

outstanding natural features and landscapes review

BAY OF PLENTY REGION

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared for

ENVIRONMENT BAY OF PLENTY

by

**BOFFA MISKELL LIMITED
AUCKLAND**

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OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES REVIEW

1.0 BACKGROUND

In 1993 as part of the preparation of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan (Coastal Plan), Environment Bay of Plenty commissioned research to identify outstanding natural features and landscapes within the coastal environment. The resulting technical report “A Landscape Assessment of the Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment” was prepared by Boffa Miskell. This report identified natural features and landscapes at two levels, being “Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes” and “Regionally Significant Natural Features and Landscapes”. These identified outstanding and regionally significant natural features and landscapes were incorporated into the Fourth Schedule of the Coastal Plan, with their locations depicted on the Coastal Maps.

Policy and methods of implementation relating to these identified features and landscapes are contained in Chapter Five of the Coastal Plan – Natural Landscapes and Features, with management guidelines, also drawn from the 1993 Boffa Miskell report, listed in the Fifth Schedule of the Coastal Plan.

In 1997 Environment Bay of Plenty then commissioned research to identify outstanding natural features and landscapes in the balance of the Bay of Plenty region. This research was to draw on studies already undertaken at a district level for Western Bay of Plenty District, Tauranga City, Whakatane District and Rotorua District. The resulting technical report “Bay of Plenty Heritage Sites: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes” was prepared by Boffa Miskell and also identified natural features and landscapes at two levels “Outstanding” (at a District Level) and “Regionally Significant”. These identified outstanding and regionally significant natural features and landscapes were not incorporated into any statutory document. They were, however, mapped on NZMS260 (1:50,000) maps and transferred by Environment Bay of Plenty into a GIS database.

Environment Bay of Plenty as part of the process of settling appeals in relation to the proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) has developed ‘heritage criteria for assessing heritage values and places in the Bay of Plenty Region’. The criteria sets include, natural features and landscapes (Set 2 RPS natural features and landscapes criteria). The heritage criteria have been introduced to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (Proposed Change No. 1) with final decision released in November 2005. These criteria are included as Appendix 1 to this report.

In 2005 as part of a review of the Coastal Plan, Environment Bay of Plenty commissioned a review of the outstanding natural features and landscapes within the Coastal Environment. The purpose of this assignment was to confirm or otherwise amend or delete the already identified “outstanding” and “significant” natural features and landscapes by applying the criteria developed in Proposed Change No. 1 and to identify additional areas which would meet the criteria developed in Proposed Change No. 1. The resulting technical report “Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment” was completed by Boffa Miskell in February 2006. This report identifies outstanding natural features and landscapes throughout the region and makes no assessment as to whether they are of regional significance.

The current brief, which is outlined in more detail below, is for the review of the natural features and landscapes within the balance of the Bay of Plenty Region applying the same criteria from Proposed Change No. 1.

2.0 PROJECT BRIEF

Environment Bay of Plenty is about to commence a review of the Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

The brief provided by Environment Bay of Plenty for the review has the following objectives:

I Natural Feature and Landscape Assessment

- a) *“To establish whether all previously identified outstanding natural features and landscapes are still outstanding when assessed against current criteria (Proposed Change No. 1).*
- b) *To confirm the location and extent of the outstanding natural features and landscapes that have been previously identified.*
- c) *To identify any other outstanding natural features or landscapes that have not previously been recorded.”*

II Natural Feature and Landscape Change

- a) *“To record changes in the location, extent and condition, and any pressures, on the outstanding natural features and landscapes in the 1997 report. This information will be used for State of the Environment reporting.”*

This review has assessed the natural features and landscapes of the Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment against the criteria set out in Set 2 Natural Features and Landscapes of the RPS (refer Appendix 1). Boffa Miskell Limited undertook the assessment applying all but the final three criteria; ‘Shared and Recognised Values’; Maori Values; and ‘Historical Associations’. This is because these criteria are not technical landscape criteria and are outside the scope of the landscape assessment brief. These criteria will be applied by Environment Bay of Plenty staff.

2.1 Previously Identified Outstanding and Regionally Significant Natural Features and Landscapes

The previously identified Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes listed in the 1997 report are as follows (Note: Although the 1997 report included the previously identified Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes from the Coastal Environment Study these are excluded from the list below):

1997 Site ID Numbers

- 2 Hikurangi – Puketoki – Matangia Knolls and Rigdelines
- 10 Kaimai Ranges
- 16 Minden Peak
- 17 Wairoa River
- 18 Papamoa Knoll and Ridgeline
- 19 Wharetetarakehe – Ottawa Bush Covered Knoll
- 20 Mount Misery Peaks and Main Ridgeline
- 21 Otanewainuku Bush Covered Knoll
- 22 Takaurunga – Summit and Upper Slopes
- 23 Kaituna River
- 28 Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope
- 29 Kaimai Mamaku State Forest

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- 37 Mangatawa and Upuhue
- 39 Ngongataha
- 40 Lake Rotorua
- 41 Mokoia Island
- 42 Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area
- 43 Earthquake Flat Craters and Fault Swarm
- 44 Tikitere Thermal Area
- 45a Lake Rotokawau
- 45b Lake Tarawera
- 45c Lake Okataina
- 45d Lake Rotomahana
- 45e Waimangu Geothermal Area
- 45f Mount Tarawera
- 45g Bush between Rotoiti Forest, Lake Okataina and Lake Tarawera
- 46a Lake Rotoiti
- 46b Lake Rotoehu
- 47 Rotorua Caldera Rim
- 48 Taheke Springs
- 49a Lake Rotokakahi
- 49b Lake Tikitapu
- 50 Lake Okareka
- 51 Te Whekau Lagoon
- 52 Lake Okaro
- 53 Putunoa and Associated Knolls
- 54 Lake Rerewhakaaitu
- 55 Lake Rotoma and Caldera
- 56 Rotoma Forest
- 57 Upper Tarawera River and Falls
- 58 Mamuku Volcanic Outcrops
- 59 Kohioawa Beach/Matata Straights
- 60 Native Bush Behind Matata
- 63 Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)
- 64 Lake Matahina

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- 65 Lake Aniwhenua
- 66 Whirinaki Forest
- 67 Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest
- 69 Whakatane River
- 71 Pohutukawa Coastal Forest
- 76 Native Bush Reserves
- 77 Luttrell Road Hillocks
- 78 Teihuotemaine
- 79 Lake Pupuwharau
- 83 Waiotahi River
- 85 Waioeka River
- 86 Otara River
- 87 Makeo
- 91 Motu River and Mouth
- 93 Harapara River
- 99 Whangaparaoa River

A total of 53 outstanding natural features and landscapes.

The previously identified Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes of Regional Significance listed in the 1997 report are:

- 10 Kaimai Ranges
- 29 Kaimai Mamaku State Forest
- 40 Lake Rotorua
- 42 Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area
- 45b Lake Tarawera
- 45c Lake Okataina
- 45d Lake Rotomahana
- 45e Waimangu Geothermal Area
- 45f Mount Tarawera
- 46a Lake Rotoiti
- 49a Lake Rotokakahi
- 49b Lake Tikitapu

- 50 Lake Okareka
- 63 Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)
- 66 Whirinaki Forest
- 67 Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest
- 91 Motu River and Mouth

A total of 17 outstanding natural features and landscapes of regional significance.

Criteria used to determine whether a feature or landscape should be classified as outstanding were as follows:

Naturalness or degree of cultural modification / landuse and activities.
Thus, pristine areas of the Urewera Forest are highly 'natural' whilst urban areas such as Tauranga are not.

Coherence the pattern of the landscape or feature relative to landform, landcover and landuse.

Vividness the perceived memorability of a feature / landscape.

Prominence elevation in relation to surrounding landform (above or below).
Thus, volcanic cone features in a generally flat landscape would be highly prominent.

Visibility number of viewers and their orientation relative to feature / landscape.

Geopreservation Value geological significance, based on the GSNZ Geopreservation Inventory

Ecological Value ecological significance (vegetation cover / habitat)

Cultural Association whether the feature or landscape has a name, known story, or significance attached to it.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This 2006 review of the above features and landscapes covers the extent of the Bay of Plenty Region excluding the coastal environment, which has been assessed separately. The region extends from Waihi Beach in the west (adjoining the Waikato Region) to Lottin Point in the east (adjoining the Gisborne Region) and to Rangitaiki in the south (adjoining the Hawkes Bay Region). It includes the districts of Western Bay of Plenty, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Kawerau, Rotorua and part of Taupo. The methodology involved an initial desktop assessment followed by road based ground survey and verification.

The decision as to whether a particular feature or landscape qualifies as “outstanding”, is based on an evaluation against the criteria set out in Appendix 1. Once the evaluation of each feature or landscape against each of the criteria has been established, this was reviewed by the three landscape architects involved in the assessment to determine the overall classifications.

Therefore, it was the collective interpretation of the values associated with each feature/landscape that accorded its status as outstanding, rather than adding areas or values until a particular threshold or benchmark was reached. This latter system of scoring or adding rankings was rejected because a particular natural feature or landscape may be outstanding based on the values associated with one or two criteria only.

Conversely a particular natural feature or landscape may have a high ranking for one, or more criteria, yet overall still not be considered as outstanding.

3.1 Desktop Review

The desktop review of previously identified and potential ONF&Ls involved an analysis of landuse, landform, and landcover through a variety of GIS data sets, georeferenced NZMS 260 topographic maps and geo-referenced ortho-corrected colour aerial photography from 2003 and black and white aerial photography from 1998. Reference was also made to various ecological and natural heritage assessments prepared for the Regional Council as well as Department of Conservation Management Strategy documents.

The GIS data included the New Zealand River Environments Classification, New Zealand Land Resource Inventory, Land Cover Data Base v2 and Land Environments data sets, as

well as additional data that identified 2006 Department of Conservation (DoC) conservation units and 20 metre contour data.

This information was used principally to verify previously identified area boundaries at a range of spatial scales as well as to identify, at a broad scale, significant areas of existing landform and landcover that suggested further detailed analysis. This information then provided a focus for subsequent ground survey and verification.

3.2 Ground Survey

The road based ground survey involved visiting the locality of each area and re-observing the identified 'outstanding' and 'significant' natural features and landscapes. The mapped boundaries, drawn from the 1997 study, were assessed against the existing area both in terms of the extent of the defined area and a review of the previously identified area in relation to the newly established Proposed Change No. 1 heritage criteria set 2 'natural features and landscapes'.

In addition to checking the 53 (inland) Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes previously identified, potential additional ONF&Ls were identified, delineated, and subsequently assessed against the 'natural features and landscapes' criteria.

4.0 FINDINGS

The desktop review of the 53 original Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes established that the boundaries were often not consistent with the known edge of the features and landscapes. This is likely to be due to the drafting process of transferring area boundaries drawn on the NZMS260 maps to a GIS orthorectified base. Therefore most features and landscapes have required changes to the boundary alignment, not necessarily due to any change in the character of the landscape.

The review of changes to these landscapes and features was also made more difficult due to the relatively poor quality and resolution of the 1997 black and white aerial photography compared with the 2003 series. However, some changes have been noted and these are included in the separate Landscape Indicators Report.

Of more relevance in the review of these landscapes and natural features has been the application of the revised assessment (Proposed Change No. 1) criteria and the review of

each of the previously identified Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes against this on the ground.

