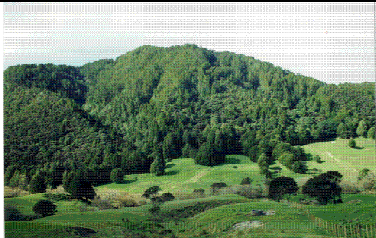
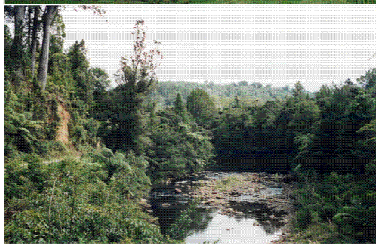




# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA1: Waipoua Forest
Grid Ref.	006. 6020
<b>Description</b>  Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>The Waipoua Forest is an extensive area of native forest, including areas of predominantly pristine forest. It is a moderately elevated and broadly rolling with a very simple horizon and a generally undramatic landform. The edge of the upland is, however dissected with deep gullies.</p> <p>The forest is probably best known for stands of large kauri, which are widely promoted as tourist attractions. Good walking tracks give easy access to these the trees, which include Tane Mahuta, Te Matua Ngahere and Yakas. A few tramping tracks and routes provide the opportunity to venture deeper into the forest, especially in the high plateau and ranges.</p> <p>Geologically the unit comprises a dissected plateau formed on deeply weathered Lower Miocene Waipoua Subgroup basalt flows.</p> <p>This unit is part of a wider area of outstanding landscape, which extends northwards into the adjoining District, including the Waima Forest.</p> <p>Highly visible due to elevation, scale and due to being bisected by SH12. This road access – being part of the ‘Twin Coast Discovery Highway’ is promoted as visitor experience in itself.</p> <p>The Tutamoe Ecological District PNAP survey report identifies the wider Waipoua/Mataraua/Waima forests as being of international significance being the single largest forest tract left in Northland with an area of some 32,000 ha.</p> <p>The ecological values of the forest are very high. The wider forest supports the largest NI brown kiwi population in Northland, it is a refuge for the last functional kokako population in Northland and the forest includes 36 nationally threatened and 64 regionally significant plants, 46 threatened and 4 regionally significant animals.</p>
	
	
Photographic record of unit 	
	

	<p>Waipoua Forest Sanctuary (O06 635 199) is identified as a soil site of international importance for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• containing a diverse range of brown granular clays under indigenous vegetation.</li> <li>• Including the only example of Parataiko and Waimamaku soils in Arand <i>et al.</i> 1993.</li> <li>• containing good examples of uncommon soil types, Hihi, Waipoua, and Katui.</li> </ul>	
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief	✓	
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
Vegetation Type		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		

Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Extensive area of native vegetation which is contiguous with forest areas outside the District
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		



Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Little evidence of development within forest area</p> <p>Predominant absence of structures and services within forest area</p> <p>Modification on margins – primarily plantation forestry and pasture</p> <p>Little evidence of clearance / modified areas with the exception of margins of area</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Contiguosness of vegetation and vegetation patterns accentuates natural relief.</p> <p>Entire area demonstrates a simple landscape composition on a macro-scale. Vegetation patterns reflect the landform.</p> <p>Containment in valleys and under forest canopy.</p> <p>Minimal fragmentation except on margins. Scale and contiguosness of vegetation apparent from elevated locations.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	-	area.
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sense of remoteness</li> <li>Accessibility</li> <li>Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>	Limited areas very accessible by road and walking track. Majority of unit inaccessible with a strong isolated and remote character.

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	The presence of native tree species, including the old kauri such as Tane Mahuta, and native fauna lend the unit a distinct endemic character. In addition, the recognition afforded the Waipoua Forest by the local community ensures that it contributes to the 'sense of place' for the community.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	A	



# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA2: West Coast Ocean Beach
Grid Ref.	O06. 6020
Description	<p>This unit extends along the majority of the Tasman coastline, and the western edge of the District. It is approximately 78km in length starting about 13km above the apex of North Head and running up to the District's northern boundary at the Waipoua River. Maunganui Bluff (which is defined as a separate unit) forms the only short break in this unit.</p> <p>The character of this unit is very exposed and remote, with limited opportunities for access and few isolated settlements. The beach stretches in a simple virtually straight line and has a consistent cross section with the intertidal expanse of the beach running up to the elevated bank of the historic dune. Erosion of the exposed rocky headlands, and deposition of sand in the embayments, has resulted in this relatively straight shoreline on this coast.</p> <p>The scale and homogeneity of this coastline is of particular importance.</p> <p>Vegetation cover is rather sparse. Dunefield grasses are found on the least mobile areas of sand and either pasture or a mixed coastal scrub of exotic and indigenous species clothes most of the backshore bank. More established vegetation including flax and pohutukawa is found in the gullies, which occasionally open out onto the beach.</p> <p>Pockets of more significant dunefield occur such as in the vicinity of Aranga Beach and Glinks Gully where the unit supports a relatively intact sequence of coastal dune vegetation, with a representative range of native sand species, including threatened and regionally significant species. Also present are a diverse range of vulnerable and significant fauna.</p> <p>Built development occurs in isolated pockets at Glinks Gully,</p>
Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	
	
	
	
Photographic record of unit	
	
	



Baylys Beach, Omamari and Aranga. These tend to be restricted in area and have a limited impact on the character of the beach.

The Northland Geopreservation Inventory notes that Bayly's Beach dune sand demonstrate historic rises and falls in sea level since the Pliocene period.

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment	✓	Dominant feature extending along much of the coast
Low escarpment	✓	
Dunes	✓	Dunefield occurs in the vicinity of Aranga beach and Glinks Gully
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Groves of pohutukawa and indigenous shrubland in valleys
Mixed native / exotic	✓	Shrubby native and some exotic vegetation on coastal edge
Exotic		
Pasture	✓	
Sand dune associations	✓	Occurs in the pockets of mobile sand dunes and on more extensive area of stable sand dune.
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		

Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		


## Experiential Values

Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Small bach communities on edge of unit. Generally these are contained by the landform (clustered in the shelter of valleys) and are simple in character. Whilst reducing the perception of remoteness and naturalness, this is very localised and the coast between the settlements is unaffected by the presence of these settlements.</p> <p>Limited evidence of exotic vegetation of any scale. Character of coastal margin is open with low vegetation of a homogenous character.</p> <p>Pastoral land use extending to the coastal margin with evidence of erosion caused by stock. Scale and extent of land use contributes to the perception of the extensive scale of the landscape.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Linear and vertical scale of coastal scarp slope emphasizes the linearity and scale of the coast and beach and the containment provided by this slope contrasts strongly with the open ocean. Views to north feature the massive presence of Maunganui Bluff.</p> <p>The coastal scarp and flatness of the beach presents a very strong and simple landscape patterning that is only punctuated by stream gullies opening onto the beach. These associated with native vegetation and this forms its own irregular rhythm as the observer progresses along the beach.</p> <p>Limited continuity although native sand binding grasses and coastal species are a common and predominant feature of the inland portion of the unit.</p> <p>Limited intrusion from exotic vegetation of any scale.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Strong visual evidence of natural coastal erosion and deposition processes. These include long shore drift processes and sand dune accretion and vegetation processes.</p> <p>Tidal fluctuations, changes in character of beach with sun angle and weather conditions, seasonal variations with changes in character of weather and sea character, power and colour. Flowering of pohutukawa.</p>

		Colour and appearance of water varies depending on weather conditions, however the power of the surf has a strong influence of the perception of 'wildness' and naturalness – this matter links with the criteria identified below.
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A B A</p>	<p>Strong experience of remoteness experienced away from the settlements and beach accesses. Long views along beach with minimal intrusion from built development influences perception of remoteness. In addition, as noted above, the power and noise of the surf can contribute to the feeling of remoteness and naturalness.</p> <p>Access along beach by vehicle.</p> <p>Some portions of the beach are reasonably remote from accesses or pockets of development.</p>

<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The extensive, wild, remote and unmodified character of the beach contributes to the perception of an endemic and 'Northland' character, although the pockets of traditional settlement including the vernacular character development also contributes to that character in the vicinity of those settlements. Sand dune vegetation associations and the occasional presence of pohutukawa in gullies.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	C	<p>Pa site indicated on NZMS 260 map at Moremonui Gully. Much of coast is very dynamic and visible evidence may not remain.</p>

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements		
Unit / Landscape Reference No.		OLA3: Tutamoe / Kaihu / Marlborough Forest
Grid Ref.	P06 7413 (Sheet 4)	
Description		<p>The unit features extensive areas of elevated pristine native forest, broadly rolling upland. Some portions, such as the Kaihu Forest /Tutamoe are notable for the precipitous vegetated slopes and largely flat and extensive summit.</p> <p>Whilst the upper portion of the elevated areas retains their vegetation cover, the lower slopes have been cleared for pasture or are planted in forestry.</p> <p>Kaihu Forest is reported, in the Tutamoe Ecological District PNAP survey report as being one of the best examples of northern upland plateau west coast forest in Northland.</p> <p>The PNAP survey also states that, “The forest and associated shrubland areas are defined by a steep-sided swampy plateau containing the second highest point in Northland, the Tutamoe summit (770 m asl). The forest displays a large floral diversity including unmodified kauri which includes possibly the highest altitude stand (640 m asl) of kauri in Northland (pers. comm. J. Nicholls, sighted in Forester and Cummings 1984).”</p> <p>The forest also supports several significant flora and fauna species including kiwi.</p>
<p>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</p>		
		
Photographic record of unit		
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		

Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	Rugged bush covered hills with incised gullies
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones	✓	Tutamoe, which rises to a height of 770 metres
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Features predominantly extensive native, with plantation forestry on margins
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic	✓	Lower slopes
Shrubland	✓	Pockets on upper slopes
Pasture	✓	Lower slopes
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Little evidence of development within forest area</p> <p>Predominant absence of structures and services within forest area</p> <p>Modification on margins – primarily plantation forestry and pasture</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	A A	Plantation forest on margins of upland, in places extending up slopes  Little evidence of clearance / modified areas with the exception of margins of area
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strength of natural relief</li> <li>Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>Strength of containment</li> <li>Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	A - A A A -	Contiguousness of vegetation and vegetation patterns accentuates natural relief. Tutamoe has a simple, recognizable and visible form which is visible from an extensive catchment  Entire area demonstrates a simple landscape composition on a macro-scale. Vegetation patterns reflect the landform.  Containment in valleys and under forest canopy.  Minimal fragmentation except on margins. Scale and contiguousness of vegetation apparent from elevated locations.
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented?</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	A B -	The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident  Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence?</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sense of remoteness</li> <li>Accessibility</li> <li>Distance from built development</li> </ul>	A A A	Limited areas very accessible by road and walking track.  Majority of unit inaccessible with a strong isolated and remote character.

