bluffs and flat-top ridge from walking tracks set within expansive national park context.

The distinctive and dramatic landforms (and vegetation) make the area highly visually appealing and memorable.

The largely unmodified nature of the landform and vegetation cover and the relative isolation of the area within which it is set means that the feature rates as **very high** in terms of naturalness.

The exposed nature of the plateau enables an appreciation of the landscape’s formative processes. The public visibility of the area (via hiking track and scenic flight route) serves to enhance these values.

There is a very high sense of remoteness and wildness due to the isolated location of the feature (accessible by hiking track only).

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

High recreational and scenic values as located on hiking track/scenic flight route.



TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 28

- Earthworks, mining and/or quarrying.
- Indigenous vegetation removals.
- Inappropriate built development (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design) including: buildings, infrastructure, signage and recreation/tourism development.
- Exotic vegetation.

Photograph source:

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/nelson-tasman/places/kahurangi-national-park/things-to-do/tracks/matiri-valley-and-1000-acre-plateau-tramping-tracks/>



ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock corresponds to the spectacular granite boulder that is split in two, near Tokangawha Point, just south of Mārahau.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of the split boulder feature means that the area qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

The boulder feature is unmodified and naturalness is rated as **very high**.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the intactness, rarity and ease of visibility of the split boulder landform.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **very high naturalness values** arising from the unmodified nature of the feature.
- b. The **very high aesthetic, scenic, and memorability values** of the area as a consequence of: the highly engaging and appealing views of the boulder feature set within a dynamic seascape context.
- c. The **very high legibility and expressiveness values** due to the exposed nature of the boulder and its high public profile.

Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **very high shared and recognised values** associated with Split Apple Rock.
- c. The **very high recreational and scenic values** associated with the area.

These various highly rated attributes and values come together to firmly establish Split Apple Rock as an outstanding and spectacular landform feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district.

Tokangawha/ Split Apple Rock
Source: reddit.com [r/Damnthatinteresting](#)





Sandy Bay

Outdoor education centre

urahau

IAU ROAD

let

Tokongawha Point

Tokangawhā / Split Apple Rock

Towers Bay

33 Ngaio Island

Ngaio Bay

Honeymoon Bay
Breaker

Legend
District Council Boundary
Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
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1:10,000 @ A4

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Camp

Camp

Kākā Island

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. A spectacular large granite boulder split in two resembling a ‘split apple’ sitting in the water.

Large round corestone boulders that have cracked into two halves are uncommon in New Zealand.

Landform/Geological Feature Type: B Small Landform.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

Particularly significant **vistas** include:

- a. Striking and memorable close, mid-range and longer-range views of the split apple rock formation from the water and coastline.

The distinctive visual appearance of the feature makes it a well-known local landmark and visitor destination. The unmodified and highly dynamic seascape flanking the boulders enhances the aesthetic, scenic and memorability values of the feature.

The very high popularity of the local area as a holiday destination in its own right (dwellings scattered along nearby bush-clad coastal cliffs and slopes) and the popularity of this stretch of water as an access route to Abel Tasman National Park serves to heighten the scenic importance of Split Apple Rock.

The unmodified nature of the split boulder means that it rates as **very high** in terms of naturalness.

The exposed nature of the split boulder enables an appreciation of the landscape’s formative processes. The ease of public accessibility of the area serves to enhance these values.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

Very high shared and recognised values as evidenced by the descriptions of split apple rock in tourism publications and the popularity of the area as a scenic destination enjoyed by visitors and locals alike.

Popular scenic and recreation destination.

The extent of ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock corresponds to the boulder landform.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 29 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The boulder feature.
- The uncluttered waters around the boulder feature.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 29

- Disturbance of the boulders.
- Inappropriate built development (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design) including: water based infrastructure, signage, aquaculture and recreation/tourism development.

ONF 30: Trilobite Rock

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 30: Trilobite Rock in Cobb Valley corresponds to a small outcrop of a lens of limestone containing the oldest fossils in New Zealand. The feature is located within ONL 2 Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of the rocky outcrop means that it qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

The feature is in a natural condition excepting some historic collecting damage. The wider mountainous valley context is generally unmodified excepting for a gravel accessway.

Naturalness of the feature is rated as **high**.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the intactness, geoscience importance and rarity of the fossils.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **high naturalness values** arising from the dominance of natural landscape features, patterns and processes associated with the feature. The very limited modification of the immediate area (limited to a gravel accessway) serves to enhance these values.

Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **very high geoscience values** of the feature as a consequence of the regard with which it is held in by the geological community arising from its geoscience values and the accessibility of the area.

The rating of many of the feature’s values towards the higher end of the spectrum establishes Trilobite Rock as a feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district. Whilst the range of attributes and values that are represented in the feature is more limited than some of the other identified ONFs in the district, the intactness, naturalness, geoscience importance and rarity of the attributes and values present favours an outstanding classification.





Little Sylvester Lake

River

Creek

Trilobite Hut

Cobb River Campsite

835

Myttons Hut

Lake

Peel

Bastite

Creek

Lake Peel



Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Legend

- District Council Boundary
- Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
- Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
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PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. A limestone lens within the Tasman Formation of middle Cambrian age. Contains 16 species of trilobites, as well as common brachiopods, micromolluscs and conodonts.
- b. Contains oldest known fossils in New Zealand. Richest middle Cambrian fossil locality in New Zealand. Site of first Cambrian fossils and first trilobites found in New Zealand.
- c. Cambrian trilobite fossil localities rare in New Zealand.

Geopreservation Inventory Category A (International Significance).

Landform/Geological Feature Type: E - Small Exposure.

Particularly significant **ecological** attributes include:

- a. Regenerating vegetation.

The boundaries of ONF 30: Trilobite Rock corresponds to the extent of the rocky limestone lens feature only.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 30 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The fossil features.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 30

- Earthworks, quarrying and/or mining.
- Any built development including: expanded accessways, tracks, infrastructure and buildings as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

The largely unmodified character of the fossil feature itself and its largely unmodified context (excepting a gravel accessway) means that the naturalness of ONF 30: Trilobite Rock is rated as **high**.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

Very highly valued by the geological community.

High geohistorical value as site of first trilobite fossils found in New Zealand and first definite recognition of the Cambrian Epoch in New Zealand. Found by schoolboy Malcolm Simpson in 1948 and published by Prof Benson.

ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint along the shoreline of the Whanganui Inlet adjacent Dry Road and roughly opposite Rakopi. The feature is located within ONL 1 Northwest Coast.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of fossil exposure means that it qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

The feature is in a natural condition although the immediate context is modified by the metal road and causeway.

Naturalness of the feature is rated as **high**.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the intactness, geoscience importance and rarity of the features.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **high naturalness values** arising from the very limited modification of the immediate area (limited to a gravel road and causeway).

Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **high to very high geoscience values** of the feature as a consequence of the regard with which it is held in by the geological community arising from its geoscience values and the accessibility of the area.

The rating of many of the feature’s values towards the higher end of the spectrum establishes Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint as a feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district. Whilst the range of attributes and values that are represented in the feature is more limited than some of the other identified ONFs in the district, the intactness, naturalness, geoscience importance and rarity of the attributes and values present favours an outstanding classification.





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1:10,000 @ A4

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Legend

- District Council Boundary
- Orange shaded area Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
- Yellow shaded area Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:

Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
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PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. Most easily accessible exposures of late Cretaceous coal measure sequence and intertidal strata.
- b. Most easily accessible examples of dinosaur footprints in New Zealand. Well preserved in natural state, although only visible at this locality in cross-sectional view.
- c. Dinosaur footprints only known in New Zealand from these rocks in several places around Whanganui Inlet.

Geopreservation Inventory Category B (National Significance).

Landform/Geological Feature Type: E - Small Exposure.

The feature coincides with an area of outstanding natural character (generally as a consequence of the high or very high ecological values associated with the area).

The boundaries of ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint corresponds to the extent of the sedimentary rock exposures only.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 31 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The physical features described above.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 31

- Earthworks, quarrying and/or mining.
- Any built development (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design), including: roading, infrastructure, erosion protection works, signage and buildings.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

The largely unmodified character of the feature itself and its largely unmodified context (excepting the nearby gravel road and causeway) means that the naturalness of ONF 31 is rated as **high**.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

Very highly valued by the geological community. The accessibility of the features enhances these values.

ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves relates to a series of limestone caves scattered throughout Golden Bay and includes: Paturau Cave, Baby Grand Cave, Tunnel Cave, Twin Forks Cave, Wet Neck Cave, Aorere Cave and Te Anaroa/Rebecca Cave.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of each of these limestone caves means that they qualify collectively as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

All of the caves themselves are unmodified.

Very high rating for naturalness.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the rarity and uniqueness of the limestone cave formations.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **very high naturalness values** associated with each limestone cave due to its unmodified state (excepting a minor degree of damage in Te Anaroa/Rebecca Cave). In many instances bush cover around cave entrances and/or over the cave serves to enhance the sense of naturalness. Sheep grazing, water supply and farm tracks in the vicinity of Baby Grand Cave.
- b. The **high to very high aesthetic and memorability values** of the feature as a consequence of the distinctive visual appearance of the speleothems, stalactites, cave entrances and straws.
- c. The **high legibility and expressiveness values** due to the exposed nature of the limestone formations. The public accessibility of some of the limestone caves serves to enhance these values.

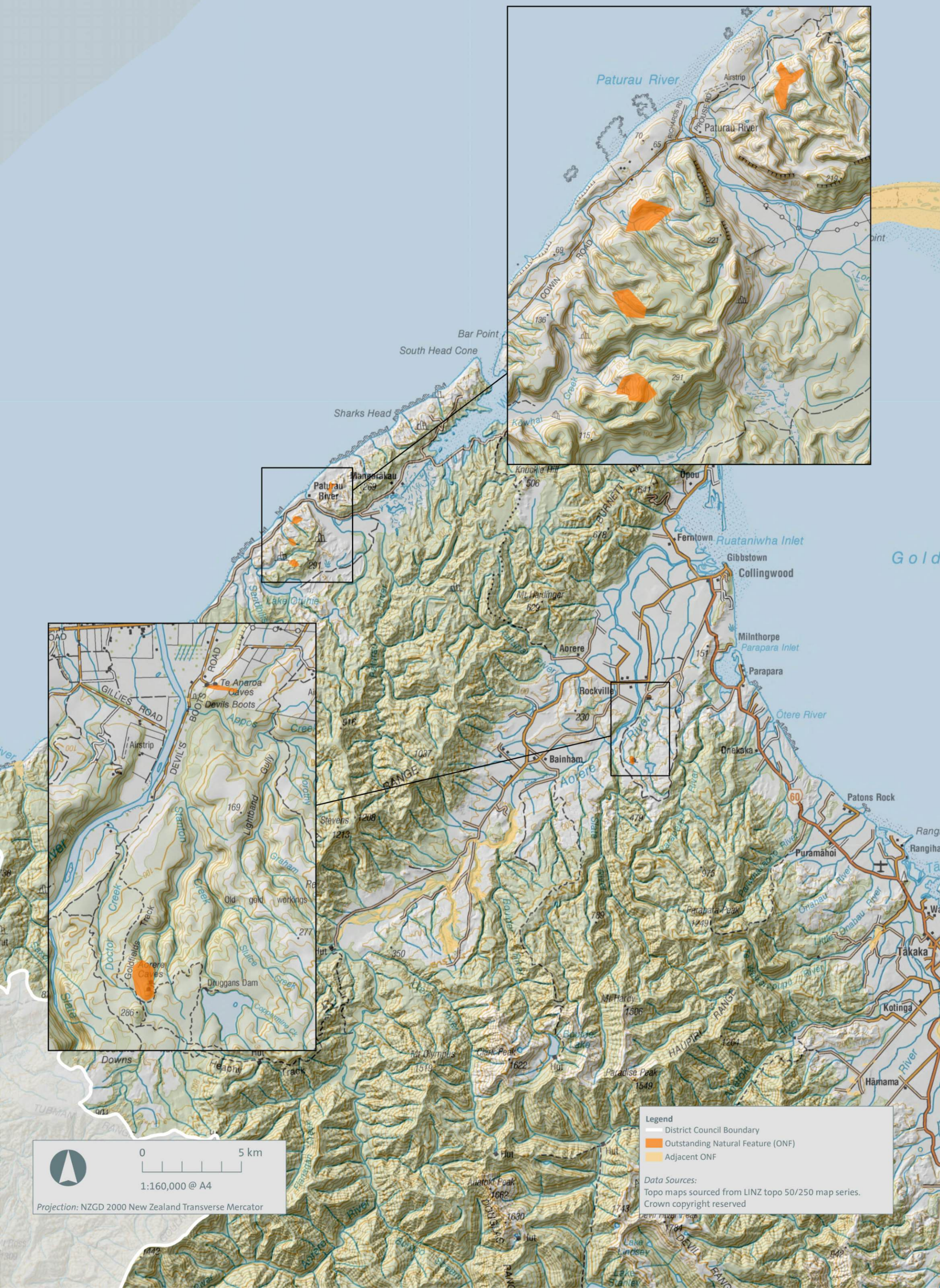
Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **moderate-high to high recreational and scenic values** due to the accessibility and popularity of many of the cave features.
- c. The **high geoscience values** of the features as a consequence of the regard with which they are held in by the geological community arising from the geoscience values and the accessibility of parts of the area.

These various highly rated attributes and values come together to firmly establish these caves throughout the west coast of Golden Bay and Aorere as outstanding and a collective feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district.

Te Anaroa Cave





PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. **Baby Grand Cave**
- Large dry cavern at upper end dropping down into a narrow, wet stream passage that exits under coastal terrace. Contains probable estuarine mud deposits. This is an old (~400,000 years) uplifted cave (60 m above sea level) that formed during lower sea levels and has been invaded by the sea during interglacial period. Numerous speleothems. Old caves that have been invaded by the sea and later uplifted are rare in New Zealand. Pastoral farmland over cave.
- b. **Tunnel Cave**
- Ridge of limestone with numerous highly decorated caves including spectacular Tunnel Cave. Largest collapsed calcite column in New Zealand. Spectacular arched entrance to Tunnel Cave and speleothems. Small area with many highly decorated caves uncommon in New Zealand. Bush cover over cave.
- c. **Twin Forks Cave**
- Stream passages with numerous branches like a valley. Good example of a dendritic cave. Some spectacular speleothems. Mix of pasture and bush cover over cave.
- d. **Wet Neck Cave**
- Old cave (~1 million years old) In Oligocene limestone that has been invaded by the sea leaving marine gravels and shell deposits. Contains reversely magnetised speleothems (older than 780,000 years). One of New Zealand’s oldest caves. Only known cave containing marine gravel and marine shells deposited when invaded by the sea. Caves containing subsequent marine sediment and shells rare in New Zealand. Excellent example of once drowned and later uplifted cave. Bush cover over cave.
- e. **Aorere Caves**
- Four to five caves dissolved out of Oligocene limestone sitting directly on the New Zealand Unconformity. Good examples of stalactites, stalagmites and flow stone in the caves and moa bone deposits. 4-5 caves under this hill, many of historic interest – visited by Haast in 1859. Includes Ballroom, Stafford, Hochstetter and Moa Bone caves. Good examples of small limestone caves with speleothems. Good exposures in the caves of the Great New Zealand Unconformity where the limestone or conglomerate overlies the Aorere Peneplain. Small publicly accessible limestone caves in reserve land are uncommon in New Zealand. Bush cover over caves.
- f. **Te Anaroa/Rebecca Cave**
- Through stream cave (Rebecca is submergence cave, Te Anaroa is high level fossil resurgence cave, present resurgence is a spring), in Oligocene limestone. Te Anaroa is 350 m long and comprises a two-level cave system. Somewhat a maze of passages in the middle between the two caves that are linked. Glow-worms in Rebecca Cave. Dry abandoned passage and wet stream passage. Bush cover around cave.

Landform/Geological Feature Type: F Cave.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

Particularly significant **vistas** include:

- a. **Baby Grand Cave**
- Highly attractive and memorable due to visibility of speleothems.
- b. **Tunnel Cave**
- Very high aesthetic and memorability values due to the spectacular speleothems.
- c. **Twin Forks Cave**
- Highly attractive and memorable due to visibility of diverse speleothems.
- d. **Wet Neck Cave**
- Highly attractive and memorable due to visibility of speleothems and marine deposits in remote location.
- e. **Aorere Cave**
- Highly attractive and memorable due to visibility of diverse speleothems.
- f. **Te Anaroa/Rebecca Cave**
- Some exquisite straws and curtain speleothems confer high aesthetic and memorability values. Some damage evident in places. Natural entrance not developed for tourism gives slight wilderness feel.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

Particularly significant associative attributes include:

- a. **Baby Grand Cave**
- Popular for recreational caving.
- b. **Tunnel Cave**
- Popular for recreational caving.
- c. **Twin Forks Cave**
- Used for recreational caving.
- d. **Aorere Cave**
- Popular recreational destination for locals and visitors alike.
- e. **Te Anaroa/Rebecca Cave**
- Used for guided tours as close to roads.

Highly valued by the geological community. The accessibility of some of the features enhances these values.

The boundaries of ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves corresponds to the ‘footprint’ of each cave.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 32 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The caves, their speleothems and their entrances.
- The immediate regenerating bush setting around each cave (where evident).
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 32

- Earthworks close to any of the cave entrances, quarrying and/or mining.
- Indigenous vegetation removals.
- Inappropriate built development associated with each cave and /or in the vicinity of a cave entrance (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design), including: buildings, infrastructure, signage, lighting, roading, tourism facilities and fencing.
- Exotic vegetation planting or harvesting.

ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces corresponds to the remnants of a fault scarp that was created by the 1929 Murchison Earthquake. Located in a Scientific Reserve within the Buller Gorge Swingbridge Adventure and Heritage Park on SH 6 west of Murchison and also alongside the main highway on the opposite side of the Buller River. The southern portion of the feature is located within ONL 6 Nelson Lakes – Southwestern Ranges. The northern portion of the feature is located within ONL 2 Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of the fault scarp means that the area qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

A varying degree of naturalness across the remaining scarp area with a mix of scrub, pasture and regenerating bush cover. Parts of the scarp have been removed to reopen the main highway. Overall the area rates as **moderate-high** in terms of naturalness.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **high physical values** due to the scale, rarity, legibility and ease of visibility of the scarp landform.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **moderate-high naturalness values** arising from the dominance of natural landscape features, patterns and processes within the area. This is despite the modification to the scarp to allow for the road to be reopened and the fragmented and, in places, exotic vegetation cover.

Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.
- b. The **high legibility and expressiveness values**.
- c. The **high historic values** associated with the area.
- d. The **high recreational values** of the area (as part of an adventure and heritage park).

These various highly rated attributes and values come together to firmly establish White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces and Road as an outstanding and spectacular landscape feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district. Whilst the range of landscape attributes and values that are represented in the feature is more limited than some of the other identified ONFs in the district, the rarity, accessibility, historic importance and recreational attributes and values present favours an outstanding classification.

White Creek fault scarp 1938





River

Brown Creek

White Creek

Creek

Creek

Whale Creek

Quarry

322

GORGE ROAD

▲ A5DP
228m

233

Ariki Falls

LLER

- Legend**
- District Council Boundary
 - Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
 - Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
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0 0.3 km

1:10,000 @ A4

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly significant **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. Remnants of the fault scarp that was produced when the White Creek Fault ruptured in the 1929 Murchison Earthquake. The scarp displaced the road and water race by 4.5 m vertically and 2 m sideways.

Preserved fault trace ruptures from historic earthquakes in the last 100 years are rare in New Zealand.

Landform/Geological Feature Type: B Small Fragile Landform.

The extent of ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces corresponds to the clearly recognisable ‘footprint’ of the scarp.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 33 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The scarp landform.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 33

- Earthworks and/or quarrying.
- Any built development (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design) including: buildings, roading, infrastructure, lighting, signage, erosion control structures, and recreation/tourism development.
- Exotic vegetation growth.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

The largely unmodified nature of scarp (excepting where it has been removed to allow the road to be reopened) is moderated by the fragmented landcover patterning, resulting in an overall rating of **moderate-high** in terms of naturalness.

The landform feature is memorable for its historic significance.

The interpretation signage (in the adventure park) relating to the scarp enables an appreciation of the landscape’s dramatic formative processes. The visibility of the area (albeit from within a private adventure park) serves to enhance these values.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

High historic values as a key part of the 1929 Murchison Earthquake.

Popular recreational destination as part of the Buller Gorge Swingbridge Adventure and Heritage Park.

ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake (also known as Blue Lake) corresponds to a small lake to the northeast of Tākaka township.

QUALIFIES AS ‘FEATURE’?

The relatively confined physical extent of Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake means that it qualifies as a ‘feature’ rather than as a ‘landscape’.

QUALIFIES AS ‘NATURAL’?

The sinkhole lake landform is in a natural condition. Whilst the context of the lake is modified (includes grazing land, rural dwellings and sheds, access tracks, fencing, lake pollution and exotic vegetation), the overall the naturalness is rated as **moderate-high**. Native plantings add to the sense of naturalness in places.

QUALIFIES AS ‘OUTSTANDING’?

OVERALL EVALUATION

Generally the feature qualifies in terms of outstanding-ness as a consequence of the attributes and values described in the more detailed tables that follow and which can be summarised as follows:

Physical Values

- a. The **very high physical values** due to the intactness and rarity of the sinkhole lake. Indigenous vegetation patterns contribute to these values in places.

Perceptual Values

- a. The **moderate-high naturalness values** arising from the dominance of natural landscape features, patterns and processes associated with the sinkhole lake, despite the semi rural and working rural context (including tracks, rural dwellings and sheds, fencing, some pollution and exotic vegetation).
- b. The **high aesthetic values** of the area as a consequence of: the appealing views of the bush fringed lake seen within a rural context.
- c. The **high legibility and expressiveness values** due to the exposed nature of the freshwater sinkhole lake landform.

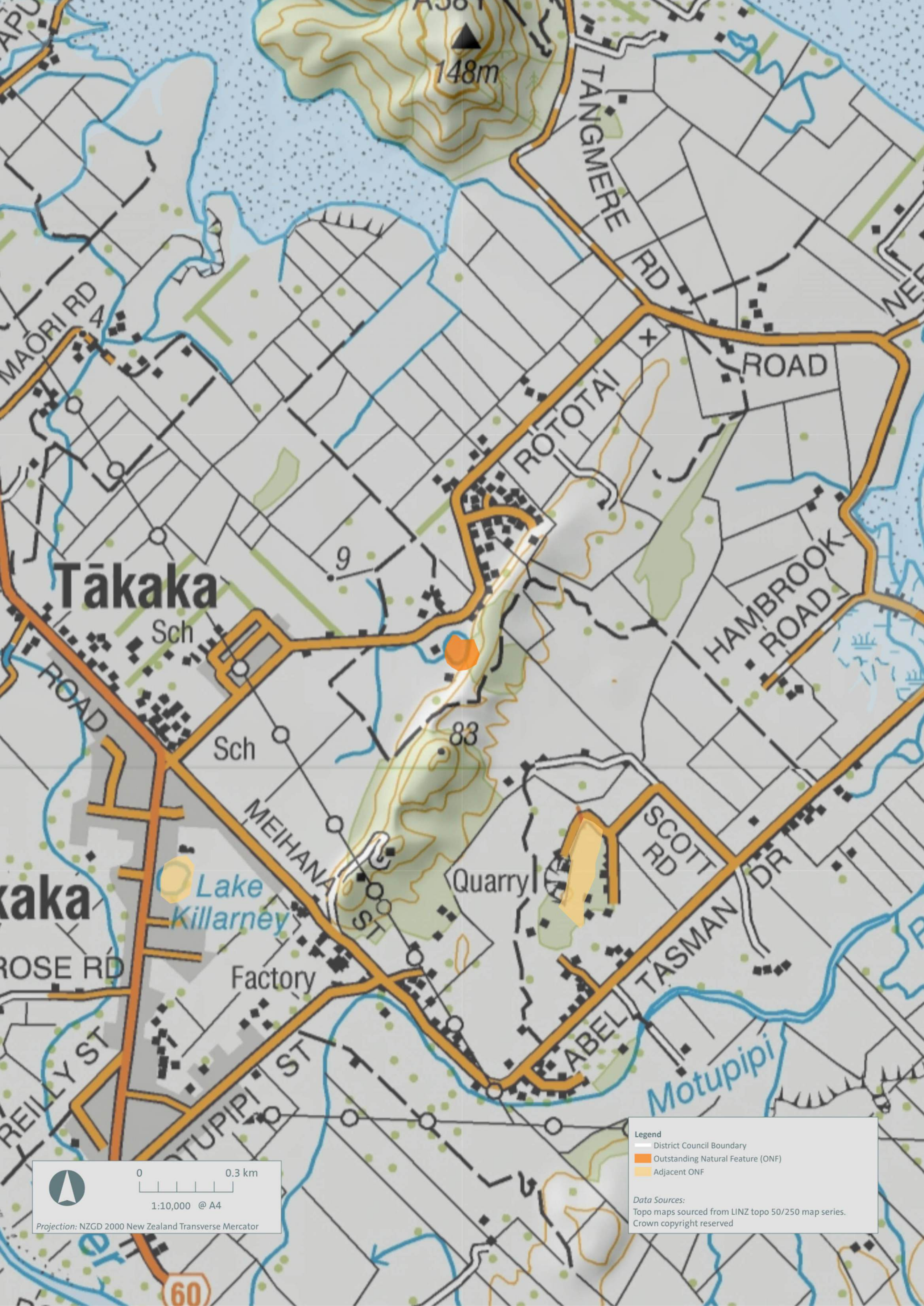
Associative Values

- a. For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

The rating of many of the feature’s values towards the higher end of the spectrum establishes the Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake as a landscape feature that stands apart from much of the balance of the district. Whilst the range of landscape attributes and values that are represented in the feature is more limited than some of the other identified ONFs in the district, the intactness, legibility and rarity of the attributes and values present, favours an outstanding classification.