As a result of the review, 26 previously identified sites are recommended to be deleted (i.e. that are not considered to be outstanding). These are as follows:

1997 Site ID Numbers

- 2 Hikurangi – Puketoki – Matangia Knolls and Ridgelines
- 16 Minden Peak
- 17 Wairoa River
- 20 Mount Misery Peaks and Main Ridgeline
- 23 Kaituna River
- 37 Upuhue
- 43 Earthquake Flat Craters and Fault Swarm
- 48 Taheke Springs
- 51 Te Whekau Lagoon
- 52 Lake Okaro
- 53 Putunoa and Associated Knolls
- 57 Upper Tarawera River and Falls
- 58 Mamuku Volcanic Outcrops
- 64 Lake Matahina
- 65 Lake Aniwhenua
- 69 Whakatane River
- 77 Luttrell Road Hillocks
- 78 Teihuotemaine
- 79 Lake Pupuwharau
- 83 Waiotahi River
- 85 Waioeka River
- 86 Otara River
- 87 Makeo
- 91 Motu River and Mouth
- 93 Harapara River
- 99 Whangaparaoa River

The review of the features / landscapes against the physical criteria has shown that they do not rate as outstanding. In some cases these features / landscapes are assumed to have Shared and Recognised Values, Maori Value or Historical Associations, but these are not part of the assessment criteria for this study. Further assessment against these criteria may result in some of these features remaining as outstanding. Others such as the Motu River and Mouth are included in the Coasts Assessment features and landscape and also within an inland outstanding natural feature and landscape, i.e. ONFL78 – Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest.

Previously Identified Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape Not Considered Outstanding When Applying New Criteria

TYPE	REFERENCE NUMBER	REASON FOR NON-SELECTION
Landforms	2: Hikurangi – Puketoki - Matangia Knolls & Ridgelines	Upland landform of variable qualities. Moderately significant local landscape feature, modified.
	16: Minden Peak	Significantly modified upland feature of variable quality and fragmented landcover.
	20: Mount Misery Peaks & Main Ridgeline	Elevated modified rural hill country with limited remnant land cover qualities.
	37: Upuhue	Modified locally expressive landforms feature.
	43: Earthquake Flat Craters & Fault Swarm	Geological landform feature within a modified rural landscape setting.
	53: Putunoa & Associated Knolls	Locally distinctive not regionally outstanding.
	58: Mamaku Volcanic Outcrops	Landscape feature of variable quality; landscape patterns of district significance.
	77: Luttrell Road Hillocks	Series of locally distinct hill landscape features not regionally outstanding.
	78: Teihuotemaine	Locally distinct rural foothill landscape.
	87: Makeo	Locally distinct volcanic feature of variable quality particularly in relation to landcover.
Waterbodies	17: Wairoa River	Generally highly modified character, resulting in local landscape values only.
	23: Kaituna River	Parts of river exhibits good quality, but overall of moderate landscape value.
	48: Taheke Springs	Small scale spring and feature with variable geothermal qualities.
	51: Te Whekau Lagoon	Volcanic crater feature of interest locally, but not regionally.
	52: Lake Okaro	Modified amenity / restoration landscape.

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TYPE	REFERENCE NUMBER	REASON FOR NON-SELECTION
	57: Upper Tarawera River & Falls	River located in pine forest and subject to modification.
	64: Lake Matahina	Flooded valley resulting in amenity landscape and lake feature of high aesthetic value.
	65: Lake Aniwhenua	Modified flood plain / valley feature, resulting in highly valued amenity landscape.
	69: Whakatane River	River is a recognised natural feature locally, but not regionally.
	79: Lake Pupuwaharau	Modified volcanic landscape lake of highly variable quality with limited local amenity values.
	83: Waiotahi River	River is significant natural feature at local level, but not regionally.
	85: Waioeka River	Of limited local landscape value only due to modified margins.
	86: Otara River	Of limited local landscape value only due to modified margins.
	91: Motu River & Mouth	Included in Coastal Study.
	93: Harapara River	Included in Coastal Study.
	99: Whangaparoa River	Of local landscape value only due to modification.

It is positive to note that the review study has identified that adverse landscape change has not had any significant effect on the remaining previously identified outstanding and significant natural features and landscapes. The study has not identified any adverse change within part of an area or within the close context of any area causing the deletion of these remaining areas from the 'list' of ONF&Ls.

An assessment of all the ONF&Ls against the RPS Heritage criteria Set 2 'natural features and landscapes' is set out in Appendices 2 and 3. Natural features and landscapes which after applying the criteria are recommended to be deleted are detailed in Appendix 3, and those deemed to be outstanding in Appendix 2.

4.1 Previously Identified Areas Modified as a Result of the Review

Changes to the ONF&L boundaries have generally been made to include contiguous regenerating and mature indigenous vegetation, as well as contiguous landform.

There are a number of instances where the original mapped boundary appears to be incorrect, generally excluding contiguous mature indigenous vegetation where this should

clearly be included; these boundaries have been adjusted as part of the review. In a small number of instances changes to the boundaries have been made to exclude developed areas, or areas of cultural significance that do not contribute to the natural character attributes of the ONF&L.

It is also important to note that while outside the scope of this assessment, in many instances the area immediately adjacent to the Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape plays a significant role in providing a foreground or backdrop to the featured landscape, although not itself meeting the criteria. These areas are worthy of further consideration by the Regional and District Councils in protecting the “context” of the identified outstanding natural features and landscapes. This is particularly relevant in relation to the rural foothills of the Kaimai Ranges and many of the visual catchments of lakes within Rotorua District.

4.2 Additional Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

In addition to those identified in the 1997 study a further 14 features and landscapes were identified during the desktop review process and considered against the criteria. These are as follows:

- 1 Kopukairua
- 2 Grieg Road pond shrubland and indigenous forest
- 3 Mangorewa Forest / Scenic Reserve
- 4 Tarawera River lagoons – Braemar Rd
- 5 Awaiti Government Purpose Reserve – Wildlife Management Area
- 6 Awakeri Forest and Te Tiringa
- 7 Waimangu Volcanic tarn series
- 8 Waiaua Scenic Reserve and Whakaumu forest ridgelines
- 9 Lake Ouarua and wetlands
- 10 Rangitaiki Frost Flats
- 11 Otukotara Knolls and summit North
- 12 Otukotara Knolls and summit South
- 13 Otukotara Knolls and summit East
- 14 Rainbow Mountain

Of these, two are considered to be outstanding. These are:

- Rainbow Mountain – which is located partly within the Bay of Plenty Region and partly within the Waikato Region.
- Rangitaiki Frost Flats – over 400 hectares of elevated flat in the southernmost corner of the Region, dominated by Manoa – *Dracophyllum subulatum*, a woody shrub up to two metres high.

The assessment of these additional ONF&Ls against the RPS Heritage criteria Set 2 is set out on the standard sheets in Appendix 2 and the full list of proposed recommended outstanding natural features and landscapes, is listed below with a new I.D. number beginning at 47 with the old reference number in brackets.

- 47 (10) Kaimai Ranges
- 48 (29) Kaimai Mamaku State Forest
- 49 (19 & 21) Otawa-Otanewainuku-Wharetetarakehe Forest
- 50 (37) Mangatawa
- 51 (18) Papamoa Hills
- 52 (39) Ngongotaha
- 53 (40) Lake Rotorua
- 54 (41) Mokoia Island
- 55 (47) Rotorua Caldera Rim
- 56 (42) Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area
- 57 (46) Lake Rotoiti
- 58 (44) Tikitere Thermal Area
- 59 (45) Lake Rotokawau
- 60 (45) Lake Okataina
- 61 (50) Lake Okareka
- 62 (49a) Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)
- 63 (49b) Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)
- 64 (45b) Lake Tarawera
- 65 (45g) Makatiti Dome
- 66 (45f) Mount Tarawera
- 67 (45d) Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island
- 68 (45e) Waimangu Geothermal Area
- 69 (new) Rainbow Mountain – Maungakakamea

- 70 (54) Lake Rerewhakaaitu
- 71 (46b) Lake Rotoehu
- 72 (55) Lake Rotoma and Caldera
- 73 (56) Rotoma Forest
- 74 (28) Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope
- 75 (60) Matata Scenic Reserve
- 76 (63) Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)
- 77 (66) Whirinaki Forest
- 78 (67) Whakatane/Opotiki
- 79 (71) Pohutukawa Coastal Forest
- 80 (76) Native Bush Reserves
- 81 (67) Otamaroa
- 82 (new) Rangitaiki Frost Flats

5.0 MAPS AND COMMENTARY

New maps, with boundaries overlaid on the 2003 colour aerials, delineating all the identified ONF&Ls are compiled in a separate A3 companion document to this report (Appendix 4). These have been provided in GIS digital format to Environment Bay of Plenty.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following natural features and landscapes are recognised by Environment Bay of Plenty as being outstanding natural features and landscapes:

- Kaimai Ranges
- Kaimai Mamaku State Forest
- Otawa-Otanewainuku-Wharetetarakehe Forest
- Mangatawa
- Papamoa Hills
- Ngongotaha
- Lake Rotorua
- Mokoia Island
- Rotorua Caldera Rim

- Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area
- Lake Rotoiti
- Tikitere Thermal Area
- Lake Rotokawau
- Lake Okataina
- Lake Okareka
- Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)
- Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)
- Lake Tarawera
- Makatiti Dome
- Mount Tarawera
- Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island
- Waimangu Geothermal Area
- Rainbow Mountain – Maungakakaramea
- Lake Rerewhakaaitu
- Lake Rotoehu
- Lake Rotoma and Caldera
- Rotoma Forest
- Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope
- Matata Scenic Reserve
- Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)
- Whirinaki Forest
- Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest
- Pohutukawa Coastal Forest
- Native Bush Reserves
- Otamaroa
- Rangitaiki Frost Flats

It is recommended that further assessment is conducted at a District level to develop appropriate objectives, policies and rules for areas immediately adjacent to outstanding natural features and landscapes that may be adversely affected by changes in landuse to their “landscape and visual context”. The management of landuse change in these surrounding landscape and visual context areas is a significant factor in considering the potential for adverse effects on adjoining ONF&Ls.

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APPENDIX 1

Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Heritage Criteria Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

- 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence;
- 2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region;

Research and Education

- 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education;

Rarity

- 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

Aesthetic Values

Coherence

- 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use;

Vividness

- 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities;

Naturalness

- 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy;

Intactness

- 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes;

Expressiveness (Legibility)

- 2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape;

Transient Values

- 2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape;

Note: the following three criteria were not assessed as part of the landscape assessment undertaken by Boffa Miskell. Environment Bay of Plenty will provide assessment of these criteria through a separate process.

Shared and Recognised Values

- 2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place;

Maori Values

- 2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place;

(Refer also to set 4 - Maori Culture and Traditions criteria).

Historical Associations

- 2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place;

(Refer also to set 5 - Historic Heritage criteria).

APPENDIX 2

Assessment of outstanding natural features and landscapes against Heritage Criteria Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes (Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement)

Note 1: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion:

L = low; **M** = moderate; **H** = high.

Note 2: The tables and related maps for outstanding natural features and landscapes are numbered consecutively from west to east e.g. ONFL 47, ONFL 48 etc beginning with the next sequential number following the last identified ONF&L from the coastal assessment (i.e. ONFL 46), followed by the original identifier number from the Bay of Plenty Heritage Sites 1997 document. e.g. (#1).

