

Appendix J – Natural Character Attributes

Explanation

The following table contains attributes and elements. The attributes are titled: water, land cover and land use, terrestrial biotic, abiotic systems and landform, perceptual and are described below:

Water

Includes the water body of the CMA (including surf breaks) and landforms within the active coastal interface and below MHWS (e.g. rocks, reefs, stacks, channels). This attribute also includes habitats, biota and natural processes. The attribute excludes water bodies above MHWS and considers the degree of modification such as changed water courses, earthworks, presence of built structures and earthworks. This attribute also includes any previously identified significant marine environments.

Abiotic systems and landform

This attribute includes the degree of activeness of the tide, waves and current as well as wind and terrestrial coastal formation, erosion and river mouth processes including sedimentation.

Land cover and land use

This attribute includes land cover and associated land use including the composition, distribution, and condition of land cover including visible presence of indigenous and exotic species. This attribute also includes settlements, roads and other built forms.

Terrestrial biotic

The attribute includes estuaries, wetlands and terrestrial areas and is driven by ecological factors. It includes expression/appearance of natural ecological processes ranging from dominant to non-existent. Diversity of species, communities and habitats are a part of this attribute.

Perceptual

This attribute concerns the experience in seeing /feeling and perceiving the coastal environment. It includes aromas, aesthetics, auditory, sense of wilderness, remoteness, isolation and includes ephemeral human activity such as recreation, commercial activities, fishing and marine activities.



Table 19 Natural Character Attributes

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
Orokawa Bay (Ora) Map 17	Very High	Orokawa Bay lies at the southern end of the Coromandel Peninsula. Covered in native coastal forest, species such as mānuka, pohutukawa, puriri and nikau feature amongst the bush. Shrouded to the north and south with a steep rocky coastline the bay comprises a wide sandy beach with a terraced bush edge. Two DOC campsites are located in open clearings and are accessible only by walking track from Waihi Beach. Much of the site is located within Scenic Reserve.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified rocky coastline. 2 Remnant and regenerating native bush. 3 Vegetation extending to the coastal edge. 4 Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only. 5 Dynamic coastal processes occurring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings. 2 Two streams discharge across the beach to the coast. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2 The beach system remains unmodified with a steep rocky coastline at either end, which extends northwards and southwards towards Waihi Beach. 3 Access is limited to DOC walking tracks and the bay contains two camp sites. 4 Modification is limited to the grassed camp sites and access tracks and associated structures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Part of a larger forest feature, the coastal margin of the Orokawa Scenic Reserve consists of regenerating pohutukawa forest of national significance 2 It is modified by stands of invasive wilding pines. Although the feature has low diversity, it is in good condition and provides habitat for indigenous fauna and plants endemic to the Coromandel Ecological Region. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2 Modification extends to only the access tracks and open grassed camp sites. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Very low levels of activities, with few boats, very few people (pedestrian only) and no settlement. 2 High level of remoteness and isolation for the entire embayment.
Albacore Avenue to Bowentown Headland (AB) Map 17	High	Waihi Beach extends some 9 km between Rapatiotio Point and the Bowentown Heads. This section remains undeveloped, apart from the main road that extends along the feature and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune profiles intact. 2 Native vegetation dominates the land cover. 3 Minimal modification from access with controlled 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No physical modification to open coastal water body. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant native vegetation cover with weed management in place. 2 Land is retained in natural landform except for those areas comprising 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Where the dunes extend across the tombolo dune vegetation has higher indigenous biodiversity of regional significance and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sand retention nets and walls are located at the outermost ends of this feature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Residential settlement dominates parts of the southern ends of the area. 2 The southern area has limited use but still provides for