Photo source: <https://lakes380.com/lakes/rototai/>





Tākaka

Sch

Sch

kaka

ROSE RD

Factory

Quarry

SCOTT RD

TASMAN DR

Motupipi

- Legend**
- District Council Boundary
 - Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF)
 - Adjacent ONF

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 50/250 map series.
Crown copyright reserved

0 0.3 km

1:10,000 @ A4

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Landform • Geology • Vegetation • Ecology • Hydrology

Particularly noteworthy **landform** and **geological** features include:

- a. Sinkhole filled with small lake because ground water level is higher here due to low elevation. Excellent example of a sinkhole filled with a freshwater lake.
- b. Sinkholes are quite common in Tākaka Valley but one filled with a lake and edged by vegetation is uncommon in Tasman District and New Zealand generally.

Geopreservation Inventory Category C (Regional Significance).

Landform/Geological Feature Type: B Small Landform.

Particularly noteworthy **ecological** attributes include:

- a. Some regenerating bush cover.

Particularly noteworthy **hydrological** attributes include:

- a. Freshwater lake.

The boundaries of ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake roughly corresponds to the extent of the vegetation fringed margins of the lake feature.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF ONF 34 TO BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

- The freshwater sinkhole lake.
- The vegetated setting.
- For cultural values, see **Appendix H**.

TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE INAPPROPRIATE WITHIN ONF 34

- Earthworks, quarrying and mining.
- Stormwater discharges into the lake.
- Indigenous vegetation removals.
- Inappropriate built development (as a consequence of its location, scale and/or design), including: buildings, infrastructure, signage, lighting, roading, tourism facilities and fencing.

PERCEPTUAL ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Views to the area • Views from the area • Visual prominence / importance of the area in shaping the wider landscape character • Naturalness • Memorability • Legibility and Expressiveness • Transient values • Remoteness / wildness

Despite the modified rural context, the generally unmodified character of the lake itself means that the naturalness of the area is rated as **Moderate-High**.

ASSOCIATIVE ATTRIBUTES AND VALUES

Cultural values • Historic values • Shared and recognised values • Recreation and scenic values

For **cultural values**, see **Appendix H**.

The proximity of the feature to Tākaka township makes it a reasonably popular destination for locals and visitors alike.



Section F

Appendices



Appendix A: BGLA Review of Previous Reports and Relevant Environment Court Decisions

INTRODUCTION

1. The area has been the subject of numerous landscape assessments over the years, with each applying a varying assessment methodology. A key issue for the Tasman District Landscape Study is the application of current landscape assessment best practice methods. Further, the area has been the subject of two key Environment Court decisions, the first of which (*Golden Bay Marine Farmers*¹⁹) has played a key role in shaping the landscape assessments that have been undertaken; and the second of which (*Friends of Nelson Haven*²⁰) provides important commentary on the ‘state of landscape assessments’ at Mohua/Golden Bay.

PREVIOUS LANDSCAPE STUDIES

2. Commencing with the landscape assessments, in many respects, these various studies have sought to build on previous assessments and for this reason they are listed (and briefly summarised) below in chronological order²¹:
- a. *Tasman District Coast Landscape Character Assessment* (August 2005), prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited (**BML 2005 Report**).
 - b. *Mountain and Coastline ONL and ONF mapping* (2007) prepared by E Kidson in support of an appeal by Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Incorporated to the Proposed Tasman Resource Management Plan (**Kidson ONFLs**).
 - c. *Draft Golden Bay Outstanding Natural Landscape and Features* (February 2011), prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited (**BML 2011 Report**).
 - d. *Draft Golden Bay Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features Study Version 2* (DRAFT August 2012), prepared by Andrew Craig (Landscape Architect) (**Craig 2012 Report**).
 - e. *Golden Bay/Mohua Landscape Project* (Final report, October 2016), prepared by the Small Working Group (**Small Working Group 2016 Report**).
 - f. *Golden Bay/Mohua Landscape Project Additional Landscape Assessments* (October 2017), prepared by Graham Densem (Landscape Architect) (**Densem 2017 Report**).
3. The **BML 2005 Report** was confined to an evaluation of the coastal environment within the study area and includes relatively diagrammatic mapping of the recommended ONLs and ONFs only (presumably as a consequence of the relatively limited mapping methods available at that time). Very limited detail is provided with respect to the assessment methodology that informed the mapping, or the attributes and values that make the mapped ONLs and ONFs outstanding. That said, the study identifies the key landscape characteristics across the study area (excluding the conservation estate) which speaks to a preliminary (albeit incomplete) landscape characterisation exercise.
4. The **Kidson ONFL** mapping and evidence sought to build on the BML Report, addressing a range of perceived shortcomings including: a (perceived) emphasis on the visual aspect of landscape; exclusion of public conservation land; and a (perceived) emphasis on coastal character rather than landscape classification. The Kidson ONFL work includes a schedule for each recommended ONFL that describes the values of the landscape or feature in terms of the *WESI* (or *modified Pigeon Bay*) factors; however, is accompanied by very poor quality mapping which makes it extremely difficult to understand the recommended extent of each ONL and ONF.

5. The **BML 2011 Report** sought to build on the BML 2005 Report, addressing inland areas of the Golden Bay study area that were excluded from the 2005 study (including the conservation estate) and integrating feedback from public consultation undertaken by TDC. The BML 2011 Report includes a brief summary of the key landscape characteristics of the areas excluded from the BML 2005 Report. Again, very limited detail is provided with respect to the assessment methodology that informed the mapping, or the attributes and values that make the mapped ONLs and ONFs outstanding. The BML 2011 Report is inconclusive as to what parts of the study area rate as ONL or ONF as it identifies four different ONF/L mapping options, stating a preference for two variations of Option Two which rely on a somewhat arbitrary contour line to determine the extent of ONF/Ls in the District (i.e. not a ridgeline or other geomorphological boundary, but rather a contour line that approximates a change in land use). That said, greatly improved mapping techniques mean that the mapping attached to the BML 2011 Report is considerably more accurate and legible (in comparison to the 2005 Report).
6. The **Craig 2012 Report** included a review of the previous 2005 and 2011 BML Reports and sought to determine the various landscape character areas within the district, followed by those landscapes and features that qualify as outstanding. The Craig 2012 Report included an explanation of the assessment methodology. The approach adopted is broadly consistent with current landscape assessment best practice (and particularly in terms of the consistent range of landscape factors described for each character area) excepting in two regards:
- a. Reference to Q Sort²² - a survey technique that sought to identify public preferences with respect to landscape that has been largely discredited in recent years; and
 - b. An explicit emphasis on ‘naturalness’ followed by ‘aesthetic’ factors, with physical and cultural factors given less weight²³. Current best practice sees all of the landscape components evaluated on an equal basis.
7. The Craig 2012 Report also suffers from quite rudimentary mapping that is difficult to interpret in places and an (acknowledged) incomplete evaluation for some landscapes and features (noting that it is a Draft report only).
8. The **Small Working Group 2016 Report** was the culmination of an approximately 4-year landscape project that comprised a community-led study to determine the ONLs and ONFs within the Golden Bay/Mohua area. Participants were selected by the community and came from widely different perspectives, including: locals with a deep concern for environmental quality; others with an equally deep concern for the economic viability of the area; and iwi trusts who were in the process of Treaty Settlement. The Group relied on the previous (expert) landscape assessments (outlined above) as a starting point for their analysis. Ongoing technical support was provided by TDC throughout the process (led by Shelagh Noble, TDC planner) and the group undertook numerous field visits and workshops, adopting an iterative approach to the determination of ONLs and ONFs within the study area.
9. As a result, the Small Working Group 2016 Report represents a valuable body of work that identifies the areas that the local community considers are the ONLs and ONFs within Golden Bay/Mohua. This speaks to the fundamental notion of ONLs and ONFs “*usually being so obvious that expert input is not required*”.
10. This body of work also addresses an aspect of landscape evaluation that is often lacking from other landscape assessments in New Zealand: i.e. meaningful consideration of the Shared and Recognised values of a landscape or feature, including the memories and associations it raises.²⁴

19 W42/2001, W10/2004, and W89/2004.

20 [2018] NZEnvC 46.

21 All of these reports are available on the Tasman District Council website at: <https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/golden-bay-north-west-coast-landscape-project/>. Refer ‘Foundation work by the Small Working Group’ for item (e).

22 Refer *Craig 2012 Report*, page 7.

23 Ibid, page 8.

24 It should be noted that the Q Sort Public Perception Survey Work referenced in the Craig 2012 Report sought to address this gap in landscape assessment; however, as explained earlier, has now largely been discredited.

11. The Small Working Group 2016 Report explains the assessment methodology adopted by the group, and, in building on the Craig 2012 Report, benefits from the landscape characterisation and evaluation methodology applied in that study, and in particular, consideration of the landscape and features in terms of the *WESI* (or *modified Pigeon Bay*) factors.
 12. The 2016 Report also describes the landscape characteristics that make each area outstanding, outlines the sorts of activities that are likely to be appropriate within each ONL or ONF, and includes a brief response to written comments received from a diverse range of stakeholders in the area to the Draft Small Working Group Report (2015).
 13. The Small Working Group 2016 Report was unanimous in accepting many of the ONLs and ONFs in the Craig 2012 Report. However, there were seven areas identified where no consensus was agreed amongst the Small Working Group:
 - a. Mt Burnett (reasons for disagreement unstated, although variance in evaluation of visual qualities inferred).
 - b. N.W. Nelson Forest Park, the stewardship land around Sams Creek (reasons for disagreement unstated, although would appear to derive from mining prospecting licenses that apply to this area).
 - c. Te Tai Tapu Estate (land subject to Treaty Settlement so identified as unresolved).
 - d. The area adjacent the Tai Tapu Estate between the Awaruatohu/Big River catchment and Paturau River (contested views on 'outstanding-ness' and 'naturalness' due to historical forestry and mining activity).
 - e. Abel Head (land subject to Treaty Settlement so identified as unresolved).
 - f. Pakawau Head (land subject to Treaty Settlement so identified as unresolved).
 - g. Parapara Head (land subject to Treaty Settlement so identified as unresolved).
 14. It should also be noted that the Small Working Group 2016 Report excluded the lower-lying bush-covered hills at the northern end of the western landform framing Golden Bay (referred to hereafter as **Mt Beale environs**).
 15. The exclusion of some of these areas on the basis of their involvement in Treaty Settlement processes and/or the absence of a consensus by the assessors in relation to some of them raises doubts with respect to methodological consistency, noting that the Small Working Group 2016 Report itself acknowledges that areas need to be included or excluded for landscape reasons alone (consistent with guidance over the years from the courts²⁵).
 16. Following the completion of the Small Working Group 2016 Report, TDC sought public feedback. This culminated in TDC commissioning the **Densem 2017 Report**, focussing on six sites where either the Small Working Group had failed to reach a consensus or public submissions were received requesting inclusion within or exclusion from an ONL or ONF:
 - a. N.W. Nelson Forest Park, Te Tai Tapu Estate.
 - b. Mount Burnett.
 - c. Ballroom Caves, and potentially, other caves.
 - d. N.W. Nelson Forest Park, Sams Creek.
 - e. The Grove.
 - f. Wainui Bay Headland.
 17. The Densem 2017 Report provides an explanation of the landscape assessment methodology, acknowledging that it seeks to build on previous, more comprehensive, assessments and applies a similar approach with respect to describing and evaluating the landscapes and features (i.e. in terms of the *WESI* or *modified Pigeon Bay factors*).
- However, the report goes on to explain that Values to Tangata Whenua are not addressed in the 2017 study, which is methodologically problematic.
18. The Densem 2017 Report found that the Ballroom Caves and Aorere Goldfields Reserve (including Stafford Cave) are Significant Natural Features (**SNF**) (rather than ONFs) which is a 'second tier' type feature (or landscape²⁶), acknowledging that the study brief did not request the identification of SNFs.
 19. In the assessor's opinion, the caves fail to qualify as outstanding, as none of the evaluated factors rate as 'very high'.
 20. As explained earlier, landscape assessment best practice requires an evaluation of the various factors, both individually and collectively, to determine whether a landscape or feature qualifies as outstanding; and it is not necessary for one (or more) factors to rate as 'very high' (or outstanding) for a landscape or feature to rate as 'outstanding'. This suggests methodological issues with this aspect of the Densem 2017 Report.
 21. The Densem 2017 Report recommended that the majority of the Sams Creek study area qualified as ONL; however, advising that further investigation was required for the eastern margins. In this regard the Densem 2017 Report was inconclusive.
 22. With respect to The Grove, the Densem 2017 Report appears supportive of an extension to the ONF footprint mapped in the Small Working Group 2016 Report; however, concludes that such an extension should be investigated in consultation with the affected landowners. Such a recommendation is inconsistent with the accepted approach mentioned above, in which the extent of ONL and ONFs is determined on 'landscape grounds' (as opposed to, say, 'landownership' or 'Council policy' grounds).
 23. For Wainui Bay Headland, the Densem 2017 Report is similarly inconclusive, suggesting two potential amendments to the extent of the ONF recommended in the Small Working Group 2016 Report. Further, the reasoning for tentatively recommending one of the areas would appear to derive from the assessor's opinion that it is better suited to conservation uses rather than residential uses; which, again, is out of step with landscape assessment best practice.

SUMMARY

24. The following table provides a summary of those areas identified as ONLs and ONFs in (the majority of²⁷) the landscape assessments to date and seeks to identify the key areas of difference between each report. It also confirms whether the area in question has been recommended for inclusion as an ONL or ONF in the Tasman District Landscape Study (TDLS) with a 'Y' signalling inclusion and 'N' signalling exclusion from the TDLS ONFL mapping. 'P' indicates that part of the area is included in the TDLS ONFL mapping.
25. The 'naming' of each area primarily derives from the Craig 2012 Report (and, in turn, is generally consistent with the Small Working Group 2016 Report), as this landscape report includes the most comprehensive landscape characterisation study for the Golden Bay/Mohua area.
26. The Kidson ONFL work is treated slightly differently due to the very poor quality of the mapping available. Rather than considering each of the individual 'sites' in terms of the Kidson ONFL recommendations, three areas are referenced where the Kidson ONFL mapping would appear to markedly deviate from the other reports:
 - a. Mountain ONFL behind Parapara-Rangihaeata coastline;
 - b. Mountain ONFL on east side of Tākaka Valley; and
 - c. Coastline ONFL Collingwood to Ligar Bay (appears to capture coastal hinterland in places).

²⁵ For example, see *Man O'War Station Limited v Auckland Council* [2015] NZCA 24 [61]

²⁶ Perhaps a more common example of a 'second tier' type 'landscape' classification is an Amenity Landscape, commonly referred to as a RMA s7(c) landscape.

²⁷ Noting that the BML 2005 Report is not included in the Table due to the diagrammatic nature of the ONL and ONF mapping.

Table key: **N/A** not applicable **Y** Yes **N** No **P** Partially

AREA	BOFFA MISKELL 2011 (OPTION 2 LAND ABOVE 200M OR 300M CONTOUR)	A CRAIG 2012	SMALL WORKING GROUP 2016	DENSEM 2017	REQUESTED FOR INCLUSION DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON DRAFT TRMP	RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN ONF/L IN TDLS
Farewell Spit	ONL Farewell Spit and Golden Bay Marine Area.	ONL Farewell Spit and Golden Bay Marine Area. Acknowledges marine farming (AMAs).	Farewell Spit identified as ONF Golden Bay Marine Area identified as ONL (including AMAs).	N/A		Y – ONF and part of ONL 1 Northwest Coast
North West Coastal Marine Area	ONL Extends 3 nautical miles off shore	ONL Extends 1km off shore	ONL Extends 1km off shore	N/A		Y
Whanganui Inlet	ONS (Outstanding Natural Seascape)	ONL	ONF	N/A		Y
Big River Estuary	ONS	ONL	ONF	N/A		Y
Northern North West Coast ONL	ONL Including northern hinterland and Mt Burnett	ONL Excluding Mt Burnett and hill sides on west side of mid and lower Aorere Valley Includes northern hinterland	ONL Excluding northern hinterland (including land within Kahurangi National Park), Mt Burnett (due to quarrying).	Mt Burnett identified as ONL		Y includes northern hinterland (including land within Kahurangi National Park) and Mt Burnett
Southern Northwest Coast	ONL	ONL Although possible some parts of coast excluded- check more legible mapping?	ONL Excluding Tai Tapu Estate DoC Stewardship area (due to forestry and mining) and coastal pastoral area between Big River catchment and Paturau River.	Tai Tapu Estate ONL although boundary inconclusive. Coastal pastoral area seemingly excluded, although inconclusive.		Y includes coastal pastoral area between Big River catchment and Paturau River and Tai Tapu Estate DoC stewardship area
Golden Bay	ONL	ONL	ONL	ONL		Y
Wainui Bay	ONL Wainui Headland partially included.	ONF Includes Wainui Headland.	ONF Extent corresponds to cadastral boundaries on Wainui headland.	ONF Boundaries queried and amendments suggested although inconclusive.		Y
Port Tarakohe Cliffs	Not ONL or ONF.	ONF Different mapping to Small Working Group.	ONF	N/A		Y
Hanson Winter Reserve	Not ONL or ONF	ONF Same mapping as Small Working Group.	ONF	N/A		P
The Grove	Not ONL or ONF	ONF Different mapping to Working Group.	ONF	N/A		Y
Paines Ford	ONL Different mapping to Working Group.	ONF Different mapping to Working Group.	ONF Extended to include Oxbow and reduced along western side to follow limestone feature.	N/A		Y including Oxbow
Te Puna Waioara o Te Waikoropupū Springs	ONL	ONF Different mapping to Working Group.	ONF Reduced to immediate area around springs.	N/A		Y
Aorere River Gorge and Tributaries	Not ONL unless above 200m or 300m contour.	ONF Different mapping to Working Group.	ONF	N/A		Y
Abel Tasman National Park	ONL Part Pikikirunga Range identified as ONL (due to elevation), however differs to Working Group. Cave area east of Tākaka Valley included at least in part.	ONL Different mapping to Working Group. Check legible mapping as difficult to read. Rawhiti Cave, Dry River Gorge and Gorge Creek Gully included as ONF.	ONL Includes north end of Pikikirunga Range plus caves east of Tākaka Valley (Rawhiti Cave and Gorge Creek Gully).	N/A		Y
Kahurangi Ranges	ONL Includes more than Working Group (presumably due to elevation basis for delineation). Includes Sams Creek.	ONL Extent corresponds to Kahurangi National Park. Includes Sams Creek.	ONL Excluding DoC stewardship land around Sams Creek.	Recommends inclusion of part of Sams Creek area although boundaries inconclusive.	Sams Creek/DoC stewardship land part of ONL	Y includes Sams Creek and DoC stewardship land
Devils Boots	Not ONL or ONF	ONF	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONF	Y
Rangihaeata Headland	Not ONL or ONF	ONF	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONF	Y
Sopers Hill	Not ONL or ONF	ONF	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONF	Y
Motupipi Headland	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONF	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONF	N

Table key: N/A not applicable Y Yes N No P Partially

AREA	BOFFA MISKELL 2011 (OPTION 2 LAND ABOVE 200M OR 300M CONTOUR)	A CRAIG 2012	SMALL WORKING GROUP 2016	DENSEM 2017	REQUESTED FOR INCLUSION DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON DRAFT TRMP	RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN ONF/L IN TDLS
Canaan Downs	In Abel Tasman ONL	ONF	In Abel Tasman ONL	N/A		Y
Ballroom Caves	Possibly partially included in ONL due to elevation.	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF but recommends SNLF.	ONF	Y
The Grove	Not ONL or ONF	ONF Different mapping to Working Group- includes more land.	ONF	ONF Recommends extension to Small Working Group mapping (closer to Craig 2012 mapping). Boundaries inconclusive.		Y
Abel Head			Inconclusive	N/A		Y
Pakawau Headland			Inconclusive	N/A		N
Parapara Headland			Inconclusive	N/A		N
Sams Creek			Inconclusive	Partially ONL, inconclusive for balance.		Y
Pūponga Inlet Headland	ONL	Illegible mapping.	ONL	N/A	ONF	Y
Hogsback	Not ONL	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONF	Y
Aorere Valley Peneplains	ONL	ONL	Not ONL or ONF	N/A	ONL	N
Kidson Mountain ONF/L behind Parapara-Rangihaeata coastline	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	ONL	P
Kidson Mountain ONF/L on east side of Tākaka Valley	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	ONL	Y
Kidson Coastline ONF/L Collingwood to Ligar Bay (appears to capture coastal hinterland in places)	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	Not ONL or ONF	ONL	P

ENVIRONMENT COURT DECISIONS

27. In *Golden Bay Marine Farmers*²⁸, the Environment Court stated:

[732] In this case, as an entity, we find Golden Bay is an outstanding natural landscape/natural feature on the evidence of several of the landscape and planning witnesses.²⁶⁴ And even if we did not have that evidence, as the Environment Court has held in *Wakatipu Environmental Society Inc v The Queenstown-Lakes District Council*, usually an outstanding landscape should be so obvious in general terms that there is no need for expert analysis ... Looked at as a whole, together with other [natural] features that are [outstanding], the modifications become part of the whole which is greater than the sum of its parts.²⁶⁵

[733] We find that the attributes of Golden Bay as a matter of fact combine to form an outstanding natural landscape/feature which is not diminished by its developed areas. It is so obvious in general terms. Despite the settlement modifications which exist on the land, the shape of the coastline, the estuaries, the extensive tidal flats, the shallow bay and its coastal waters and islands, the geographic definitions of Farewell Spit and Abel Tasman Park all lead inexorably to this conclusion.

28. This finding has underpinned almost all of the landscape assessments that have been undertaken of the area to at least some degree.

29. Generally, there has been an acceptance that all of the seascape of Golden Bay is an ONL (for example, the BML 2011 Report, the Craig 2012 Report and the Small Working Group 2016 Report).

30. In turn, this has led to a preference for identifying the various inlets bordering Golden Bay as ONFs rather than ONLs.

31. Further, the description of the Golden Bay ONL in *Golden Bay Marine Farmers* has led to some debate as to whether it was the Court’s

intention that both the terrestrial and marine components of the Golden Bay landscape rate as outstanding, rather than simply the seascape (or marine component of the landscape). It is understood that there is a general consensus that the ONL classification in this regard relates to the marine component only.

32. In *Friends of Nelson Haven*, the Court considered the idea of whether a smaller water body on the edge of Golden Bay (in that case, Wainui Bay), was an ONF or ONL and commented that there can be smaller ONLs within larger ones.²⁹

33. The Court went on to comment that Golden Bay/Mohua is so extensive that it is impossible to perceive all of it at once, except, perhaps, from great altitude, adding that there is “a problem attendant on assessing a landscape for regulatory purposes where the scale of that landscape extends well beyond a unified set of views”.³⁰

34. In so doing, it would appear that the Court is signalling that it may be appropriate to reconsider:

- a. Whether Golden Bay (assumed to be the seascape component) in its entirety is indeed an ONL; and/or
- b. Whether it is appropriate to consider smaller ONLs nested within the larger Golden Bay (or other) ONL.