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Papamoia Hills.....	37	Lake Rerewhakaaitu	94
Ngongotaha	40	Lake Rotoehu.....	97
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ONF&L name:	Kaimai Ranges	
ID number: ONFL 47 (10)	District: Western Bay of Plenty/Rotorua	
Description: The Kaimai Ranges are significant as they form the main east-west divide between the Waikato and Bay of Plenty. This ONL is part of the Kaimai – Mamaku Range that is more than 70 kilometres long but seldom exceeds 10 km in width. It consists of steep broken country with steep slopes of unstable rock overlaid with little soil. Area is mostly within the Department of Conservation Kaimai – Mamaku Conservation Park dominated by podocarp / hardwood forest easing to strongly rolling to rolling hill country and pastoral farmland to the east. The area is highly visible with extensive, contiguous native bush, rocky outcrops and large streams. The ranges provide a dramatic and significant backdrop to the Tauranga Harbour and District.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	A key component of the landscape that defines the regions western boundary which also characterises the forested steplands of the Kaimai Range.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of upland forest systems in a good state of preservation relative to historic landuses (mining – logging of indigenous timber).
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Values associated with major east-west dividing range.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Extensive stepland forest area rare in the north west of the region. Nationally unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Steep hill country in indigenous vegetation more fragmented to the east on the eastern boundary by pastoral and forestry landuses.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic landscape. Striking and memorable. Less vivid to the east yet still significant in relation to areas of contiguous forest.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant natural character largely uncompromised by modification or built form. Some development pressures evident on the eastern boundary.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Areas largely intact within Conservation Park with no significant signs of human modification.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Steep volcanic upland range.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Key upland landscape continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Kaimai Mamaku State Forest

ID number: ONFL 48 (29)

District: Western Bay of Plenty/Rotorua

Description:

Extensive area of contiguous native bush, defined by edge areas of exotic forest pasture that also includes isolated and fragmented indigenous forest patches on eastern foothills. Part of the wider Kaimai-Mamaku Range of underlying volcanic origin of steep to very steep terrain easing to moderately steep and rolling foothills to the east. Includes extensive areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation mostly podocarp hardwood. Managed by a range of private owners and public agencies for example is inclusive in part of the Kaimai-Mamaku Conservation Park (Department of Conservation) and Puwhenua Forest stewardship area Gammons Block Conservation Areas. The southern Kaimai range is significant to the iwi Tauranga Moana and Tainui. The Kaimai Range therefore has deep spiritual significance and the health of the forests, animals and the rivers flowing from the range is crucial to tangata whenua.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

H

Key component of the landscape as part of the upland continuum that defines the landscape character of the region's western boundary. Extensive area of representative indigenous forest of high natural science value.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

H

Good state of preservation.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

M

Values associated with major upland forest area linking with Kaimai Ranges.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

H

Extensive steepland forest area, nationally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly cohesive steep forested hill country easing to more fragmented foothill margins to the east.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic landscape vivid and memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant steepland forest natural character largely uncompromised by modification or built form. With modification and development pressures within the eastern foothills.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Extensive areas of functioning natural systems (not pristine) visually intact uplands and rural character aesthetic natural landscapes in the eastern foothills.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Steep volcanic upland range.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Otawa-Otanewainuku-Wharetetarahehe Forest	
ID number: ONFL 49 (19 & 21)	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: Elevated moderately steep to very steep area of predominantly volcanic origin of largely contiguous indigenous forest that bisects the Northern Plateau. Includes the knoll features of Wharetetarahehe, Otawa, Otanewainuku and lowland forest systems associated with the Waiorohi and Tautau stream corridors. Part of the Otawa-Otanewainuku forests managed by a range of private owners and public agencies; for example the Oropi Forest stewardship area and the Otanewainuku Forest Stewardship area. This wider area includes three gazetted ecological areas and one forest sanctuary. Significant avifauna habitat. Otanewainuku, Otawa and other high points have special significance to Waitaha and Tapuika and Te Arawa. Contains historic Maori trails. It lies within dissected landform surrounded by pastoral farming and quarries.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Representative indigenous broadleaf forest systems. A key component of the landscape bisecting the Northern Plateau.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Extensive forest remnant in a good state of preservation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Cultural / Historic and ecological science values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Unique example of remnant patch of size that also includes numerous cultural sites.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly cohesive landform and harmoniously landcover.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic and memorable contagious forest upland landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised with some forestry and quarry activity on the western fringes with effects on sedimentation and water quality – wider soil and water conservation issues in relation to steep slopes of unstable rock overlaid by little soil.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Aesthetically coherent and intact.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive and legible in regard to underlying volcanic geology.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Mangatawa

ID number: ONFL 50 (37) **District:** Tauranga

Description:
 Moderately steep to strongly rolling volcanic feature rising from the undulating unconsolidated lowlands adjacent to Rangatawa Bay. Contains a number of archaeological sites. Excludes Marae settlement reservoir and quarry.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Landform feature that is distinct above plains. Archaeological features / pa / terracing remain distinctive in pasture. Part of a hill/upland complex related to Papamoa and Kopukairua Hills.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	M	Representative of geological processes and differences between upland and lowland plain landforms. Mangatawa more prominent than Upuhue.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Heritage interpretation and archaeological educational values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	L	Not rare but locally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Pasture retains visibility of features. Some elements discordant – e.g. Reservoir & Quarry.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Highly vivid and memorable cultural landscape feature.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Modified by Maori and by pasture – heritage values.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Strong aesthetic qualities.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Landform feature expressive. Cultural landscape expressive of past land uses.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Expressive cultural landforms.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Papamoa Hills	
ID number: ONFL 51 (18)	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: This area has its northern boundary the ridge extending south to a high point of 224 metres (above sea level). This high land is an important backdrop to the plains and coastal area between Papamoa and Maketu, and to Te Puke township, particularly when travelling along the State Highway towards Tauranga. On the eastern side it extends down to the western skyline ridge.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Elevated hills provide backdrop in combination with cultural landscape patterns characteristic of representative elevated landuses for the region and area.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Distinctive rock outcrops present.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Heritage interpretation – inclusive of a regional park.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Cultural landscape that is nationally significant.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Varied and mixed landcover some patterns less coherent – e.g. Pines. Pasture retains the visibility / integrity of the cultural landscape.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	North facing slopes overlooking Papamoa plain and visible from State Highway 2 – highly vivid and memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Landscape highly modified – adjoins quarry activity to the east.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Highly aesthetic but modified cultural landscape.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Steep volcanic slopes expressive of underlying geology – highly legible as a upland topographic landscape.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified expressive landscape and cultural landscape features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Ngongotaha	
ID number: ONFL 52 (39)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Prominent volcanic feature predominantly covered with native bush and encompassing the Mt Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve. Includes prominent spur feature to the north east (NZMS260 - Kauae No.2).		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the Rotorua landscape that is recognisably characteristic of the district.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Highly representative of geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	Research and education opportunities in relation to geological processes, conservation and integrated land use management.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Distinctive in terms of location to urban development and relationship with Lake, caldera floor and surrounding production landscapes.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Variations in landform and landcover are evident over the extent of Ngongotaha with the greatest coherence of landcover, landuse and underlying landform being evident in the south west in relation to existing DoC reserve land.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Highly recognisable across the community and beyond, and contributes to volcanic landscape character.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Modification has occurred in the past, Reserve land areas exhibit high naturalness with current management relating to conservation and public access.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Conservation management areas exhibit high degree of intactness.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying natural processes a very good example of a particular geomorphologic process.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient values not significant in assessment.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic dome landscape and features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotorua	
ID number: ONFL 53 (40)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire water body including any areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation or wetland.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Lake water bodies and margins are key landscape components that defines the wider landscape character of Rotorua.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Highly representative of wider geological processes. Ongoing water quality issues affecting natural science values.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Whole-of-landscape and water quality management programmes (i.e. Environment Bay of Plenty, NIWA (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research)).
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Regionally distinctive lake particularly in relation to area.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Aesthetic coherence varies across a range of lake margin environments with greater levels of integration between margin and lake to the north.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic lake. Highly memorable particularly in relation to Mokoia Island and Caldera landscapes.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Some modification related to recreational use; jetties, ramps, pontoons.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Highly intact and aesthetically coherent feature apart from some margin areas.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of wider volcanic, geological and hydrological processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Avifauna related to significant habitat values of identified wildlife refuges.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Mokoia Island	
ID number: ONFL 54 (41)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Island in Lake Rotorua, includes entire feature which is largely covered in native bush. Large Pohutukawa fringe the margin of much of the island, amongst which are occasional rata and pohutukawa-northern rata hybrids.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Clearly recognisable landscape in association with open water bodies of the lake. Is a key landscape component that provides a focal point for views across and of the lake.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Highly representative of wider geological processes in relation to the forming of Rotorua caldera and lake.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Opportunities in regard to conservation management and predator and pest control.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Unique within the region.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly coherent in relation to landcover and underlying landform.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic, recognisable and memorable landscape component.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	While past modification has occurred current indigenous land cover is largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Very limited modification on eastern shore.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive volcanic feature that contributes to the volcanic character of the region.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient values associated with avifauna and wildlife refuge.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape feature.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Rotorua Caldera Rim	
ID number: ONFL 55 (47)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Partially bush clad remnant of Caldera rim north of Lake Rotorua comprising a steep scarp slope incised by numerous stream and adjoining Hamurana Road at Mission Bay.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Representative landscape of the Rotorua caldera rim that is clearly recognisable as being characteristic of the wider caldera slopes. A key component that contributes to the visual containment of the Lake and inland lowland surrounds.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Relatively unmodified landform feature with areas of intact indigenous vegetation. Highly representative of geological processes. Limited built form evident in association with landuse modification.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Moderate value in relation to understanding wider natural processes of the lake catchment and the forming of the Caldera and lake.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not unique but a good example.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Coherence of landform strongest feature with variations in land cover from indigenous to exotic (forestry) introducing some of discordant elements.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognisable and symbolic of wider Caldera – especially when viewed from a distance.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Steep scarp slopes relatively unmodified by built form. Modified production forestry in parts.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Highly coherent in terms of landform with contrasting variations of landcover.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying volcanic and geological processes that characterise Rotorua Caldera and lake.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient values not significant in assessment.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Significant caldera rim landscape with remnant indigenous vegetation. Representative example.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area	
ID number: ONFL 56 (42)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Concentration of numerous geothermal features on southern edge of Rotorua, including geysers and hot springs.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Pattern of clearly recognisable geothermal features characteristic of the wider district. Highly representative of a key landscape component reinforced by associated tourism/cultural activities.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Good state of preservation although subject to modification for recreational/ commercial/ tourism activities.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Opportunities for natural science research and education in relation to natural processes.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally outstanding with few comparable examples.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Geothermal features intact with high levels of coherence.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Highly recognisable, memorable and striking features that are symbolic of the area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Geothermal features themselves largely unmodified.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Human modification evident in relation to accessing this landscape resource.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Geothermal features highly expressive of natural processes within this area as well as within the wider district.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Variations in landscape values and qualities in relation to the type, rate and form of geothermal activity.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding geothermal landscape and associated features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rotoiti

ID number: ONFL 57 (46) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features such as vegetated headlands and points (e.g. – Motuoha Point, Motutawa Point and Te Akau Point on lake edges). Excludes areas of lakeside settlement (such as Otaramarae, Gisborne Point Rotoiti and Hinehopu), and development as well as areas of forestry and exotic trees. Includes Lake Rotoiti Scenic Reserve in the northwestern lake edge to – semi coastal bioclimatic zone featuring a variety of forest types dominated by rimu/tawa with pohutukawa, kohekohe and kamahi and tawari forest and cliff vegetation. Landforms include undulating to steep slopes and scarps flatlands and wetlands. High Cultural significance.