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		connecting pedestrian access tracks to the beach. Extensive dune vegetation exists with secondary and tertiary dune systems intact.	<p>access provided.</p> <p>4 Dynamic coastal processes dominant on dune accretion and erosion.</p>		vehicle access.	<p>provides habitat for threatened indigenous fauna.</p> <p>2 Narrow dunes have low to moderate diversity and are highly modified by weed infestations, and provide limited habitat for indigenous species other than common species habituated to residential environments.</p>		<p>recreational access.</p> <p>3 A high level of activity on the beach as it is a popular recreational destination for the community.</p> <p>4 A moderate sense of remoteness however access to the beach is possible at many points throughout this feature.</p> <p>5 The lack of modification is visually apparent.</p>
Bowentown Headland (BH) Map 17	High	The Bowentown heads form a striking landform that is regenerating in native bush. Rock caves are found on the remote coastal beach and Anzac Cove is a popular recreation destination for swimming and boating.	<p>1 Unmodified rocky coastline including caves and isolated beach.</p> <p>2 Dominant headland with native vegetation cover around the escarpments.</p> <p>3 The isolated rock caves and beach area, on the western edge, are a significant natural feature of the area.</p>	1 Unmodified coastal edge, excluding a boat ramp at Anzac Cove.	<p>1 The two peaks of the headland are covered in a mixture of regenerating native bush with outcrops of mature pohutukawa along the rock edges.</p> <p>2 Modification to valley between comprises two carparks, roading, access tracks, a boat ramp and amenity planting.</p>	1 The mature and regenerating pohutukawa forest on the headlands also has regional significance and provides habitat for uncommon indigenous plants and nesting sites for penguins, but is modified by weed infestations.	<p>1 The Bowentown headlands and bar demonstrate highly natural processes.</p> <p>2 The rock caves are an example of the highly dynamic natural processes occurring on this coastal edge.</p>	<p>1 The headland appears dominant with its natural landform and vegetation cover.</p> <p>2 A sense of isolation is gained at the ocean beach to the west, facing the main harbour entrance.</p>



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Tanners Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point Headlands (TP) Map 18	High	Modification of this coastal edge has been extensive, with small residential settlements and farming land use right to the harbour edge. However small pocketed features of native vegetation cover along the coastal edge are located at Tanners Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point headlands. The dominant vegetation cover of pohutukawa provides a habitat for native understorey and assists protect against coastal erosion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Outcrops of dominant pohutukawa clad escarpments with native bush understorey. 2 Natural processes occurring along the intertidal zone. 3 Minor modifications to the coastal edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Clusters of moorings are located around Bowentown, Athenree, Tanners Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point. 2 Several jetty structures are located along the coast including at Tanners Point and Kauri Point. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Remnant pockets of native coastal pohutukawa remain. 2 Residential settlements at Athenree, Tanners Point, Tuapiro Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point create built clutter within the coastal landscape. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Kauri Point pohutukawa forest has low diversity but is regionally significant. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Areas with minimal coastal edge modifications have higher value. 2 Limitations on the natural processes occurring within parts of the harbour with seawalls creating solid edges to the harbour, restricting natural erosion patterns. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The vegetated edge of the harbour margin contribute to a sense of the natural environment and isolation for harbour users.
Mauao (M) Map 20	High	Mauao remains as a dominant feature in the coastal environment. Vegetation patterns have been modified significantly over the years with remnant pohutukawa remaining on the lower base track area. Wild fires, historical grazing, settlement and infrastructure have resulted in significant modification to the feature. However,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops. 2 Extensive regenerating native bush. 3 Volcanic features including steep landform and cliff faces. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The water body surrounding Mauao, excluding the port's shipping channel, remain largely unmodified. 2 Some navigation and cultural features exist on the rocky outcrops with some historical seawalls near the Tangaroa statue. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mauao has undergone significant modification through pre European settlement, European settlement and practices. Since becoming a reserve the feature has improved its native vegetation cover. 2 Tracks and structures (water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The mature and regenerating pohutukawa forest on Mauao also has regional or national significance and provides habitat for threatened and uncommon indigenous plants and seabirds, but is modified by weed infestations, fire, slope stabilisation, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Parts are highly natural with the main coastal edge remaining unmodified. 2 The base track of Mauao comprises modification to the landform however, the coastal edge remains highly dynamic for its coastal processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mauao remains a highly natural feature of the Tauranga landscape. The native vegetation cover, rocky shoreline and steep escarpments provide a sense of naturalness within a highly urbanised environment.