35. Each of these matters has been considered in the Tasman District Landscape Study.

28 W42/2001 at [732] – [733] on p 131.

29 [2018] NZEnvC 046 [91] on p 26.

30 Ibid.

Appendix B: Peer Review Summary

DRAFT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

PEER REVIEW COMMENT RAISED	BGLA RESPONSE
Recommendation that the notions of scale and context are articulated in the Landscape Report including clarification of the scale applied.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules.
Recommendation that the differences between ‘landscapes’ and ‘features’ is clarified in the study report.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules.
Recommendation that BGLA collaborate with Dr B Hayward to determine which high value landforms and geological features qualify as outstanding.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules.
Recommendation that BGLA prepares the ONF schedules applying a similar ‘structure’ to the ONL Schedules.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules.
Recommendation that a rating is given for each individual attribute together with clarification of the threshold required to qualify as outstanding.	Partially integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules. Whilst the threshold for clarification is described in the Landscape Report, specific ‘quantum’ and/or ‘levels’ of ratings are not defined to merit an ‘outstanding’ status (for example, the need for an ONL to qualify as ‘very high’ or ‘high’ for ‘x’ attributes), as such an approach is considered to be too prescriptive. The schedules do provide an overall rating for each key attribute and clarify which of those attributes come together to result in a rating of outstanding.
Recommendation that ONFs should rate as ‘moderate – high’ (as a minimum) for perceptual and associative values (in addition to rating highly for physical attributes).	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (2) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping And Schedules.

FINAL DRAFT (2) LANDSCAPE STUDY REPORT, ONF AND ONL MAPPING AND SCHEDULES

PEER REVIEW COMMENT RAISED	BGLA RESPONSE
Recommendation that a broad description of the District is added into the report.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules (refer Executive Summary).
Recommendation that the Craig Report 2012 is appended to the Tasman District Landscape Study for completeness in relation to the LCU work relied on for the Golden Bay and Northwest Coast portion of the District.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules (via inclusion of e link to Craig Report and summary list of Craig Report 2012 LCUs).
Recommendation that additional rows are added to the LCU worksheets: summarising the key characteristics of the LCU; and providing a few sentences that summarise the LCU that could then be integrated into the main body of the report.	The LCU worksheets have not been amended as recommended by the Peer Review as it is not intended that this material should guide policy development or plan regulatory processes as such. A brief description of all of the LCUs within the District (including those identified in the Craig Report 2012 and relied on for the current study) has been incorporated into the Landscape Study Report.
Recommendation that the layout of the ONL and ONF Schedules are reworked to assist understanding.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules (text added to explain that the Overall Evaluation table is a summary of the more detailed attributes and values listed in the Schedule, with the page structure re-ordered to better differentiate between the two).
Recommendation that references to the values of the sea are included in ONL Schedules where the seascape is a large component of the ONL, and that references to ‘large and incongruous coastal erosion and defence structures’ are mentioned in the list of types of development that are likely to adversely affect landscape values.	Integrated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules (ONL 1 Northwest Coast, ONL 3 Mohua/ Golden Bay and ONL 4 Abel Tasman have been amended accordingly).
Recommendation that ONFs that coincide with each ONL are mentioned in the relevant ONL Schedule.	This recommendation has not been incorporated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules as it is intended that the Final (i.e. notified) ONL and ONF mapping will be accessible via a layered GIS system that allows plan users to quickly see where the overlays are located and overlap etc.
Recommendation that the benthic environment of Mohua/Golden Bay is considered further.	This recommendation has not been incorporated into the FINAL DRAFT (3) Landscape Study Report, ONF and ONL Mapping and Schedules. This matter is addressed under the discussion of the ‘Threshold for Naturalness’ in the Landscape Study Report. Importantly, it is BGLA’s understanding that the attributes and values of the benthic column will be explored more fully under the Tasman Coastal Study which seeks to identify areas of High and Outstanding Natural Character within the District.
Recommendation that the community values associated with all ONLs and ONFs are explored further.	It is BGLA’s understanding that this aspect of landscape is to be addressed via targeted iwi and stakeholder consultation together with the usual public notification processes as part of a Schedule 1 process.

Appendix C: LCU Mapping and Worksheets

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Figure 4: LCU mapping



Tasman
Sea

Collingwood

Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

RICHMOND

Murchison

St Arnaud



0 20 km

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Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Legend

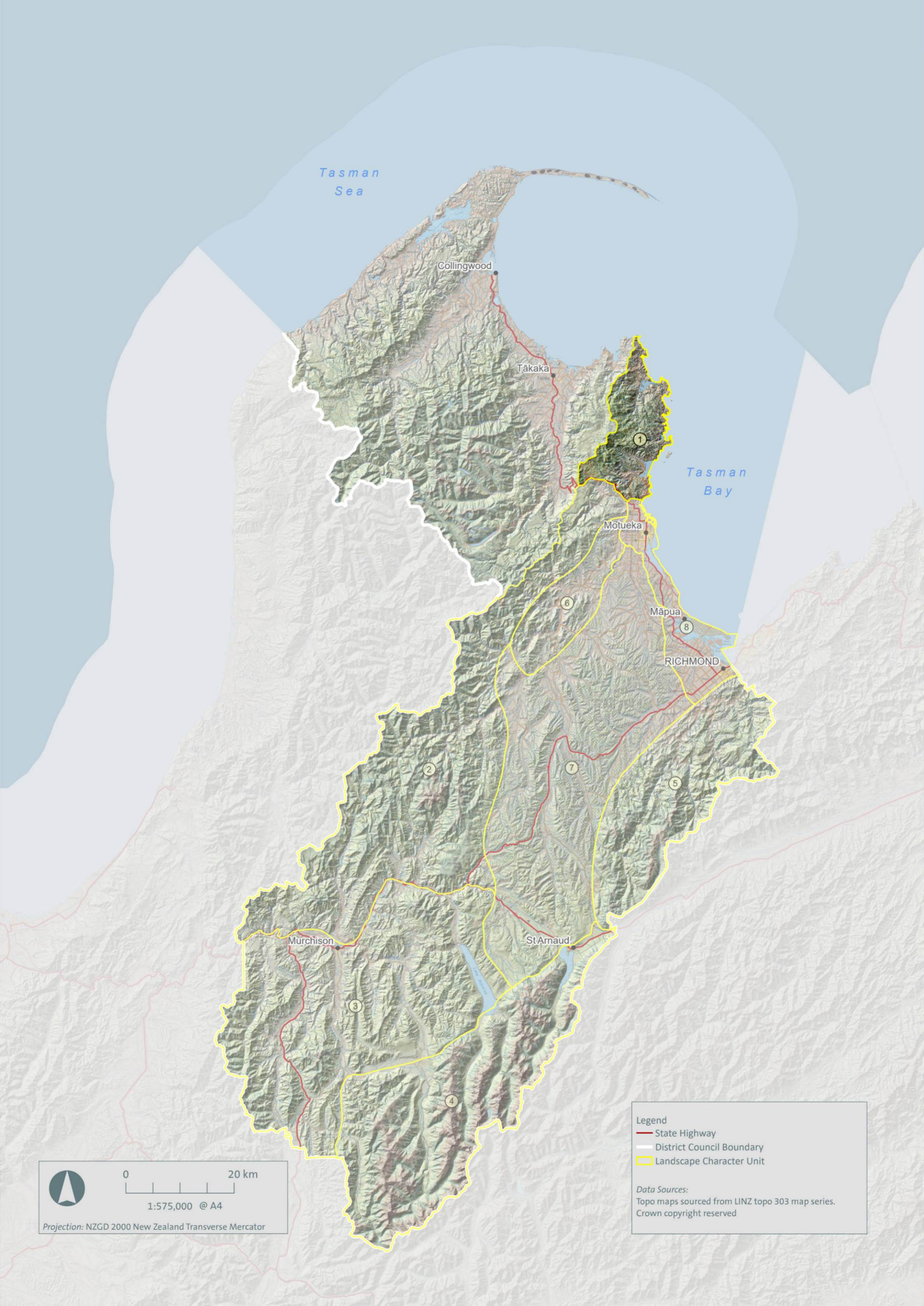
- State Highway
- District Council Boundary
- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:

Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 303 map series.
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LCU 1: Abel Tasman

Extent of LCU	Land north of the SH60 and including all of Abel Tasman National Park that sits outside the Golden Bay Landscape Study Area. Includes adjoining seascape.
LCU boundaries	West: Golden Bay Study Area. North and East: 3 nautical mile limit on seascape. South: SH60.
Landform features and patterns	Strongly rolling to deeply dissected hill country underlain by either granite or marble and limestone substrates extending from roughly Separation Point in the north to the northern side of the Riuwaka River valley in the south. Weathering of the underlying granite geology is responsible for the golden sands, rock-strewn streambeds, interesting coastal formations and characteristically infertile soils. Drowned river valleys, estuaries, rocky headlands, coarse golden sand beaches, dunes, spits, rocky reefs and islands along the coastline. Granite islands including Tonga, Adele (Motuarero-nui) and Fisherman (Motuarero-iti) Islands. Guilbert Point orbicular granite.
Geological features and patterns	As above.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Higher value features are largely located within Abel Tasman National Park (ATNP) and include: a. Tonga Island Marine Reserve. b. Wildlife refuges associated with all of the islands. c. Montane bogs, tussock lands, lowland coastal forest, and dunes. d. Significant areas of coastal wetlands. e. Pockets of mature lowland podocarp/broadleaved/beech forest. Substantial areas of beech forest on karst/marble; an uncommon ecosystem. f. Important freshwater habitats for short-jawed and giant kōkopu and long fin eel, with the waters being free of pest fish species. g. Very small populations of sea run brown trout (as a consequence of the geology) which means native invertebrate and fish communities are essentially unmodified. h. Important habitat for variable oystercatcher, banded dotterel, blue penguin, pūkeko, ducks, fernbird, reef heron ,pied stilt, marsh crake, banded rail, red-billed gull, Caspian and white-fronted tern, black/ little/ spotted and pied shag, fluttering shearwaters, gannets, tūi, bellbird, tomtit, robin, fantail, grey warbler, brown creeper, rifleman, kereru, shining cuckoo and long-tailed cuckoo. i. Important habitat in karst aquifers for subterranean aquatic invertebrates, including hydrobiid snails, amphipods, isopods and aquatic worms. j. Numerous threatened and at-risk plants, including: shovel mint (<i>Scutellaria novae-zelandiae</i>) and limestone groundsel (<i>Senecio aff. glaucophyllus</i>) and coastal peppercress (<i>Lepidium banksii</i>) which are nationally critical. k. Rich range of fungal species, including Russula solitaria, which is 'nationally critical'. l. Seal colony at Tonga Island and along the coastline more generally. m. Breeding colonies of little blue penguins at Fisherman Island (Motuarero-iti) and Tonga Island. n. Rhodolith bed at Totaranui and Tonga Island. o. Separation Point bryozoan corals. p. Horse mussel bed on Tonga Island Roadstead. q. Red algae beds in Tonga Roadstead. r. Short-jawed kokopu present in many stream and small rivers (e.g. Torrent River). s. Coarse sediment estuaries with bush clad catchments (Totaranui, Araroa, Onetahuti, Bark Bay, Falls River, Frenchmans Bay, Torrent Bay, One Tree Bay, Marahau, Otuwhero). t. Marsh birds present in many estuaries. Outside ATNP a mix of landcover, including: tracts of production forestry, areas of regenerating bush and scrub, and pockets of (largely degraded) pasture. Orchardring and short rotation cropland is evident on the lower-lying valley slopes along the north side of the Riuwaka River Valley.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. The seascape adjacent the terrestrial part of LCU1. b. The series of rivers and creeks through the area including: Riuwaka, Marahau, Awaroa, Totaranui. c. The large inlets and estuaries at Awaroa Bay, Marahau and Torrent Bay.
Land use	Within ATNP, land use is dominated by recreational uses associated with the park. The majority of the area is in regenerating bush cover and subject to a comprehensive landscape restoration strategy (Project Janszoon). Tramping huts, campsites, and a complex network of tracks facilitate recreational access. The steep and dissected hill country to the north of Sh60 and outside of the national park is dominated by a mix of production forestry and pastoral uses. Scattered rural living is evident in places. The more gently sloping hinterland to the north of SH60 on the outskirts of Riwaka is dominated by orcharding and pastoral farming with some rural living.
Settlement patterns	Distinctly 'urban' coastal settlement is concentrated along the stretch of coastline extending from Kaiteriteri to Tapu Bay. Many of the commercial operators in ATNP operate out of Kaiteriteri, resulting in a very busy beachfront and CMA. Scattered holiday home development extends along the regenerating bush-lined cliffs and hill slopes from Tokangawha Point to Kaiteriteri. Small to very small-scale and generally modest coastal settlements are evident at Totaranui, Torrent Bay and Marahau. The latter functions as a gateway to ATNP, and whilst busy, retains a more informal and low-key character to the nearby settlement at Kaiteriteri. Small clusters of modest baches at Awaroa and Boundary Bay.
Access and proximity to key route	ATNP is a highly popular recreational destination meaning that LCU 1 has a very high public profile.
Historic heritage features	Recorded sites at Marahau, Towers Bay, Kākā Island and Kaiteriteri. High historic values associated with Torrent Bay (Rakauroa), Awaroa and Totaranui.



Tasman
Sea

Collingwood

Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

RICHMOND

Murchison

St Arnaud

Legend

- State Highway
- District Council Boundary
- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:
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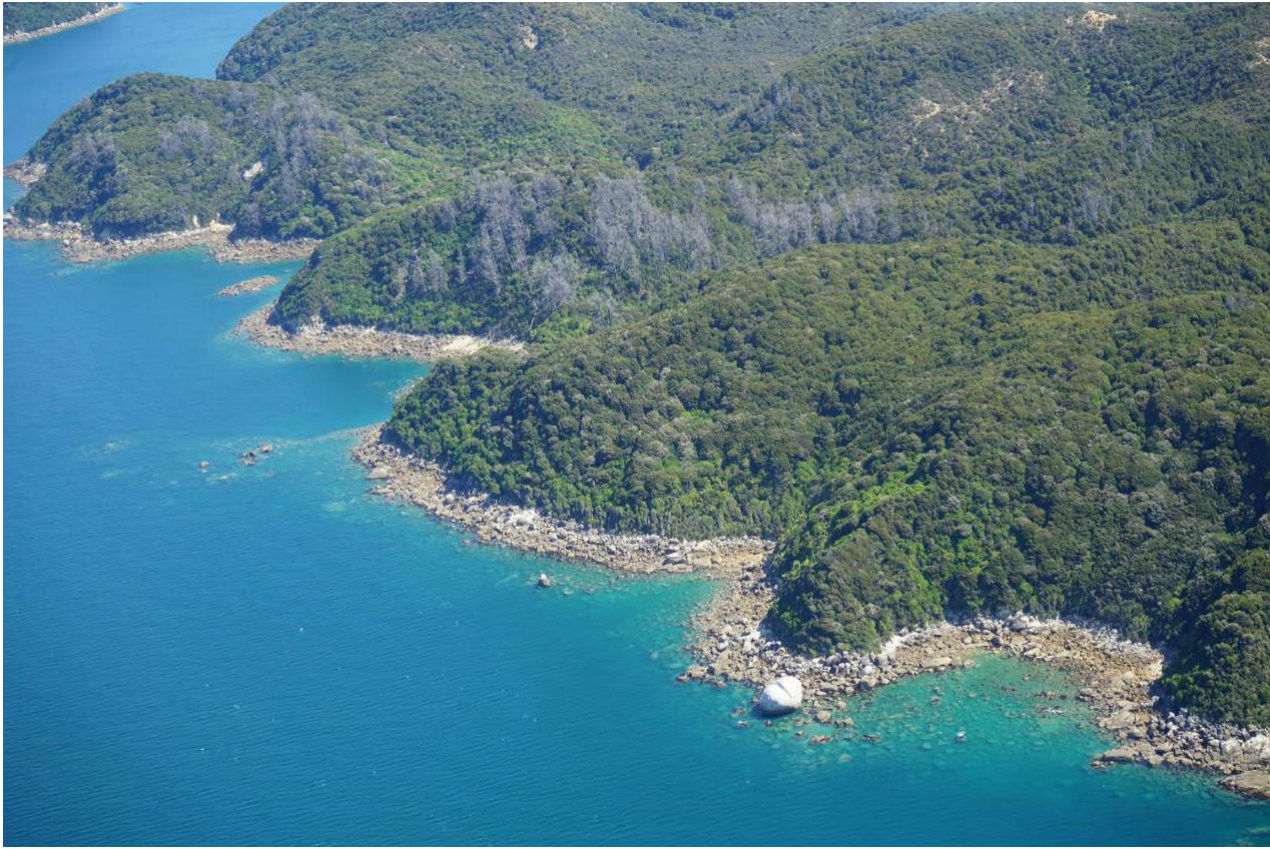
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Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

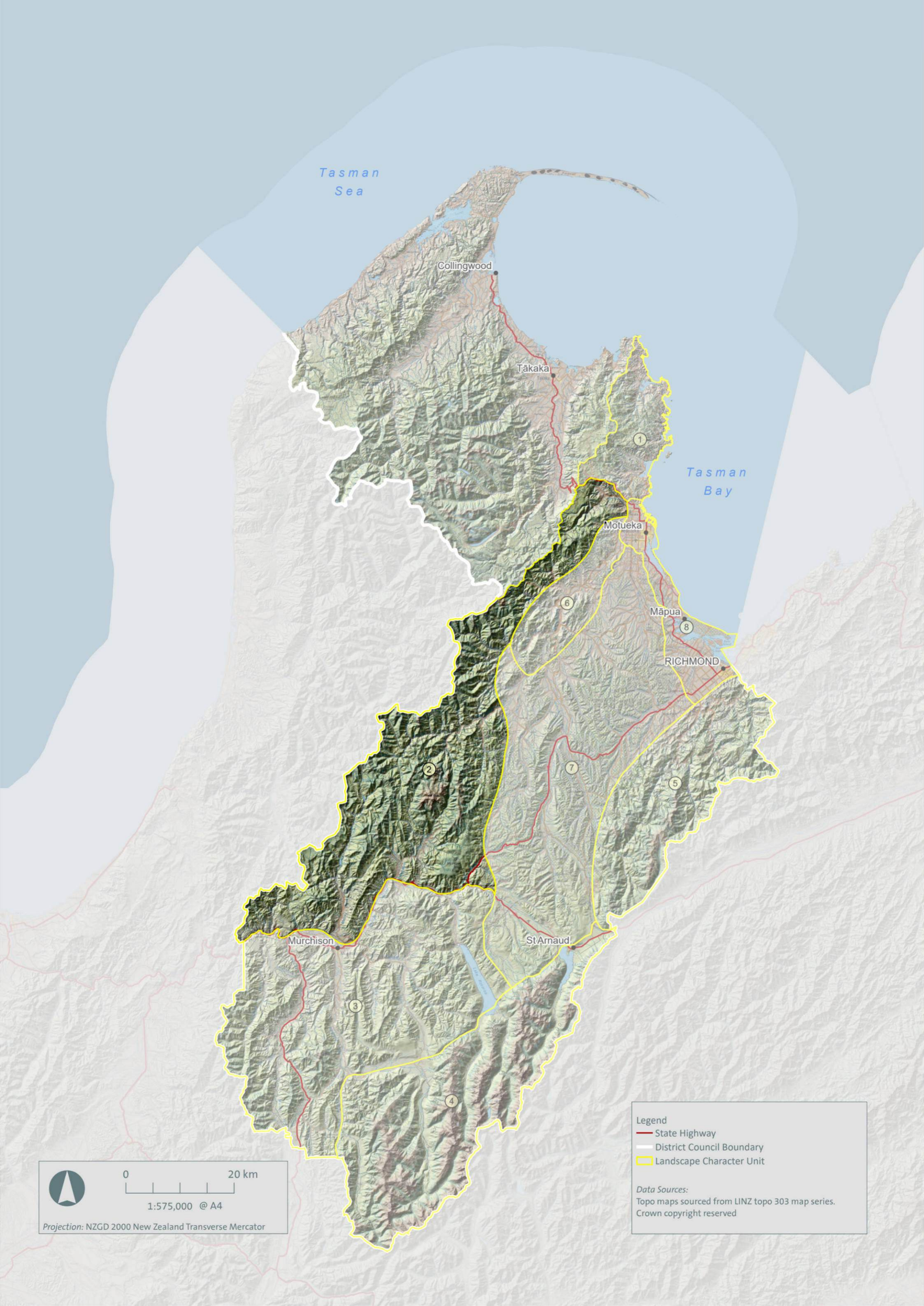
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	ATNP one of the most visited national parks in New Zealand. Walking, tramping, mountain biking, bird watching, swimming, fishing, kayaking, hunting (limited) and caving.
Infrastructure features	No mapped infrastructure features in TRMP mapping (other than roads and tracks).
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Predominantly zoned Conservation (largely corresponds to ATNP) or Rural 2. Relatively confined pockets of urban and Rural 1 zoned land around Marahau and Kaiteriteri.
Visibility/prominence	Viewed from the water, local road network (limited) and walking track network. The high popularity of the area as a recreational destination means that much of LCU 1 has a large visitor viewing audience.
Key views	Highly attractive panoramic views from the coastal margins out over the dramatic coastline and seascape adjoining ATNP. Highly attractive inland views of bush-clad hills within the ‘inland’ section of ATNP. Highly attractive views from the water back to the dramatic cliffs, headlands and beaches of ATNP.
Naturalness	Generally a high degree of naturalness associated with ATNP as a consequence of the dominance of water and the (predominantly) bush-clad headlands, ridges and valleys. This is despite a degree of development (including: baches, unsealed roads, jetties, boat ramps, tracks, signage, moorings, camping grounds, tramping huts, and powerlines). Outside of ATNP, the degree of naturalness is reduced as a consequence of the landcover and land use character which is dominated by production forestry and pastoral farming. Rural, holiday home and rural residential dwellings together with horticultural/silvicultural land use add to this impression in places.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and regenerating bush cover underpins a high level of complexity throughout ATNP. Outside of ATNP, vegetation patterning is more fragmented, although the underlying topography supports a moderate degree of complexity.
Coherence	The dominance of regenerating bush cover throughout ATNP lends a high level of aesthetic coherence. Outside of ATNP, the more fractured landcover patterns means that there is a far lower level of visual coherence. Along the southern stretch of the coastal edge, the patterning of numerous prominent buildings exacerbates this condition.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined gullies, expansive wetlands, gorges, and karst, granite, and marble landforms are all highly expressive of the landscape’s formative processes. The highly tidal nature of estuarine areas, evident coastal erosion, coastal landform features and highly dynamic character of the seascape also speak to the landscape’s formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 1 centres around the very high landscape values associated with ATNP and the adjoining seascape. Much of the unit that is outside of ATNP functions as either a gateway or ‘support area’ for the park (accommodation and commercial services). ATNP itself is a highly valued recreational destination that affords striking bush and coastal views and a sense of wildness and isolation in places.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	Kaiteriteri - Tapu Bay: urban coastal settlement. Marahau: very low-key coastal settlement that functions as a sympathetic gateway to ATNP.