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	M	Lake and intact vegetation patterns are representative of wider volcanic lake patterns that are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the district. Representative of the landscape elements and patterns that characterise modified volcanic lake environments that still exhibit a dominant natural and rural character.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	M	Modified rural environments with the lake catchment including large areas of modified pastureland. Lake edge characterised by medium to low density settlement as well as headland and upland areas of high natural character.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Possible water quality research values in relation to agricultural land uses and forestry activities.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Not rare or unique. Characteristic of more modified lake landscapes.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Extensive lake water body and intact lake edges characterised by indented lake edge, enclosed bays and headland features.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognised as a modified yet symbolic landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Unsettled lake edge largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Areas of modification and settlement occur within the wider lake catchment compared with lake edge headland and upland bush areas (particularly in the north east) that are more intact.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Lake form (shape) less expressive of other contained volcanic lake forms – still expressive.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Lake water transient values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Tikitere Thermal Area

ID number: ONFL 58 (44) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Geothermal area centred on Pareteiro, immediately north of State Highway 30. Comprises fourteen major thermal areas containing volcanic features such as hot springs, mud pools hot pools, seepages and steaming ground.

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Pattern of clearly recognisable geothermal features characteristic of the wider district. Highly representative of a key landscape component reinforced by associated tourism/cultural activities.
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<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation although subject to modification for recreational/ commercial/ tourism activities.
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<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Opportunities for natural science research and education in relation to natural geothermal processes.
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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Nationally outstanding with few comparable examples.
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Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Geothermal features intact with high levels of coherence.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Highly recognisable, memorable and striking features that are symbolic of the area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Geothermal features themselves largely unmodified.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Human modification evident in relation to accessing this landscape resource.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Geothermal features highly expressive of natural processes within this area as well as within the wider district.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Variations in landscape values and qualities in relation to the type, rate and form of geothermal activity.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding geothermal landscape and associated features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotokawau	
ID number: ONFL 59 (45)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Small crater lake. Bays surrounded by steep crater rim slopes and scarps in indigenous vegetation with a small enclosed sandy beach to the north drains to the west via the Waiohewa / Ohuanui Stream system and is fed in part from the Waimata stream within the Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve to the south.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Caldera / crater lake representative of the variety of lakes within the region of volcanic origin.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Demonstrates characteristics of crater lakes in good state of preservation particularly in association with surrounding indigenous vegetation and wider drainage patterns.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science values – outdoor recreation education.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Crater lake feature not rare but scale is locally unique example.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	High natural character values with coherent patterns of land form and indigenous land cover with out significant discordant landuse elements.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic crater lake feature.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Limited rural residential modification to the northwest. Lake is a good example of volcanic drainage systems – patterns.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Intact and coherent.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying volcanic land forming processes at a comprehensible spatial scale.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Coherent representative volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Okataina	
ID number: ONFL 60 (45)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire volcanic lake and indented lake edge and bays including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation (that also include smaller lake features such as Lake Rotoatua and Lake Rotongata) - and surrounding moderately steep to very steep prominent landform features on lake edges. Includes Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve, a large representative example of the vegetation of the ecological district with a strong coastal component including pohutukawa, kawakawa and nikau – the inland most occurrence of many of these species in the Rotorua Ecological District. With pohutukawa-kamahahi forest and rangiora dominated forest type uncommon in the Rotorua Lake district. Excludes areas of development and exotic trees and includes geothermal gas discharge and warm water seepage on the east shore. Highly culturally significant.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	High ecological representativeness. Characteristic volcanic lake representative of and integral to a wider volcanic lake system.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science educational values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally rare as part of a wider volcanic lake complex.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	High coherence between volcanic landforms, lake water bodies and indigenous landcover.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking memorable and symbolic landscape recognised across the community and beyond the local area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Limited build development including boating lake access / facilities on the northern lake shore accessed from Lake Okataina Road in proximity to northern lake beach.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Highly aesthetically coherent volcanic lake landscape.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying and functioning natural processes at the landscape scale.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Okareka

ID number: OFNL 61 (50) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features particularly on the north and eastern on lake edges. Excludes areas of development and settlement to the west and exotic forestry. Includes Lake Okareka Scenic Reserve that is of particular scientific interest due to the monitoring of successional forest processes post 1886 Rotomahana eruption – vegetation includes various forest, grassland and shrubland types.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	M	Characteristic of lake settlement / amenity landscapes in relation to wider unmodified natural character of the volcanic lakes.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Reserve areas in a good state of preservation / succession.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High natural science research values – successional processes and forest types.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Part of the wider lakes system, of national significance.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	North-western lake shore and slopes represent a highly coherent landscape context that contains Lake Okareka and Acacia Road settlement.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognised across the community, symbolic and recognisable as a contained volcanic lake landscape from lake edge to ridgeline.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Lake and north-western lake slopes are of high natural character largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	North and north-eastern lake flats and slopes aesthetically coherent and intact and do not display significant signs of human modification – Visually and topographically contained volcanic lake catchment in relation to lakeside settlement patterns.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	North-eastern ridgeline and associated slopes good example of underlying natural processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)

ID number: ONFL 62 (49a) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake and islands (Punaruku and Motutawa Islands) including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation includes various forest types e.g Tawa-rewarewa-kamaha-mamaku , Mamaku, Kohuhu forest and lake margin reedland vegetation, and ridge covered with exotic trees (forestry pine) between Rotokakahi and Tikitapu. Also includes prominent landform lake edge headland and scarp features. The lake is located within the Okataina Volcanic Centre and linked to Lake Tarawera via the Wairoa Stream. Contains Lake Rotokakahi Marginal Strip and Lake Rotokakahi Scenic Reserve. Of very high cultural significance.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	A key component of wider lakes system.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Characteristic of underlying geological processes.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High water quality research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Coherence between indigenous land cover and landform particularly on the south-eastern lake edge near Scenic Reserve.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic landscape of very high cultural significance.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Islands and Lake waters uncompromised – significant exotic forestry activity to the north.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Higher degrees of intactness to from Hopetete Point to near Te Wairoa (scenic reserve) in comparison with northern and western forestry dominant lake edges.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of natural land forming processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic quality water values – wildlife values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)

ID number: ONFL 63 (49b) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake and island including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation, and ridge covered with exotic trees between Rotokakahi and Tikitapu. Also includes prominent landform features and elevated lake catchment ridgeline features. Some settlement/development on the northern lake shorefront. There are no surface flows from the lake, however subsurface flow drains towards Lake Tarawera. Due to the high quality of the lake, the main issue concerning the area is to maintain and enhance the natural state of the lake and its catchment. Whakarewarewa Forest to the west and Lake Tikitapu Scenic reserve to the east and north that includes a variety of indigenous vegetation types including grasslands and fernlands and broadleaf scrub and Tawa dominant forest. Much of the forest to the east of Lake Tikitapu has established since the 1886 eruption of Rotomahana and destroyed the original vegetation and is therefore of considerable scientific interest. High cultural significance.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key component of the Rotokakahi and Tikitapu lake landscape.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation particularly on the eastern lake edge and slopes characteristic of volcanic lake forming processes.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Lake water quality monitoring and research.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Landcover largely in harmony with underlying landform with exotic forestry present on the south western shore and built development and roading on the northern lake edge.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking and recognisable beyond the local area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Lake water body <i>appears</i> functional and healthy largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Limited human modification evident on northern shores.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of contained volcanic lake forming processes and landscapes and landscape features.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic quality water values – wildlife values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Tarawera	
ID number: ONFL 64 (45b)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features on lake edges including undulating to very steep hill country scarps and terraces (Kaharoa terrace), flats and gullies. Excludes significant areas of development and exotic trees. Part of wider Rotorua Lakes system of unique geothermal features and lakes and the recently active (within the last 1000 years) Tarawera volcanic complex consisting of a matrix of lakes within a plateaus and rolling hill country and mountainous volcanic features and scarps. Includes Lake Tarawera Scenic Reserve (also includes lake Tarawera marginal strip stewardship area). Vegetation types include a variety of forest types including pohutukawa forest, kohuhu-mahoe-manuka forest, kanuka forest, kamahi forest in lowland bioclimatic zone exhibiting variable recovery following 1886 eruption. Culturally significant.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Vegetation and landform of this type is not represented anywhere else in New Zealand – lake and surrounding landform/landcover patterns are a key component of the landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation – recovery of forest structure post 1886 – Complete vegetation sequence present from lake shore to dome top within Makatiti Dome Scenic Reserve.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science educational values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally rare.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly coherent landform and landcover landscape patterns.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking memorable and symbolic landscape recognised across the community and beyond the local area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant natural character with modified lake edge settlements and forestry areas as well as large areas of unmodified contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	High aesthetic coherence with the relative effects of modified landscape patterns lessened by the extent scale and character of the dominating unmodified landscape patterns.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying natural processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Potential wildlife values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Makatiti Dome

ID number: ONFL 65 (45g) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Large contiguous area of native bush over a large volcanic dome on northeast edge of Lake Tarawera. Includes the Makatiti Dome Scenic Reserve. A complete vegetation sequence from lake shore to dome top. High altitude forests providing a baseline for successional progress of the high altitude vegetation of Mount Tarawera. This reserve is part of a large area of indigenous vegetation contiguous with Okataina Scenic Reserve.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key component of the Lake Tarawera and wider volcanic lakes system landscape.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation and exemplifies underlying geological processes.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Natural science values in regard to forest types and associated successional processes.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Nationally rare particularly as an integral landscape element in relation to surrounding outstanding landscapes and features.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong coherence between underlying landform and the transition of landcover ecotones.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Recognisable beyond the local community as part of a wider volcanic lake landscape - recognised as a distinct landscape element within the local area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Uncompromised by human modification – forestry on the eastern flanks and access road to dome summit.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Strongly aesthetically coherent – highly aesthetic natural landscape.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of the variety of volcanic landforms within the surrounding context of the volcanic lakes systems as well as a good example of particular landform type.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant upland volcanic dome and associated indigenous vegetation.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Mount Tarawera	
ID number: ONFL 66 (45f)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire volcanic mountain landscape feature including all surrounding contiguous indigenous vegetation (includes Crater Block Stewardship Area with various forest types present mainly new growth following 1886 eruption of considerable scientific interest) and unvegetated scree slopes, scarps terraces and crater rim features and ridgelines. Comprises 17 km long series of explosion craters. Culturally significant.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the volcanic lakes landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Highly characteristic and representative of geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science values and cultural interpretation values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally rare.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly coherent landforms and landcover with some forestry on the southern flanks.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognisable and memorable as a landscape and volcanic feature as well as within the context of surrounding landscape areas and lakes.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant natural character with some forestry to the south.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Aesthetically coherent and a highly aesthetic natural landscape.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of past and ongoing natural processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island