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		the coastal edge remains intact and vegetation patterns are improving through replanting programs.			reservoir and light house) plus other navigation equipment and managed pasture. 3 Historically Mauao was settled by Maori and remnant historical features remain within the landform on the mountain.	tracks and disturbance associated with recreational use.		
Pāpāmoa Dunes (P) Maps 20, 22, 23	High	The Pāpāmoa dunelands are a contiguous system that has been heavily modified at the Mount Main Beach, built upon in established residential areas and modified behind for further residential settlement. Small pockets of unmodified primary and secondary dune systems are found within some Maori and publicly owned land. Te Tumu provides an indicator of the dune patterns once found within Pāpāmoa, prior to residential development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune profiles intact. 2 Native vegetation dominates the land cover. 3 Minimal modification from access with controlled access provided. 4 Dynamic coastal processes dominant on dune accretion and erosion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The water body along the coast is void of modification with a large sandy beach remaining void of structures. 2 Some stormwater outlets existing within these areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Pāpāmoa coastal dune lands comprise extensive areas of native vegetation cover. 2 Some weed infestation remains and is managed as part of the CoastCare program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Where the dunes extend across a wider area and there is less encroachment from residences, dune vegetation has higher indigenous biodiversity of regional significance and provides habitat for threatened indigenous fauna, while retaining a component of exotic species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Parts are highly natural with unmodified dune processes occurring. The landform remains largely unmodified with secondary and tertiary dune systems remaining intact. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The dune systems are perceived as a highly dynamic and iconic part of the coastal processes of the Pāpāmoa Beach areas.
Kaituna River (KR) Map 23	High	The Kaituna River mouth originally exited at the Maketū	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kaituna wetlands vegetation cover and water body. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The water body of the Kaituna River has been 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Kaituna River comprises a distinctive rear 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Kaituna River wetlands have moderate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Kaituna River and Maketū Estuary have been 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Parts of the Kaituna River display highly



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		Harbour mouth and seawalls and retaining are present to manage erosion and water flow into the estuary, at the river cut. The Kaituna wetland is a remnant feature of the wider wetland that once extended immediately behind the dune environment in this area.	2 Flood plains and intertidal zone within the river corridor comprising remnant wetlands and spawning areas for native fish.	managed within stop banks to manage the flood risk. Lower flood plains within the stop banks form part of the intertidal and flood plain environment.	coastal wetland.	diversity, are modified by weed infestations, and provide habitat for a range of indigenous wetland fish and bird species. 2 The flood plains and wetlands alongside the river provide spawning habitats for native fish species.	significantly modified and channelled.	natural processes and patterns, including intertidal zones and the Kaituna wetlands. 2 The natural flood plains remains visible and reflects the dynamic nature of the river system.
Ōkūrei Point seaward extent (OkP) Map 23	High	Maketū headland (Ōkūrei Point) is a dominant rocky headland that has minimal modification to its edges. Vegetation cover includes a bush clad escarpment. A sense of remoteness at the northern end of the peninsula dominates where no built development exists.	1 Unmodified rocky coastline with steep escarpments 2 Remnant coastal native bush 3 Remote with pedestrian access around the coastal edge. 4 Dynamic coastal processes occurring.	1 Unmodified coastal edge with no structures. 2 Dominant rocky intertidal margin.	1 Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and exotic species. 2 Steep escarpments remain largely unmodified with one point of coastal access along the western edge. 3 Farming land use resides on the upper plateau of the peninsula with a low lying area along the western edge.	1 Along the eastern side a remnant pohutukawa bush clad escarpment dominates the coastal edge. 2 Low species diversity along the coastal fringe vegetation with native and exotic species located along the steep escarpment.	1 Coastal erosion is a dominant and striking feature of this coastal edge. 2 Modification to the coastal edge exists on the western edge where access is gained to the coastal edge. 3 Minor modification of the coastal edge exists on the eastern side with road access and a carpark at the outlet of a stream to Newdicks Beach.	1 Moderate level of remoteness dominated by steep escarpment at the northern end of the peninsula. 2 Peninsula and vegetated clad escarpment creates a striking backdrop to Maketū settlement.
Maketū Estuary (ME) Map 23	High	The Maketū Estuary and dune sand spit are an example of an historic wetland	1 Native saltmarsh and intertidal vegetation cover within the	1 Water outlet into the Estuary is highly modified, however, the	1 The dune system remains unmodified 2 Some maemae	1 The Maketū Estuary, spit, dunelands and saltmarshes	1 The natural coastal processes are dominant for the coastal dune	1 Despite the modification to the water body the estuary and