LCU 2: Kahurangi Ranges

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to the mountain and hill ranges along the western side of the district stretching from the northern side SH6 near Murchison, northwards to the south side of SH60 on Tākaka Hill.
LCU boundaries	West: Tasman District boundary and the Golden Bay Landscape Study Area boundary. North: SH60 over Tākaka Hill. East: very approximately, the eastern boundary of Kahurangi National Park and the extent of the Inland Intrusives and Southern Mt Arthur Marble Land Types. South: the alignment of the Buller River and SH6, Newton Flat – Murchison – Kawatiri.
Landform features and patterns	Steep to very steep dissected hill country and mountain lands and associated valley fill fans, terraces and floodplains. The geology of the area is the most diverse of any protected area in the country and includes a long and complex history, including glaciation and tectonic processes. There is an extraordinary diversity of substrates (sandstone, limestones, marble, coal measures, granite and ultramafics) and associated ecosystems – see below.
Geological features and patterns	a. Hoary Head. b. The Twins. c. Ellis Basin and Horseshoe Basin Karst. d. Devils Thumb. e. Jones Ridge. f. Mt Owen: finest example of glaciated marble karst in the Southern Hemisphere. g. Mt Hope and the Hope Range. h. Blue Cliffs Ridge. i. Matiri Range. j. The eastern side of the Lyell Range.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Highly diverse range of ecosystems including: coastal bluffs, duneland, riparian, rainforest, mesic forest, subalpine shrubland, karrenfield, fertile swamp, alpine bogs, cirque tarns, fellfield, tussockland, scree, alpine bluffs and rockland. The area also encompasses a wide range of altitude and climatic conditions. During the ice ages much of the area escaped the severe climate, enabling plants on warmer north-facing slopes in particular to endure. When the climate finally warmed, these species were able to recolonise the land, resulting in a very rich flora that has a high number of endemics. One of the largest intact vegetation regimes in New Zealand that is renowned for its diversity, in turn reflecting the wide range of environmental conditions that prevail throughout the area. Dominated by indigenous forest cover: red beech – silver beech with black beech on lower alluvial terraces. Silver beech – mountain beech at higher elevations. Subalpine scrub, red tussock and alpine herbfield above the treeline.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include a. Subalpine lakes: Lake Matiri, Lake Jeanette. b. The series of rivers through the area including: Buller, Matiri, Wangapeka, Dart, Clarke, Skeet, Baton, Pearse, Pokororo, Riuwaka.
Land use	Within Kahurangi National Park (KNP), land use is dominated by conservation and recreational uses. This is reflected in the TRMP Conservation zoning of much of LCU 2. The majority of this area is in mature or regenerating bush. Tramping huts, campsites, and a complex network of tracks facilitate recreational access. The margins of the unit that sit outside the conservation/national park area are in a fragmented patterning of bush, production forestry and pastoral land use.
Settlement patterns	The largest settlement bordering and straddling LCU 2 is the sleepy, distinctly rural service town of Murchison on SH6. The town is located near the western end of the "Four Rivers Plain", at the confluence of the Buller River and the Matakitaki River. The other two rivers are the Mangles River, and the Matiri River. The town’s location approximately halfway between Westport and Nelson makes it a popular stopping point for visitors. Also a popular service centre for white water rafting operators on the Buller River. Other settlement patterns are limited to very scattered rural dwellings along the productive land around the margins of the landscape character unit and the odd modest cluster of service facilities along SH6.
Access and proximity to key route	SH6 provides the only vehicular route between the top of the South Island and the west coast, meaning that the southern end of LCU 2 has a reasonably high public profile. The balance of LCU 2 effectively frames the western side of the inland portion of Tasman Bay including the Waimea Plains, Motueka, Richmond, and Nelson City. Overall LCU 2 enjoys a relatively high public profile. Accessibility within the unit itself is limited to walking tracks.
Historic heritage features	N/a.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	KNP is the second largest national park in New Zealand. Walking, tramping, mountain biking, hunting, bird watching, caving (Mt Owen and Mt Arthur), fishing, kayaking, canoeing, rafting, cross country skiing (Mt Arthur and the Tablelands).
Infrastructure features	No mapped infrastructure features in TRMP mapping (other than roads and tracks).
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Predominantly zoned Conservation (largely corresponds to KNP) or Rural 2. Adjoins ONL in Buller District.
Visibility/prominence	Viewed from SH6 (including Murchison), Motueka, Richmond, Nelson City and the more settled lowlands associated with the Motueka, Waimea and Moutere River valleys. The scale of the landforms and their distinctive sculpted peaks and ridgelines, together with the expansive nature of the character unit, means that LCU 2 is appreciated by a large and varied viewing audience and forms a prominent district landmark.



Tasman
Sea

Collingwood

Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

RICHMOND

Murchison

St Arnaud

Legend

- State Highway
- District Council Boundary
- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:

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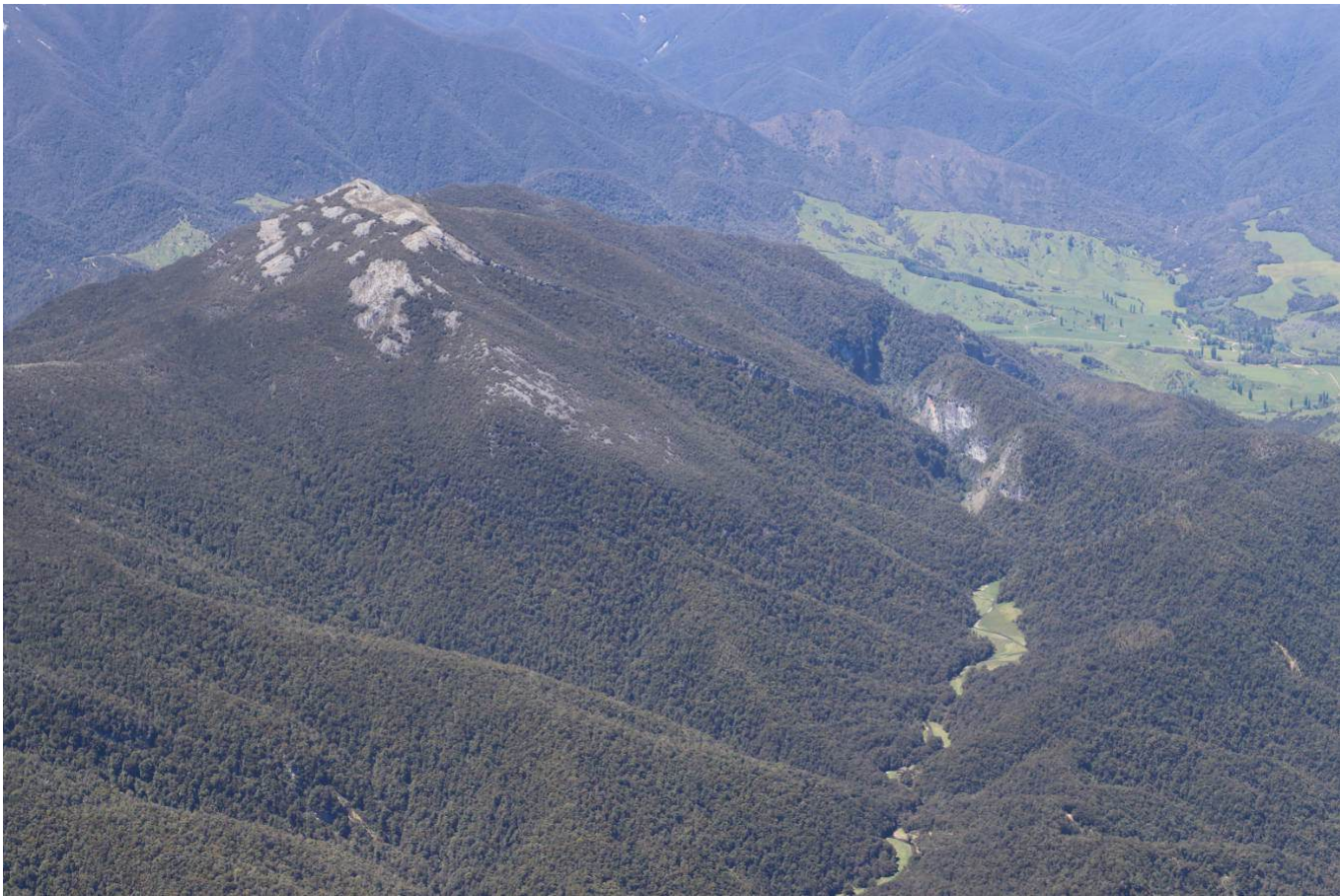
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Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Key views	Highly attractive and distinctive panoramic views from the inland portion of Tasman Bay westwards to the (at times) snow-capped mountain peaks and ridges of LCU 2. Highly attractive and memorable views from within LCU 2 eastwards and north eastwards across the breadth of Tasman Bay. Highly attractive and memorable views from within LCU 2 westwards across the expanse of mountain ranges KHP and Conservation Estate land extending to the west coast.
Naturalness	The very limited level of modification evident, together with the proliferation, scale, and dramatic character of the physical features, suggests a very high rating for naturalness. Whilst infrastructure is evident in places (e.g. power lines, roading), as are exotic vegetation patterns (pasture, production forestry), the sheer dominance of the more natural landscape features, patterns and processes of the wider setting means that they are subservient elements of the landscape. Walking track, tramping huts, and the like are modifications that support the recreational values of the landscape. Their modest scale and generally low-key, informal character means that they fit harmoniously into the landscape. The very scattered and modest character of built development associated with low intensity pastoral farming around the edges of the unit is also subservient to these more natural landscape elements and patterns.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and regenerating bush cover underpins a high level of complexity throughout KNP and Conservation zoned land. Outside of KNP, vegetation patterning is more fragmented, although supports a reasonably high degree of complexity by virtue of the underlying topography.
Coherence	The dominance of mature bush cover throughout KNP lends a very high level of aesthetic coherence. Outside of KNP, the more fractured landcover patterns means that there is a far lower level of visual coherence.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined gullies, gorges, and karst, granite and marble landforms are all highly expressive of the landscape's formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 2 centres around the very high landscape values associated with KNP and its steep bush-clad margins. KNP has a very strong sense of remoteness, endemism, wildness and isolation due to: the complete absence of permanent human habitation; the very limited accessibility of the area (largely limited to walking/biking tracks); the very limited level of built development; and the abundance and richness of intact vegetation communities. The very modest and largely dispersed character of rural dwellings and development outside KNP together with the relatively low-key and informal character of Murchison supports this perception.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	N/a.





Photographs supplied by James Bentley



LCU 3: Southwestern Ranges

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to the mountain and hill ranges in the southwestern quadrant of the district, to the south of SH6 and excluding Nelson Lakes National Park (NLNP). Takes in the north eastern portion of Victoria Forest Park, the flanking TRMP Conservation zoned land and a small sliver of Nelson Lakes National Park adjacent Lake Rotoroa.
LCU boundaries	West: Tasman District boundary. North: the alignment of the Buller River and SH6, Newton Flat – Murchison – Kawatiri. East: the western boundary of NLNP and the south western margins of the Moutere Gravels Land Type. South: Tasman District boundary.
Landform features and patterns	Steep to very steep dissected hill country and mountain lands and associated valley fill fans, terraces and floodplains. Includes parts of the eastern flanks of the Brunner and Victoria Range and the Braeburn Range.
Geological features and patterns	a. Upper Buller Gorge. b. The Sphinx mesa. c. Lake Rotoroa glacially eroded valley and lake. d. Lake Rotoiti glacially eroded valley and lake. e. Lake Rotoiti moraine dam and Black Hill roche moutonnée. f. Angelus Basin glacial landforms g. Speargrass Creek Alpine Fault trace h. Blue Duck landslide dammed lake. i. Lower Matakitaki 1929 landslide. (in part) j. Lake Caslani and Cliff Creek Lake. k. Old Man of the Buller. l. Longford vertical strata. m. The highly visible peaks of Mt Misery, Mt Robert, Mt Murchison, the Travers Range and the St Arnaud Range. n. Blackwater burning gas seep.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Relatively unmodified native vegetation including: alpine tussock lands / herb fields, wetlands and beech forest communities. Important habitat for: tui, bellbird, tomtit, rifleman, robin, fernbird, kereru, kākā, parakeets (kakariki), blue duck (whio), rock wren, kea and great spotted kiwi/rotoa. Extensive intact indigenous ecosystems, comprising beech forest, valley-floor shrublands and wetlands, subalpine tussockland and shrubland, and alpine fellfield, rock and scree. Large areas of montane beech and beech-podocarp forest. Frost-flat shrubland/scrub vegetation on valley floors, with threatened plant species. Contiguous with the extensive protected mountainlands of the Southern Alps.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: Lakes Rotoroa, Rotōpohueroa (Constance), Rotomaninitua (Angelus), Ella and Rotoiti. Numerous elevated tarn and wetland filled basins, including the Angelus Basin cirques and tarns. Buller River, rapids and the Ariki Falls. The Glenroy, Matakitaki, D'Urville, Sabine, Travers, Maruia, Mangles, Tutaki and Te Kauparenuī / Gowan Rivers.
Land use	Within Victoria Forest Park (VFP), land use is dominated by conservation and recreational uses. Forest Parks are administered by DoC and have a less stringent level of protection than National Parks. They are used for a wide variety of recreational and commercial activities. The majority of the balance of LCU 3 is in mature or regenerating bush cover, reflected in the TRMP Conservation zoning of this area. The margins of the unit that sit outside the Conservation zoned/Forest Park area are in a fragmented patterning of bush, production forestry and low intensity pastoral land use.
Settlement patterns	The largest settlement within LCU 3 is the sleepy, distinctly rural service town of Murchison on SH6. The town is located near the western end of the "Four Rivers Plain", at the confluence of the Buller River and the Matakitaki River. The other two rivers are the Mangles River, and the Matiri River. The town's location approximately halfway between Westport and Nelson makes it a popular stopping point for visitors. Also a popular service centre for white water rafting operators on the Buller River. Other settlement patterns are limited to very scattered rural dwellings on the productive land along the narrow river valleys that traverse the landscape character unit and the odd modest cluster of service facilities along SH65 (linking between Christchurch and Westport).
Access and proximity to key route	SH6 provides the only vehicular route between the top of the South Island and the west coast, and SH65 provides a link between Christchurch and Westport. The balance of the unit is serviced by predominantly dead-end metal roads and there are few publicly accessible walking tracks. Overall LCU 3 enjoys a moderate public profile.
Historic heritage features	Numerous historic sites recorded at Murchison and near Howard.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	VFP is the largest Forest Park in New Zealand. Popular for hunting. For recreational values associated with Lake Rotoroa margins, see LCU 4 Nelson Lakes National Park.
Infrastructure features	Transmission corridor runs roughly across the northern margins of LCU 3 from the northern end of Lake Rotoroa along the Buller and Mangles River valleys in the vicinity of Murchison. Corridor generally aligned alongside roads. No other mapped infrastructure features in TRMP mapping (other than roads and tracks).
Zoning and 'landscape overlays' (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Predominantly zoned Conservation (largely corresponds to KNP) or Rural 2. A small pocket of urban zoned land around Murchison. Adjoins ONL in Buller District.



Tasman
Sea

Collingwood

Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

RICHMOND

Murchison

St Arnaud

Legend

- State Highway
- District Council Boundary
- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:
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Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Visibility/prominence	Viewed from SH6, SH65 and Murchison. The scale of the landforms and their distinctive appearance, together with the expansive nature of the character unit, means that LCU 3 is appreciated by a varied viewing audience and forms a memorable part of the district.
Key views	Highly attractive and distinctive panoramic views from the highway corridors and Murchison to the (at times) snow-capped mountain peaks and ridges of LCU 3.
Naturalness	The very limited level of modification evident, together with the proliferation, scale, and dramatic character of the physical features, suggests a very high rating for naturalness. Whilst infrastructure is evident in places (e.g. power lines, roading), as are exotic vegetation patterns (pasture, production forestry), the sheer dominance of the more natural landscape features, patterns, and processes of the wider setting means that they are subservient elements of the landscape. The co-location of transmission lines with roading serves to minimise the influence of these modifications on the wider landscape character. The very scattered and modest character of built development associated with low intensity pastoral farming around the edges of the unit is also subservient to these more natural landscape elements and patterns.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and contiguous bush cover underpins a high level of complexity throughout VFP and Conservation zoned land. Outside of this area, vegetation patterning is more fragmented, although supports a reasonably high degree of complexity by virtue of the underlying topography.
Coherence	The dominance of mature bush cover throughout VFP and Conservation zoned land lends a very high level of aesthetic coherence. Outside of this area, the more fractured landcover patterns means that there is a far lower level of visual coherence.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined river valleys and gorges are highly expressive of the landscape’s formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 3 centres around the very high landscape values associated with VFP and the Conservation zoned land. LCU 3 has a strong sense of remoteness, wildness and isolation due to: the very limited accessibility of the bulk of the unit; the very limited level of habitation and built development throughout the majority of the unit; and the dominance of a mountainous landscape clothed in beech bush cover. The very modest and largely dispersed character of rural dwellings and development outside VFP and Conservation zoned land together with the relatively low-key and informal character of Murchison supports this perception.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	Murchison. Pastoral stream valleys.

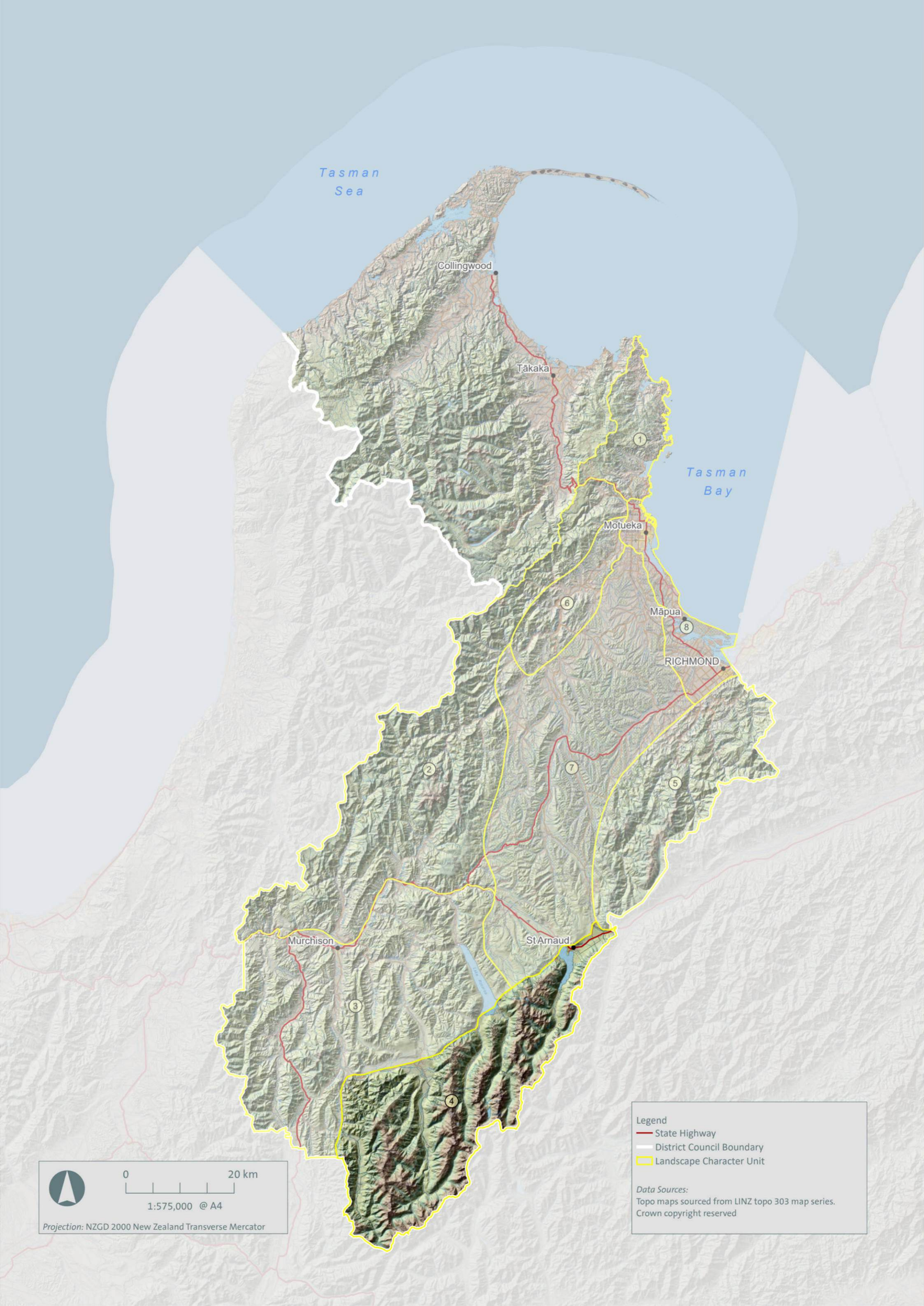
Photographs supplied by James Bentley





LCU 4: Nelson Lakes

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to extent of Nelson Lakes National Park (NLNP) and includes Saint Arnaud and Tophouse.
LCU boundaries	West: Tasman District boundary. North: very approximately, the extent of NLNP and the Greywacke Mountain Land Type. South and East: Tasman District boundary.
Landform features and patterns	Steep to very steep, high, glaciated mountains of the Main Divide and the St Arnaud, Travers and Ella Ranges. Extensive glaciation, erosion and weathering have left a characteristic landscape of steep valley sides, scree slopes, sharp 'arete' ridges and many tarn-filled basins. Glacially eroded bedrock forms dominate above 1400m: cirque basins, U-shaped glacial troughs with extensive bare rock and scree. Below 1500m thin scree and talus mantles rectilinear slopes. Includes alluvial valley fill, active and recently active riverbeds, floodplain terraces and valley fill fans along steeply incised river valley floors.
Geological features and patterns	Alpine Fault line runs through the area. Significant exposures in the Speargrass Valley and at St Arnaud.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Dominated by indigenous forest cover below 1500m: red beech, silver beech and mountain beech forest. Above 1500m: subalpine scrub, snow tussock, modified fescue-snow tussock grassland, mānuka and matagouri scrub. Generally a lack of rare species. Of the four known threatened species, the status of three species of beech mistletoe is that of gradual decline, and <i>Pittosporum patulum</i> is nationally endangered. Habitat for tui, bellbird, tomtit, robin, kākā, parakeets (kakariki), blue duck (whio), rock wren, kea and great spotted kiwi/ roroa. Important freshwater eel habitat and freshwater mussel beds evident in lakes. Habitat for two undescribed species of <i>Powelliphanta</i> (pūpū whenua). The shores of Lake Rotoroa contain significant wetlands, including flaxlands and sedgeland s near the outlet, periodically flooded kahikatea forest on the shorelines, and the anastomosing spring-fed wetlands and matai forest on the D'Urville River delta.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. Lakes Rotoroa, Rotōpohueroa (Constance), Rotomaninitua (Angelus), Ella and Rotoiti. b. Numerous elevated tarn and wetland filled basins. c. The series of rivers through the area draining northwards from the Spenser Mountains: Glenroy, Matak itaki, D'Urville, Sabine and Travers Rivers. Overall the area forms the headwaters of the Buller River. Plant communities within the lakes exist to a depth of 18m, demonstrating the extreme clarity of the waters.
Land use	Land use is dominated by conservation and recreational uses. This is reflected in the TRMP Conservation zoning of all of LCU 4.
Settlement patterns	The only settlements within LCU 4 are the small 'alpine' village of Saint Arnaud catering to the locals and tramping/skiing/ fishing and boating tourists (including a DoC visitor centre) and the very small historic Tophouse settlement. A very limited level of rural residential and rural dwellings (associated with low-intensity pastoral farming) between the two settlements. Saint Arnaud is a relatively low-key and sympathetic village on the northern shores of Lake Rotoiti. More established development is well integrated by a cohesive vegetative framework. In more recent years, development has extended beyond this vegetative 'context', reducing its perceived integration.
Access and proximity to key route	SH63 passes across the northern edge of NLNP through Saint Arnaud and provides access between Blenheim and the west coast. The balance of the unit is serviced by a complex network of publicly accessible walking tracks. Overall, LCU 4 enjoys a moderate public profile.
Historic heritage features	Numerous historic sites recorded at Tophouse
Cultural landscape features	Māori value the spiritual qualities of this area's lakes and grand mountains and treasure its plants and animals. The low saddle between the Buller River, the Wairau and the rivers of the Waimea Plains was well known to them. Major routes traversed the area between Nelson, Marlborough, the West Coast and Canterbury (via the upper Wairau). Early Māori used the lakes for replenishing supplies and as part of their routes. Midden sites are known in the St Arnaud area. There is no evidence of permanent occupation but sites of huts and cultivation, especially the fern garden at Rotoroa, were well known to Māori guides such as Kehu. They led the early European explorers such as Cotterell, Brunner, Heaphy, von Haast and Travers through their domain. For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	Nelson Lakes National Park is one of perhaps only three or four national parks in New Zealand in which recreational use has remained low-key. There is no major feature to attract large numbers of visitors and pressure has not been applied to develop services to the same extent as has occurred elsewhere. Popular as a low-key destination for camping, picnicking, walking, tramping, snow sports, mountaineering, mountain biking, boating/kayaking (Lake Rotoiti), swimming (Lake Rotoiti) and fishing (Lake Rotoroa and the rivers). Te Araroa traverses the eastern margins of LCU 4. The Travers, D'Urville and Sabine rivers are nationally significant wilderness fisheries valued for their unusually large brown trout. Popular for hunting which can assist with deer and chamois control.
Infrastructure features	No mapped infrastructure features in TRMP mapping (other than roads and tracks).
Zoning and 'landscape overlays' (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Predominantly zoned Conservation (largely corresponds to KNP) or Rural 2. Small pockets of urban zoned land around St Arnaud and Tophouse. Adjoins ONL in Marlborough District.