<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native tree species, including the old kauri and native fauna lend the unit a distinct endemic character. Tutamoe is also a distinctive feature that is visible and recognized from within a large catchment.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	A	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA4: Maunganui Bluff
Grid Ref.	007 6104
<b>Description</b> Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>Prominent, 'iconic' and highly visible feature rising above the surrounding landscape. To the seaward side the land falls precipitously from a narrow ridge to the sea. On the landward side the landform shelves more slowly. Indigenous vegetation, sculpted by the wind clings to the slopes. The gently curved valley of the Waitapu Stream seems to hang between the northern and main 'summits'.</p> <p>Two small settlements cluster, one at the northern end and the other southern end of the bluff.</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory identifies Maunganui Bluff basalt as being of significance as the best exposure of Waipoua Basalt.</p> <p>Maunganui Bluff Scenic Reserve has high ecological values supporting many threatened species of flora and fauna including kiwi and kauri snail, which have both been recorded as being in high numbers.</p>
	
Photographic record of unit 	





Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment	✓	Dramatic and precipitous cliffs which fall steeply into the sea
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills	✓	Distinct peak and ridge feature separated by a 'hanging' valley'. The landform on the seaward side of the ridge slopes with a moderate gradient to the sea.
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Groves of pohutukawa and indigenous shrubland in valleys
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture	✓	Shrubby native and some exotic vegetation on coastal edge
Sand dune associations	✓	Occurs in the pockets of mobile sand dunes and on more extensive area of stable sand dune.
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		





Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Small settlements are located at either end of the feature, but built development within these settlements is dwarfed by the feature itself which is unmodified by built development or infrastructure services.</p> <p>Indigenous vegetation covers approximately 50-60% of the feature. Pasture is contained within the hanging valley and also on the seaward slope of the ridge.</p> <p>As above.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>D</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The unit comprises a dramatic and prominent feature that is visible from the beach and CMA. Looking north or south along the beach the unit forms a backdrop of significant scale, which contrasts starkly with the surrounding landform and seascape and draws the eye. The steepness of the coastal cliffs also contrast with the shallower angle of the main beach scarp. Often seen through a haze of sea spray, this accentuates the perception of scale and drama.</p> <p>Viewed from the south the feature displays a high level of continuous vegetation. From proximate locations to the north the pastoral coastal slope is visible, although from more distant northern locations the pasture is partially screened by landform.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Coastal erosion and deposition processes. Relatively contiguous cover of native vegetation.</p> <p>Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the unit, particularly when viewed along the beach. Changes in these conditions affect the apparent scale and dominance of the feature.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		

<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A B B</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness provided by exposure and elevation. At the foot of the feature, the presence of nearby settlements diminishes the remote experience to some degree.</p> <p>Accessible by footpath, but challenging. Visible from a considerable distance along the beach both to the north and south, as well as from the CMA. Small settlements flank the unit.</p>
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>Maunganui Bluff is a well known and easily recognized feature treasured by the local community. The slopes are also vegetated with native vegetation tree species.</p>
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	A	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements		
Unit / Landscape Reference No.		OLA5: Trounson Kauri Park
Grid Ref.	O07 6109 (sheet 3 / 4)	
Description		<p>Trounson Park was initiated in 1890, when the government set aside 3.34 hectares. James Trounson added another 22 hectares and a further 364 hectares (sold to the Government) resulting in the creation of Trounson Kauri Park Scenic Reserve. The Reserve was officially opened in 1921.</p> <p>Trounson Kauri Park forms a discrete area of native bush set within rural landscape and rises to a maximum height of some 300 metres. The scale of the vegetation, most notably the kauri accentuates this feature.</p> <p>Outside the Waipoua/Mataraua/Waima forest, this forest contains the best examples of kauri-taraire and taraire-totara forest in the Ecological District.</p> <p>The unit includes the catchments of several first order streams of a tributary of the Waima Stream. Bush comprises significant stands of large kauri. Notable as mainland island with good kiwi population.</p> <p>Trounson Kauri Park Scenic Reserve is also a soil site of international importance and is public conservation land administered by the Department of Conservation.</p>
<p>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</p>		
		
		
		
<p>Photographic record of unit</p>		
		
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		

<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land	✓	The open landscape contains pockets of bush and vegetated riparian margins, but is dominated by the Waipoua Forest
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Although the landscape is dominated by the Waipoua Forest, the feature is visible from some distance as a sizable area of bush, its visibility and apparent significance enhanced by the scale of the associated trees.
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

## Experiential Values



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Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Built structures limited to small number of unobtrusive visitor structures on the margins of the park.</p> <p>Limited to Trounson Park Road and parking areas / footpaths / structures associated with visitor facilities.</p> <p>The feature forms a partially isolated island of native forest within a context of pastoral land although bush across the road to the north provides some integration with the more extensive framework of forested areas.</p> <p>Adjoining the feature to the south and south west, the pastoral context forms a defined edge to the feature.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is situated within an undulating landscape with limited changes in level. This restricts view of the feature from the wider landscape and more distant locations. The scale of the feature and adjoining forest to the north creates a strong framework of vegetation, which dominates the landscape. In the wider area and on the south west, south east and south sides of the feature, smaller pockets of native vegetation, and riparian bush along watercourses strengthens the landscape patterns by emphasizing the topography. Containment experienced within tree canopy. Limited contiguity of native forest / vegetation to the south and south west. Forest on the northern side of Trounson Park Road provides some contiguity with the wider and more extensive forested landscape.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes.</p> <p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness gained within the unit due to the enclosing character of the bush. Accessibility relatively easy via highway network and provision of car parking and footpath network. The feature is widely publicized as a tourist destination for both bush and kiwi walks, locally including through the nearby campground, and more widely.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	Kauri and other vegetation associations lend the unit a distinctive NZ character.

		The presence of kiwi also provides a particularly strong endemic character.
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA6: Kai-Iwi Lakes
Grid Ref.	O07 6999
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>Series of three extensive dune lakes (Waikere, Taharoa and Kaiiwi) set within rural landscape.</p> <p>Geologically the features and their context are described as lakes in depressions on early Pleistocene (Awhitu Group) cemented dunesand and associated facies, ponded at landward edge of mid-late Pleistocene (Karioitahi Group) consolidated parabolic dune belt; hillslopes of(Awhitu Group) sediments bordering Lake Waikere, Lake Taharoa and Lake Kai Iwi.</p> <p>Contextual vegetation was, until recently, largely exotic – primarily mature pine, removed recently under the guidance of a management plan, which seeks to revegetate the catchment over time. These recent modifications have altered the character of the area and have significantly reduced its ‘naturalness’. Revegetation planting is being undertaken and this will, in time assist with the enhancement of the margins of the lakes. At present however, the lack of remaining vegetation has reduced the opportunities for the integration of vehicles, tents and caravans during holiday periods.</p> <p>The lakes are notable for the clarity of water and dazzling whiteness of the surrounding sandy margins, and are popular for recreation, including boating and swimming. A campground is located to the south of Lake Taharoa.</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory notes that the Kai Iwi lakes include the two deepest dune lakes in New Zealand, Lake Taharoa at 37 m and Lake Waikeri at 30 m. None of the lakes have any surface inlet or outlet.</p>
	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>	
	



Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland	✓	Areas of wetland adjoin the lakes, although some of the more extensive areas have been drained relatively recently.
Plains		
Low rolling land	✓	The feature is situated within a context of undulating pastoral land, reminiscent of old dunelands. Within this landscape, the lakes are a recessive feature, their presence previously highlighted by the riparian and contextual vegetation. The lakes are contained, on the eastern side, by a low ridge of some 20 metres in height.
Rivers		
Water bodies	✓	Cluster of three lakes.
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		

<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic	✓	Plantation forestry with native understorey. Plantation forest recently cleared to facilitate native regeneration.
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness - Elements</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Permanent buildings and structures limited to those associated with campground. The temporary presence of vehicles and tents lends the area a greater appearance of activity and 'built' development over holiday periods.</p> <p>Roadways / accesses associated with lake recreational use. Kai Iwi Lakes Road runs along the south western side of the lakes with scattered built development along this road, including the Wai Hou Mao Lodge.</p> <p>Removal of exotic vegetation will temporary detract from landscape values although progressive regeneration with strengthen landscape patters and thus landscape values. There is potential for regeneration to be adversely affected by weed growth.</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>	<p>With the exception of the low ridge on the eastern side of the lakes, the landform offers limited opportunities to gain views of the features and, as such the features tend to be reasonably recessive in the landscape.</p> <p>The appearance of the lakes is such that they form prominent and dominant features within the contextual landscape. As such they draw and focus the viewers attention as the landform and vegetation offers glimpses of the lakes.</p> <p>Whilst subtle, the lakes 'sit' comfortably within the natural folds of the landform. Recent modifications to the landscape resulting from the removal of pine trees have influenced the landscape character, but historically there has been limited modification to the landform itself.</p> <p>Clearance of the trees has detracted from the strength of the vegetation patterns immediately surrounding the lake, and has damaged the regenerating native sub canopy. In the wider area vegetation patterns appear more natural, within a modified agricultural context.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Regeneration of indigenous vegetation. Hydrological patterns and transition of vegetation from open water through wetland plant associations to terrestrial vegetation.</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants. Seasonal and atmospheric / climatic variations. Colour and clarity of the water is striking.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence?		

Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	D D C	Variable with weather and time of year. Very popular for visitors and this limits the 'remote' character of the features during busy periods. Easily accessible by vehicle to the unit and by foot / boat around the unit.
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Heritage Values		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	B	The Kai Iwi Lakes are well known and widely recognized y both the local community and tourists from further afield. This level of recognition elevates the perceived NZ character.
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	C	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements		
Unit / Landscape Reference No.		OLA7: Mangatipa
Grid Ref.	P07 9505	
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>		<p>Mangatipa is located some 12km to the north west of Tangiteroria. The area is geologically described as 'steep hill country underlain by Cretaceous-Paleocene ophiolitic volcanics' and it covers an area of approximately 660ha.</p> <p>The name 'Mangatipa' refers to a broad dissected peak, with deep valleys and defined spurs. It rises to almost 500m and is a locally prominent landform. Surrounding this feature, most notably to the south lies an area of contiguous forest comprising a mix of young podocarp-hardwood forest and shrubland and covers most of the feature although on the north western face an area of pasture detracts from its 'naturalness'.</p> <p>The unit is described in the Tangihua Ecological District PNAP report as North Houto Forest and is identified as supporting two threatened fauna species and 15 regionally significant plant species.</p> <p>The feature is visible from a wide catchment, its form and elevation contrasting with the surrounding undulating pastoral landform. The prominence of the feature is accentuated by the dense and unbroken forest on its slopes – again contrasting with the surrounding vegetation patterns. Most visible from Kirikopuni Valley Road, the Mangatipa forms a dominant feature for a considerable distance along this road, being aligned directly towards the feature whilst travelling north before skirting its eastern edge. From this road, the unmodified and natural character are particularly obvious.</p>
		
		
		
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>		
		
<b>Landform Type</b>		<b>Description</b>
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		

<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	The feature rises to a height of some 500m however the prominence of the feature is accentuated by the contrast with the surrounding pastoral landscape.
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones	✓	The geological origin of the feature is evident from the contrast between it and the surrounding landscape.
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The feature is predominantly clad in contiguous forest and this contributes to its strength and character.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture	✓	The edges of the feature are, for the most part, clearly defined by the contrast with the adjoining pasture.
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

## Experiential Values

Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Little evidence of development within forest area</p> <p>Predominant absence of structures and services within forest area</p> <p>Modification on margins – primarily pasture</p> <p>Little evidence of clearance / modified areas with the exception of margins of area</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Contiguousness of vegetation and vegetation patterns accentuates natural relief. Mangatipa has a simple, recognizable and visible form which is visible from an extensive catchment, particularly to the south, south west and south east. Entire area demonstrates a simple landscape composition on a macro-scale. Vegetation patterns reflect the landform. Containment in valleys and under forest canopy. Minimal fragmentation except on margins. Scale and contiguousness of vegetation apparent from elevated locations.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident. Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Feature relatively isolated within a rural and pastoral context. From locations on the feature, the sense of isolation is heightened despite views of the modified context being prevalent. Accessible via the road network, although access to the feature itself is limited. Scattered rural development and dwellings in relative proximity.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit

Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	B	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA8: Maungaru Range
Grid Ref.	P07 9896 (Sheet 5a & 8)
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>The Maungaru Range comprises a long narrow range of hills located to the north east of Dargaville. The range rises steeply from the surrounding rolling farmland at a contour of 80m to a maximum of 465m. It forms a highly prominent feature, when viewed from the west, rising steeply from the Tangowahine Valley floor. The range is visible along the full length of Tangowahine Valley Road on its western side, and Kirikopuni Valley Road and Sommerville Road to the east.</p> <p>The scale of the feature is striking, and displays a combination of steep and rugged bush clad slopes, ridges and gullies, and steep, dissected and angular topography under pasture. At the southern end of the range, on the western side, the pastured slopes extend up to the skyline ridge. The lower slopes of the ranges are predominantly under pasture with fragmented patches of bush and scattered totara on steeper slopes and within gullies. This vegetation forms a transition between the forested upper slopes and pastured valley floor and lower slopes and the resulting landscape patterns present a moderate to high level of amenity. Earthworks associated with tracks, cutting across the steeper slopes are a visible component of the landscape and in places detract from the view. Scattered buildings associated with agricultural activities, including dwellings are located on the lower slopes of the range, and tend to be elevated slightly above the valley floor. Geologically, the steep hill country is underlain by Cretaceous-Paleocene ophiolitic volcanics (Tangihua Complex).</p> <p>The range is aligned on a north west – south east axis, and is partially vegetated with native forest and scrub vegetation, with at its northern end the Houto Forest. The high point; Maungaru is located at the southern end of the range and rises to 418m. The Tangihua Ecological District PNAP report describes the range as a large forested area, prominent in the landscape, which may support at least two threatened fauna species. The forest also provides habitat for one regionally significant plant species.</p>
	
	
	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>	
	
	



	<p>The unit contains a diverse range of forest types including Puriri-taraire forest, Kahikatea-totara forest, Puriri-totara forest, Puriri-taraire-totara forest, Towai forest, Taraire forest, Kohekohe-puriri-taraire forest and Kohekohe forest. The dispersal of forest types displays a strong altitudinal sequence. Approximately 50% of the unit is protected: 375 ha are within Northland Conservation Park land and 34.2 ha designated as a Queen Elizabeth II Open Space Covenant.</p>	
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	Rugged, dissected and steeply sloping hills.
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
Vegetation Type		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		

Native forest / remnants	✓	Whilst not always apparent, the native forest is contiguous along the spine of the ranges. On the western side of the ranges the edges of the bush are blurred with a gradual transition to pasture. On the eastern side the forest edge is more defined.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland	✓	Shrubland and scattered trees – primarily totara form a transition between the forest and pasture.
Pasture	✓	Steep and dramatic, in some places rising to ridge tops
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		




## Experiential Values

Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Absence of built structure on the upper slopes. Scattered agricultural buildings and dwellings reasonably visible on the lower slopes, generally above the valley floor.</p> <p>Earthworks associated with tracks prominent on the steeper slopes.</p> <p>Present along the entire length of the ranges, the contiguous nature of the forest is more apparent when viewed from the eastern side of the ranges. Viewed from the west the bush appears more fragmented when viewed from the west.</p> <p>Pastoral land, both under grass and including scattered forms an integral component of the character of the ranges, albeit it scarred by localised slips and earthworks associated with tracks.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The steepness and scale of the ranges is striking, particularly when seen in the context of the surrounding flatter valley floors. The dissected slopes have a rugged angularity, which emphasizes that scale.</p> <p>The contiguous nature of the forest on the entirety of the ranges increases the strength and unified character of the feature.</p> <p>The ranges contain views and provide a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes.</p> <p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>

<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A A A</p>	<p>Feature relatively isolated within a rural and pastoral context. From locations on the feature, the sense of isolation is heightened despite views of the modified context being prevalent.</p> <p>Accessible via the road network, although access to the feature itself is limited. Scattered rural development and dwellings in relative proximity.</p>

<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native tree species and native fauna, including birds such as tui and kereru lends the feature a distinct endemic character.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	B	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA9: Tangihua Range
Grid Ref.	P07 0993 (sheet 11)
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>The Tangihua Range straddles both the Whangarei and Kaipara District and combines with the Maungaru Range to form a 'gateway' landform feature to the district. A prominent volcanic range, which is visible from both Whangarei and Dargaville, it comprises a large area of public conservation land administered by the Department of Conservation, with private land around the periphery. The entrance to the DoC reserve is located on Omana Road and, from here, access is gained to a number of tracks and longer routes.</p> <p>The height of the feature in conjunction with the contrasting relatively low-lying land around means that the range forms a prominent backdrop to much of the surrounding area. Viewed from Omana Road, the bush clad ranges form an ever present and dominant feature, rising up behind the pastured foothills. The high point of the range, Mt Horokaka (at 627m) is located at the western end and gives the range its name. The landform is steep and rugged, with a jagged ridge forming the skyline. A transmitter tower is visible atop Mt Horokaka and this structure tends to diminish the overall scale of feature on which it sits.</p> <p>The landform is gently rolling to very steep, with bluffs and rock faces in some parts. The main rugged ridge runs for some 13 - 15 km to the south-east.</p> <p>The Tangihuas are geologically described as steep hill country underlain by Cretaceous-Paleocene ophiolitic volcanics (Tangihua Complex). The dominant rock type is very fine to medium grained crystalline basalt and dolerite with minor blocks of sandstone, mudstone, and limestone. A few small bodies of intrusive granodiorite and gabbro are present. The Northland Geopreservation Inventory notes that the Maungaru Range pillow lava represent the best exposures of pillow lava and hyaloclastite in the upper part of Tangihua Complex sequence.</p> <p>Second growth regenerating mixed podocarp broadleaved forest with areas of regenerating manuka shrubland predominates and vegetation types are strongly influenced by altitude and topography.</p>
	
	
	
Photographic record of unit	
	
	

	Being the largest forest block in central Northland, it is a significant refuge for indigenous wildlife. Forested areas provide habitat for three threatened plant species and 22 regionally significant plant species.	
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	The scale of the ranges and the rugged ridge dominate the surrounding area and form a relatively constant backdrop to the pastoral foreground of foot hills and lower slopes.
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
Vegetation Type		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The native forest appears mostly contiguous along the upper portion of the ranges and contributes to the perceived naturalness of the range.

Native remnant pockets	✓	Whilst the edges of the forest are fenced and thus reasonably well defined, outlying forest remnants on the margins reflect the underlying topographical patterns.
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Built development is generally located close to the road network with a paucity of buildings and structures located either on the elevated foothills or on the ranges. The transmission tower, located on Mt Horokaka detracts from the naturalness of the feature and tends to 'draw the eye'.</p> <p>The native forest on the ranges is strongly contiguous and visible as such, strengthening the perceived naturalness of the feature.</p> <p>The feature is surrounded by pastured hills, but with the exception of limited areas of clearance on ridges at the north western end of the feature, does not encroach on the forested ranges.</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The ranges form a prominent and dramatic feature, rising steeply to a height which dominates the surrounding landscape. The drama is increased by the partial screening of the lower part of the forested ranges by the foothills, when viewed from the surrounding road network.</p> <p>The contiguous nature of the forest on the entirety of the ranges increases the strength and unified character of the feature.</p> <p>The ranges contain views and provide a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous, with the exception of small areas of clearance on ridges at the north western end of the ranges.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes.</p> <p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
Does the landscape display a wilderness character,		

remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	A B B	Feature relatively isolated within a rural and pastoral context. From locations on the feature, the sense of isolation is heightened despite views of the modified context being prevalent. Accessible via the road network, although access to the feature itself is limited. Scattered rural development and dwellings in relative proximity.
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna, including birds such as tui and kereru lends the feature a distinct endemic character.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA10: Maungaraho
Grid Ref.	P08 9875
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>Maungaraho is a very prominent and recognizable feature in the landscape, jutting from the riverine plain with an immediately recognizable form. Viewed from the majority of angles the feature is a symmetrical cone, clad with indigenous vegetation and forms a prominent ridge (200 m high) of resistant exposed rock surrounded by eroded softer sedimentary rocks. Viewed from the south west or north east, the rock displays a strikingly narrow form.</p> <p>The rock outcrop sits within a context of native bush, which 'rises' up towards the peak. The bush extends to the south west and is fenced to form a rectilinear shape.</p> <p>Viewed from Mititai Road to the west, the contextual pastoral landform rises gradually to the rock peak. The open character, uninterrupted by built development is important to the character of the feature. As the viewer moves northwards along Mititai Road, the bush clad 'dome', capped by the rock peak is visible and the extent of the feature more evident.</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory identifies the feature as being of particular significance as the largest dike in Tokatoka area. It also identifies the Maungaraho intrusive volcanic breccia as being "a well exposed example of early Miocene volcanic breccia intruding Mahurangi Limestone".</p>
  	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>  	
<b>Landform Type</b>	<b>Description</b>