ID number: ONFL 67 (45d) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features on lake edges. Includes Patiti Island in the lake centre (three forest types present for example kamahi-whauwhaupaku-mohoe forest). Excludes areas of development and exotic trees. Entire lake is listed as Lake Rotomahana Wildlife refuge that adjoins Waimangu Reserve to the southwest and lake Tarawera Reserve to the north. Features wetland ecosystems of ecological significance including raupo reedlands and other wetland and herb field vegetation types that occur along the lake margins. At between 1 and 6m in depth it is considered a representative example of what ecological communities of other lakes used to contain. Includes Steaming Cliffs geological feature on the western shore.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	<p>Characteristic volcanic lake and island key component of wider Rotorua lakes system.</p>
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	<p>Good state of preservation – particularly in regard to invasive water weed species – island feature also representative of underlying volcanic geological processes.</p>
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	<p>Natural science research and educational values in relation to exotic water weed effects and representative ecological communities (1)*.</p>
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	<p>Rare due to combination of landform, water and vegetative elements.</p>

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly cohesive landscape with indigenous landcover reinforcing natural character values of underlying volcanic landform.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Recognisable and memorable reinforced by Patiti Island and geothermal features – (steaming cliffs) and wetlands.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Contained lake catchment dominated by indigenous landcover including wetlands that appear largely uncompromised. Functional natural systems within lake catchment from upland forests to lake edge wetlands.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Natural systems intact with modification (built) located to the north away from with the Waimangu wetland system in particular.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive example of volcanic lake landscapes and features.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient values associated with wildlife.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Waimangu Geothermal Area

ID number: ONFL 68 (45e) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Small lakes, craters and geothermal features in the Waimangu Valley (for example Steaming Cliffs, Cathedral Rock, Warbrick Terrace, Black Crater, Fairy Crater and Echo Crater, Frying Pan Lake, Southern Lake, Inferno Crater Lake, Birds Nest Terrace and the Waimangu Stream system. Also includes contiguous naturally occurring vegetation. Includes Waimangu Scenic Reserve – with existing vegetation patterns representing various ages and stages of colonisation following the 1886 Tarawera eruption. Geothermal activity also affects landcover characteristics. Includes variety of unique plant communities (2)*.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Characteristic volcanic landscape stream, lake and crater systems leading to Lake Rotomahana lake and wetland systems.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation highly representative of natural active geological processes and the diversity within the district and region.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Natural science educational values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Nationally rare.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Land cover largely in harmony with underlying natural patterns of landform with more fragmented vegetation patterns on the southern reserve boundary.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking and memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Appears largely uncompromised with active functioning natural systems.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Aesthetically coherent. Modifications include access tracks and tourism facilities – viewing platforms – boating.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of ongoing and active natural processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Geothermal activity and the effects of geothermal activity on vegetation patterns (die back and colonisation succession).

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic valley landscape and associated volcanic landscape features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Rainbow Mountain – Maungakakamea	
ID number: ONFL 69 (New)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Volcanic feature and associated lakes and wetlands including “Opal Lake” and “Green Lake”. Includes active geothermal areas and scarp features. Area is defined by State Highway 5 and 38 and by surrounding production forestry and farm land. Vegetation is a complex mixture of types many of which relate to thermal activity with subsequent cooling and successional processes after burning (3)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Upland volcanic feature representative of district and region.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of past and active geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Significant in botanical and scientific terms, containing a complex mixture of plant species, some of which are rare and unique to geothermal areas (Department of Conservation).
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not rare but locally distinct particularly in association with active geothermal features.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Indigenous landcover in association with upland volcanic landform result in a highly coherent landscape.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognisable particularly in relation to the alignment of State Highway 5.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised particularly in relation to surrounding forestry production.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	No significant signs of human modification.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive upland volcanic landscape and associated geothermal and water features.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic cone landscape with volcanic feature and associate indigenous vegetation.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rerewhakaaitu

ID number: ONFL 70 (54) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
Entire water body and islands including contiguous naturally occurring vegetation, wetlands, prominent headland landscape features (Raepuku Point) and bays and explosion crater. Includes Lake Rerewhakaaitu Recreation Reserve. Surface outflows occur only during high lake levels via drains to Mangaharakeke stream, a tributary of the Rangitaiki River. The impacts of existing and future rural developments are concerns as surface water run-off and groundwater seepage from pastoral land uses may be adversely affecting the water quality of the lake (4)*. Lake Rerewhakaaitu is a site of special wildlife interest. It supports breeding populations of dabchicks, scaup and the largest breeding population of banded dotterel in the Rotorua Ecological District. – (Department of Conservation). Includes recreational (camping and boating) facilities.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key component of the wider volcanic lakes landscape.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Includes explosion crater feature.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Natural science research and educational values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Unique combination of lake / island/ wetland / headland and water body features (explosion crater to the northwest).

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Landcover and landform largely representative of a coherent landscape pattern of high natural character. Includes modified recreational facilities.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Widely recognised across the community and beyond as a recreational and amenity landscape resource.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant natural character largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Limited human modification in relation to recreational facilities.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive volcanic lake landscape. Good example of the range of volcanic landscape elements within a contained volcanic lake catchment.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient values associated with wildlife.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rotoehu

ID number: ONFL 71 (46b) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent, steep, lake peninsula / ridgelines landform features defined by deeply indented narrow shoreline bays. Includes Lake Rotoehu Scenic reserve on the lakes northern shores and slopes which contains a good example of secondary vegetation contiguous with lake edge reedlands and wetlands. Excludes areas of development (Otautu Bay) and lake edge upland pastureland and forestry areas.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key component of the Rotoiti / Rotoehu lake system. Representative of volcanic lakes with modified landcover (pasture / forestry and indigenous vegetation matrix).
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Rotoehu Scenic Reserve in a good state of preservation, representative of the variety of natural geological processes – deeply indented narrow bays in particular.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Natural science values – outdoor recreation education.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Not rare or unique. Characteristic of modified lake landscapes – indented bays locally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Modified pasture and forestry represent discordant landscape patterns in relation to areas of contiguous bush and associated landform – particularly to the north.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Locally recognisable and memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Extensive areas of agricultural modification excluding Scenic Reserve areas to the north.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Variable: Aesthetic coherence in relation to cultural – modified landscape patterns – in contrast to but complementary with areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation and lake landforms to the north.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Expressive of wider volcanic lake processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Rotoma and Caldera

ID number: ONFL 72 (55) **District:** Rotorua

Description:
 Entire water body including areas of contiguous native bush, wetlands, prominent headland landscape features and adjacent lagoons and bays. Excludes lakeside development of Lake Rotoma settlement to the southwest. The Rotoma eruption created a caldera comprising of two basins, one on the northern side and one on the southern side. The lake is drained via subsurface outflows. Issues concerning the water quality of the lake include the effects of cattle entering the lake for drinking water as well as the existing and future septic tank installations (5)*. Formed by the Rotoma eruptions, this eastern-most lake has two distinct basins. The lake has a small outflow through porous pumice substrate to Lake Rotoehu, and has some outflow to groundwater. Lake Rotoma is the cleanest of all the Rotorua Lakes, with around 11 metres depth water clarity and no invasive lake weeds. This is likely to be because only 15% of the catchment is in pasture, and this is not intensively farmed. However, the lake has a high risk of lake weed infestation from nearby Lake Rotoehu or other lakes.

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key component of the wider volcanic lakes landscape and recognisably characteristic of the area. High water quality distils character of lake water bodies.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Representative of underlying geological processes – good example with two caldera basins.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Water quality research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare in the region in relation to water quality.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong coherence of landform and landcover in relation to scenic reserve lands surrounding the lake margins that extend to the Rotoma Forest uplands to the southeast.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Memorable in relation to water quality.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Limited development at Rotoma Settlement – appearance of functional and healthy natural systems in relation to water quality.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Aesthetic coherence higher in the un- developed lake margins and associated slopes.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of natural land / lake forming processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Potential wildlife values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Rotoma Forest

ID number: ONFL 73 (56) **District:** Rotorua/Whakatane

Description:
 Predominantly steep dissected area of upland of volcanic origin with contiguous naturally occurring vegetation cover. Adjoins south-eastern edge of Lake Rotoma where a finger of bush extends north-east along a scarp slope. Includes Rotoma Forest, part of Rotoma Scenic Reserve and Mangaone Scenic Reserve, Tasman Maungawhakangama Tasman Forest Accord. Lake Rotoma Scenic Reserve area includes rimu / tawa dominant forest types and is at a transitional zone for many coastal species - is part of a natural area corridor to the coastal foothills to the north east.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key upland landscape component that defines the both the wider upland setting for both Rotoma and Kawarau.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Significant area of contiguous indigenous vegetation.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Natural science research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Few comparable examples that cover a number of ecological districts.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong alignment between steep dissected hill country and indigenous vegetation landcover.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Recognisable and symbolic.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised – contiguous area of indigenous vegetation.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Little sign of human modification. Production forestry on foothill margins.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying natural processes – volcanic upland areas and ongoing functional landscape structure.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic values in relation to scenic qualities – light, weather conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope	
ID number: ONFL 74 (28)	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: Northern slopes from approximately 100 metre contour up to ridgeline. A dissected slope, predominantly pastoral. Includes south facing elevated slopes and basins with associated remnant forest patches.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Moderately steep to steep landform feature that contrasts with surrounding low lying undulating coastal plain land.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Elevated hill slopes and northern knoll with pa site on east side includes valley heads with remnant indigenous vegetation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	Limited value for research and education.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Not rare but locally unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Cohesive landform and landcover patterns, includes remnant bush in steeper valleys and basins.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Backdrop feature with a series of definable ridgelines.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Landform unmodified but pastoral.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Rural but coherent.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly legible and memorable.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding representative example of elevated hill country landscape and associated features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Matata Scenic Reserve

ID number: ONFL 75 (60) **District:** Whakatane

Description:
 Contiguous area of native bush contained within the catchments of the Awatariki and Waitepuru Streams and bordered on the north and east sides by the Matata Road. Largest remaining area of coastal forest in the Otanewainuku Ecological District and Northern Volcanic Plateau ecological region good quality representative examples of various coastal forest types. Significant steep coastal volcanic upland feature in relation to coastal ash terraces to the west and the alignment of State Highway (Matata Road).