Tasman
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Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

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Murchison

St Arnaud

Legend

- State Highway
- District Council Boundary
- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:
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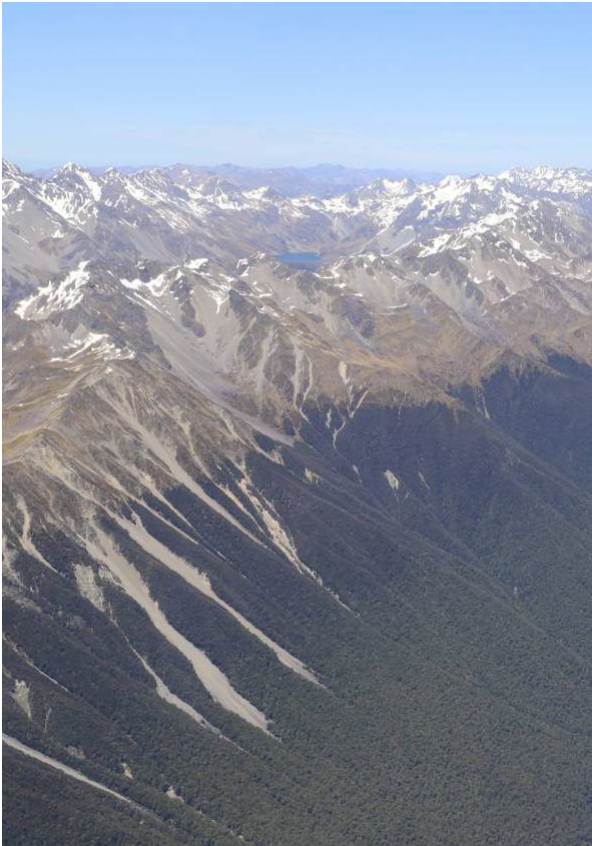
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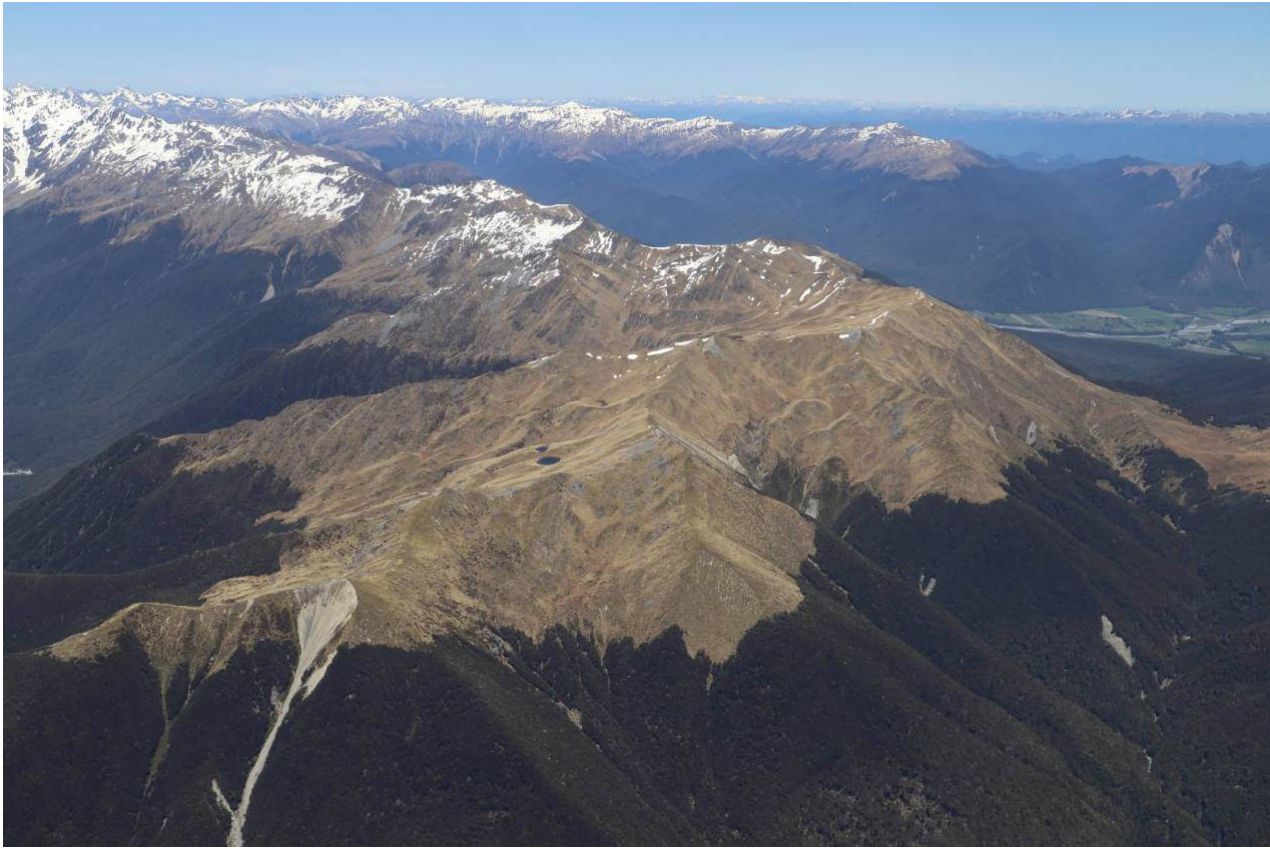
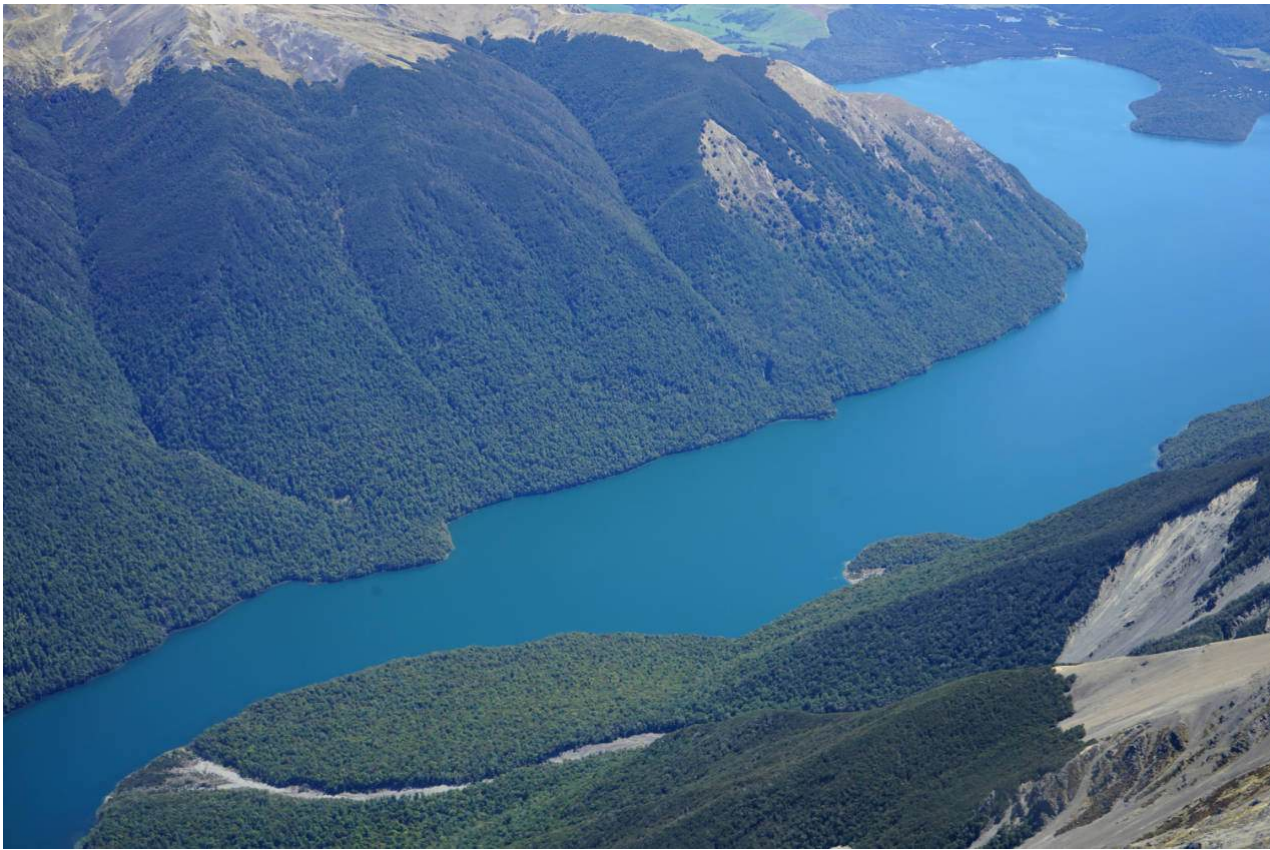
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Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Visibility/prominence	Viewed from SH63 and Saint Arnaud. The scale of the lakes and bush-flanked mountain landforms and their distinctive sculpted peaks and ridgelines, together with the expansive nature of the character unit, means that LCU 4 is appreciated by a reasonably large and varied viewing audience and forms a highly memorable and dramatic landmark.
Key views	Spectacular panoramic views from SH63 and Saint Arnaud to the mirror-like waters of the lakes and the sublime (and at times snow-capped) mountain peaks and ridges of the national park. Stunning and highly memorable views from within LCU 4 across the breadth of NLNP and along the Main Divide, taking in the striking alpine lakes, tarns, wetlands, tussocklands and herbfields viewed at closer range.
Naturalness	The very limited level of modification evident, together with the proliferation, scale, and dramatic character of the physical features, suggests a very high rating for naturalness. Whilst infrastructure is evident in places (e.g. power lines, roading), as are the modest settlements of Saint Arnaud and Tophouse, the sheer dominance of the more natural landscape features, patterns, and processes of the wider setting means that they are subservient elements of the landscape. Walking tracks, tramping huts, and the like within the park are modifications that support the recreational values of the landscape. Their modest scale and generally low-key, informal character means that they fit harmoniously into the landscape.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and contiguous bush cover underpins a high level of complexity throughout NLNP.
Coherence	The dominance of mature bush cover throughout NLNP lends a very high level of aesthetic coherence.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined river valleys and gorges, cirque basins, tarns, and lakes are highly expressive of the landscape's formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 4 centres on the very high landscape values associated with NLNP. LCU 4 has a very strong sense of remoteness, endemism, wildness and isolation due to: the very limited accessibility of the bulk of the unit; the very limited level of habitation and built development throughout almost all of the unit; the dominance of an overtly unmodified alpine landscape context; and the sympathetic character of development where it is evident within NLNP. The generally sympathetic character of Saint Arnaud and Tophouse supports this perception.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	Saint Arnaud. Valley floor flanking SH63. Tophouse. Pastoral stream valleys.

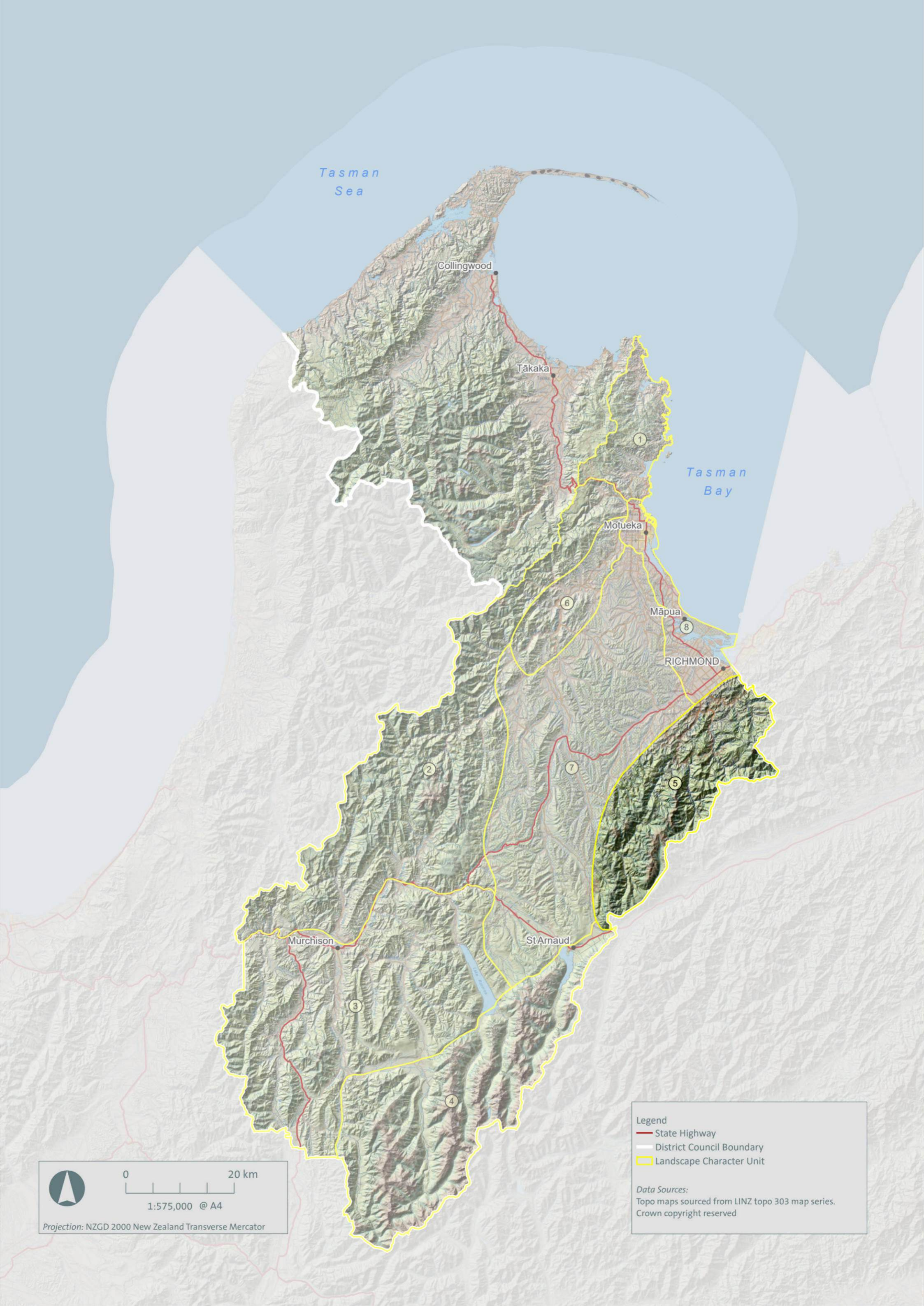
Photographs supplied by James Bentley





LCU 5: Eastern Hills and Mountains

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to extent of the Gordon Range and the Richmond Range that sit within the district. Includes south western margins of Mt Richmond Forest Park (MRFP).
LCU boundaries	West and North: very approximately, the western/northern edge of the Eastern Hill and Mountain Land Type. East and South: Tasman District boundary.
Landform features and patterns	Steep to very steep hill and mountain slopes south of the Waimea Flaxmere Fault, including the Gordon and Richmond Ranges and the Porter Ridge. Elevation ranges from approximately 60m to 1700m Rainfall: 1200mm to 2080mm per year.
Geological features and patterns	Red Hills ultramafic massif and Patuki Melange, corresponding to the iron rich, red tinged ultramafic rocks that give the area its name. Upper Motueka River (right branch) glaciated valley. Gordons Knob. Beebys Knob. Ben Nevis. Little Ben chromite exposure.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Within MRFP, dominated by indigenous forest cover: Relatively unmodified native vegetation dominated by montane beech forest and including subalpine herbfields, shrublands and riparian vegetation. Large area of ultramafic zone vegetation supporting distinctive low-diversity communities dominated by heath species and often comprised of prostrate forms of other plants. Important habitat for: falcon and native forest birds. Small/remnant populations of whio/blue duck, kākā and kakariki. Regional distribution limit of several notable plant species, including titoki. Outside of MRFP, production forestry cover dominates with pasture throughout the lower hills and foothills. Fragmented pockets of regenerating bush cover are evident around the edges of the Forest Park and throughout steep gullies in pastoral areas. Mixed exotic and indigenous amenity, shelterbelt, and hedgerow plantings associated with rural residential lots.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. The series of rivers through the area draining northwards across the Moutere Hills (LCU 7) or Waimea Plains (LCU 9) to Tasman Bay: Motueka, Wairoa, Roding and Lee Rivers.
Land use	Land use is dominated by conservation and recreational uses within MRFP. This is reflected in the TRMP Conservation zoning of this portion of LCU 5. Outside of MRFP, land use patterning is dominated by production forestry with pastoral uses evident throughout the easier lower hill and foothill slopes. Quarrying evident in the Lee and Pig River valleys.
Settlement patterns	Settlement is limited to a scattering of rural lifestyle lots and rural properties along the Garden Valley Stream, Lee River, Wairoa River and Roding River valley floors throughout the foothills to the south and west of Brightwater.
Access and proximity to key route	LCU 5 is serviced via a series of predominantly dead-end roads. MRFP is accessed from a number of locations within LCU 5. Overall, the area has a relatively low public profile (within the LCU - see Visibility and prominence discussion shortly).
Historic heritage features	There are no recorded sites within the TRMP.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	MRFP is located between Nelson and Marlborough, has an area of 166,000 ha and is the second largest forest park in New Zealand. It is named after Mount Richmond (1760 metres), one of the highest peaks in the park (outside TDC). The park forms a backdrop to Nelson City, the Waimea Plains, and surrounding country. In Marlborough, the mountains are a dominant feature of the Wairau and Pelorus Valleys. The park includes a complex network of tracks (some of which are only suited to experienced trampers) and is serviced by back country huts and camping areas. Popular for walking, tramping, mountain biking and hunting. Te Araroa traverses the southern margins of LCU 5.
Infrastructure features	Waimea Dam under construction in the Lee River valley. Quarrying evident in the Lee and Pig River valleys. Transmission line along the western and northern edges of the unit on the low-lying land at the base of the foothills. Power lines follow road corridors.
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Predominantly zoned Conservation (largely corresponds to the extent of MRFP) or Rural 2. Heavy Industry zoning applies to the Waimea Dam area on the Lee River. Adjoins ONL in Marlborough District.
Visibility/prominence	The line of predominantly production forestry-covered foothills along the northern edge of LCU 5 form a bold visual backdrop to the Waimea Plains, Richmond, Brightwater and Wakefield. The ongoing harvesting evident throughout the elevated slopes is highly prominent and detracts from the visual amenity of the adjacent lower lying areas (parts of LCU 7 Moutere Hills and LCU 9 Waimea Plains and Coastal Flats). In longer range views, the distant bush-clad and alpine ridgelines and sculpted peaks that form the backbone of MRFP serve to frame the southern eastern side of the inland portion of Tasman Bay. This portion of LCU 5 forms a prominent district landmark.
Key views	Highly attractive and distinctive panoramic views from Tasman Bay south eastwards to the (at times) snow-capped mountain peaks and ridges along the south eastern edges of LCU 5. Highly attractive and memorable views from within LCU 5 north and north eastwards across the breadth of Tasman Bay. Highly attractive and memorable views from the mountain ridge spine of MRFP south and eastwards to the Wairau Valley/ Raglan Range and Richmond Range (and broadly coinciding with the Alpine Fault line).



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- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:
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Naturalness	Within MRFP, the very limited level of modification evident, together with the proliferation, scale, and dramatic character of the physical features, suggests a very high rating for naturalness. Whilst built modification is evident in places (e.g. tracks, huts), its modest scale and generally low-key, informal character means that it fits harmoniously into the landscape. These modifications also support the very high recreational values associated with the area. Outside of MRFP, the proliferation of production forestry throughout the steep hill slopes appreciably diminishes the perception of naturalness. The sheer expanse of forestry evident means that at any one time, an appreciable portion of this part of LCU 5 is either in the felling, harvesting, and clearing stages of forest production; lying ‘bare’ awaiting reforestation; or characterised by very low-stature forest plantings typically interspersed with weeds. Skid scars add to this impression. Rural living and rural dwelling development is typically confined to the valley floors; and, as a consequence of its relatively limited extent and visually discreet location, exerts a relatively limited influence in shaping the perception of naturalness throughout the wider LCU.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and contiguous bush cover underpins a high level of complexity throughout MRFP. Outside of MRFP, vegetation patterning is more fragmented, although the underlying topography supports a moderate degree of complexity.
Coherence	The dominance of mature bush cover throughout MRFP lends a very high level of aesthetic coherence. The dominance of production forestry elsewhere in LCU 5 and its attendant felling and planting cycles results in the impression of a low level of landscape coherence.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined river valleys and gorges are highly expressive of the landscape’s formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 5 centres on the production forestry-dominated dissected hill country throughout the central and northern hill slopes, and the more natural landscape of MRFP. This creates a clear distinction across the LCU whereby the southern portion (i.e. MRFP) has a very strong sense of remoteness, endemism, wildness and isolation due to: the very limited accessibility of this part of the unit; the very limited level of habitation and built development; the dominance of an overtly unmodified alpine landscape context; and the sympathetic character of development where it is evident. In contrast, the area outside of MRFP displays a distinctly ‘industrial’ rural character due to the dominance of production forestry land uses. Whilst much of the rural and rural living development along valley floors sits reasonably comfortably within its immediate context, it is, for the most part, dwarfed by the production forestry-covered hills that frame the more settled valleys within LCU 5. The Waimea Dam and quarries throughout this part of LCU 5 add to this utilitarian impression.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	Pastoral and/or production forestry dominated valleys.