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		and river system set behind a sandy coastal edge. Modification to the natural patterns and processes has occurred from the creation of a new river mouth for the Kaituna River, stopping the major flows of water into the Maketū Estuary.	<p>estuary.</p> <p>2 Dune planting and natural processes occurring on the dune feature.</p> <p>3 Extensive intertidal zone within the estuary within minimal modification.</p>	<p>vegetation patterns within the estuary are largely unmodified.</p>	<p>are located within the estuary.</p>	<p>have moderate to high diversity with regional significance, are modified by weed infestations, and provide habitat for a very high diversity of indigenous fauna species, notably wading birds.</p>	<p>system.</p> <p>2 The estuary has undergone modification to the intertidal zone from the Kaituna River cut modification.</p>	<p>dune feature appear largely unmodified and highly natural.</p> <p>2 The community support the restoration and management of this natural feature.</p>
Waihi Estuary Water Body and Mouth (WA) Maps 23, 24	High	Settlement of Little Waihi has resulted in retaining structures placed along the harbour edge to manage coastal erosion. Reclamation of parts of the estuary for farming have resulted in linear patterns within parts of the harbour.	<p>1 Intertidal areas of the exposed estuary floor with associated flora and fauna.</p> <p>2 Saltmarsh and native vegetation along the margins.</p> <p>3 Natural patterns along the estuary edge.</p>	<p>1 Minimal activity occurs along the open coast with no structures, jetties or moorings.</p> <p>2 Maketū Harbour and Waihi Estuary contain maimai, boat ramps and jetties.</p> <p>3 The harbour has been modified through reclamation, retaining and redirection of the water channels.</p>	<p>1 Modification has occurred to the margins of the Waihi Estuary through farming practices and reclamation.</p> <p>2 The harbour margin is dominated by residential development at Little Waihi and the Bledisloe Park campground.</p>	<p>1 Indigenous vegetation consists of a narrow fringe of indigenous secondary forest and the freshwater wetlands of the Waihi Estuary.</p> <p>2 The main body of the estuary, its associated saltmarshes (seaward of the stopbanks) and Pukehina Spit is more diverse and less modified by exotic vegetation or landuse. These areas provide habitat for a wide range of indigenous wading and wetland birds.</p>	<p>1 Seawalls and reclamation existing within the Waihi Estuary.</p>	<p>1 Parts of the estuary and its mouth are unmodified and are wild and scenic.</p> <p>2 Other areas of the harbour margin are modified for erosion control with built form dominating the edge at the settlement of Little Waihi .</p>



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<p>Ōtamarākau to Piripai Coastal Dunes (OP) Map 25</p>	High	<p>The Matatā dunelands provide a striking example of the natural dune and rear dune wetland system that occurs along this sector. Modification around settlement areas and post major storm events have resulted in the loss of some natural wetlands. The location of the rail corridor and State Highway create a divide however the dune and coastal escarpment demonstrate vividly the current and historical coastal processes that occur within this landscape. The two river systems have been modified to create a new cut through the dunes, leaving the old river path behind the dunes as remnant wetlands. Residential development has occurred on the frontal dune systems and resulted in modification to the natural patterns and processes through introduced exotic planting and built</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native dune vegetation. 2 Secondary and tertiary dune profiles remain intact. 3 Rear dune wetlands remain intact. 4 Minimal modification to the natural coastal edge exists. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Minimal activity on the water edge and water. As an open coastal edge no physical modification to the ocean is apparent. Two river cuts are apparent, being heavily modified from their original route. 2 Some training walls have been placed at the end of Piripai Spit to manage flood waters and the harbour mouth depth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A dominant coastal dune landscape, structures are apparent along the top of the coastal escarpment. 2 The Matatā and Thornton dunes remain largely unmodified except for small settlements located at Matatā , Thornton and Coastlands. 3 Dune areas with rear dune wetlands or unmodified patterns still remain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The coastal dunes are narrow and vary from relatively unmodified to highly modified areas. 2 These areas vary from low to moderate diversity and are highly modified by weed infestations, and provide limited habitat for indigenous species other than common species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dune protection measures and residential settlement managing dune erosion and accretion. 2 Fence lines are present along the Ōtamarākau escarpments and coastal erosion is very active here. 	