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key element of Matata coastal landscape patterns.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation and characteristic of coastal landforms and natural geological processes.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Natural science research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Largest remaining area of contiguous coastal forest in the ecological region.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Steep landform and indigenous landcover represent a coherent landscape pattern of high natural character.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Sticking and memorable in relation to Matata Road approach and in relation to surrounding coastal landscape features.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Largely uncompromised – with the appearance of a functional and healthy natural system.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Little sign of significant human intervention present.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive upland coastal landform feature.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic values in relation to scenic qualities – light, weather conditions – coastal atmospheric conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding area of coastal upland indigenous forest.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)

ID number: ONFL 76 (63) **District:** Whakatane

Description:
 Volcanic feature and crater south-east of Kawerau, including the slopes above the encircling roads and vegetation – including numerous indigenous forest types, and exotic pine production forestry. Contains large good quality representative examples of the vegetation of the Kaingaroa Ecological District. Fauna includes Keruru, pied tit, grey warbler, whitehead, bellbird (6)*.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Representative volcanic feature – locally iconic.
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<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Representative of natural geological processes and diversity of the region.
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<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	L	Possible natural science research values.
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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Not rare but locally unique.
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Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Variety of landcover patterns over a coherent singular volcanic landform.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking and memorable landform feature.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Natural landform compromised in proximate views by a variety of landcover with this effect lessening in regard to more distant views.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Visible effects of forestry not intact.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying landforming processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic cone.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Whirinaki Forest

ID number: ONFL 77 (66) **District:** Whakatane

Description:
 Extensive area of strongly rolling to steep and very steep terrain of predominantly volcanic origin with contiguous indigenous forest between the Ikawhenua Ranges and Kaingaroa Forest. Pockets of exotic vegetation are excluded. Includes lowland, submontane and montane forest types and represents an extensive area of relatively unmodified indigenous vegetation that is apart of a continuous altitudinal section across the Whirinaki Ecological District. Indigenous wildlife includes North Island kaka, North Island brown kiwi, blue duck, New Zealand falcon, fernbird and parakeet (7) & (8)*.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Characteristic of remote forested uplands.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Relatively unmodified and in a good state of preservation.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	Natural science research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Few comparable examples of areas of indigenous vegetation of this size that also adjoin more extensive upland forest areas.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Indigenous landcover and landform characteristic of upland North Island bush landscapes.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic upland forest.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised with production forestry dominating on foothill margins.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Production forestry detracts from aesthetically coherence based on values associated with areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of underlying volcanic upland terrain.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest

ID number: ONFL 78 (67) **District:** Whakatane/Opotiki

Description:
 Extensive area of contiguous native forest modified at edges and along main river valleys. Large areas of cleared bush within forest have been excluded. Managed under a variety of mechanisms, for example includes part of Whirinaki Forest Park, Te Urewera National Park, Waioeka Conservation Area, Waioeka Gorge Scenic Reserve, Urutawa Conservation Area, Toatoa Scenic Reserve and Whitikau Scenic Reserve and Ruakumara Forest Park. An extensive area of upland forest of national significance with high ecological values and high landscape integrity in relation to landscape structure and landscape function. Very high cultural values.

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Recognisably characteristic of the upland forest continuum.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation despite extensive historical logging.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High natural science research values – cultural interpretation.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare in regard to forest patch size, variety of forest and ecosystem types and extent.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong cohesive upland forest landscape pattern with indigenous landcover complementing steep to very steep upland valley and river system landscapes.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking, symbolic and memorable in relation to size and extent.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised with some areas of clearance and production forestry both within the area and on foothill margins.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Human modification and settlement minor relative to scale and extent of forested area.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of upland volcanic topography and weathered terrain.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient aesthetic values in relation to scenic qualities, light and weather conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Pohutukawa Coastal Forest

ID number: ONFL 79 (71) **District:** Whakatane

Description:
 Nationally rare pohutukawa coastal forest inland from Ohope Beach. Includes all contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and Ohope Scenic Reserve. The entire reserve is ranked as being of exceptional botanical conservation value (Shaw 1988). It contains the best example of pohutukawa forest in the Taneatua Ecological District and one of the best examples of pohutukawa forest on the mainland in New Zealand. It is of national ecological significance (9)*.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Steep coastal upland. A key component of the wider Ohope and Ohope Beach coastal landscape.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation characteristic of coastal landforms of this type.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High natural science research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Nationally rare example of coastal forest type.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong coherence between indigenous landcover and steep coastal terrain.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognised and symbolic coastal landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised – includes vehicle access track and production pasture and limited forestry on areas margins with coastal road link and Ohope Beach settlement on the northern boundary.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Strong aesthetic coherence.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of coastal landforming processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient aesthetic values in relation to seasonal flowering and scenic qualities – light, weather conditions – atmospheric conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland coastal forest.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Native Bush Reserves

ID number: ONFL 80 (76) **District:** Whakatane

Description:
 Moderately steep to steep upland bush slopes and ridgelines to the east of Nukuhou River Valley including upper catchment vegetated slopes to the south. Includes, and is contiguous with, Kotare Scenic Reserve and Matekerepu Historic Reserve and Nukuhou Conservation Area – which is the largest remaining example of contiguous forest with the adjoining Ohiwa Harbour (forest types include tawa-puriri-mangeao-puhutukawa and tawa-puriri-mangeao-kohekohe).

CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		

Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Key landscape component that defines the Nukuhou Valley and characterises the landscape types from coastal Ohiwa Harbour edge to inland forest upper catchment ridgelines.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Representative of steep upland areas in relation to coastal terraces and inner harbour reaches.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	M	Potential natural science research values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Landform locally distinct – vegetated forest continuum regionally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Coherent landscape pattern of landforms and landcover.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Memorable in relation to Wainui Road to State Highway 2 travelling experience. Harbour – upland – Harbour landscape transitions.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Contiguous bush area largely uncompromised.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Intact no significant sign of human modification – aesthetically coherent.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately expressive of underlying coastal landforming processes with moderately steep to steep sided valley systems formed by the dissection of weakly consolidated underlying parent material.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Significant upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Otamaroa

ID number: ONFL 81 (67) **District:** Whakatane / Opotiki

Description: Steep upland range continuum from Mangatoetoe Stream corridor to Whangaparaoa River corridor and the seaward slopes of the Tapuaeharuru – Tutaewhaka-piki ridgeline west to Otamaroa and State Highway 35. Majority of area outside of regional boundary.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Recognisably characteristic of the upland forest continuum.
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<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Good state of preservation despite extensive historical logging.
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<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High natural science research values – cultural interpretation.
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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare in regard to forest patch size, variety of forest and ecosystem types and extent.
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Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong cohesive upland forest landscape pattern with indigenous landcover complementing steep to very steep upland valley and river system landscapes.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking, symbolic and memorable in relation to size and extent.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised with some areas of clearance and production forestry both within the area and on foothill margins.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Human modification and settlement minor relative to scale and extent of forested area.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of upland volcanic topography and weathered terrain.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient aesthetic values in relation to scenic qualities, light and weather conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Rangitaiki Frost Flats

ID number: ONFL 82 (New) **District:** Taupo

Description:
 Extensive area of frost flat heathland dominated by Monoao, (*Dracophyllum subulatum*). Defined by Rangitaiki River to the east and Omeruiti knolls to the north and Orangikino ridgeline to the south east. Representative of a landscape type that formerly covered tens of thousands of hectares of the Volcanic Plateau on sites prone to cold air ponding ('frost-flats') but has been much reduced in area in the last 70 years by afforestation with exotic conifers, clearance for pasture, and invasion by aggressive adventive plants such as broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). Now only one substantial relic (Rangitaiki Conservation Area) and two smaller ones (Waimarama Conservation Stewardship Land and Otangimoana Conservation Stewardship Land) have reasonable prospects for long-term survival (10)*.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
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Natural Science Factors

<p>Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.</p>	H	Highly representative remnant of a former landscape type.
<p>2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.</p>	H	Relatively unmodified.
<p>Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.</p>	H	High research and educational values.
<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare and unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly coherent as a contiguous area of flatland and associated shrubland vegetation patterns.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Vivid and memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Highly natural / functional frost flat ecosystem.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Aesthetically coherent with little visible sign of human modification.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of vegetation patterns associated with cold air “ponding”.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding frost flat landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

APPENDIX 3

Assessment of **deleted** outstanding natural features and landscapes against Heritage Criteria Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes (Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement)

Note 1: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion:

L = low; **M** = moderate; **H** = high.

Note 2: Motu River and Harapara River previously identified have not been considered in this review as they have been included in the “Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment” report of February 2006.

BAY OF PLENTY REGION
OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES REVIEW

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Hikurangi – Puketoki – Matangia Knolls and Ridgelines		
ID number: 2	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: The skyline profile of the ridge and eastern slopes down to a contour of approximately 100 metres above sea level provides a backdrop of dominant natural character to the Waihi Beach, Bowentown, Athenree areas, particularly within the context of the Orokawa coastal forest and shrublands to the north. Land cover is a mixture of pasture, bush remnants and exotic forest.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Coastal volcanic uplands, moderately steep to steep slopes ridges and knolls that define the east draining subcatchments to unconsolidated moderately rolling coastal terraces to the east.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Landform characteristic of transitions between coastal terraces and inland uplands.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Not unique but the series of three areas are a good example of this characteristic landform.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover & land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area & there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	A range of landform and landcover patterns with landform and indigenous landcover the most cohesive at Hikurangi with a high degree of indigenous landcover, Puketoki being a mix of forestry and regenerating shrubland and Matangia being dominated by pastoral landcover.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features & landscapes are widely recognised across the community & beyond the local area & remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable & memorable qualities.	M	All three areas are visible.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features & landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification & appear to comprise natural systems that are functional & healthy.	M	All dominate natural character of differing qualities / landcover characteristics: Matangia = Low (Pastoral modification) Puketoki = Moderate (Forestry and some regenerating shrubland) Hikurangi = High (Indigenous forest and shrubland dominant)
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact & aesthetically coherent & do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact & highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	All aesthetically coherent with variable signs of built human landscape elements, includes rural landscape characteristics that are visually intact. Matangia = Least intact natural systems (Pastoral modification) Puketoki = Moderately intact natural systems (Forestry and some regenerating shrubland) Hikurangi = Intact natural systems (Indigenous forest and shrubland dominant)
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features & landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Matangia = underlying landform most evident – moderately steep Puketoki = underlying landform moderately legible – steep to very steep Hikurangi = underlying landform moderately legible - steep
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities & values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features & the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Upland landform of variable qualities. Moderately significant local landscape feature, modified.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Minden Peak		
ID number: 16	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: Steep to moderately steep volcanic upland feature that extends approximately from the 100 metre contour up to the main ridgeline north of the road and the Minden Peak at 286 metres. The lower slopes, deeply incised with stream valleys are heavily vegetated with indigenous forest including broadleaf indigenous hardwoods particularly in the east of the area with shrublands and pasture the more predominant landcover in the west. Evidence of quarry activity to the north within a DoC unnamed local purpose reserve that is partly within this ONF. This area provides the backdrop to Te Puna and is highly visible from the State Highway when travelling east		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Volcanic upland feature representative of transition between unconsolidated undulating to rolling harbour terraces and steeper inland terrain.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Representative of geological process including natural drainage patterns – effected by past quarry activity.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Not rare or unique – locally significant.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover & land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area & there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Areas of indigenous landcover to the east more coherent than western areas.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features & landscapes are widely recognised across the community & beyond the local area & remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable & memorable qualities.	M	Locally recognisable in relation to views from Te Puna and State Highway 2.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features & landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification & appear to comprise natural systems that are functional & healthy.	L	Modification evident to the north of this area as well as rural residential development particularly to the west near Minden Road.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact & aesthetically coherent & do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact & highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Relatively intact particularly to the east.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features & landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Volcanic peak ridgeline system – expressiveness varies in relations to viewpoint and surrounding context.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities & values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features & the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Significantly modified upland feature of variable quality and fragmented landcover.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Wairoa River

ID number: 17

District: Western Bay of Plenty/Tauranga

Description:

The entire river from its estuarine mouth to the point where it enters the Kaimai Mamaku Forest including a 20 metre riparian edge along each bank and all areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and wetland.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

L

River landscape does not define character of place, apart from around river mouth associated with Ngati Kahu landholding.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

L

Highly modified landscape character apart from around river mouth.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