<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones	✓	A prominent and highly visible feature within an open pastoral context.
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land	✓	From some viewpoints the rolling landform forms an important context for the feature
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The bush associated with the feature forms an important contextual component and contrasts with the surrounding open pastoral landscape.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland	✓	Extends to the south west as a fenced and contained area.
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		

Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Dwellings and agricultural buildings nearby and associated with Mititai Road are evident within the landscape but these do not encroach on the feature.</p> <p>Limerock tracks, characteristic of the rural area locally are visible within the surrounding paddocks. With the exception of tracks, and fenced field boundaries, infrastructure services are not evident.</p> <p>Native bush is associated with, and forms an important contextual component of the feature.</p> <p>The surrounding open pasture acts as a foreground and backdrop for the feature and the contrast between the feature and the pasture emphasizes its prominence</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The form and elevation of the feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and as such it is a highly prominent and recognizable feature, visible from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature forms an isolated element within the landscape, but is enveloped within a surrounding area of native vegetation. The relationship between the vegetation and rock peak is contiguous within a defined area and is key to the character of the feature.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is clearly recognizable as a volcanic feature and thus evidences the geological process and the erosive processes through which it was formed. The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>D</p> <p>C</p>	<p>Strong sense of remoteness on summit, which is accessed by steep walking track.</p> <p>Relatively easily accessible via the roading network.</p> <p>Nearby scattered dwellings and agricultural buildings.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (Eg. Landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	B	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the recognition afforded this feature by the local community ensures that it contributes to the 'sense of place' for the community.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA11: Tokatoka
Grid Ref.	P08 9871
<b>Description</b>  Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>Tokatoka is a very prominent and recognizable feature located on the eastern bank of the Wairoa River, jutting from the riverine plain with an immediately recognizable form. The feature is a symmetrical cone, clad with indigenous vegetation and capped with a projection of exposed rock.</p> <p>The shape of the feature ensures that it is readily identifiable within the wider landscape, being visible from within an extensive catchment. In addition, whilst not so easily appreciated from State Highway 12, where it traces the river edge, the rising land on the eastern side of the road, and the 'jig' in the road signals its presence. As such it forms an orientating feature that is appreciated and identified by the community.</p> <p>The feature sits within a surrounding area of native vegetation and this vegetation also extends up the steep sides of the feature. Several dwellings and associated buildings are scattered around the base of the feature, but these tend to be accommodated within the contextual vegetation. The elevated 'base' of the feature is crossed by Tokatoka Road, which cuts through the bush on its southern flank.</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory describes Tokatoka as 'a prominent conical peak, 180 m high, formed by resistant volcanic plug and erosion of softer surrounding rocks'. It states that the feature is the largest and best exposed of numerous Miocene plugs in the Tokatoka area.</p>
 <p>Photographic record of unit</p> 	






Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones	✓	The feature is a prominent and easily recognizable feature in the landscape
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land	✓	The surrounding landscape context of the feature contrasts with the feature itself
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Tokatoka rises from a 'hest' of vegetation, with native forest growing on its lower slopes. Whilst this vegetation extends some distance from the feature, on its outer limits it becomes more broken and mixed with exotic vegetation and integrated with open areas of pasture.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland	✓	
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		

Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Dwellings and agricultural buildings on the south western, western, northern and eastern sides of the feature are accessed from Tokatoka Road and are evident within the landscape but these do not encroach on the feature. In addition, they tend to be reasonably well integrated within vegetation.</p> <p>With the exception of tracks accessing dwellings, and fenced field boundaries, infrastructure services are not evident.</p> <p>Native bush is associated with, and forms an important contextual component of the feature.</p> <p>A mosaic of bush vegetation and open pasture acts as a foreground for views to the feature and the contrast between the feature and the pasture emphasizes its prominence.</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The form and elevation of the feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and its form makes it a highly prominent and recognizable feature, visible from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature is located on the edge of the Wairoa River and the relationship between the river and the landmark feature is important, as well as ensuring greater visibility from the west.</p> <p>The feature forms an isolated but very strong and striking vertical element within the landscape. The enveloping native vegetation appears to 'ground' the feature and integrate it with the landscape.</p> <p>From distant locations Tokatoka appears as an isolated feature, but when viewed from ore proximate viewpoints it dominates the landscape and encloses views. Vegetation within the immediate context of the feature is contiguous, however the bush becomes more fragmented as distance increases</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented?</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is clearly recognizable as a volcanic feature and thus evidences the geological process and the erosive processes through which it was formed. The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
Does the landscape display a wilderness character,		

remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	B B C	Strong sense of remoteness on summit, which is accessed by steep walking track. Relatively easily accessible via the roading network. Nearby scattered dwellings and agricultural buildings.
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	B	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the recognition afforded this feature by the local community ensures that it contributes to the 'sense of place' for the community.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA12: Pukekohe Hill Reserve
Grid Ref.	Q08 1973 (Sheet 16)
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>Located some 8 km north of Paparoa, this feature rises to a height of 201 metres and includes the headwaters of the Waiotira Stream. The contextual landscape to the north, west and south is strongly undulating with strong patterning provided by native bush remnants within stream valleys and by exotic vegetation. The topography restricts views from the surrounding area such that glimpses of the feature are revealed until. To the east, the landscape is similarly undulating but is more open and pastoral in character.</p> <p>The feature is visible for a considerable distance by virtue of its elevation and extent of vegetation.</p> <p>It comprises an extensive area of indigenous native forest and is protected as a scenic reserve.</p>
  	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>	
 	
<b>Landform Type</b>	<b>Description</b>


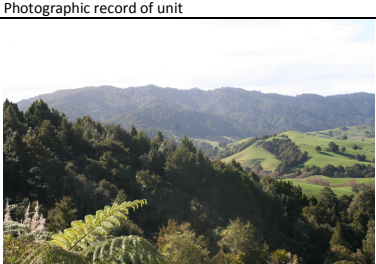



<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief	✓	The feature is a local high spot which is visible over an extensive area.
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The feature is predominantly forested with contiguous vegetation on all but the lowest slopes of the feature.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		

Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The feature and its immediate context is devoid of buildings.</p> <p>With the exception of Bull Road, on the north eastern margin of the feature, infrastructure services do not intrude on the feature.</p> <p>The feature is almost entirely forested, with the exception of a small area of pasture on the summit, and its lower slopes.</p> <p>The surrounding area is extensively modified by agricultural land use, however, with the exception of the ridge top, cleared with an area of pasture, and the lower slopes (including an area on the eastern side between the feature and Bull Road where shrubland is regularly cleared for grazing).</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Whilst of limited height the feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and landform such that it assumes a certain prominence and draws the eye. From more distant locations the feature is glimpsed when travelling along the roading network, but viewed from Bull Road and from Araua Road its scale is more apparent and striking.</p> <p>The elevation of the feature, in conjunction with the contiguous covering of native forest lends it a strength that dominates the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature contains views when viewed from proximate locations and provides a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous, with the exception of a small area of clearance on the ridge.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes.</p> <p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Strong sense of remoteness within the forest on summit.</p> <p>Relatively easily accessible via the roading network.</p> <p>Nearby scattered dwellings and agricultural buildings.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	B	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA13: Mareretu Forest
Grid Ref.	Q08 2974
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>This unit straddles the district boundary and is located some 9km to the north of Maungaturoto. The Mareretu State forest extends along a steep ridge which rises to a maximum height of 361 metres.</p> <p>It is bounded on its southern edge by Finlayson Brook Road and is visible from Golden Stairs Road to the west. From Finlayson Brook Road the feature provides a feeling of enclosure and immediacy, rising above the road on the valley side to the north. This contrasts with the experience of the forest when viewed from the west, where the road is some 2.0 km away.</p> <p>The unit is characterised by its prominence due to its scale and elevation. The dissected slopes and continuity of indigenous vegetation and the undulating pastoral foreground context contrasts with the contiguous forest.</p> <p>The portion within Kaipara District comprises the western end of the ridge, some 500 metres to the east of Golden Stairs Road and which rises sharply from the valley floor.</p>
	
	
	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>	
	
	

		
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	Rugged bush covered hills with incised gullies
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
Vegetation Type		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		

Native forest / remnants	✓	
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Little evidence of development within forest area</p> <p>Predominant absence of structures and services within forest area</p> <p>Modification on margins – primarily plantation forestry and pasture</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The scale of the feature dominates the landscape, whilst the contiguous cover of forest enhances its coherence.</p> <p>Wider area demonstrates a simple landscape composition on a macro-scale.</p> <p>Vegetation patterns reflect the landform. Minimal fragmentation except on margins where vegetation patterns reflect the form of the topography.</p> <p>The ranges contain views and provide a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous so, with the exception of a limited number of ridge tops, cleared for pasture, and the quarry visible on the south western edge, the forest cover is largely unbroken and is contiguous with an extensive area to the east within the Whangarei District.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		

<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B B B</p>	<p>Limited sense of remoteness from external locations, but within the unit there is a more apparent sense of remoteness. Accessible from Finlayson Road. Scattered dwellings and farm buildings visible around the margins of the feature.</p>
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character.</p>
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA14: Bream Tail / Brynderwyn Ranges
Grid Ref.	Q08 4768 (sheet 22 / 23)
Description	<p>This unit includes the Brynderwyn Ranges where it is covered with a contiguous swathe of indigenous vegetated between State Highway 1 and the east coast, an approximate linear distance of some 13 km.</p> <p>Whilst identified as separate units, the Brynderwyn ranges also includes the outstanding landscape units of Bald Rock, Pukearenga and the elevated land associated with the Bream Tail Rocky Coast. The ranges also form a perceptual barrier between the Kaipara and Whangarei Districts and are regarded as an 'iconic' landform, most visible where State Highway 1 snakes between the elevated landform before ascending and descending the ranges.</p> <p>The ranges are also visible from an extensive catchment both to the north and south, forming a backdrop to views. The ranges rise sharply from the surrounding rolling landform and the contrast in topography and vegetation serves to accentuate and increase the prominence and influence of the unit. The ranges display varied levels of modification along their length, with pockets at the western and eastern ends that display high levels of naturalness, particularly where accessibility is difficult.</p> <p>The central portion of the ranges are more modified with extensive areas of plantation forestry and pasture. At the western end of the ranges, the combined presence of the elevated range, Bald Rock, Pukekaroro and Pukearenga, further to the west dominate the State Highway and strongly influence the character of the road corridor. Similarly, at the eastern end, the ranges form a forested and dramatic gateway for the Cove Road route north to Langs Beach and Waipu Cove. Where development has occurred on the elevated land within the ranges it is sometimes very visible due to the use of inappropriate colouring and materials. The ranges are contained within two Ecological Districts – Waipu and Rodney. The Waipu Reconnaissance Survey Report for the Protected</p>
Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	
	
	
	
Photographic record of unit	
	
	





Natural Areas Programme notes the high natural values associated with the ranges. It states that the extensive forested areas provide wildlife habitat for ten threatened fauna species including grey duck, North Island kaka, North Island long-tailed bat, bush falcon, Auckland green gecko, the land snail, long-tailed cuckoo, longfin eel, kukupa, and Hochstetter's frog and five regionally significant fauna species including banded kokopu, giant bully, tomtit, bellbird, and red-crowned kakariki.