Photograph supplied by James Bentley



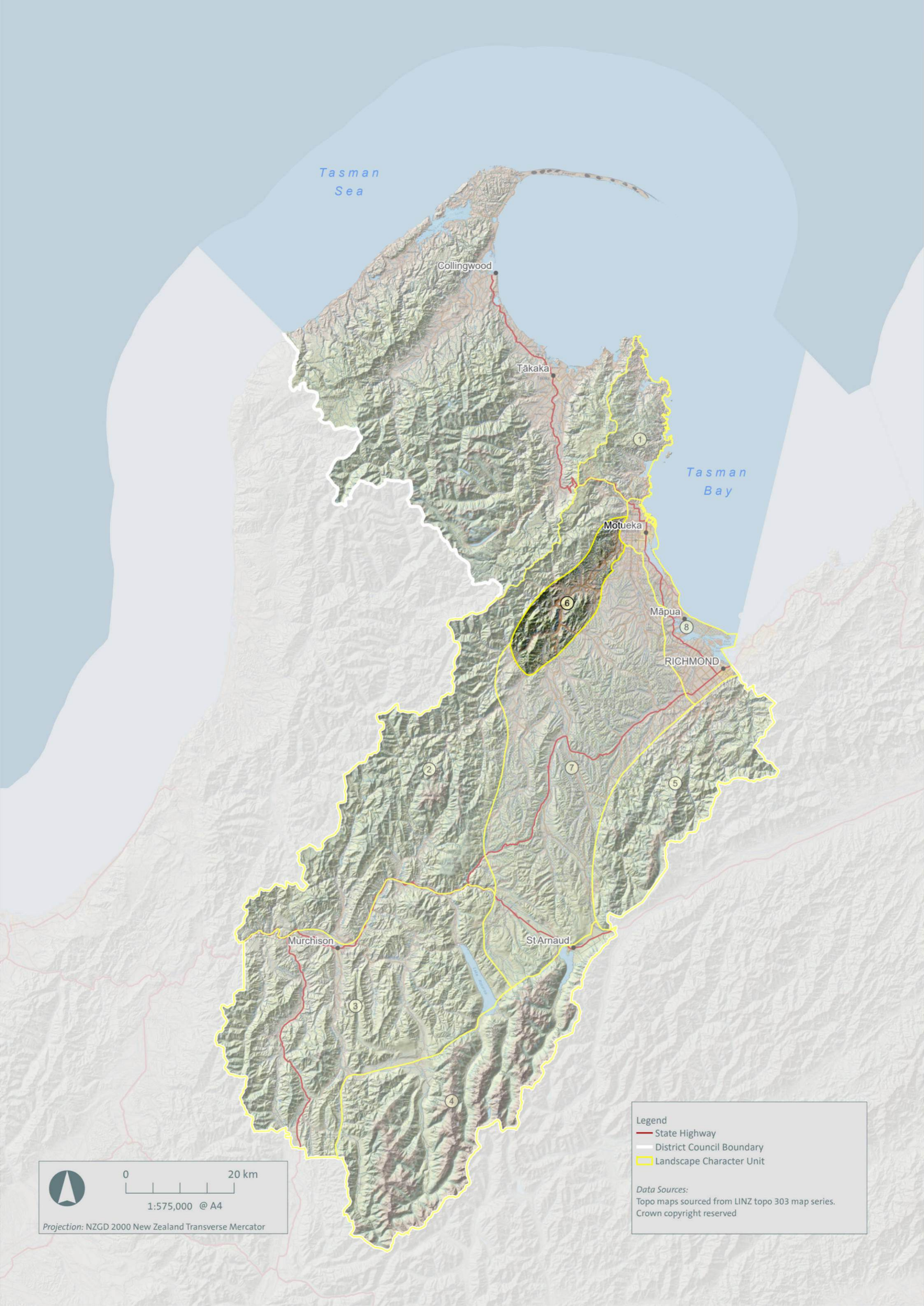
Photographs supplied by James Bentley





LCU 6: Motueka River Valley

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to extent of Coastal Separation Point Land Type to the south west of Motueka, including the Motueka River valley floor.
LCU boundaries	West: LCU 2 Kahurangi Ranges and roughly aligning with the swathe of foothills framing the lower reaches of the Motueka River valley. North: LCU 10 Riwaka and Lower Moutere Plains and Coastal Flats and roughly aligning to the edge of the more densely settled low-lying land flanking Riwaka. East and South: LCU 7 Moutere Hills and roughly corresponding to rolling hill country that dominates the lower lying inland portion of Tasman Bay.
Landform features and patterns Rainfall	Strongly rolling to steep dissected hill country. Underlain by granite with the weathering of the underlying granite geology responsible for the characteristically infertile soils. Includes the winding and varyingly narrow and broad lower Motueka River valley floor taking in floodplains, riverbeds, sculpted river terraces and back swamp wetlands. Elevation ranges from approximately 40m to 1000m. Rainfall: 1500mm to 2220mm per year.
Geological features and patterns	No Geopreservation Inventory sites.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Areas of regenerating bush and scrub cover (mānuka, kānuka, gorse) on steeper slopes (although landcover is generally dominated by production forestry). Riparian and wetland remnants along valley floor and throughout stream gullies. Complex patterning of mixed exotic and indigenous amenity, shelterbelt, and hedgerow plantings associated with rural, horticultural, and rural residential lots.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. The Motueka River b. The complex network of tributaries that drain into the lower reaches of the Motueka River, including: Rocky River, Herring Stream, Pokororo River, Graham River, Pearse River, Granity Creek, Baton River, and Wangapeka River on the true left side of the Motueka River. c. The complex network of largely unnamed streams that drain into the Motueka River from the true right side. Evidence of flooding along valley floor.
Land use	Land use is dominated by production forestry throughout the steeper hill country flanking the river valley. Hop growing, dairying, orcharding, and lifestyle lots are evident throughout the alluvial floodplains.
Settlement patterns	Settlement is limited to a reasonably consistent patterning of rural dwellings and lifestyle lots throughout the river floodplains, interspersed with small rural hamlets such as Pangatotara, Ngātīmoti, Pokororo, Orinoco, Thorpe and Woodstock.
Access and proximity to key route	LCU 6 is serviced via a series of local roads. The area provides access to the popular Mt Arthur day walk in Kahurangi National Park and is also popular as an informal scenic route between Motueka and SH6 (Kohatu).
Historic heritage features	Recorded sites at Ngātīmoti, Stanley Brook and Thorpe.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	The Motueka River is popular for brown trout fishing, rafting, kayaking, picnicking, and tubing. Also a popular access route for day trips to Mt Arthur in the Kahurangi National Park.
Infrastructure features	Power lines follow road corridors.
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Generally zoned Rural 2 with fragments of Conservation zoned land towards the southern end and western margins (corresponding to KNP) of the LCU. A relatively narrow swathe of Rural 1 along the river margins reflecting the more closely settled and highly productive nature of this area.
Visibility/prominence	The convoluted valley landforms of LCU 6 and its somewhat sleepy backwater location means that it is not a prominent or highly visible part of the district.
Key views	Attractive views along the settled river valleys comprising winding vegetation-fringed river corridors, flanked by richly vegetated river plains in which buildings are often well integrated into the rural setting. The predominance of exotic deciduous tree plantings contribute an attractive seasonal display and sculpted river terraces add interest in places. Backdropping the scene is an almost continuous swathe of pine-covered hills in varying stages of maturation. In places, the folding landforms afford glimpses of the bush-clothed Kahurangi Ranges beyond. In places, the expansive nature of horticultural activities (and in particular, hop growing) introduces an industrial quality to the outlook.
Naturalness	The dominance of production forestry, settlement, and intensive land uses combined with the relative paucity of indigenous vegetation features confers the perception of a moderate level of naturalness. The proliferation of vegetation throughout the valley floor is instrumental in securing this level of naturalness. Glimpses of rivers and ranges serve to heighten the perceived naturalness in localised areas.
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and complex vegetation patterning throughout the valley floors underpins a generally high level of complexity in LCU 6. The monotony of the production forestry serves to diminish the level of complexity in places (although this patterning is often fragmented due to the varying stages of maturation of plantations).
Coherence	The dominance of production forestry and its attendant felling and planting cycles results in the impression of a low level of landscape coherence. The varied and fragmented patterning of vegetation features along the valley floor adds to this impression.



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- Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:

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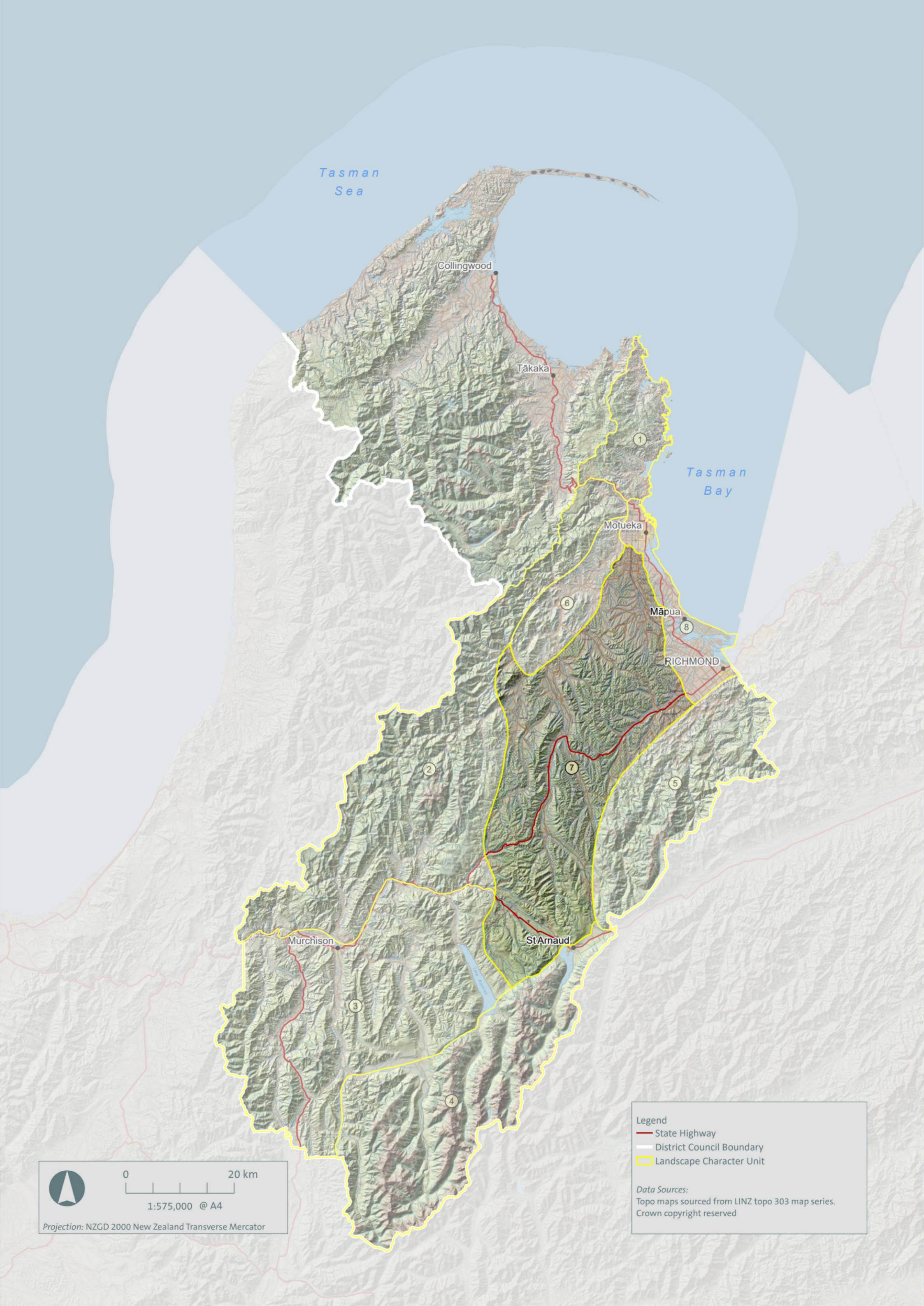
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined river valleys, wetlands, river terraces, and the rivers themselves are highly expressive of the landscape's formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 6 can be described as a somewhat sleepy, highly productive rural valley that is valued as a place to live and work in.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	





LCU 7: Moutere Hills and Valleys

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to the extent of the Moutere Gravels Land Type.
LCU boundaries	West (southern end): LCU 2 Kahurangi Ranges and LCU 6 Motueka River Valley roughly corresponding to the edge of the Moutere Gravels Land Type. West (northern end): LCU 6 Motueka River Valley and roughly aligning to the line of hills separating the Motueka River Valley from the Moutere River Valley. North and East (eastern end): LCU 8 Waimea, Mapua, Motueka and Riwaka River Plains and Coastal Flats. South: LCU 5 Eastern Hills and Mountains / LCU 4 Nelson Lakes and roughly corresponding to the edge of the Moutere Gravels Land Type.
Landform features and patterns	Strongly rolling to moderately steep and steep hill country. Distinctive herringbone dissection pattern.
Rainfall	Shallow slip erosion-prone land where hill slopes in pasture cover. Sculpted river terraces in places. Elevation ranges from approximately 200m to 1000m. Rainfall: 1000mm to 1600mm per year.
Geological features and patterns	No Geopreservation Inventory sites.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Areas of remnant and regenerating bush cover (mountain beech and silver beech) on the elevated steeper slopes (towards the southern end of the LCU largely coinciding with Howard Conservation Area and Big Bush Conservation Area). Very isolated fragments of bush and riparian vegetation elsewhere with vegetation patterning dominated by production forestry. Scattered shelterbelts, fenceline tree plantings and riparian remnants throughout valley floors where pastoral cover dominates (cropping evident in places).
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. The upper reaches of the Motueka River and the Dove River. b. The Motupiko, Moutere and Tadmor Rivers. c. The complex network of tributaries that feed into the true left side of the Waimea River. Evidence of flooding along valley floor.
Land use	Land use is dominated by production forestry throughout the moderate to steeper hill country spanning the majority of LCU 7. Low-intensity pastoral farming, hops, orcharding, and cropping evident throughout the alluvial floodplains. Bush throughout the elevated steeper hill country towards the southern end of the unit.
Settlement patterns	Settlement is limited to a scattered patterning of rural dwellings throughout the river floodplains, interspersed with small rural hamlets and timber processing plants. The patterning of rural living is more consistent and intensive throughout the Moutere River Valley.
Access and proximity to key route	SH6 provides the only vehicular route between the top of the South Island and the west coast. The balance of the unit is serviced by a series of local road (many metal-surfaced and dead-end) and there are few publicly accessible walking tracks. The portion of LCU 7 flanking SH6 enjoys a moderate public profile.
Historic heritage features	Recorded sites at Dovedale, Upper Moutere, Mararewa, Motupiko, Belgrove, Wakefield and near Howard.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	The local rivers are popular for brown trout fishing. Quieter roads reasonably popular for cycling.
Infrastructure features	Transmission corridor crosses southern portion of LCU. Power lines follow road corridors.
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Generally zoned Rural 2 with areas of Conservation zoned land towards the southern end of the LCU (Howard Conservation Area and Big Bush Conservation Area). Scattered small fragments of Conservation zoned land corresponding to stands of bush. Swathes of Rural 1 along river margins within the LCU reflecting the more closely settled and highly productive nature of this area. Pockets of urban zoned land at Upper Moutere, Tapawera and Wakefield.
Visibility/prominence	The convoluted valley landforms of LCU 7 and its predominantly relatively sleepy backwater location means that it is not a prominent or highly visible part of the district. The exception to this is the land flanking SH6 within the unit and, to a lesser extent, the Moutere River Valley which functions as an alternate ‘scenic’ route between Richmond and Motueka.
Key views	Some attractive views along the settled river valleys comprising winding vegetation-fringed river corridors, flanked by richly vegetated river plains in which buildings are often well integrated into the rural setting or so dispersed that they exert a very limited influence on shaping the landscape character. The predominance of exotic deciduous tree plantings contributes an attractive seasonal display and sculpted river terraces add interest in places. Backdropping the scene is an almost continuous swathe of pine-covered hills in varying stages of maturation. In places, the folding landforms afford glimpses of the bush-clothed Kahurangi Ranges beyond. In places, the expansive nature of horticultural activities (and in particular, hop growing) introduces an industrial quality to the outlook.
Naturalness	The dominance of production forestry and other working rural land uses, combined with the relative paucity of indigenous vegetation features, confers the perception of a moderate level of naturalness despite the generally low level of habitation. The proliferation of vegetation throughout the valley floor is instrumental in securing this level of naturalness. Glimpses of rivers and ranges serve to heighten the perceived naturalness in localised areas.



Tasman
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- Landscape Character Unit

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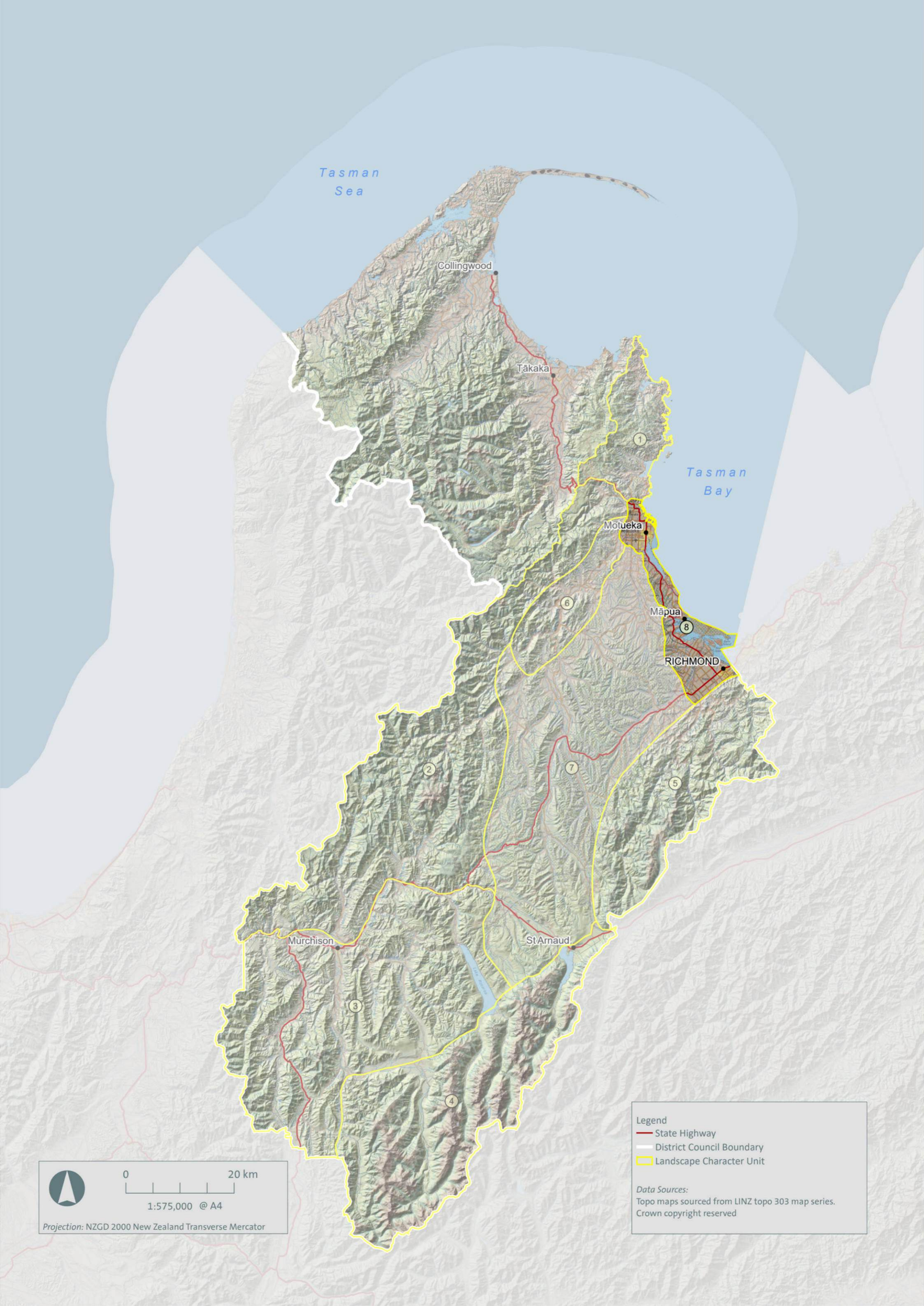
Complexity	The steeply dissected landform patterning and complex vegetation patterning throughout the valley floors underpins a generally high level of complexity in LCU 7. The monotony of the production forestry serves to diminish the level of complexity in places (although this patterning is often fragmented due to the varying stages of maturation of plantations).
Coherence	The dominance of production forestry and its attendant felling and planting cycles results in the impression of a low level of landscape coherence. The varied and fragmented patterning of vegetation features along the valley floor add to this impression.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The bush-lined rivers/streams, wetlands, river terraces and the rivers themselves are highly expressive of the landscape's formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 7 can be described as a working rural landscape that is valued as a place to live and work in.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	





LCU 8: Waimea, Mapua, Motueka and Riuwaka River Plains and Coastal Flats

Extent of LCU	Roughly corresponds to the coastal edge of the Moutere Gravels Land Type and the two areas of Eastern Lowland Major River Valley Land Types around Waimea and Motueka. Includes adjoining seascape of Tasman Bay.
LCU boundaries	West (northern end): LCU 6 Motueka River Valley and roughly aligning to the extent of the Eastern Lowland Major River Valley Land Type at Motueka/Riuwaka. West (southern end): LCU7 Moutere Hills and River Valleys and roughly corresponding to the first line of hills framing the coastline between Motueka/Riuwaka and Waimea Inlet. North: LCU 1 Abel Tasman and SH60. East: Tasman Bay coastline. South: LCU 5 Eastern Hills and Mountains and roughly corresponding to the edge of the Eastern Lowland Major River Valley Land Type.
Landform features and patterns Rainfall	Recent floodplains and riverbeds, low terraces, and associated back swamp wetlands, flights of intermediate and high terraces and minor fans in the upper tributaries; and the deltaic fringe complexes of barrier islands, spits, beach ridges, sand dunes, and estuaries of the lower Motueka, Moutere, Riuwaka, and Waimea Rivers. Elevation ranges from approximately 0m to 450m. Rainfall: 1000mm to 1600mm per year.
Geological features and patterns	Geopreservation Inventory sites at Motueka Spit, Moutere Inlet, and Moturoa/Rabbit Island.
Ecological/vegetation features and patterns	Very isolated fragments of bush and riparian vegetation with vegetation patterning dominated by shelterbelt/orchard plantings and amenity plantings around dwellings and buildings. Production forestry dominates on Moturoa/Rabbit Island and Jackett Island. Sizeable areas of wetland vegetation around the margins of the estuaries and inlets providing habitat for seabird communities.
Hydrological features and patterns	Key hydrological features and patterns include: a. The lower reaches of the Motueka, Moutere, Riuwaka and Waimea Rivers. b. Moutere Inlet. c. Mapua Inlet. d. Tasman Bay. Evidence of flooding in coastal flats.
Land use	This is by far the most settled part of the District with land use dominated by urban development, intensive horticulture, and lifestyle living. Commercial fishing and much of the district’s aquaculture is serviced by Motueka Port. Production forestry on the difficult sand soils of Moturoa/Rabbit island and Jackett Island. The rich alluvial and free-draining soils of the plains support a wide variety of cropping and orcharding. The high sunshine hours for which the area is renowned also play a part in this regard.
Settlement patterns	Settlement is characterised by a reasonably consistent patterning of rural living and rural lifestyle settlement between the nodes of urban development associated with Riuwaka, Motueka, Mapua and Richmond. Predominantly permanent homes with some holiday homes evident along the coastline.
Access and proximity to key route	SH6 passes through the area, linking Nelson and Richmond to Motueka, Abel Tasman National Park, Kahurangi National Park and Golden Bay. The popularity of this route means that the portion of LCU 8 flanking SH6 enjoys a relatively high public profile.
Historic heritage features	Numerous recorded sites at Richmond, Waimea Inlet, Brightwater, Mapua, Ruby Bay, Motueka and Riuwaka.
Cultural landscape features	For cultural values, see Appendix H .
Recreation features	Highly popular Great Taste Trail Cycle Route through the area via a network of artist studios, vineyards, artisan restaurants and cafés, the attractive Mapua riverside village precinct, Spooners railway tunnel and craft beer breweries. Scenic vehicular route between Nelson/Richmond and Motueka (and beyond). Council reserve walkways in places, e.g. Motueka Spit, Moutere Inlet, Ruby Bay coastline and Moturoa/Jackett Island.
Infrastructure features	Motueka Port. Power lines follow road corridors.
Zoning and ‘landscape overlays’ (within Tasman and in adjacent Districts)	Conservation zoned land limited to Motueka Spit. Urban zonings focussed around Riuwaka, Motueka, Ruby Bay, Mapua and Richmond. Motueka largely flanked by Rural 1 zoned land reflecting the more closely settled and highly productive nature of this area. Mapua/Ruby Bay/north western end of Waimea Inlet largely flanked by Rural 3 zoned land reflecting the attraction of this area as a place to live, work and recreate in. Central and southern end of Waimea Inlet largely flanked by Rural 1 zoned land. Pockets of Rural 2 zoning throughout corresponding to less versatile/settled areas.
Visibility/prominence	The popularity of the area as a cycling and holiday destination and as an alternate ‘scenic’ route between Richmond and Motueka means that it has a large visitor viewing audience. The popularity of the area as a place to live in means that it also has a large ‘permanent residential’ viewing audience.