N/A

None known.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

M

Not many of this scale in western Bay of Plenty.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	River edges are often highly discordant. Parts of the upper reaches are more coherent apart from hydro effects.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Generally not striking apart from natural remnant below hydro scheme.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Largely modified.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	River itself largely intact and edges modified.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	River landscape is legible as it traverses various landscape character areas.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Can be highly variable in times of high rainfall.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Generally highly modified character, resulting in local landscape values only.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Mount Misery Peaks and Main Ridgeline		
ID number: 20	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: Extends from the Mt Misery Peak (478 metres above sea level) and includes two adjacent lower peaks and the slopes facing west down to the 300 metre contour but east of Ohaiutu Road.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Elevated landform feature representative of underlying geological processes.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Representative of underlying geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Not rare – locally unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Moderately coherent with landform predominantly in pasture with fragmented areas of production. Forestry and indigenous vegetation.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Locally recognisable upland landforms, not striking or significantly memorable with a regional context.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Largely modified rural landscape.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Displays significant signs of modification, including production forestry and farming.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately expressive of landform processes in regard to landform and topography.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Elevated modified rural hill country with limited remnant land cover qualities.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Kaituna River		
ID number: 23	District: Western Bay of Plenty	
Description: Entire river from its mouth to its source including all areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and wetland.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	River landscape not characteristic of area apart from around new lying area near coast.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Generally highly modified apart from short stretches in upper reaches where natural vegetation adjoins.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Parts of upper reaches are unique in terms of flow / river characteristics. Below this normal characteristics are evident.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Much of river margins are discordant, particularly in mid to lower reaches.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Upper reaches are memorable, whereas lower reaches in farmland are not.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Upper reaches more natural – highly modified in lower reaches.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Parts of upper reaches generally intact. Lower reaches have been manipulated with stop banks and changes to river mouth.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Somewhat expressive of natural process in mid and upper reaches.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Water flow changes.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Parts of river exhibits good quality, but overall of moderate landscape value.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Upuhue

ID number: 37

District: Tauranga

Description:

A moderately steep to strongly rolling volcanic feature rising from the undulating unconsolidated lowlands near Rangatawa Bay. Contains a number of archaeological sites.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

M

Landform feature visible above plains. Archaeological features / pa / terracing remain distinctive in pasture. Part of a hill/upland complex related to Papamoa and Kopukairua Hills.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

M

Representative of geological processes and differences between upland and lowland plain, landform with the adjacent Mangatawa the more prominent.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

M

Heritage interpretation and archaeological educational values.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

L

Not rare but locally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Pasture and forestry not in harmony with underlying landforms. Some elements discordant.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Memorable cultural landscape feature. Mangatawa more vivid than Upuhue.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Modified by Maori and by pasture – heritage values.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Strong aesthetic qualities for Mangatawa excluding quarry with Upuhue more fragmented in relation to landcover.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Landform feature expressive Cultural landscape expressive of past land uses.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified locally expressive landforms feature.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Earthquake Flat Craters and Fault Swarm		
ID number: 43	District: Rotorua	
Description: Largest of a 5km line of explosion craters along a fissure located on State Highway 5 south of Tumunui. Defined by crater rim slopes and the adjoining hill slopes of Tumunui Hill (including Tumunui Bush) to the west.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	Representative of a particular form of landscape feature within the wider volcanic character of the region.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Characteristic of underlying geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	Possible natural science educational values – particularly in proximity to surrounding upland landscape features.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not rare - locally unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Pastoral landuse and defines open spaces and crater rim form.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Vividness dependant on an understanding of underlying geological processes.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Characterised by pastoral land uses – modified rural character.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Aesthetically coherent as a landscape feature.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately legible a good example of particular land forming processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Geological landform feature within a modified rural landscape setting.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Taheke Springs

ID number: 48

District: Rotorua

Description:

Geothermal area north of Te Taheke and State Highway 33 consisting of fumaroles, soft sinter pond, deposits of sulphur and springs. Geothermal Management Group 3 (Proposed Regional Water and Land Plan Version 8.0). Part of wider Taheke Geothermal Field and geothermal resource. Contains a good quality example of thermal vegetation characteristic of thermal vegetation at Tikitere and to lands adjacent to Tikitere. Mingimingi and Matata dominate with prostrate kanuka locally common. Some un-vegetated areas present due to previous open cast silica mining. Pohutukawa also present best remaining site of Pohutukawa on a thermal site in New Zealand (11)*

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

M

Geothermal spring a component of wider geothermal field.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

M

Characteristic of natural geological processes.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

M

Natural science values / cultural heritage and interpretation.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

M

Not rare - locally unique.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Springs and geothermal features surrounded by contiguous indigenous vegetation – area of exotic forestry to the south.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Symbolic geothermal landscape feature.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	No significant modification – forestry uses adjacent.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	No significant signs of human modification – forestry uses adjacent.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately expressive of underlying and active natural processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Geothermal activity and values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Small scales spring and feature with variable geothermal qualities.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Te Whekau Lagoon		
ID number: 51	District: Rotorua	
Description: Small explosion crater and crater lake with highly modified wetland of a reasonable quality between Lakes Okareka and Tarawera caused by recent explosion. Heavy grazed with stock damage around wetland margins. Vegetation includes Raupo reedland and Manuka shrubland. A geological feature of national significance (12)*		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	A particular volcanic crater landscape feature characteristic of the wider area.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Representative of natural geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Explosion crater with limited comparable examples of this type.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Exposed pasture land reveals slope and extent of crater modified.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Not readily accessible.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Highly modified landcover.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Significant signs of human modification in relation to pastoral landuses.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately expressive of underlying geological processes and a good example of the variety of volcanic landforms within the wider landscape context.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Volcanic crater feature of local interest.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Lake Okaro

ID number: 52

District: Rotorua

Description:

Small lake adjacent to Okaro Road, includes entire water body and any area of contiguous wetland. A small geothermal explosion created Lake Okaro around 800 years ago as part of the Waiotapu thermal area. A stream feeds the lake from the northwest with a smaller stream below it. The Haumi Stream drains the lake from the southeast, joins the Waimangu Thermal Valley stream and flows to Lake Rotomahana (13)*. Popular water skiing destination. Subject to algal blooms and effects of nitrogen and phosphorus use on surrounding farmland within the lake catchment.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

L

Explosion crater lake – key component of an amenity – rural character landscape.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

M

Representative volcanic lake feature within the productive “working” landscape.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

M

Ongoing water quality research and strategic land use planning and management values.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

M

Not unique – regionally significant.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

* See References p212

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Wetland restoration areas and lake margins represent a coherent water body / feature.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Symbolic recreational and amenity landscape feature.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Rural character landscape under restoration to improve landscape function and natural system 'health'.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Rural character aesthetic.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of explosion crater landscape feature in productive landscape.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified amenity / restoration landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Putunoa and Associated Knolls		
ID number: 53	District: Rotorua	
Description: Four moderately steep to steep volcanic landform features in undulating to rolling pastoral and production landscape of ash and breccia origin east of State Highway 38, Brett Road and Rerewhakaaitu Road. Grassed slopes enhance the prominence as a contrast to their setting. Putunoa knoll at 531 metres above sea level.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	Topographic component of the local rural landscape character.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Pastoral land-use predominates.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	No known values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Locally unique - not rare.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover & land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area & there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Landcover and underlying landform in harmony with pastoral landcover accentuating the form of the rolling hill country features.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features & landscapes are widely recognised across the community & beyond the local area & remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable & memorable qualities.	M	Vivid not striking locally symbolic.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features & landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification & appear to comprise natural systems that are functional & healthy.	L	Pastoral modified productive land-uses predominant – rural productive landscape character.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact & aesthetically coherent & do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact & highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Human modification on surrounding farmland includes pastoral land units, rural residential and farm buildings, farm races and shelter belts.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features & landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Expressive of underlying geological processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities & values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features & the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Locally distinctive not regionally outstanding.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Upper Tarawera River and Falls		
ID number: 57	District: Rotorua	
Description: Tarawera River from the urban area of Kawerau upstream to its source of Lake Tarawera. This includes the Tarawera Falls.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	This section of the river located within production forest.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Modified adjoining land-uses.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	One of a few rivers that emanate from Rotorua Lakes area and travel to coast.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover & land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area & there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Coherence varies with felling regime for forestry.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features & landscapes are widely recognised across the community & beyond the local area & remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable & memorable qualities.	L	Not a feature that is obvious to community, as largely not accessible.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features & landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification & appear to comprise natural systems that are functional & healthy.	M	River itself is quite natural, but edges modified.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact & aesthetically coherent & do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact & highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Aesthetic coherence varies with felling regime.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features & landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Not known for its legibility.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities & values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features & the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	River flows.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Not of regional significance.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Mamaku Volcanic Outcrops		
ID number: 58	District: Rotorua	
Description: Numerous dome shaped rocky outcrops on the Mamaku plateau many of which are covered in native vegetation but seen in a generally pastoral landscape. Many of these are viewed from State Highway. Scattered ignimbrite outcrops of varying landcover, topography and exposure of underlying material relative to erosion processes. "Ignimbrite tors on the Mamaku Plateau. These are scattered remains of columnar jointed ignimbrite standing on a more welded unit resistant to erosion. The conical base surrounding each rocky tor is a mixture of loose scree and volcanic ash erupted during the last 13 000 years" (14)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Clearly and recognisable pattern of features of the Mamaku Plateau and Lake Catchment.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Individual examples in good state of preservation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Variety of individual features representing good geological research and educational opportunities.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Distinctive features with few comparable examples of similar landscape patterns.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

* See References p212

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Intensive agricultural landuse. Some good examples of outcrop/ tor areas where landcover and landuse are in harmony with natural pattern of landform particularly where tors and outcrops are in indigenous vegetation and fenced from surrounding pasture.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Individual and collective patterns of features symbolic of Mamaku plateau particularly in relation to State Highway 5 “gateway” driving experience.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Naturalness variable with some good examples features that exhibit a dominant natural character particularly in relation to indigenous landcover.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Some features high, others to severely modified – low.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of natural processes that form and continue to form these features.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient values not significant.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Landscape feature of variable quality landscape patterns.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Lake Matahina		
ID number: 64	District: Whakatane	
Description: Narrow artificial flooded valley lake created by damming of Rangitaiki River surrounded by moderately steep to steep hill country predominantly in production forestry. Includes entire water body, island and contiguous areas of native vegetation. Several forest types present for example Mahoe-Mamaku-Kohuhu Forest, radiata pine/mamaku-putaputaweta-ponga-mingimingi forest and older kamahi-rewarewa forest: Indigenous vegetation cover comprises 2% of Kaingaroa Ecological District (15)* although this is a modified site it comprises one of the few remaining examples of indigenous vegetation types. North Island Robin present (7)*, dabchick, New Zealand scaup, black shag, kingfisher, whitehead and other more common avian species also present. As this contains one threatened (New Zealand dabchick) and one regionally threatened species (North Island Robin) it is of significant conservation value.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	Man made water body representative of infrastructural landform features that also exhibit high landscape values.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Not “natural”, but edge contains remnants of geology and vegetation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Water body and gorge like character – distinctive but not unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