The PNAP report also notes the presence of three threatened plant species including mida, kawaka, and Anyzbas rotundifolius, and 11 regionally significant plant species including *Brachyglottis kirkii* var. *angustior*, carmine rata, *Coprosma parviflora*, *Grammitis cilata*, gully tree fern, *Hebe macrocarpa* var. *macrocarpa*, northern rata, *Pelargonium inodorum*, *Pratia angulata*, *Schizaea bifida*, and tree fuchsia

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief	✓	The height and scale of the ranges is particularly evident at the western end, where the feature is visible at close proximity from the State Highway, and at greater distances from locations to the south of the feature. From these locations the scale and extent of the ranges makes them a dominant and ever present feature
Steep hills; moderate to high relief	✓	
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		

<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The native forest forms a largely contiguous link along the length of the ranges, with the exception of plantation forestry and areas cleared for pasture within the central portion.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Built development is generally located close to the road network with a paucity of buildings and structures located on the ranges. Recent development has occurred in pockets on the margins / foothills of the ranges and, in some instances, the intrusive appearance of buildings – in terms of location, design, colour and the fragmenting of the bush for living areas, integration of buildings and accessways – has detracted from the naturalness of the feature. Any development on the ranges has the potential to be highly visible and has the potential to detract from the simplicity and starkness of the unit. This is a consequence of the scale and elevation of the feature and the contrast with the relative flatness of its visual catchment. A mitigating feature is the predominant southern orientation of the ranges, which means that the angle of the sun often ensures hazy or shadowed views.</p> <p>Telecommunications towers are located on the crest of the ranges at its eastern end, and more generally, tracks, which also detract from the naturalness of the feature and tends to 'draw the eye'.</p> <p>The native forest on the upper slopes and ridges of the ranges is strongly contiguous at the western and eastern ends of the ranges, with the exception of ridgetops maintained under pasture. In places, the extent of the pasture results in it being widely visible due to the contrast of the pale hue of the grass with the darker hues of the forest. In the mid portion of the ranges the vegetation is more fragmented by pasture and plantation forestry.</p> <p>The plantation forestry lacks homogeneity and generally does not reflect the prevailing landscape patterns and landform.</p>

		Subdivision has occurred in these areas, but has not yet resulted in the construction of buildings. At the western end of the feature, plantation forestry is visible primarily on the margins of the feature however these areas tend to occur outside the boundary of the feature.
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The scale of the feature dominates the landscape, whilst the contiguous cover of forest enhances its coherence.</p> <p>Wider area demonstrates a simple landscape composition on a macro-scale. Vegetation patterns reflect the landform. Minimal fragmentation except on margins where vegetation patterns reflect the form of the topography.</p> <p>The ranges contain views and provide a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous so, with the exception of a limited number of ridge tops, cleared for pasture, and the quarry visible on the south western edge, the forest cover is largely unbroken and is contiguous with an extensive area to the east within the Whangarei District.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness on summit of ranges where views across rural landscape and associated development accentuates separation and distance from that landscape. Limited sense of remoteness from external locations.</p> <p>Accessible from state highway network and local road network.</p> <p>Scattered dwellings and farm buildings visible around the margins of the feature.</p>
<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character.
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA15: Bald Rock
Grid Ref.	Q08 4063 (sheet 22)
<b>Description</b> Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>Prominent elevated feature located to the north of Kaiwaka at the western end of the Brynderwyn ranges. The rock comprises a localised high point rising to 238m with exposed rock faces protruding from the surrounding bush. The feature is highly visible from State Highway 1 when heading north and the location, and prominence of the feature, it lends itself to being regarded as a recognizable 'waymarker' on the route north.</p> <p>Bald Rock is contiguous with the Brynderwyn Range unit, despite being identified as a separate and identifiable unity in itself, sitting on the south western edge of that unit.</p> <p>The feature is used by trampers, accessing the summit via a track, and by climbers – with several climbs being listed in climbing guides.</p> <p>In the past, quarrying was undertaken in its summit although the resulting quarry is relatively small in scale and not readily seen from public viewpoints.</p> <p>The Pukekaroro Hills, between Maungaturoto and Mangawhai are formed of subaerial dacite domes and associated altered tuff. Bald Rock (Fig. 42) is composed of dacite lava, which differs from the Pukekaroro dacites, which are mainly tuffs with thin flows.</p>
 <p>Photographic record of unit</p>	
	

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief	✓	The feature is a local high spot which is visible over an extensive area.
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The feature is predominantly forested with contiguous vegetation extending to the north and east into the adjoining unit.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		

Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is devoid of buildings although built development is visible within the context of Bald Rock Road to the south. In addition, The junction of Bald Rock Road and State Highway 1 forms a commercial / industrial node.</p> <p>With the exception of the concrete products yard on the junction of Bald Rock Road and State Highway 1 and infrastructure associated with that activity, Bald Rock Road and powerlines associated with that road, no infrastructure intrudes on the feature.</p> <p>The feature is almost entirely forested, with the exception of small areas of pasture at the foot of its lower slopes.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and landform and assumes a certain prominence, which draws the eye. From more distant locations the feature is glimpsed when travelling along the roading network, but viewed from State Highway 1 and Bald Rock Road its scale is more apparent and striking.</p> <p>The elevation of the feature, in conjunction with the contiguous covering of native forest lends it a strength that dominates the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature contains views when viewed from proximate locations and provides a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous, and extends into the adjoining unit to the north and west.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is clearly volcanic in its geological origin with its form, scale and the prominent rock faces evidencing this fact. The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident. Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness when climbing track to summit and when on summit of the feature.</p> <p>The summit is reasonably easily accessible by foot, bike and 4wd vehicle.</p> <p>When viewed from the State Highway, the feature is seen in the context of relatively proximate built development.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA16: Pukearenga
Grid Ref.	Q08 3663 (sheet 21)
<b>Description</b> <small>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</small>	<p>Pukearenga comprises a localised highpoint, rising to a maximum height of 274 metres. It is located some 4 – 5 km to the south east of Maungaturoto and is encircled on its west and south sides by the Wairau and Kaiwaka Rivers respectively.</p> <p>Due to its elevation and scale the feature is visible for some distance, particularly to the west, south west and south. It appears as a forested rising dome, surrounded by pasture. When viewed from the east, the distinctive form of the feature is less apparent, being softened by the elevated land which extends to the east to link with Bald Rock and the Brynderwyn Range.</p> <p>The unit includes only the forested dome at the western end of the previously mentioned series of hills – the presence of the hills to the east being diminished by the discontinuous pattern of forest.</p> <p>Pukearenga is most visible from Mountain Road which skirts the feature on its southern, south western and western sides. From this road, the steeply rising forested slopes contrast strongly with the undulating pasture and scattered built development in the foreground. The development along the road reflects the relatively recent pattern of subdivision which has seen an increase in the density of dwellings, particularly where building sites offer views of the estuarine rivers.</p> <p>Geologically, Pukearenga is one of a group of early Miocene dacite domes and associated altered tuff (Pukekaroro Dacites) form dome-like hills protruding above the soft Allochthon lithologies. These outcrop along the Brynderwyn Fault and an apparent WSW-trending splinter fault to the south.</p>
	
	
	
<small>Photographic record of unit</small>	
	
	
<b>Landform Type</b>	<b>Description</b>



<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief	✓	The feature is a local high spot, which is visible over an extensive area.
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The feature is predominantly forested with contiguous vegetation extending to the north and east into the adjoining unit.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		

Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness - Elements</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The feature is devoid of buildings although built development is visible within the context of Mountain Road to the south. In addition, with the exception of Bald Rock Road and powerlines associated with that road, no infrastructure intrudes on the feature.</p> <p>The feature is almost entirely forested, with the exception of areas of pasture along the ridgetops. These tend to be more visible from the air and are less obvious when viewed from ground level.</p> <p>The surrounding pastoral landscape contrasts strongly with the forested slopes of the feature. The cleared and pastured ridgetops are not highly visible and do not detract from the values of the feature to any great extent</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and landform and assumes a certain prominence, which draws the eye. From more distant locations the feature is glimpsed when travelling along the roading network, Mountain Road its scale is more apparent and striking.</p> <p>The elevation of the feature, in conjunction with the contiguous covering of native forest lends it a strength that dominates the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature contains views when viewed from proximate locations and provides a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous, and extends to the east.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is clearly volcanic in its geological origin with its form, scale and the prominent rock faces evidencing this fact. The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident. Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness when climbing track to summit and when on summit of the feature.</p> <p>The summit is reasonably easily accessible by foot, bike and 4wd vehicle.</p> <p>When viewed from the State Highway, the feature is seen in the context of relatively proximate built development.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet



Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA17: Pukekaroro
Grid Ref.	Q08 4062 (sheet 21)
<b>Description</b> Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>The Pukekaroro Dome is noted in the New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory as being regionally significant, but one of best preserved examples of an early Miocene volcanic dome landform in New Zealand. It is located some 2 km to the north of Kaiwaka and is a prominent feature, visible to travelers on the State Highway within a contrasting context of pasture. The relationship of this unit with the other elevated and forested features (Bald Rock, Pukearenga and the Brynderwyn range) in the immediate area is also important in terms of their 'cumulative' and collective affect on the character of the area.</p> <p>The unit includes the vegetated portion of the dome which extends from the foot of the steep slopes at its margins. The dome rises to a height of 301 metres.</p> <p>The feature has a dense covering of native forest, mainly kauri which is relatively young and growing in dense thickets.</p> <p>The unit is a Scenic Reserve with footpath access to the summit. It is bypassed by State Highway 1 on its western side, and by Bald Rock Road to the north.</p> <p>Geologically, Pukearenga is one of a group of early Miocene dacite domes and associated altered tuff (Pukekaroro Dacites) form dome-like hills protruding above the soft Allochthon lithologies. These outcrop along the Brynderwyn Fault and an apparent WSW-trending splinter fault to the south.</p>
 <p>Photographic record of unit</p> 	
<b>Landform Type</b>	<b>Description</b>

<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones	✓	The feature is a local high spot, which is visible over an extensive area.
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	The feature is predominantly forested and is a notable example of regenerating kauri forest.
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		

Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		
<b>Experiential Values</b>		
<b>Naturalness - Elements</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The feature is devoid of buildings although built development is visible within the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>With the exception of infrastructure associated with built development within the surrounding landscape, no infrastructure intrudes on the feature.</p> <p>The feature is almost entirely forested.</p> <p>The surrounding pastoral landscape contrasts strongly with the forested slopes of the feature.</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The scale and height of the feature contrasts with the surrounding landscape and landform and assumes a certain prominence, which draws the eye. It is highly visible when travelling along the State Highway.</p> <p>The elevation of the feature, in conjunction with the contiguous covering of native forest lends it a strength and simplicity that dominates the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The feature contains views when viewed from proximate locations and provides a dramatic backdrop when viewed from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The forest is largely contiguous and is linked into the wider landscape via riparian vegetation and remnants outside the boundaries of the feature. This vegetation is important in helping to visually integrate the feature, as well as providing ecological 'corridors' for fauna / invertebrates.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The feature is clearly volcanic in its geological origin with its form, scale and the prominent rock faces evidencing this fact. The presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p>	<p>Sense of remoteness when climbing track to summit and when on summit of the feature.</p> <p>The summit is reasonably easily accessible by foot.</p> <p>When viewed from the State Highway, the feature is seen in the context of relatively proximate built development.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA17: Bream Tail Coast
Grid Ref.	R08 5371 (sheet 23)
<b>Description</b> Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>This unit lies at the north eastern apex of the District and extends about 3km south along the coastal edge towards the Mangawhai Harbour. The unit encompasses an area, which includes native forest and pasture. Whilst the majority of the unit is confined to the coast, it also includes areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation, which extend inland toward Cove Road. As such, the indigenous vegetation has been reduced to numerous separate areas, which tend to occupy gullies, steep land and coastal cliffs. Gentle, alluvial land tends to be in pasture. Extensive revegetation plantings associated with the Bream Tail subdivision have been undertaken along the coastal margin of the unit as well as further inland. The coastal portion of the unit includes a steep coastal escarpment of some 100-150m in height. In places the escarpment is more precipitous. Revegetation plantings undertaken on this coastal edge have been slower to become established, however existing vegetation includes clusters of mature pohutukawa, which cling to the crest of, and the steeper slopes of the escarpment. The shore is lined by a narrow sandy beach with pockets of sand dunes, and this is echoed by rocky reef platforms extending out into the sea. The coastal walkway traces the coast margin of this unit and this forms a link in Te Araroa – ‘The Long Pathway’.</p> <p>From the walkway, spectacular views of the coast are available to the north, to the Mangawhai Spit to the south, and to the off shore islands. Development of the Bream Tail Farm subdivision will result in a reduction in the ‘remote character’ of the unit. Having said this, access to the area is limited to owners of and visitors to lots, and users of the coastal walkway. The Waipu Ecological District PNAP survey states that the Bream Tail Coastal Headland site comprises a unique set of habitats: “.....the only steep rocky coastal headland with extensive cliffs and steep land coastal forest. It includes a geological site of regional importance: the best exposed Miocene dacite dome of the group around Bream Tail is at R08 540 705, just south of the tip.....High numbers</p>
	
Photographic record of unit 	





of threatened flora and fauna have been recorded from this site, including the following: six threatened flora species (mida, parapara, *Doodia mollis*, *Streblus* sp, *Banksii* x *S. heterophyllus*, *Tetragonia tetragonioides*, *Chionochloa bromoides*), five regionally significant flora species (hard beech, wharariki, coastal maire, tawapou, *Coprosma rigida*), seven threatened fauna species (North Island kaka, Caspian tern, red-billed gull, kukupa, longfin eel, *Amborhynchus dunni*, and northern blue penguin), and four regionally significant fauna species (red-crowned kakariki, variable oystercatcher, banded kokopu and possibly grey-faced petrel)".

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment	✓	Mainly comprising a steeply sloping escarpment of some 100 metres in height
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Originally vegetation comprised bush remnants on steep gully slopes, within gullies and pockets of coastal forest. In addition, scattered pohutukawa on the escarpment crest and face contribute to the character of the unit. Recent revegetation plantings have extended the existing areas of vegetation and these have generally established well.
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		

Pasture	✓	The unit includes areas of pasture, which separate native forest areas. The topography is undulating with steep dissected gullies.
Sand dune associations	✓	Small pockets of low sand dune evident between the foot of the escarpment and beach. Revegetation has been undertaken as part of the subdivision of the Bream Tail property.
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		



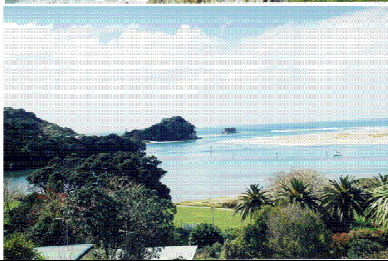


## Experiential Values

Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>-</p> <p>B</p>	<p>At present no buildings are present within the unit although the subdivision has provided for building sites on each of the lots. These have been specified and the design, scale and appearance of future buildings on these sites will be controlled by design guidelines.</p> <p>Limited evidence of infrastructure services. Access tracks visible.</p> <p>The unit includes extensive areas of forest, primarily confined to the steeper slopes and gullies. Whilst separated by areas of pasture, these have been linked to some extent by native revegetation planting, particularly on the coastal margin.</p> <p>Pasture tends to occupy the gentle alluvial land although some steeper slopes are also under pasture. These slopes show past evidence of slips.</p>
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Most evident is the strength of the coastal escarpment, which forms a dramatic edge to the unit. Behind this edge, the landform rises to localised peaks separated by dissected and steep gullies.</p> <p>The relationship between the coastal escarpment and sea is very powerful and, for much of the length of the coastal edge of the unit, displays a high level of natural character. In places the coastal forest vegetation forms an unbroken swathe down to the coastal edge whilst in other, its is clad with scattered pohutukawa growing on the steep slope. The escarpment is highly exposed to the prevailing wind and the sculpted form of older trees illustrates this phenomena.</p> <p>Despite vegetation clearance for agricultural purposes, the landscape shows a</p>

		<p>strength of structure and patterning where vegetation reflects and strengthens the topographical patterns. Recent revegetation plantings have also sought, and will succeed in further strengthening these patterns.</p> <p>The elevation and topography of the landscape means that limited containment is offered within the unit. The landscape has an open and exposed character. Containment is, however provided by the escarpment when experienced from the beach and coastal edge.</p> <p>As described above, whilst moderately extensive, the vegetation is separated by areas of pasture and, since many of the remnants are contained in gullies, these are sometimes less visible than some of the pasture areas.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Evidence of dramatic coastal and alluvial processes – the latter being visible within the inland portion of the unit where watercourses and wetlands are present. In addition, the presence of primary growth vegetation with good succession growth and a multi layered structure demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p> <p>The water colour is affected by the atmospheric conditions and weather, however on sunny days the sea and the interplay of the surf with the beach and rocky shoal is particularly striking.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>At present the unit displays a strong sense of remoteness and isolation, despite the modified pastoral character of the landscape. This remote character will change as the lots within the subdivision become develop.</p> <p>Vehicular access to the site is restricted to owners of lots, the farm manager and guests. Pedestrian access is facilitated by the coastal walkway.</p> <p>Built development is notable by its paucity at present. This will change as the lots are developed.</p>

<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character which is only partially related to the plant and tree species.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA19: Sentinal Rock Coast
Grid Ref.	R08 5468 (sheet 23)
<b>Description</b> <p>Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.</p>	<p>This unit extends to the south of the Bream Tail OLA and stretches the remaining 2 km to Sentinal Rock at the mouth of the Mangawhai Harbour.</p> <p>The unit is confined to a narrow coastal belt typically extending to the upper edge of the coastal ridge.</p> <p>Within this unit the beach tends to be wider with, at the southern end, dunes banking up along the coastal flank whilst the rocky reefs are absent. The coastal escarpment rises steeply to a prominent ridge, which has been recently subdivided, and on which built development has begun to occur. This built development, and the associated accessways detract significantly from the naturalness and character of the landform.</p> <p>Further north, a valley opens onto the coastal edge and the character of the unit changes, with the coastal margin, behind the dunes being lower and undulating with a belt of pohutukawa and coastal shrubland species. This vegetation partially screens built development within the Bream tail subdivision. The aforementioned valley provides access to the beach from the Bream tail subdivision and contains, behind the low dunes a car park and the 'lodge' a community building.</p> <p>The northern side of the valley rises steeply to form a precipitous escarpment and marks the boundary between the subject unit and the adjoining unit to the north.</p>
	
	
	
<p>Photographic record of unit</p>  	

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment	✓	Mainly comprising a steeply sloping escarpment of some 100 metres in height
Low escarpment	✓	Visible to the south of the valley as a vegetated feature.
Dunes	✓	Low dunes along the back of the beach are a feature along the length of the unit.
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Limited vegetation on the coastal escarpments with the exception of forest remnants at the northern edge of the unit. To the south of the valley, a belt of pohutukawa with native understorey has been supplemented with planting associated with the Bream Tail subdivision.
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations	✓	Somewhat patchy native sand dune plants are evident along the length of the unit.
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		

Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		



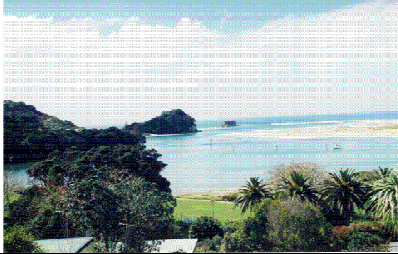


## Experiential Values

Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>	<p>Buildings are a feature of this unit, at the southern end atop the escarpment, where the first dwelling within the subdivision on the ridge has been constructed. To the north, scattered dwellings are contained within the Bream Tail subdivision. The design, scale and colour is controlled by design guidelines. The dwellings backdrop the unit, and whilst they form a generally recessive element, their presence does detract from the remoteness and natural character of the unit. Despite the subdivisions adjoining the unit, infrastructure is not readily visible. Indigenous vegetation is present but reasonably scattered. The exotic vegetation mainly comprises grass on the coastal escarpment. The simplicity of this vegetation reflects the simplicity of the form of this feature.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The scale and stature of the coastal escarpment which forms a dramatic edge, containing the northern and southern parts of the unit. The two escarpments are separated by a valley which displays little strength of relief. The relationship between the escarpment, dunes, beach and water is very strong and demonstrates a powerful structure with coherent patterning. The plant associations are simple, but reflect the character and simplicity of the beach and its backdrop. They display limited contiguity, but the patterning is characteristic of the situation.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Evidence of dramatic coastal processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident Flowering and fruiting of plants coinciding with feeding by native coastal birds. Time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area. The water colour is affected by the atmospheric conditions and weather, however on sunny days the sea and the interplay of the surf with the beach is particularly striking.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>D</p>	<p>The sense of remoteness varies with weather conditions and time of year. This reflects the numbers of visitors but also the sense of 'isolation' and 'separation'</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance from built development</li> </ul>	D	that stormy or 'wild' weather conditions generate. Car park and surf club are relatively intrusive, as are the recent building constructed within the adjacent subdivisions, when viewed from certain locations.
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native species and native fauna lend the unit a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character which is only partially related to the plant and tree species.
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?  Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA20: Mangawhai Barrier Spit
Grid Ref.	R08 5565 (sheet 23)
<b>Description</b>  Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>This unit comprises a 4km long spit of sand dunes, ocean beach and estuarine shore which separates the Mangawhai Harbour from the open sea. The unit ranges from some 200m in width at its narrowest, to over 1km wide at its base.</p> <p>Despite being highly visible from land based locations within Mangawhai Heads and the surrounding area, the scale of the feature is only apparent when seen from elevated locations such as Wintle Street, or from on the spit itself. From these locations, the simplicity of the landform, its scale and the whiteness of its constituent sand are particularly striking. In addition, gentle curve and the cumulative scale of the contextual beach, is particularly apparent when looking towards Te Arai to the south.</p> <p>The spit is a feature that is much valued by the community, as is evidenced by the ongoing interest and community involvement focused through the Mangawhai Harbour Restoration Society.</p> <p>The feature displays high ecological values and is a noted nesting site for the Fairy Tern as well as other species such as NZ and Banded Dotterels, Caspian and White Fronted Terns, and Variable Oyster Catchers.</p> <p>Whilst predominantly natural and unmodified, small areas of exotic tree species, such as acacia and pines detract to a small degree from its naturalness.</p> <p>The New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory identifies the spit as being of regional significance and classifies it as an extremely well defined landform of scientific/educational value.</p> <p>On the western flank of the spit, near its base, small dune ponds are flanked by native species and the stands of acacia.</p>
  	
Photographic record of unit	
 	



Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes	✓	An extensive dune complex rising to a maximum height of some 40 metres,
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth	✓	Whilst not part of the unit, the spit is contained on its northern and north western side by the Mouth of the Mangawhai River
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic	✓	Whilst flanked by dense stands of acacia and other weed species on its south west side, the unit itself contains very limited exotic species.
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations	✓	
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		

Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p> <p>A</p>	<p>No buildings are located within the unit, however dwellings and associated buildings within the Tern Point subdivision flank the unit on its south western edge. The majority of these buildings are integrated within or are screened by the dense stands of acacia, which has developed since the subdivision was undertaken. One dwelling, located atop a local high point is particularly visible from within the unit. No evidence of infrastructure services is visible within the unit.</p> <p>There is a strong presence of indigenous sand dune species. The presence, and homogeneity of these species associations contributes to the naturalness and high levels of natural character of the feature. Ongoing revegetation planting by the community is assisting with the establishment of native species on disturbed areas. Whilst the spit underwent modification during the 1990s during attempts to restore the integrity of the spit following erosion caused by Cyclone Bola, there is limited evidence of that modification today.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The scale and height of the dunes, when seen in juxtaposition with the flatness of the river, estuarine area and sea, lends the feature a strength and presence when viewed from proximate locations, and from more distant elevated locations.</p> <p>The spit appears as a strongly natural, striking and dynamic feature which displays a high level of interaction with the sea – being a consequence of coastal processes.</p> <p>The form of the spit and associated beach emphasizes the gentle curve of the coast, most evident when viewed from elevated locations. From elevated locations the power of the sea is evidenced by the waves and by the haze of salt spray that often drifts over the spit.</p> <p>The unit displays a high level of landscape structure and patterning due to its simplicity and minimal levels of modification. The vegetation patterns strongly reflect the topographical and landform structure, contributing to the high levels of natural character.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The feature clearly displays evidence of coastal erosive and depositional processes. In addition, the presence of duneland plant associations demonstrates the operation of ecological processes. Natural ecological processes and unmodified character strongly evident</p> <p>Nesting and roosting birds, time of day (sun angle), weather and atmospheric conditions affect the character of the forest area.</p> <p>The water colour is affected by the atmospheric conditions and weather, however on sunny days the sea and the interplay of the surf with the beach is particularly striking.</p>
Remoteness / Wildness		

<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A B C</p>	<p>Whilst relatively close to settlement, the sense of remoteness when visiting the spit, particularly when traversing portions which do not gain views of the Mangawhai Heads settlement, is particularly strong. This experience can be heightened by weather conditions – such as on the beach during stormy or windy conditions – but is dependent on the numbers of visitors to the spit.</p> <p>Since subdivision of Tern Point, access is easier, but generally limited to owners of properties and their visitors. Access is available by boat, or along the beach from Te Arai, to the south.</p> <p>Built development is relatively close, being within Tern Point to the south west.</p>
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Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native dune plant species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character.</p>
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA21: Te Kopua Point headland & harbour edge
Grid Ref.	Q08 2651 (sheet 25)
<b>Description</b>  Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	<p>Also known as Pakaurangi Forest, this unit comprises a vegetated headland which extends out into the Kaipara Harbour at the mouth of the Arapaoa River and a length of coast some 2-3km in length. The unit is understood to be the most extensive area of indigenous forest and shrubland within the Otamatea Ecological District and comprises 162.1 ha of forest, and 265.2 ha of shrubland.</p> <p>On the north coast of the headland there is an open, shallow, sandy bay with mangroves enclosing its western edge. On the eastern side there are sandy beaches which drop off steeply into the river channel of the Arapaoa River. To the south, Coates Bay is a broad shallow and sandy bay. Pine plantations border the western edge of the unit.</p> <p>The topography of the unit is mildly undulating and is drained by only 2 significant streams. It rises to two high points, both of which are 125 metres in height. The first is near the western edge of the unit and is un-named, the second is near the eastern harbour edge of the unit and is named 'Pakaurangi'. The unit is bisected by a low ridge that extends from the north west corner and trends to the south east.</p> <p>Limited development appears to occur within the unit, on the south western edge of the unit at Coates Bay, and on the valley floor to the south of Te Kopua Point.</p> <p>Vegetation within the unit comprises mainly kanuka- radiata pine shrubland with also kanuka forest. Pohutukawa are abundant along the eastern coastal fringe and the south western coastal edge of Pakaurangi Point.</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory identifies Te Kopua Point, as being nationally significant as a 'Well exposed Puriri Formation within the top of the Northland Allochthon.' It states that it is a 'Volcaniclastic sequence with good sedimentary structures, in deep marine environment'.</p>
	
Photographic record of unit	
	
	

Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment	✓	For the most part the escarpment which drops to the harbour edge is vegetated, although steeper cliffs with rocky outcrops occur around the margin of Te Kopua Point and on the eastern side of Pakurangi.
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands	✓	On the northern coast there is an open, shallow, sandy bay with mangrove forest on its western side. To the east there are sandy beaches dropping off more steeply into the main channel of the Arapaoa River. To the south lies another shallow, open bay (Coates Bay).
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills	✓	Rolling lowland topography dissected by steep sided gullies.
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands	✓	
Wetlands	✓	
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland		
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies		
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Kanuka–radiata pine shrubland covers almost two thirds of the area with kanuka over 3 m tall in most places. Kanuka forest, with frequent emergent radiata pine, and other associates including frequent tanekaha, kauri, kahikatea and totara is visible along the northern side of Pakaurangi Forest and Shrubland, and in valleys in the south. On the steep eastern coastal fringe, large, overhanging pohutukawa are abundant, and kanuka and radiata pine are both common whilst the southwestern side of Pakaurangi Point has a relatively open pohutukawa canopy with abundant akepiro and kowharawhara in light wells and under the pohutukawa.
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove	✓	
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		



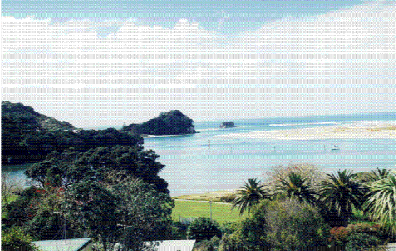


Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Built development present in the south western corner of unit. Generally built development is subservient to the prevailing natural values and vegetated character.</p> <p>Little evidence of infrastructure visible.</p> <p>Coastal forest and shrubland largely contiguous throughout the entire unit.</p> <p>Scattered wilding pines visible as emergents.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Although the elevation of the unit is not great, the contrast with the harbour, and relationship to the harbour makes the unit particularly striking.</p> <p>The unit is enveloped on three sides by the harbour and this relationship characterizes the unit.</p> <p>The fully vegetated nature of the unit, and vegetation patterns which reflect the landform patterns and topography present a strongly structured appearance to the landscape.</p> <p>The native vegetation is largely contiguous.</p>
Natural Processes and Forms		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Clear evidence of depositional coastal, and hydrological processes. Transitions from terrestrial vegetation through to mangrove harbour vegetation evident.</p> <p>Tidal fluctuations, changes in character of beach with sun angle and weather conditions, seasonal variations with changes in character of weather and sea character, power and colour. Flowering of pohutukawa.</p> <p>Colour and appearance of water varies depending on weather conditions and tidal fluctuations.</p>

Remoteness / Wildness		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>B A C</p>	<p>Despite the proximity of the unit to Tinopai, it has a remote character particularly on those parts of the feature that are orientated away from the settlement. The separation afforded by the harbour / Arapaoa River are important in this regard.</p>

Heritage Values		
Natural Heritage Values		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character which is only partially related to the plant and tree species.</p>
Cultural Heritage Values		
Cultural associations		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	<p>D</p>	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA22: North Head Dune Lakes
Grid Ref.	Q09 1336 (sheet 29, 32)
Description	<p>This unit is located near the apex of North Head and some 2.5km from Pouto. The unit comprises a number of waterbodies that includes Lake Humuhumu, Rotootuauru, Rotokawau, Waingata, Kanono and Kahuparere. Although a number of the lakes read as individual features, separated by areas of pasture, in total they form a sequence that extends inland from the coast near the Pouto settlement inland for over a distance of some 9 – 10 km.</p> <p>Geologically the lakes are described as lake and swamp deposits in depression on mid-late Pleistocene (Karioitahi Group) consolidated parabolic dunefield, ponded at landward edge of Holocene parabolic dunefield.</p> <p>The lakes are accommodated within a pastured landscape although the landform reflects its duneland origins. Pine shelterbelts provide a framework within which a number of the lakes are set – Lake Rotokawau being encircled by a shelterbelt.</p> <p>Most of the lakes are unfenced and are accessible to stock. Similarly, the majority contain limited levels of marginal vegetation, although Lake Humuhumu is contiguous with an area of wetland and scrubland on its western side, as is Lake Kahuparere with a small area of wetland on its southern side. This wetland links with an extensive area of coastal shrubland vegetation which extends to Kaipara Head to the west. Vegetation types associated with the lakes include Kanuka forest, Raupo reedland and Manuka-Baumea arthropphylla raupo-Carex secta shrub reed-sedgeland. Several of the smaller lakes have become infilled overtime and retain little open water.</p> <p>The western edge of the unit is defined and buffered by the pine plantations associated with North Head.</p>
Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	
	