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		form.							
Matatā Wetlands (MW) Map 25	Very High	The eastern Matatā wetlands remain as a remnant feature of the natural river course of the Tarawera River system. The Tarawera River once exited to the west of Matatā through the dune system but was redirected through the Thornton Cut in the early 1900's. The wetland contains a raupo and native sedge species, providing a habitat for native and exotic wildlife. Combined with the coastal dune system this area displays very high natural character attributes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune profiles intact with native vegetation cover. 2 Remnant river system and water course. 3 Native wetland species and habitat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The water bodies original water course has been modified by a man made river mouth. 2 The Awatarariki Stream now feeds the wetland along. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Land remains as a coastal reserve and is maintained for its natural habitat. Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. The coastal wetland comprises a mixture of mature wetland species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural processes are modified however a natural river discharges into the wetland via a series of culverts. The landform remains intact and largely unchanged from its natural pattern. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Viewed from Thornton Road the wetland area appears unmodified, apart from the historical modification of the river course. 	
Thornton Dunes (TD) Maps 25, 26	Very High	The Thornton dunes comprise the natural dune system located between the Tarawera and Rangitāiki Rivers. A unique species of mānuka exists in this section of the coast, known as the 'Thornton Mānuka' and is a dominant part of the vegetation cover in parts of this feature. Modification from	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native dune vegetation. 2 Endemic native vegetation cover exists. 3 Secondary and tertiary dune profiles remain intact. 4 Minimal modification to the natural coastal edge exists. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Coastal waters remain unmodified. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Land remains as a coastal reserve and is maintained for its natural habitat. Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune profiles remain intact with the secondary and tertiary dune systems present. A dominant dune system that rises some 10 m above the rear dune plains landscape. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Displays a number of natural patterns and processes that are dynamic. 	



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		farming land use and some residential housing adjoining the feature has occurred.						
Rangitāiki River Mouth (RR) Map 26	Very High	The wetlands remain as a remnant feature of the natural river course of the Rangitāiki River system. The wetland contains native coastal wetland species, providing a habitat for native and exotic wildlife. Combined with the coastal dune system this area displays very high natural character attributes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune profiles intact with native vegetation cover. 2 Remnant river system and water course. 3 Native wetland species and habitat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The water bodies original water course has been modified by a man made river mouth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. 2 The coastal wetland comprises a mixture of mature wetland species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural processes are dominant with a rear dune wetland, river mouth and coastal beach system present. 2 The coastal dune systems remain intact. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural patterns of the dune system are dominant and recognisable from public viewpoints.
Piripai Dunes and Spit (PI) Maps 26, 27	High	Large dune systems that remain largely unmodified with natural patterns and native vegetation that dominates the areas. The spit forms part of the Whakatāne River mouth with modification to the distal end with flood training walls. Rural and residential subdivision along this coast has significant modified this natural feature with a small front dune system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune landform comprising frontal, secondary and tertiary dune profiles. 2 Native coastal and dune species dominating the area. 3 Natural dune patterns remnant of the interface of the natural river and coastal water processes. 4 Estuarine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Highly dynamic coastal processes occurring along the river and coastal margins. 2 The intertidal processes are significant. 3 Modification to the distal end has occurred to manage erosion of the spit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The frontal dune system and river margins remain largely intact with native vegetation cover. 2 The area has some modification from historical burials and farming practices. 3 Access tracks are found through the site for vehicles and pedestrians. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. 2 The river margins comprise native estuarine species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural processes are dominant in this area with the flood plain for the river forming a large part of the river margins. The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Whakatāne CBD overlooks this area and views a natural coastal dune system with some degradation of the land cover. 2 The dynamic processes are represented in the natural landform and the intertidal processes.

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		remaining along its edge. Grazing of some areas still continues.	margins of the Whakatāne River.					
Kōhī Point (Ko) Map 27	Very High	Kōhī Point is a dominant landscape feature with native vegetation cover. It demonstrates high levels of natural character through the lack of modification. The pohutukawa clad escarpment behind creates a natural backdrop and is a remnant of the unmodified environment that once occurred along this section of the coast.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified rocky coastline. 2 Remnant and regenerating native bush. 3 Vegetation extending to the coastal edge. 4 Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only. 5 Dynamic coastal processes occurring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2 Unmodified with a steep rocky coastline which extends eastward towards Ōhope Beach. 3 Modification is limited to the walking tracks that access through the reserve. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2 Modification extends to only the access tracks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Very low levels of activities, with few boats, very few people (pedestrian only) and no settlement. 2 High level of remoteness and isolation for the entire edge.
Ōhope Scenic Reserve (OR) Map 27	Very High	The pohutukawa clad escarpment behind creates a natural backdrop and is a remnant of the unmodified environment that once occurred along this section of the coast.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mature pohutukawa dominated native bush. 2 Location along the escarpment edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 NA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant native pohutukawa species with native understorey form a key indicator of the historical vegetation patterns of the area. 2 Modification to the margins contributes to fragmenting the feature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A steep escarpment creates a dominant coastal edge displaying the natural process of coastal accretion and erosion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vegetation cover creates a scenic backdrop to the Ōhope settlement.
Ōhope Spit (OS) Maps 27, 28	High	The Ōhope dunelands are similar to all of the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune landform comprising 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Highly dynamic coastal processes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The frontal dune system and river margins remain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native coastal dune vegetation dominates this 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural processes are dominant in this 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural patterns of the dune system