* See References p212

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Lake water body and immediate margins exhibit moderate coherence supported by production forestry on upper lakeside slopes and large dam structure.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Locally distinctive and memorable flooded valley lake form.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Dominance of production forestry landcover.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Visually intact – within water body – dam structure clearly aesthetically coherent water body and lake margin, signals intervention and modification.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Not a naturally expressive landscape.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Wildlife transient values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Flooded valley resulting in amenity landscape and lake feature of high aesthetic value.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Lake Aniwhenua		
ID number: 65	District: Whakatane	
Description: Lake enhanced by damming for Aniwhenua Hydro station. Within the Rangitaiki alluvial plain with production forestry predominant to the west and pastoral farming to the east. Includes entire water body and extensive braided wetlands to the south. The lake was formed in 1980 on previously grazed pasture, when a dam was built and a 25 megawatt hydroelectric power scheme commissioned. The maximum depth of the lake is 10 m (against the barrage) but it is mostly less than 3 m deep. The lake and its margins are a valued recreational area, used for water skiing, fishing, swimming, game shooting and camping . Rated as outstanding for its wildlife values (7)* species include white heron, New Zealand dabchick, bittern, fernbird, spotless crane. The site is a valuable breeding site on a regional basis with one endangered, five threatened and one regionally threatened bird species recorded.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	Manmade component of the river system landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Modified drainage patterns – Manmade.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Flooded river system and wetland systems – modified landscape of high ecological value.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

* See References p211

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	River wetland systems contrasting with surrounding forestry and production pastureland.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Recognisable and distinct.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Highly modified drainage system with high ecological values – dominant natural / rural character.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Visually intact – high amenity / recreational / rural landscape values rather than a dominant natural character defined by contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Highly expressive of flooded valley and artificial wetland systems.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient wildlife values.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified flood plain / valley feature, resulting in highly valued amenity landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Whakatane River		
ID number: 69	District: Whakatane	
Description: Length of river from Urewera Forest to river mouth.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Natural features in a defining element through gorge and in upper reaches below Urewera Forest.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Often in pasture or planted by willow and some native vegetation. Lower reaches urbanised.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	One of a number of similar character.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Many parts are coherent, but urban area less so.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Parts are vivid, especially within gorge.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Largely pastoral, or urban land-uses, but river itself quite natural.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Parts are highly aesthetic, but others (urban) have been modified.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Nature of river form is highly expressive and legible.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	River flow characteristics.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	River is recognised natural feature locally.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Luttrell Road Hillocks		
ID number: 77	District: Whakatane	
Description: Prominent moderately steep to Steep hill series in contrast to flat volcanic breccia and alluvium coastal plainlands to the east and steep to very steep, dissected forested uplands to the west. Containing obvious Pa/archaeological sites. These areas are currently grazed. Cultural landscape significance.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Principal component of the local landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Currently grazed and contains a small area of production forestry.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	N/A	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Locally unique - not regionally distinct.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Variety of landcover and landuses present in relation to landform including pastureland, forestry and areas of indigenous vegetation.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Contains distinctive modified cultural landscape landform features.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Largely modified rural landscape.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Aesthetic values associated with fragmented rural landuses – rural character values and amenity landscape values.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Moderately legible ridgelines and hill landform features – underlying distinctive landform qualities detracted by mixed landcover and production landuses.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Series of locally distinct hill landscape feature not regionally outstanding.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Teihuotemaine

ID number: 78

District: Whakatane

Description:

A prominent moderately steep to steep ridge / foothill system of weathered unconsolidated material predominantly in pasture extending north from the Urewera Forest uplands that contrasts with the surrounding flat coastal plainlands. This ridge contains a number of archaeological sites. High cultural landscape and heritage values.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

M

Locally distinct landform representative of the underlying terrain of the northern Urewera upland foothills.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

L

Grazed / production farmland with limited areas of indigenous fragmented landcover.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

N/A

None known.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

L

Locally distinct combination of archaeological landscape values and pastured foothill terrain.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Exposed pasturelands enhances the variety of terrain, slope and ridgeline qualities.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Locally distinct – symbolic of underlying foothill terrain of Urewera Uplands.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Modified rural character landscape values.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Modified production landscape – rural character landscape values.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of underlying natural geological processes and legible as a contiguous landscape pattern.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Locally distinct rural foothill landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Lake Pupuwharau		
ID number: 79	District: Kawerau	
Description: Entire water body including contiguous areas of wetland. Lake northwest of Putauaki in area of scattered wetland and exotic forest. Lake Pupuwharau, (Awakaponga Wetlands, Lake Tamurenui and Bregman Lagoon) all contain vegetation with a high botanical value of the presence of secondary vegetation which has developed after disturbance. In ecological districts where there are very few remaining examples of natural vegetation, this secondary vegetation becomes representative of the habitat still remaining. This high value applies because areas of wetland vegetation around the privately-owned Lake Pupuwharau have been extensively damaged by vehicle tracks.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Locally representative for Kawerau of river/ wetland lake complexes and associated areas of indigenous vegetation.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Representative of fresh water and wetland ecology.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	Potential natural science values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not rare – locally unique.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Surrounding topography adds to sense of relative containment of lakes visual catchment lessened by mixed landuses and associated landcover including pastoral and production forestry.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Recognised across the local community – locally recognisable and symbolic – wider recognition values in association with Putauaki (Mt Edgecombe).
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Modified and regenerating indigenous vegetation patterns.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Visible signs of human modification particularly access tracks in the north and on the lakes northern margins.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Volcanic foothill topography contiguous with Putauaki Volcanic cone Lake and wetland features expressive of wider volcanic, hydrological and ecological processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic values in relation to seasonal flowering and scenic qualities – light, weather conditions – atmospheric conditions.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified volcanic landscape lake of highly variable quality with limited local amenity values.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

ONF&L name: Waiotahi River

ID number: 83

District: Opotiki

Description:

Entire river from estuarine mouth to the point where it enters the Urewera Forest. Also including any areas of contiguous native bush or wetland.

CRITERIA

Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.

M

Natural feature is a defining element for upper Waiotahi Valley.

2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.

M

Much of river margins is modified by grazing, and forestry uses.

Research and Education

2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.

L

None known.

Rarity

2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.

L

One of a number of areas that emanate from the Urewera Ranges.

Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Many parts of meandering river are coherent, but land-uses vary.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Can be vivid at a local level with stony bottom and reflective water.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	River edge contains range of land-uses and vegetation including weed species.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Parts of highly aesthetic including river mouth, but others modified.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Nature of river form is highly expressive and legible.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	River flow characteristics are transient.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	River is significant natural feature at local level, but not regionally.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Waioeka River		
ID number: 85	District: Opotiki	
Description: Entire river from estuarine mouth to the point where it enters the Urewera Forest. Also including any areas of contiguous native bush or wetland.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Natural feature is a defining element for upper valley.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Much of river edge contains stop banks to prevent flooding.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	One of a number of rivers that emanate from the Urewera Ranges.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	L	Stop banks create discarded visual element.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Not obvious in landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Largely modified apart from upper reaches below Urewera Forest.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Modified to reduce risk of flooding.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Only in upper valley areas are formative natural processes evident.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Flooding creates transient effects.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Of limited local landscape value only.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Otara River		
ID number: 86	District: Opotiki	
Description: Entire river from estuarine mouth to the point where it enters the Urewera Forest. Also including any areas of contiguous native bush or wetland.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Natural feature is defining element for upper reaches in lower part of gorge.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Much of river contains stop banks for flood protections.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	One of a number of rivers that emanate from Urewera Ranges.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Stop banks are discordant visual element – upper gorge area is more coherent.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Generally not memorable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	L	Largely modified.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	L	Stop banks create obvious signs of human intervention.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Not expressive as modification reduces apparent formative processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Flooding creates transient effects.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Of limited local landscape value only.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Makeo		
ID number: 87	District: Opotiki	
Description: Volcanic cone feature rising from floodplain of Waiau River to a height of 228 metres. Largely vegetated in indigenous forest with areas of Kanuka/ Manuka shrubland and broadleaf forest, edge of vegetation defines boundary – surrounded by pastoral farming activities and rural residential and Marae settlement.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Key volcanic cone landscape component in relation to surrounding coastal plain lands.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Representative of natural geological processes – variable state of preservation of landcover.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science research values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not rare – locally unique in relation to surrounding flat to undulating topography.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Indigenous landcover complementary to volcanic cone form – and contrast with surrounding pastoral landcover / landform.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	M	Symbolic landscape / landform feature – locally recognisable.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	Surrounded by modified landcover / uses – fragmented bush edges and some built development – access tracks on western slopes.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Visible signs of human development within a landscape of dominant natural character.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Expressive of underlying landform processes.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Locally distinct volcanic feature of variable quality particularly in relation to landcover – not regionally outstanding.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name: Whangaparoa River		
ID number: 99	District: Opotiki	
Description: River from sandy mouth to point where it enters Urewera Forest. Includes any areas of contiguous wetland. River meanders across floodplain before entering ranges.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	L	Section of river outside Urewera Forest within floodplain.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	L	Located within farmland.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	None known.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	One of a number of rivers emanating from Urewera Forest.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	M	Generally in harmony, but modified land-uses.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	L	Not a large feature in this landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	M	River itself is natural with modified edges.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	As above.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	L	Small side river system.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	River flow varies.

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	L	Of local landscape value only.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.		
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		
OVERALL ASSESSMENT		

Assessment will be provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

APPENDIX 4

Maps

Refer separate companion A3 document

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APPENDIX 5 : SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Assessment of outstanding natural features and landscapes against Heritage Criteria Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes (Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement) – Outstanding Features and Landscapes

ONFL Number New (Old)	Name	Representativeness 2.1	Representativeness 2.2	Research and Education 2.3	Rarity 2.4	Coherence 2.5	Vividness 2.6	Naturalness 2.7	Intactness 2.8	Expressiveness (Legibility) 2.9	Transient Values 2.10	Summary of Landscape Assessment
47 (10)	Kaimai Ranges	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
48 (29)	Kaimai Mamaku State Forest	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
49 (19 & 21)	Otawa-Otanewainuku-Wharetetarakehe Forest	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
50 (37)	Mangatawa	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	M
51 (18)	Papamoia Hills	M	M	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	L	M
52 (39)	Ngongotaha	H	H	L	M	M	H	M	M	H	L	H
53 (40)	Lake Rotorua	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	M	H
54 (41)	Mokoia Island	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
55 (47)	Rotorua Caldera Rim	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	L	M
56 (42)	Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H
57 (46)	Lake Rotoiti	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M
58 (44)	Tikitere Thermal Area	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
59 (45)	Lake Rotokawau	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
60 (45)	Lake Okataina	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
61 (50)	Lake Okareka	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	H
62 (49a)	Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	H
63 (49b)	Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
64 (45b)	Lake Tarawera	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
65 (45g)	Makatiti Dome	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H

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ONFL Number New (Old)	Name	Representativeness 2.1	Representativeness 2.2	Research and Education 2.3	Rarity 2.4	Coherence 2.5	Vividness 2.6	Naturalness 2.7	Intactness 2.8	Expressiveness (Legibility) 2.9	Transient Values 2.10	Summary of Landscape Assessment
66 (45f)	Mount Tarawera	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
67 (45d)	Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
68 (45e)	Waimangu Geothermal Area	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
69 (New)	Rainbow Mountain – Maungakakamea	M	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
70 (54)	Lake Rerewhakaaitu	H	H	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H
71 (46b)	Lake Rotoehu	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M
72 (55)	Lake Rotoma and Caldera	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	H
73 (56)	Rotoma Forest	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
74 (28)	Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope	M	M	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	L	M
75 (60)	Matata Scenic Reserve	H	H	M	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H
76 (63)	Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)	H	H	L	M	M	H	L	L	H	M	H
77 (66)	Whirinaki Forest	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	H
78 (67)	Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
79 (71)	Pohutukawa Coastal Forest	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H
80 (76)	Native Bush Reserves	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	M
81 (67)	Otamaroa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
82 (New)	Rangitaiki Frost Flats	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H

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