	
	
Photographic record of unit	 



Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes		
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland	✓	Primarily associated with L. Humuhumu and with L. Kahuparere
Plains		
Low rolling land	✓	Pasture with the historical characteristics of duneland
Rivers		
Water bodies	✓	
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Primarily associated with L. Humuhumu and with L. Kahuparere
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic	✓	Pine plantations enclose the area on its west side
Pasture	✓	The lakes are generally set within pasture
Sand dune associations		
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Primarily associated with L. Humuhumu and with L. Kahuparere
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic	✓	Pine plantations enclose the area on its west side
Pasture	✓	The lakes are generally set within pasture
Horticulture		



Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Building absent from the landscape context of the lakes with the exception of farm sheds</p> <p>No infrastructure of any significant scale. Far tracks and paddock fences contribute to the rural character.</p> <p>Some areas of indigenous shrubland cover, primarily associated with L. Humuhumu and with L. Kahuparere Elsewhere there is a paucity of native forest and shrubland</p>


vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	B	cover.  The features sit within a backdrop and framework of pastoral land use. Plantation pine trees and pine within shelterbelts contain and separate some of the lakes.
<b>Visual Structure and Pattern</b>		
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> <li>• Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>	B A A A B -	The landscape is gently undulating with limited level changes and mild slopes – reflecting the duneland origins of the landform. The sequence of lakes sits comfortably within the landscape and draws the eye through the landscape along that sequence. The generally uniform 'foil' within which the lakes are set – being the green of the pasture, accentuated the sequence and visual progression of these features. Whilst not physically linked, the lakes are visually and perceptually linked through their proximity and relationship. The sequence lends structure and patterning to what otherwise would be a landscape with limited structure. A tension does exist between the structure and patterning afforded by the lakes, and that provided by the exotic shelter belts. Limited containment, provided by the pine plantations to the west. In a more natural setting containment would be afforded by indigenous sand country vegetation. Contiguity of native vegetation is only evident to the west of L. Humuhumu and to the south of L. Kahuparere. Elsewhere there is a paucity of native vegetation. The exotic plantations are visible primarily as a 'wall' of vegetation to the west. Areas of cut over vegetation area visible. Shelterbelts provide a linearity which contrasts and conflicts with the natural 'duneland' patterns.
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>• Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>• Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	B B A	Most evident to the west of L. Humuhumu and to the south of L. Kahuparere where vegetation sequences from aquatic through to terrestrial are present. Elsewhere evidence is limited. Flowering / fruiting plants, movement and arrival of migrating birds, changes in light characteristics as a result of seasonal and diurnal changes. The water appears to have a high level of clarity.
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sense of remoteness</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Distance from built development</li> </ul>	A A A	Although the landscape has a managed rural character, within the vicinity of the lakes there is a sense of remoteness. Accessible from Pouto Road, however Pouto itself is relatively isolated. The lakes extend over a distance of some 9 – 10 km. Whilst the southern-most lake is some 2km from Pouto, the northernmost is considerably greater.

Heritage Values		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
Endemic associations	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. Landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?	A	The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character which is

		only partially related to the plant and tree species.
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	

# Kaipara District Landscape Assessment Worksheet

Physical Landscape Elements	
Unit / Landscape Reference No.	OLA23: North Head Coast & western dune lakes
Grid Ref.	Q09 0436 (sheet 24, 28, 29, 31, 32)
Description	<p>Comprising the coastal duneland landscape at the apex of North Head the unit is near the harbour mouth. It is between half a kilometre and two kilometres in width although on the western edge, the unit widens to an average of some three kilometres including lakes Whakanene, Mokeno and Karaka.</p> <p>The unit is geologically described as comprising holocene beach sands, transverse and parabolic sand dunes, and interdune wetlands; coastal cliffs eroded in mid-late Pleistocene (Karioitahi Group) consolidated dune sand at Kaipara North Head.</p> <p>It is remote and, on its western edge, very exposed with a spacious character. This spaciousness is due to most of the unit lacking the coastal bank of the beach to the north. Instead the predominant character is formed by the extensive duneland and low shrubland vegetation. Behind the dunefield lies the largest three dune lakes and a number of smaller freshwater lakes. Surrounding these features is an extensive area of wetland supporting indigenous swampland vegetation.</p> <p>The Pouto dune system is identified in the Kaipara Ecological District PNAP survey report as being of extremely high national and international importance, representing the best remaining example of a large, relatively unmodified sand dune system. It supports an impressive range of threatened plant and animal species, including a nationally and</p>
Example photos of preferred landscapes from consultation where unit is considered to be outstanding or visual amenity landscape.	
	
Photographic record of unit	
	

		<p>regionally important populations of northern New Zealand dotterel and significant populations of grey duck</p> <p>The Northland Geopreservation Inventory identifies the Pouto sand dunes as being an excellent, unmodified example of the North Kaipara Head active dunelands system. It classifies the feature as a moderately well defined landform of scientific/educational and scenic value.</p>
Landform Type		Description
<b>Coastal</b>		
Coastal cliffs / escarpment		
Low escarpment		
Dunes	✓	The landscape is open with a backdune character – gentle undulations with generally low vegetation and an exposed expansiveness.
Hills		
Bays / Headlands		
<b>Estuarine</b>		
Rolling hills		
Lowland		
Open harbour		
River mouth		
Bays and headlands		
Wetlands		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Ranges; high relief		
Steep hills; moderate to high relief		
Strongly rolling		
Volcanic cones		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Fresh water wetland	✓	Wetlands occur within hollows and adjacent to the lakes, their presence belied by wetland vegetation patterns.
Plains		
Low rolling land		
Rivers		
Water bodies	✓	Lakes of varying scale are scattered through the landscape, but assume a coherent sequence. The inland lakes are larger in scale and occur on a linear pattern, dictated by the sand dune patterns. The pattern of lakes nearer the CMA reflects the curve of the beach. These lakes are more fragmented in scale with a mosaic of wetland and open water.
<b>Vegetation Type</b>		
<b>Coastal</b>		
Native forest / remnants	✓	Shrubland sequences within the inland areas comprising low sand dune pioneer shrubland species

Mixed native / exotic	✓	Stands of pine contrast in terms of colour and scale with the native vegetation patterns and provide a measure of enclosure that contradicts the open character of the landscape
Exotic		
Pasture		Extensive sand dune associations merging with wetland species on the lake margins.
Sand dune associations	✓	
<b>Estuary</b>		
Mangrove		
Salt marsh		
Exotic		
Pasture		
<b>Hill Country</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Native remnant pockets		
Exotic		
Shrubland		
Pasture		
<b>Lowlands</b>		
Native forest / remnants		
Mixed native / exotic		
Exotic		
Pasture		
Horticulture		

Experiential Values		
Naturalness - Elements	Rank A-D	Description of key values contained within unit
<p>How affected by human activity is the landscape? Does human activity intrude on the landscape? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of buildings</li> <li>• Presence of infrastructure services</li> <li>• Extent of indigenous forest cover</li> <li>• Homogeneity of exotic vegetation</li> <li>• Presence / extent of modified agricultural land use</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>	<p>No buildings visible.</p> <p>No infrastructure services visible</p> <p>Vegetation comprises sand dune associations with a gradation through from bare sand to shrubland. A very dynamic landscape.</p> <p>Pine plantations adopt rectilinear forms with edges that are at odds with the natural vegetation patterns.</p> <p>Limited, with the exception of the pine plantations.</p>
Visual Structure and Pattern		
<p>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape as a result of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise the 3D structure; and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength of natural relief</li> <li>• Strength of interaction between water and land</li> <li>• Strength of landscape structure and patterning</li> <li>• Strength of containment</li> <li>• Continuity of indigenous vegetation</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>The backdune landscape is gently undulating with limited level changes and mild slopes. The repetition of these topographical patterns and the scale of the landscape lends the landscape a strength and simplicity that sits comfortably with the scale and simplicity of the ocean – visible as part of the horizon. The sequence of lakes sits comfortably within the landscape and draws the eye through the landscape along that sequence.</p> <p>The landscape, by its very nature is exposed and naturally lacks containment. Containment is provided in limited measure by the undulation of the landform and by the low shrubland vegetation species. Where more dominant vegetation – the</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geometry / linearity of exotic vegetation</li> </ul>		<p>pine plantations – creates containment of a more significant scale, this contrasts and diminishes the naturalness and strength of the landscape.</p> <p>The pine plantations – with stark edges and monotony of hue – appear as artificial elements within a natural landscape.</p>
<b>Natural Processes and Forms</b>		
<p>To what extent are natural processes, such as regeneration or other processes which illustrate biodiversity and ecosystem health represented? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strength of evidence of natural processes &amp; forms</li> <li>Evidence of seasonal variation / transient values</li> <li>Water colour / quality</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The landscape displays a high level of dynamism by virtue of the visible sand dune processes. In addition, vegetation patterns reflect landform and hydrological patterns in a coherent way that reinforces their formative processes.</p> <p>Seasonal and daily variation are reflected through climatic and solar variations, as well as the presence and migration of bird species.</p> <p>Clarity and quality of water appears very good.</p>
<b>Remoteness / Wildness</b>		
<p>Does the landscape display a wilderness character, remote from and untouched by human presence? Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sense of remoteness</li> <li>Accessibility</li> <li>Distance from built development</li> </ul>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>The area displays a strong sense of remoteness and naturalness.</p> <p>The site has limited accessibility and has limited numbers of visitors.</p> <p>The site is some 9-10 km from Pouto, although the limited distance belies the difficulty of accessibility.</p>

<b>Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Natural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Endemic associations</b>	<b>Rank A-D</b>	<b>Description of key values contained within unit</b>
<p>Is there evidence of a distinctive NZ character (eg. landform, vegetation, fauna) in the landscape?</p>	A	<p>The presence of native tree species and native fauna lend the feature a distinct endemic character. In addition, the coast displays a unique NZ character, which is only partially related to the plant and tree species.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage Values</b>		
<b>Cultural associations</b>		
<p>Is there clear visible evidence of man made landscape elements that are distinctive and values due to their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures?</p> <p>Note: Features are identified on the basis of their visual contribution to amenity and heritage values rather than on the basis of any archaeological or cultural study.</p>	D	