Tasman
Sea

Collingwood

Takaka

Motueka

Tasman
Bay

Māpua

RICHMOND

Murchison

St Arnaud

- Legend
- State Highway
 - District Council Boundary
 - Landscape Character Unit

Data Sources:
Topo maps sourced from LINZ topo 303 map series.
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0 20 km
1:575,000 @ A4
Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Key views	Highly attractive and dynamic panoramic views from the coastal margins out over the coastline and seascape of Tasman Bay. Highly attractive and dynamic views out of estuarine areas where wetland vegetation and avifauna contribute a perception of naturalness despite the more settled context. Shelterbelt, amenity and orchard plantings throughout the low-lying rolling hills framing these waterbodies adds to the composition in places. Attractive inland views of well-planted lifestyle lots and orchard holdings contribute a distinctively leafy impression. The dramatic mountain range backdrop contributes to the outlook in many places, serving as a reminder of the very close proximity between mountains and sea. Attractive views from the water back to the coastline seen framed by the continuous sequence of dramatic hills and ranges that backdrop Tasman Bay.
Naturalness	The dominance of urban, rural lifestyle, and working rural land uses combined with the relative paucity of indigenous vegetation features confers the perception of a level of naturalness towards the lower end of the spectrum. The expanse of inlet and estuarine areas within the unit, together with the exposure of much of this LCU to the waters of Tasman Bay along with views of the broader mountain range context (available in places), serve to counter this to some degree; and in these localised parts of the LCU, naturalness tends to rate around the moderate to high end of the spectrum.
Complexity	Generally a high degree of complexity as a consequence of vegetation, land use and built form patterning together with the small scale of lots.
Coherence	Generally a relatively low degree of coherence as a consequence of the complexity described above. This is despite the relatively consistent landform patterning of the area. The exception to this is areas that are exposed to large waterbodies (inlets, sea) where the level of landscape coherence is much higher.
Legibility and Expressiveness	The fragments of bush-lined rivers/streams together with the wetlands, rivers, inlets, and coastline are highly expressive of the landscape’s formative processes.
Sense of Place	Generally, the identity and sense of place associated with LCU 8 can be described as a mixed urban, rural amenity and working rural landscape that is valued as a place in which to live and work and to visit. Attractive seascape outlook along coastal edge, albeit a generally inhabited/modified coastal interface.
Sub character areas within the Landscape Character Unit	





Appendix D: Study Team

ROWENA CUDBY

Rowena (Ro) is an environmental policy planner with Tasman District Council. She holds the qualifications of Bachelor of Arts (sociology) from the University of Canterbury and Master in Resource and Environmental Planning from Massey University. Ro is a full member of the New Zealand Planning Institute and has worked in the resource management field for sixteen years.

BRIDGET GILBERT

Bridget is a director of Bridget Gilbert Landscape Architecture Ltd, based in Auckland. Bridget holds the qualifications of Bachelor of Horticulture from Massey University and a postgraduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture from Lincoln College. She is an associate of the Landscape Institute (UK), a registered member of the New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects and has practised as a landscape architect for over twenty-five years.

Over the years, Bridget has been involved in a wide range of work in expert landscape evaluation, assessment and advice throughout New Zealand.

Of particular relevance to the Tasman District Landscape Study, Bridget has been involved in:

- The assessment and identification of ONFs, ONLs and RMA s7(c) amenity landscapes and the development of appropriate policy for such landscapes as part of regional and district plan review processes (e.g. Queenstown Lakes District Plan, Waitomo District Plan, Waipa District Plan, Whangarei District Plan, Thames Coromandel District Plan, Auckland Unitary Plan: Operative in Part, Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan, Rodney District Plan).
- The conceptual design of, and landscape and visual effects assessment of a range of rural living, tourism, infrastructure (including quarrying, mining, windfarm, roading and transmission corridors), marine-based (including aquaculture, ports, jetties and marinas) and urban developments within, or adjacent to, Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs), Outstanding Natural Features (ONFs), RMA s7(c) amenity landscapes and more 'working' rural landscapes throughout the Auckland, Hauraki Gulf Islands, Queenstown Lakes, Waikato, Taranaki, Far North, Whangarei, Waipa, Waitomo and Thames Coromandel districts.

Bridget is an Independent Hearing Commissioner for Auckland Council and is currently a panel member of the Auckland Urban Design Panel.

BRUCE HAYWARD PHD FRSNZ MNZM

Bruce is a self-employed Auckland-based research geologist. He has been a practising geologist for 43 years and Convenor of the Geoscience Society of NZ's Geoheritage Subcommittee for 33 years (previously Geological Society of NZ). In this voluntary role he has prepared submissions on geoheritage recognition and protection in Regional Policy Statements and District Schemes around New Zealand since the early 1990s.

Bruce is the founder and convenor of the GSNZ's New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory Project, since its inception in 1984. This Inventory is often used as the basis for identifying sites to be recognised as ONFs in Regional and District plans. He is a past President of the Geological Society of NZ and past member of the Auckland Conservation Board and NZ Conservation Authority and was made a member of NZ Order of Merit for his contributions to geoheritage conservation in 2006.

In recent years he has had contracts to provide input into the assessment, scoring and mapping of potential ONFs from Auckland City Council, Northland Regional Council, Far North District Council, Whangarei District Council, Kaipara District Council and Waitomo District Council, and with Waikato Regional Council to identify, map and document potential karst SNAs.

He is author or co-author of many publications and books on geoheritage protection in New Zealand, including:

- Hayward, B.W., 1996. Precious Land: Protecting New Zealand's landforms and geological features. Geological Society of New Zealand Guidebook 12, 48 pp.
- Hayward, B.W., 2009. Protecting fossil sites in New Zealand. Carnets de Géologie: Memoir 2008/03, 49-64. http://paleopolis.rediris.es/cg/CG2009_BOOK_03/CG2009_BOOK_03_Chapter05.pdf
- Kenny, J.A., Hayward, B.W., 2010. Karst in Stone. Karst landscapes in New Zealand: A case for protection. Geological Society of New Zealand Guidebook 15, 48 pp.
- Kenny, J.A., Hayward, B.W., 2013. On the edge: Celebrating the diversity of New Zealand's coastal landforms. Geoscience Society of New Zealand Guidebook 17, 48 pp.

ROB DAVIDSON

Rob Davidson has been involved in marine biology for over 30 years. Rob holds a Master of Science with First Class Honours from the University of Canterbury, 1987 and has presented 18 conference papers and published 12 papers in international peer-reviewed scientific journals. He has previously worked for MAF and the Department of Conservation.

Presently Rob is the director of an independent science consultancy, Davidson Environmental Ltd. During his time at DOC, he coordinated or was involved in many large-scale ecological surveys of coastal areas throughout Nelson and Marlborough. Rob compiled this information into the Department's Coastal Resources Inventory which was later reproduced as reports for the Councils' coastal plans. He has also coordinated large-scale ecological reports for the Abel Tasman coast, Whanganui Inlet and Waimea Inlet. He has implemented monitoring programmes spanning up to 28 years, relating to Cook Strait ferry impacts, marine farm recovery, and marine reserve monitoring for the Tonga Island and Horoirangi Marine Reserves.

As a consultant, Rob has provided scientific information for over 900 resource consent applications and impact assessments. His company has also coordinated a marine ecological database for the Marlborough District Council. Over his working career, he has conducted over 4,000 dives throughout the Nelson-Marlborough area and has extensive knowledge of the underwater features and values of the region. Most recently, Rob has been coordinating a Significant Site programme in the Marlborough Sounds.

MIKE HARDING

Mike Harding is an independent environmental consultant based at Arthur's Pass. He holds a Diploma in Parks and Recreation Management (with Distinction) from Lincoln University (1986) and Intermediate papers in Botany and Geology from Otago University (1980). He has seven years' experience in national park management (Arthur's Pass National Park) and conservation advocacy, followed by a further twenty-five years' experience as an independent ecologist. An important part of Mike's consultancy work has been the survey of significant natural areas (SNAs) and provision of advice on the assessment of SNAs to territorial authorities throughout the South Island.

Mike has been involved with the Tasman District SNA programme (Native Habitats Tasman) since its inception and more recently in the survey of SNAs in Golden Bay. He has audited SNA reports from other parts of the District and reviewed SNA ecological district summary reports. Other consultancy work in Tasman District has been the preparation of management plans for Council reserves, advice on foreshore management at Abel Tasman National Park, and survey of the Rotoiti mainland habitat island project area. Mike has tramped through most parts of Tasman District over a period of more than 30 years.

BRIAN MCAUSLAN

Brian is a Senior GIS Specialist at Boffa Miskell Ltd, based in Christchurch. Brian has worked on a wide variety of often complex projects across the country.

Brian has worked on a wide range of projects supporting the multiple disciplines within Boffa Miskell, including site mapping and 3D Modelling on industrial and commercial developments, as well as assisting planners to evaluate the effects of Proposed Zoning Rules by modelling the different effects in City Engine. Brian also assists the Master Planning team on numerous large-scale subdivisions, which have included, amongst others, Pegasus Town and its associated golf course. Brian is also responsible for managing, maintaining and reporting on all data received from sub-contractors for the ongoing LINZ Biosecurity project. Brian has extensive knowledge in data capture, creation and management using CAD, GIS, ArcGIS online and field collection tools.

Of particular relevance to the Tasman District Landscape Study, Brian has been involved in:

Supporting the Landscape Architects with mapping Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features for districts/regions including Nelson, Southland, Marlborough, Taupo, Timaru, and Selwyn.

Data management and mapping on large-scale nationwide projects such as LINZ Biosecurity (2009-ongoing) and for Statistics New Zealand Census (2010 and 2013)

Using ESRI web solutions such as Collector to assist CERA team with field collection in Residential Red Zone, 3D Web Scenes for the Biosecurity team to monitor/report on field work and Web Apps for public consultation on the Wairarapa Valley Flood Management Plan.

JAMES BENTLEY

James is a Senior Principal Landscape Architect at Boffa Miskell Ltd, based in Christchurch. James has worked on a wide variety of often complex projects across the country and within the United Kingdom.

Many of the projects James has worked on have been large-scale, environmental planning projects, including utilities, infrastructure, mining, aquaculture and retirement complexes/subdivisions. James also has extensive experience in broad-scale landscape and natural character assessments for second-generation resource management plans, where James has identified Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Natural Character areas throughout the country, providing advice regarding management and development of the values that underpin these sensitive areas. James' practical experience includes writing landscape, natural character and visual amenity assessments as well as preparing written evidence for Council and Environment Court hearings. James also has experience in consulting with the general public on landscape issues.

James consistently contributes to the development of the profession within Boffa Miskell and more broadly through the refinement of assessment methodologies, including interpreting parts of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 by way of refining a methodology. James has written numerous publication articles and presented his paper 'Landscape, Natural Character, Aquaculture and the NZKS Supreme Court Decision' at the Coasts and Ports Conference in Auckland in September 2015.

Of particular relevance to the Tasman District Landscape Study, James has been involved in:

The assessment and identification of Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features and the development of appropriate policy for such landscapes through a review of the district/ regional plan for Marlborough District Council, Selwyn District Council as well as providing input into a number of other studies, including Nelson, Canterbury, Christchurch, Southland (and Stewart Island). James has also provided evidence to the Auckland Unitary Plan from submitters on extents of landscape areas.

The assessment and identification of Coastal Natural Character areas, having undertaken district and region-wide assessments for the following councils: Marlborough, Nelson, Canterbury, Southland, Waikato, Selwyn, Christchurch and Waimakariri.

Numerous landscape and visual effects assessments throughout the country concerning specific developments and activities within or adjacent to Outstanding Natural Landscapes or Features, including a development in the coastal environment in Northland, numerous aquaculture projects throughout the country and large-scale hydro and wind projects, quarries and subdivisions.

Appendix E: GIS Data Sources

The following datasets were used in the Tasman District Landscape Study:

REFERENCE LAYERS	SOURCE
Contours	LINZ
Cadastre	LINZ
Road, State Highway	LINZ
Walking and Biking Tracks	DOC, LINZ, NZTA, TDC
Recreation\Tourism features	TDC, NCC
Crown Land	LINZ
National Parks	DOC
Public Conservation Land	DOC
QE II Covenant areas	QEII National Trust
Reserves	TRMP Zoning
Conservation Zones	TRMP Zoning
Significant Natural Areas	TDC
Archaeological Sites	NZ Archaeological Association
Heritage Sites	Heritage NZ
Geopreservation Sites	Geomarine Research
Waterbodies	LINZ
Land Cover Database v4.1	Landcare Research
Soils\Land Use Capability	Landcare Research
Geology\Land Use Capability	Landcare Research
Land Types	Ian Lynn\Landcare Research
Cultural Sites	TDC
High and Outstanding Natural Character mapping	V Froude\Pacific Eco-Logic
Indigenous Ecosystems	TDC, DOC
Adjacent ONL mapping	MDC, NCC
Current ODP landscape protection areas	TRMP
ONL mapping	Small Working Group Report
ONF mapping	Small Working Group Report
Landform 3d Model (Elevation, Slope, Aspect, Ridgeline)	Google Earth, LINZ
Aerial Photos	LINZ, Google Earth, Eagle Technology

Appendix F: Comparison of TLS ONLs with SWG ONLs

A total of seven ONLs are identified within the District.

Four of these ONLs were identified, at least in part, as ONLs in the Small Working Group (SWG) Report (which related to Golden Bay and the Northwest Coast portion of the District only), albeit named differently in some instances. One ONL (**ONL 5 Wainui Bay**) was identified as an ONF in the SWG Report.

A summary of the key mapping changes between the Tasman District Landscape Study (TDLS) and SWG mapping for these ONLs is set out below.

ONL 1: NORTHWEST COAST

Identified as three discrete ONL areas in SWG Report: Northwest Coast Marine Area ONL, the Northern Northwest Coast ONL and the Southern Northwest Coast ONL

The TDLS ONL mapping generally combines the three SWG Report ONLs and includes four areas that were not included by the SWG:

- a. **Te Tai Tapu Estate**
- b. **The coastal pastoral area between the Big River catchment and Paturau River**
- c. **Mt Beale environs**
- d. **Mt Burnett**

The TDLS mapping also varies from the SWG mapping with respect to **ONL mapping over the CMA** and the **eastern boundary along the western side of Aorere Valley**.

Te Tai Tapu Estate reads as an integral part of the broader, extremely remote, and dramatic bush-clad hills and mountains flanking the western side of the District that is undoubtedly outstanding. There is nothing from a landscape perspective that sets this area apart from the surrounding ONL context identified in the SWG Report, and to treat it differently would be entirely artificial (from a landscape perspective).

The very limited scale of **the coastal pastoral area between the Big River catchment and the Paturau River** sandwiched between the magnificent and extremely large-scale bush-clad hills and mountains to the east, and the spectacular coastline to the west, raises doubt as to whether this predominantly pasture-covered land should be excluded from any ONL in the area. This doubt is compounded by:

- a. the scattering of geologically important, highly attractive, dramatic and memorable karst landform features throughout the farmland;
- b. the scattering of dune lakes;
- c. the very high sense of remoteness associated with the area;
- d. the strong and proximate visual connections of the area to the adjacent coastal and mountain ONL contexts;
- e. the high cultural values associated with parts of the area (as expressed by Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō); and
- f. the national park status of the southern and eastern margins.

On balancing these considerations, these more pastoral areas are considered to form part of the broader ONL in the area.

With respect to the **Mt Beale environs**, whilst the bush-clad hills at the northern end of the western coastline are lower in elevation in comparison to the Burnett and Wakamarama Ranges to the south, they read as part of the overall landform structure that frames the western side of Golden Bay. This landform system is strongly expressive of landscape character-shaping processes and, in views from the east, plays an important role in shaping the identity of Golden Bay as a 'place'. Whilst the lower elevation and, in parts, more recent bush cover suggest a lesser degree of drama, the very low level of built modification, distance of the area from a major settlement, and inaccessibility of the area means that it is imbued with a very high perception of naturalness, remoteness and wildness. The almost continuous bush cover draped over a complex

landform patterning creates an attractive visual outlook. The majority of bush-covered hills are located within Kahurangi National Park, suggesting very high shared and recognised and recreational values in addition to those mentioned above.

The extent of the Mt Beale area recommended for inclusion in the ONL in the TDLS is defined by the bush line along the eastern side (roughly Seaford to Pūponga).

Along the western side, the portions of pastoral land sitting between the bush-clad hills and west coast are included within the ONL as a consequence of:

- a. their relatively small scale in comparison to the flanking dramatic bush-covered hills and spectacular coastal landscapes (including the Whanganui Inlet);
- b. the proliferation of high-value geoheritage features;
- c. the scattering of highly attractive and ecologically important dune lakes and wetland features; and
- d. the high aesthetic, recreational and scenic values of the area (popular walkways, camping etc.).

The SWG Report excluded the existing dolomite quarrying area on **Mt Burnett** from the surrounding ONL. This effectively amounts to a 'cut out' in the ONL mapping, a methodological approach that is generally not supported (although is necessary in some locations).

The quarry area does not form a 'landscape' in its own right, but rather reads as a modified part of the much larger and magnificent forested mountain-scape of which it is a part. As part of the Three Sisters, an important landmark in the wider Golden Bay area, Mt Burnett displays very high legibility, shared and recognised, aesthetic and memorability values. Whilst the nature of modification associated with the quarry is at the more negative end of the spectrum in terms of naturalness, it is relatively confined in the context of the overall landform of Mt Burnett and is not visible from the catchment to the east, from which the majority of public views to Mt Burnett are obtained. On balancing these considerations, the TDLS concluded that all of Mt Burnett (including the dolomite quarry area) warrants inclusion in the Northwest Coast ONL, with appropriate acknowledgement of the existing level of quarry modification clearly articulated in the **ONL 1 Northwest Coast** schedule.

The SWG Report **ONL mapping over the CMA** extends 1km into the Tasman Sea CMA. The TDLS mapping extends 3 nautical miles (approximately 5.5km) offshore, in recognition of the typical distance of the visual horizon in views from the coastline.

The SWG Report adopted what has been described as a 'tablecloth method' to determine the **eastern ONL boundary along the western side of Aorere Valley** extent of the ONL throughout the mountain-scape framing the eastern side of the Aorere Valley. It is understood that this was based on the perception of the extent of the ONL from a series of (undefined) viewpoints combined with an approximate distance of 400m from the ridgeline. The TDLS ONL 1 mapping generally increases the 'footprint' of the ONL in this location, adopting a mapping delineation technique that corresponds to the national park boundary or the 'outer' edge of large contiguous bush areas adjoining the national park boundary. The landscape captured by the TDLS ONL effectively corresponds to the extent of the elevated bush-clad mountains that serve to frame the Aorere Valley and Pūponga-Collingwood coastline. This latter mapping method is considered to be more methodologically robust than the 'tablecloth method'.

ONL 2: PARAPARA-KAHURANGI RANGES

The TDLS includes two areas that were not included in the SWG Report ONL mapping for this area:

- a. **Sams Creek**

b. **The Ballroom Caves and Stafford Caves/Aorere Goldfields area.**

The TDLS mapping also varies from the SWG mapping with respect to the **boundary along the eastern side of Aorere Valley and the western/southern side of the Tākaka Valley.**

The exclusion of the **Aorere Peneplains** in the SWG Report ONL was raised at the time of that reporting and was also carefully considered in the TDLS.

The **Sams Creek** area is excluded from the SWG Report ONL mapping. The latter provides little by way of explanation for the exclusion of this area other than to comment that it sits outside of the Kahurangi National Park. The extent of the excluded area corresponds to parts of the Sams Creek Conservation Area and North-West Nelson Forest Park where mining exploration licenses are held, and transmission line infrastructure is evident.

The Sams Creek area was also considered in the Densem 2017 Report. That report concluded that the reliance on the mining prospecting licenses boundaries to determine the extent of the ONL was methodologically flawed. The Densem 2017 Report recommended that the Sams Creek site be included within the ONL, although was inconclusive as to the physical extent of the area to be included.

The Sams Creek site excluded in the SWG Report displays the generally high or very high physical, perceptual and associative values described in the Densem 2017 Report. Importantly, there is nothing that sets it apart from the surrounding ONL context (on three sides) from a landscape values perspective.

Further, reliance on the mining potential of the area is not a ‘landscape reason’ for inclusion (or exclusion) and is of little relevance to the evaluation of the area for RMA s6(b) purposes. For similar reasons, reliance on the mining license boundaries to determine the extent of the ONL in this location is methodologically flawed.

Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Ngati Apa ki te Rā Tō all express strong associations with the Sams Creek area.

On balancing these considerations, the TDLS concluded that the Sams Creek area is assessed to rate as outstanding and should be included within the wider Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL.

With respect to the **Ballroom Caves and Stafford Caves/Aorere Goldfields area** (excluded from the SWG Report ONL mapping), the area within which the caves are located is the Aorere Goldfields Reserve (managed by the Department of Conservation), an approximately 20km² reserve between the Parapara Ridge and the Aorere River valley. The reserve is characterised by hummocky landform in early regenerating scrub and bush cover, and is littered with goldmining remnants and laced with tracks that are popular for walking and mountain biking.

The area is listed as Category B (national significance) in the Geopreservation Inventory in which it is described as the first major goldfield in New Zealand. Of interest, it is this goldmining activity that saw a change in the name of the area from Murderer’s Bay to Golden Bay.

The caves and associated limestone features are distinctive, attractive and memorable landscape features in their own right.

Lake Duggan, roughly in the centre of the reserve, also forms an attractive landscape feature.

In views from the air and surrounds, the reserve area reads as part of the complex network of regenerating bush and scrub-clad foothills, peneplains and valleys that frame the south side of the Aorere valley and rise up to the string of peaks extending between Mt Olympus and Parapara Peak. In terms of

perceptual landscape values, there is little that sets the Aorere Goldfields Reserve area apart from the flanking national park landscape.

With respect to cultural values, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Ngāti Rārua all express strong associations with the area.

The TDLS found that the Aorere Goldfields Reserve area (including the Ballroom Cave and Stafford Cave) does not read as a separate (landscape) feature. The area displays high physical values (limestone outcrop and cave features, Lake Duggan), very high historic values (goldmining history), high recreational values (caving, walking and mountain biking), and high shared and recognised values (popular destination).

The low stature bush regeneration throughout the area suggests lower rankings for ecological values, and the historic mining of the area and clearance suggests a degree of landscape modification that is greater than many of the other ONL areas in the District; however, the general absence of built modification, sense of isolation, and dominance of more natural elements, patterns and processes favours a moderate-high rating in terms of naturalness.

With respect to aesthetic values, the visual connection and similar visual qualities of the area to the surrounding national park context serve to enhance its visual amenity values.

On balancing these considerations, the TDLS found that, overall, the Aorere Goldfields Reserve area, within which the Ballroom and Stafford Caves are located, is assessed to form part of the wider Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL.

The additional area of land included within the Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL corresponds to the extent of the Conservation Area and Reserve land throughout the Aorere Goldfields area. It is acknowledged that this does not align with a clear geomorphological boundary; however, it does correspond to the extent of the area where the high and very high landscape values above are concentrated.

In regard to the **boundary along the eastern side of Aorere Valley and the western/southern side of the Tākaka Valley**, it is understood that the SWG Report adopted the ‘tablecloth method’ described earlier to determine the extent of the ONL. The TDLS ONL 2 mapping generally increases the ‘footprint’ of the ONL in this location, adopting a mapping delineation technique that corresponds to the national park/conservation land boundary or the ‘outer’ edge of large contiguous bush areas adjoining the national park/conservation land boundary. The landscape captured by the TDLS ONL effectively corresponds to the extent of the elevated bush-clad mountains that serve to frame the eastern side of the Aorere Valley and the western side and upper reaches of the Tākaka Valley. This latter mapping method is considered to be more methodologically robust than the ‘tablecloth method’.

The **Aorere Peneplains** comprise a moderately dissected, north westerly dipping series of predominantly pastoral ridges and flats intersected by deep bush-lined gorges, stretching (very approximately) from the Basin Creek catchment eastwards to the Boulder River catchment.

The area is identified as a Category C site (regional significance) in the Geopreservation Inventory and is valued as an example of near-final stage fluvial erosion. Part of the peneplains coincides with Kahurangi National Park and Department of Conservation reserve land, with the balance (and by far the majority) being in private ownership.

The TDLS found that the relatively large scale of the area, the dominance of pasture and other modifications and the contrasting character of the peneplains to the balance of ONL 2 favoured exclusion from ONL 2. This is despite the high legibility, naturalness and physical values associated with many of the bush-lined gullies throughout the area (noting that the two key gorges [Salisbury Creek and Finney Creek] are identified as part of **ONF 1 Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls**. Further, Dr Hayward did not support the inclusion of the Aorere Peneplains in the ONL (or as an ONF) from a geoscience perspective.

ONL 3: MOHUA/GOLDEN BAY

Differences between the TDLS mapping of ONL 3 and the SWG Report focus on:

- a. the treatment of **Port Tarakohe**;
- b. mapping of **Sopers Hill**; and
- c. the treatment of **Wainui Bay**.

The TDLS favours the exclusion of **Port Tarakohe** from the ONL. In contrast the SWG Report included this area in the ONL. It is fair to say that the exclusion of the port amounts to a ‘cut out’ mapping delineation approach, which is generally not favoured in landscape assessment. However, in this instance the markedly contrasting level of built modification and intense industrial activity within a localised area together with the absence of many of the physical, perceptual and associative attributes and values associated with ONL 3 weights against the area’s inclusion in the ONL. Whilst not a landscape in its own right, the port area does read as a ‘place’ that is distinctly different to the wider ONL and does not display the same high physical, perceptual and associative values evident in ONL 3. For these reasons, excluding Port Tarakohe from ONL 3 is recommended.

Sopers Hill is included in ONL 3 in the TDLS, however was excluded from the SWG Report mapping. It was the TDLS finding that Sopers Hill displays high physical values (relatively distinctive headland landform with bush cover directly adjacent the sea), high aesthetic values (attractive and memorable patterning of bush-clad hill within ‘flat’ landscape setting, landmark quality as a consequence of landform scale and contrasting character), and high naturalness values (perception of very limited/sympathetic built development).

The values of this landform are underpinned by the inextricable link of the headland with its seascape context rather than as a consequence of its attributes and values in its own right. For this reason, identification of the area as part of the wider Mohua/Golden Bay ONL was preferred over recognition as an ONF.

The treatment of **Wainui Bay** is discussed below.

ONL 4: ABEL TASMAN

Differences between the TDLS mapping of ONL 4 and the SWG Report focus on the treatment of the **western boundary facing Tākaka Valley**.

The TDLS ONL 4 western boundary generally runs along a ridgeline extending south westwards from the ridgeline system defining Wainui Bay. The TDLS mapping along the western side of ONL 4 generally increases the ‘footprint’ of the mapped area in comparison to the SWG Report mapping.

At the **northern end of the western ONL 4 boundary**, the line is ‘stepped’ in places to include large areas of contiguous bush cover throughout elevated and (generally) west-facing steep slopes. In the main, the elevated slopes excluded from the ONL correspond to landforms that dominated by either fragmented landcover or land disturbance.

Towards the **southern end of the western ONL 4 boundary**, all of the steep landforms framing the eastern side of the mid to upper section of the Tākaka Valley (north of SH60) are included in the ONL, despite the fragmented landcover patterning (which includes production forestry). The bold landform

patterns together with their large scale and the role the landform plays in shaping the landscape character of the upper valley as a consequence of proximity, together with the underlying geoscience values of the area weigh in favour of inclusion.

The SWG Report included within the Abel Tasman ONL an ‘outlier’ near Clifton that was considered to ‘read’ as part of the much larger scale ONL backdrop in views from some locations within the valley.

Part of this area is included in the TDLS ONL 4 mapping, corresponding to the regenerating bush-covered east-facing steep slopes, which are generally in reserve and link to the broader ONL.

The west-facing regenerating bush slopes of the ‘outlier’ form a contrasting element in the wider fragmented patterning of the hill system fronting this portion of the Tākaka Valley. Overall, the TDLS concluded that this patch of regenerating bush-clad slopes did not warrant inclusion in the broader ONL.

ONL 5: WAINUI BAY

(Part of Mohua/Golden Bay ONL and separate ONF in SWG Report)

The TDLS recommends that **Wainui Bay** is identified as an ONL in its own right, while the SWG Report identifies Wainui Bay as part of the Mohua/Golden Bay ONL and as a separate ONF.

It was the TDLS finding that the scale and legibility of the area as a distinct landscape suggests that it is more appropriately considered as a ‘landscape’ rather than as a ‘feature’. The observation of Wainui Bay as a gateway to the Abel Tasman National Park with a comprehensive range of physical features that come together to form a microcosm of the wider Golden Bay physical landscape, favours identification as a stand-alone ONL, despite its relatively diminutive scale in comparison to the District’s other ONLs.

Appendix G: Comparison of TLS ONFs with SWG ONFs

A total of thirty-four ONFs are identified within the District.

Seven of these ONFs correspond to ONFs identified in the SWG Report (which related to Golden Bay and the Northwest Coast portion of the District only). There has been some modification to the mapping of some of these features following expert geoscience and landscape input. The benefits of GIS mapping tools have also played a role in this regard.

ONF recommended in Tasman District Landscape Study (TDLS and SWG Report)	Mapping comments
ONF 1 Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls	TDLS mapping generally corresponds to SWG mapping although excludes pastoral land in the middle of the braided section of the river. The excluded area does not display values that warrant an outstanding classification and is of a scale and character such that it is not dominated by the values associated with the surrounding ONF.
ONF 3 Awaruatothu/Big River	TDLS and SWG Report mapping very similar although TDLS mapping takes in the bush lined margins of the feature as they are considered to be integral to the definition and values of the feature.
ONF 6 Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats	TDLS and SWG Report mapping very similar although TDLS mapping is expanded to take in a relatively small portion of pasture dominated land (under DoC administration) at the far western end of the spit as this is considered to be a part of the spit landform.
ONF 20 Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring	TDLS mapping closely aligns with SWG Report although includes all of the DoC Reserve land in the vicinity of this feature (as public access is critical to the rating of at least some of the attributes and values of this landform feature), and extends onto small areas of adjoining private farmland adjacent the watercourse where the landform and vegetation patterning is such that the private land reads as part of the broader Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring landscape feature.
ONF 25 Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel	TDLS mapping closely aligns with SWG Report although the former relies on MHWS to define the northern edge and does not extend into the CMA (which is identified as ONL 3 Golden Bay – Mohua in the TDLS). The TDLS also includes the steep north facing bush clad slopes of Hanson Winter Reserve in this ONF, whereas the SWG Report identified this reserve as a separate ONF.
ONF 26 Te Puna Waiora o Te Waikoropupū Springs	TDLS mapping takes in a larger footprint than the SWG Report mapping, although excludes the finger of bush flanking the Te Waikoropupu River on private land, beyond the DoC Reserve. TDLS mapping confines the ONF to the DoC Reserve land as (as public access is critical to the rating of at least some of the attributes and values of this landform feature). The fingers of bush and river corridor that are excluded relate to the lower reaches of the river well beyond the spring feature.
ONF 27 The Grove	TDLS mapping matches SWG Report for this ONF.

Appendix H: Schedules of Cultural Values for ONL and ONF Areas

Ngāti Apa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area - Anatori River and its tributaries - Awaruatohu/Big River - Onetahua/Farewell Spit - Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu, Whanganui inlet)		Te Tai Tapu (Vest and Gift Back)
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Buller (Kawatiri) River - Kawatiri River - Tākaka River and its tributaries	Heaphy Track (Northern end)	
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Tākaka River and its tributaries - Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Alpine Tarns (Nelson Lakes) - Buller (Kawatiri) River and its tributaries - Kawatiri River - Lake Rotoiti - Lake Rotoroa	- Nelson Lakes National Park tarns - Lake Rotoiti - Lake Rotoroa	
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Motupiko River and its tributaries - Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		
ONF 1: Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls				Aorere Scenic Reserve
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River		Awaruatohu/Big River		
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats		Onetahua/Farewell Spit		
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island		Kaiteretere Scenic Reserve		
ONF 19: Nuggety Creek Road Fossil Leaves and Sedimentary Sequence		Buller (Kawatiri) River and its tributaries		
ONF 20: Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring		Tākaka River and its tributaries		
ONF 21: Pūponga Point		Onetahua/Farewell Spit		

Ngāti Apa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 22: Rangihaeata Fossil Forest		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint		- Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area - Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu, Whanganui inlet)		
ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces		Buller (Kawatiri) River and its tributaries		

Ngāti Koata				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito			
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito			
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		

Ngāti Koata				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 21: Pūponga Point		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 25: Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint		• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		

Ngāti Kuia				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu Wāhi • Taonga Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		• Te Matau (Separation Point)
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• SA 5.3.21 anatoki awa and tributaries		
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area. CSA		
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area • Separation Point (Te Matau)		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	• Wāhi Tīpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Lake Rotoiti • Lake Rotoroa		

Ngāti Kuia				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Motueka, Motupiko Rivers and its tributaries - Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and its tributaries		
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)		
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)		
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	CSA		
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	CSA		
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito			
ONF 17: Mt Arthur Marble Karst and Caves		Mt Arthur		
ONF 18: Mt Owen Marble Karst and Caves		Mt Owen		
ONF 25: Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	CSA		
ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock	Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA)	CSA		
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito - Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement (CSA) - Statutory Acknowledgement (SA)	SA and CSA		

Ngāti Rārua				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	- Wāhi tapu - Wāhi taonga - Wāhi tūpuna - Kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taiao - Ara tawhito	- Te Taiuhu Coastal Marine Area - Anaweka River - Anatori Stream - Paturau River - Westhaven Marine and Wildlife Reserves - Aorere River	Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	- Pah Point (Whanganui inlet) - Pūponga Farm Cape House - Pūponga Farm Triangle Flat - Pūponga Point Pā Site - Te Tai Tapu (Snake creek) - Te Tai Tapu VGB
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	- Wāhi tapu - Wāhi taonga - Wāhi tūpuna - Kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taiao - Ara tawhito	- Aorere River - Buller (Kawatiri) River - Parapara Peak - Pukeone - Riuwaka River, Resurgence - Tu-Ao-Wharepapa	Heaphy Track (Northern end)	

Ngāti Rārua				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	• Wāhi tapu • Wāhi taonga • Wāhi tūpuna • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area	Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	• Wāhi tapu • Wāhi taonga • Wāhi tūpuna • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area • Te Matau / Separation Point		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	• Wāhi tapu • Kāinga • Mahinga kai	• Te Matau / Separation Point • Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	• Wāhi tapu • Wāhi taonga • Wāhi tūpuna • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara tawhito	• Buller (Kawatiri) River • Lake Rotoiti • Lake Rotoroa		• Glenhope • Kawatiri Confluence
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	• Wāhi tūpuna • Wāhi taonga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara tawhito	• Motueka River • Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		
ONF 1: Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls	• Wāhi taiao	• Aorere River		
ONF 2: Beebys Conglomerate Cretaceous Terrestrial Sequence	• Wāhi taiao	• Motueka River		
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River	• Wāhi tapu • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Ara tawhito	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		• Te Tai Tapu Vest & Gift Back Area
ONF 4: Cobb Valley Magnesite and Karst	• Wāhi taiao			
ONF 5: Devils Boots	• Wāhi taiao	• Aorere River		
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats	• Wāhi tapu • Wāhi taonga • Wāhi tūpuna • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area	• Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	
ONF 7: Hāmama and Tākaka Valley Sinkholes	• Wāhi taiao			
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island	• Wāhi tapu • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Ara tawhito	• Kākā Point and Kaiteriteri Scenic Reserve		• Kākā Point Historic Reserve. VGB
ONF 10: Labyrinth Rocks Karst	• Wāhi taiao			
ONF 11: Lake Killarney Sinkhole Lake	• Wāhi taiao			
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit	• Mahinga kai • Wāhi taonga	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 15: Motupipi Hogback	• Wāhi taiao			
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs	• Wāhi tapu • Kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taonga	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 17: Mt Arthur Marble Karst and Caves	• Wāhi tūpuna • Wāhi tapu • Wāhi taonga • Wāhi taiao	• Wharepapa / Mt Arthur • Motueka River		
ONF 18: Mt Owen Marble Karst and Caves	• Wāhi taiao	• Motueka River • Buller (Kawatiri) River		
ONF 19: Nuggety Creek Road Fossil Leaves and Sedimentary Sequence		• Buller (Kawatiri) River		

Ngāti Rārua				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 20: Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring	Wāhi taiao			
ONF 21: Pūponga Point	- Wāhi tapu - Kāinga			Pūponga Point Pā was jointly vested in Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui and Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu under the Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 and is to be managed as a historic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.
ONF 22: Rangihaeata Fossil Forest	Wāhi taiao			
ONF 23: Tākaka Hill and Pikikirunga Range Cave Network	- Wāhi tapu - Wāhi taonga - Wāhi tūpuna	Riuwaka River, Resurgence		
ONF 24: Tākaka Hill Marble Karst	- Wāhi tapu - Wāhi taonga - Wāhi tūpuna	Riuwaka River, Resurgence		
ONF 25: Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel	Wāhi taiao	Abel Tasman Monument		
ONF 26: Te Waikoropupū Springs	- Wāhi tapu - Wāhi taonga - Wāhi tūpuna		Te Waikoropupu Springs Scenic Reserve	
ONF 27: The Grove	Wāhi taiao			
ONF 28: Thousand Acres Plateau	Wāhi taiao			
ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock	- Wāhi tapu - Kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taonga	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 30: Trilobite Rock	Wāhi taiao			
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint	- Wāhi tapu - Kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taonga	- Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu) Marine Reserve - Westhaven (Whanganui Inlet) Wildlife Management Reserve		
ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves	- Wāhi tapu - Kāinga - Wāhi taonga	- Paturau River - Aorere River		
ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces	Wāhi taiao	Buller (Kawatiri) River		
ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake	Wāhi taiao			

Ngāti Tama				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • wai, moana, whenua, maunga • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • cultivation, mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include: • Onetahua / Farewell Spit • Heaphy Track (northern portion) • Westhaven Marine Reserve and Westhaven Wildlife Reserve • Te Tau Ihu Coastal marine area • Te Tai Tapu • Headwaters of the Aorere River, Patarau River and Anatori River	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area • Anatori Stream • Patarau River • Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu, Whananui inlet) • Aorere River	• Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	• Pūponga Farm Cape House • Pūponga Farm Triangle Flat • Pūponga Point Pā Site • Te Tai Tapu (Anatori North) • Te Tai Tapu (Anatori South) • Te Tai Tapu VGB • Anatori Matatai Reserve
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • wai, whenua, maunga • migration / traditional travel routes, • mahinga kai, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include: • Heaphy Track (northern portion) • Parapara Peak • Pukeone / Mount Campbell • Wharepapa / Arthur Range • Headwaters of the Motueka River, Tākaka River and Aorere	• Aorere River • Parapara Peak • Pukeone • Tākaka River • Tu-Ao-Wharepapa	• Heaphy Track (Northern end)	• Whakamarama ranges (Collingwood)
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • moana, • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include: • Te Matau (Separation Point) • Te Tau Ihu Coastal marine area	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area • Tākaka River	• Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	• Parapara Peninsula (part of ONL3) • Tākaka River Mouth
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • wai, moana, • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include: • Te Matau (Separation Point) • Te Tau Ihu Coastal marine area • Headwaters of the Tākaka River	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		

Ngāti Tama				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • moana, whenua, • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include Te Matau (Separation Point)	• Te Matau / Separation Point • Te Taihū Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges		• Lake Rotoiti • Lake Rotoroa		
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	This ONL contains areas of significant cultural value to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wai, • statutory acknowledgement area Areas of particular cultural significance within this ONL include Headwaters of the Waimea River, Wairoa River, Wai-iti River, Motueka River	• Motueka River • Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		
ONF 1: Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls	• The Aorere River (and its tributaries) are of cultural significance to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū.	• Aorere River		
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River	This ONF lies within the culturally significant area of Te Tai Tapu and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wai, moana, whenua, maunga, • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • migration / traditional travel routes, • cultivation, mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area		• The Conservation Protocols	
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats	This ONF aligns with the culturally significant area of Onetahua / Farewell Spit and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • moana, whenua, • wāhi tapu, • kāinga, • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area		• Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island	This ONF aligns with the culturally significant area of Kākā Point and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • moana, • migration / traditional travel routes, tauranga waka • mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area	• Kaiterere Scenic Reserve • Kākā Point	• Statutory Acknowledgement	• Kākā Pah Point VGB
ONF 11: Lake Killarney Sinkhole Lake				• Lake Rotorua
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit			• Statutory Acknowledgement	
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs			• Statutory Acknowledgement	

Ngāti Tama				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 17: Mt Arthur Marble Karst and Caves	This ONF lies within the culturally significant area of Wharepapa / Arthur Range and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • maunga, • wāhi taonga, • statutory acknowledgement area	• Tu-Ao-Wharepapa		
ONF 20: Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring	• The Tākaka River (and its tributaries) are of cultural significance to Ngati Tama ki Te Taihū.	• Tākaka River		
ONF 21: Pūponga Point				• Pūponga Point Pā Site
ONF 26: Te Waikoropupū Springs	This ONF aligns with the culturally significant area of Te Waikoropupu Springs and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wai, awa, • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • mahinga kai, • statutory acknowledgement area		• Te Waikoropupu Springs Scenic Reserve	
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint	This ONF lies within the culturally significant area of Te Tai Tapu and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wai, moana, whenua, maunga, • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • migration / traditional travel routes, • cultivation, mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area	• Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu, Whananui inlet)		
ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves	This ONF lies within the culturally significant area of Te Tai Tapu and is associated with the significant cultural values to Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū including: • wai, moana, whenua, maunga, • wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, • pā, kāinga, urupā, • migration / traditional travel routes, • cultivation, mahinga kai and kai moana, • statutory acknowledgement area			
ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake				• Lake Rototahi

Ngāti Toa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	• Wāhi Tūpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Te Taihū Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	• Wāhi Tūpuna • Wāhi Kāinga • Wāhi Mahinga Kai • Wāhi Tapu • Wāhi Taonga • Wāhi Taiao • Ngā Ara Tawhito	• Buller (Kawatiri) River and tributaries • Motueka River and tributaries		

Ngāti Toa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		Rangihaeata (ONL3 in part)
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Buller (Kawatiri) River and tributaries - Lake Rotoiti - Lake Rotoroa		
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	- Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	- Motueka River and tributaries - Waimea River and its tributaries		
ONF 2: Beebys Conglomerate Cretaceous Terrestrial Sequence		Motueka River and tributaries		
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 17: Mt Arthur Marble Karst and Caves		Motueka River and its tributaries		
ONF 18: Mt Owen Marble Karst and Caves		Motueka River and tributaries		
ONF 19: Nuggety Creek Road Fossil Leaves and Sedimentary Sequence		Buller (Kawatiri) River and tributaries		
ONF 21: Pūponga Point		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 22: Rangihaeata Fossil Forest				Rangihaeata
ONF 25: Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces		Buller (Kawatiri) River and tributaries		

Rangitāne				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	- Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Ara Tawhito	Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay		Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	- Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Aro Tawhito - Raupatu Pathway	- Lake Rotoiti - Lake Rotoroa	- Lake Rotoiti - Lake Rotoroa	
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	- Wāhi Tapu - Wāhi Taonga - Wāhi Tīpuna - Wāhi Kāinga - Wāhi Mahinga Kai - Wāhi Taiao - Ngā Aro Tawhito - Raupatu Pathway	- Motupiko River and tributaries - Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	- Wāhi tapu - Wahi Taonga - Wāhi kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taiao - Ara Tawhito - Raupatu Pathway	- Anatori River and its tributaries - Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area - Paturau River and its tributaries - Turimawivi River and its tributaries - Westhaven (Te Tai Tapu) Marine Reserve and Westhaven (Whanganui Inlet) Wildlife Management Reserve - Aorere River and its tributaries	Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	- Pūponga Farm Cape House - Pūponga Farm Triangle Flat - Pūponga Point Pā Site - Te Tai Tapu (Anatori North) - Te Tai Tapu (Anatori South) - Te Tai Tapu VGB
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	- Wāhi tapu - Wahi Taonga - Wāhi kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taiao - Ara Tawhito - Raupatu Pathway	- Aorere River - Parapara Peak - Pukeone - Riuwaka River, Resurgence - Tākaka River - Tu-Ao-Wharepapa - Motueka River	Heaphy Track (Northern end)	
ONL 3: Golden Bay/Mohua Coastal Marine	- Wāhi tapu - Wahi Taonga - Wāhi kāinga - Mahinga kai - Wāhi taiao - Ara Tawhito - Raupatu Pathway	- Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area - Tākaka River	Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	Pakawau Inlet

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 4: Abel Tasman	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 5: Wainui Bay	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Te Matau / Separation Point • Te Taihu Coastal Marine Area		
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Lake Rotoiti • Lake Rotoroa		
ONL 7: Eastern Hills and Mountains	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Motueka River • Waimea, Wai-iti, Wairoa Rivers and tributaries		
ONF 1: Aorere Gorge and Salisbury Falls	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Aorere River		
ONF 2: Beebys Conglomerate Cretaceous Terrestrial Sequence	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 3: Awaruatohu/Big River	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 4: Cobb Valley Magnesite and Karst	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 5: Devils Boots	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 6: Onetahua/Farewell Spit and Tidal Flats	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway		• Farewell Spit Nature Reserve	
ONF 7: Hāmama and Tākaka Valley Sinkholes	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 8: Horse Terrace Bridge Gorge	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 9: Kākā Point and Island	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Kaiteretere Scenic Reserve • Kākā Point		• Kākā Pah Point VGB
ONF 10: Labyrinth Rocks Karst	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 11: Lake Killarney Sinkhole Lake	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 12: Lower Matakītaki Landslide	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 13: Maruia Falls	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 14: Motueka Sand Spit	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 15: Motupipi Hogback	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 16: Moutere Bluff to Kina Coastal Cliffs	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 17: Mt Arthur Marble Karst and Caves	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Tu-Ao-Wharepapa		
ONF 18: Mt Owen Marble Karst and Caves	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 19: Nuggety Creek Road Fossil Leaves and Sedimentary Sequence	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 20: Paines Ford, Irvines Cave, Oxbow and Spring	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Tākaka River		
ONF 21: Pūponga Point	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 22: Rangihaeata Fossil Forest	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 23: Tākaka Hill and Pikikirunga Range Cave Network	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Riuwaka River, Resurgence		

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 24: Tākaka Hill Marble Karst	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 25: Tarakohe Coastal Cliffs and Natural Tunnel	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 26: Te Waikoropupū Springs	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway		• Te Waikoropupu Springs Scenic Reserve	
ONF 27: The Grove	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 28: Thousand Acres Plateau	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 29: Tokangawha/Split Apple Rock	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao			
ONF 30: Trilobite Rock	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 31: Wairoa River Coal Measures and Dinosaur Footprint	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway	• Westhaven Marine and Wildlife Reserves		
ONF 32: West Coast and Aorere Valley Caves	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			

Te Ātiawa				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONF 33: White Creek Fault Displaced Terraces	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi Taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			
ONF 34: Lake Rototai Sinkhole Lake	• Wāhi tapu • Wahi Taonga • Wāhi kāinga • Mahinga kai • Wāhi taiao • Ara Tawhito • Raupatu Pathway			

Ngāti Waewae				
ONL and ONF ID and Name	Summary Values	Statutory Instruments		
		Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Overlay Classification Areas Tōpuni/Whenua Rāhui	Cultural Redress Areas
ONL 1: Northwest Coast	• Wāhi tohu/boundary marker • Wāhi toanga • Tauranga waka/landing place • Traditional nohoanga • Mahinga kai • Tōpuni • Statutory Adviser	• Northern end Coastal Marine Areas	• Kahurangi	Kahurangi (Schedule 81 - Tōpuni for Kahurangi, Schedule 70 - sites where Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is appointed as a Statutory Adviser, Section 254 provision for Kahurangi pouwhenua, all within Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998)
ONL 2: Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges	• Wāhi taonga • Mahinga kai • Ara tāwhito/traditional travel routes/trails	• Northern end Buller (Kawatiri) River	• Heaphy Track (Northern end)	
ONL 6: Nelson Lakes-Southwestern Ranges	• Wāhi toanga • Mahinga kai • Ara tāwhito/traditional travel routes/trails • Traditional Nohoanga	• Northern end Buller (Kawatiri) River		
ONF 13: Maruia Falls	• Wāhi toanga • Mahinga kai, Ara tāwhito/ traditional travel routes/ trails			

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN RELATION TO CULTURAL VALUES

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas	Statutory Acknowledgements are acknowledgement made by the Crown in respect of each statutory area. Statutory Acknowledgements acknowledge areas or sites with which iwi have a special relationship and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act. Statutory Acknowledgements do not convey a property right and are non-exclusive. A key factor of a Statutory acknowledgement is that it is a described area, with the general location (but not precise boundaries) indicated in the deed plan referred to in relation to the area. Coastal statutory area means the statutory area described as Te Tau Ihu coastal marine area.
Overlay Classification Areas	An Overlay Classification Area acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association of an iwi with certain sites of significance administered by the Department of Conservation. An Overlay Classification status requires the Minister of Conservation and the settling group to develop and publicise a set of principles that will assist the Minister to avoid harming or diminishing values of the settling group with regard to that land. The New Zealand Conservation Authority and relevant Conservation Boards will also be required to have regard to the principles and consult with the settling group.
Cultural Redress Areas	Cultural redress areas recognise the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual associations iwi has with places and sites owned by the Crown within their area of interest. This allows iwi and the Crown to protect and enhance the conservation values associated with these sites, and includes sites vested in iwi, jointly and individually, some with covenants.
Deeds of Recognition	Deeds of Recognition set out an agreement between the administering Crown body (the Minister of Conservation) and a claimant group in recognition of their special association with a site and specify the nature of their input into the management of the site.