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		<p>northern dunelands where residential development has occurred upon the frontal and secondary dune lands.</p> <p>The Ōhope Spit has some modification as a result of the golf course, whilst the remainder comprises high levels of natural character.</p> <p>The harbour mouth is highly dynamic with the sand spit changing its form on a frequent basis.</p>	<p>frontal, secondary and tertiary dune profiles.</p> <p>2 Native coastal and dune species dominating the area.</p> <p>3 Natural dune patterns remnant of the interface of the harbour and open coastal water processes.</p> <p>4 Estuarine margins of the Ōhiwa Harbour.</p>	<p>occurring along the harbour and coastal margins.</p> <p>2 The intertidal processes are significant.</p> <p>3 Modification to the distal end has occurred to manage erosion of the spit.</p>	largely intact with native vegetation cover.	coastal area. Some exotic species exist as part of the golf course.	area for the dune formation. The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline.	are dominant and recognisable from public viewpoints.
Ōhiwa Harbour Maps 27, 28	Outstanding	Ōhiwa Harbour is considered in two parts; the harbour and its margins. The harbour supports an important habitat for native wildlife and flora. The landform around the margins remains largely unmodified with exception of Wainui Road, the fish and chip shop, the oyster farm and Port Ōhope. In the wider sense these modifications are relatively minor when the whole harbour is considered. The harbour is	<p>1 Large intertidal native habitats.</p> <p>2 Intact natural margins of the harbour.</p> <p>3 Large areas of dominant native vegetation cover on islands and margins.</p> <p>4 Diverse flora and fauna present.</p>	<p>1 Minimal structures exist on the harbour, located at Ōhope Wharf and the far western end jetty.</p> <p>2 The harbour is a water body that displays a diverse habitat of marine aquatic flora and fauna.</p> <p>3 A shallow harbour system the harbour displays distinctive natural patterns.</p> <p>4 A small pocket of marine farming is found at the</p>	<p>1 The rural landscape around the Ōhiwa Harbour has scatterings of dwellings consistent with a rural landscape.</p> <p>2 Much of the coastal vegetation has been lost and all that remains is set within the harbour itself.</p>	<p>1 The harbour margins contain pockets of remnant coastal native bush, including the harbour margins and parts of Ohakana Island.</p> <p>2 The harbour itself is largely unmodified and displays large areas of saltmarsh and mangrove habitats and pockets of freshwater wetlands grading to saltmarsh.</p> <p>3 It includes the</p>	<p>1 Some minimal limitations on the natural processes occurring with seawalls, dune protection measures.</p> <p>2 Most coastal processes still occur with increased siltation of the harbour as a result of inland and coastal erosion processes.</p>	<p>1 The northern end of the harbour is busy with the port commercial activities, residents from Ohakana Island and the users of Wainui Road.</p> <p>2 The scale of the harbour gives a sense of remoteness and the vegetation patterns and water provides a sense of wilderness.</p>

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		approximately 27 km ² in area, with a width of 5.5 km and length of 8 km. Development of the landward extent has been largely from farming practices and associated housing. More recently rural residential subdivision has been a popular activity along the Ōhiwa Harbour coastline, with a small increase in the visual clutter along the landward extent. The harbour mouth is highly dynamic with the sand spit changing its form on a frequent basis. Historical residential lots for Ōhiwa are now located within the harbour's water body, having been eroded.		far western end of the harbour.		nationally significant Uretara Island, Hiwarau coastal vegetation and Pataua and Motuotu Island. 4 The harbour supports a diverse system of flora and fauna and is unique.		
Ōhiwa Harbour Margins (OM) Map 27	High	The margins of Ōhiwa Harbour are the areas that still retain intertidal natural environments but have been physically separated from the harbour as a result of roading infrastructure. These areas contribute to the experience of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Intertidal saltmarsh habitats. 2 Remnant harbour margin retained. 	1 The water body in these areas is managed for tidal movement.	1 Land use remains as a harbour intertidal zone.	1 The harbour itself is largely unmodified and displays large areas of saltmarsh and mangrove habitats and pockets of freshwater wetlands grading to saltmarsh.	1 The natural processes have been modified for the inlet and outlet of water with modification around the feature. However, the feature has adapted and displays similar patterns to that found on the true	1 The pockets of harbour margin display the natural harbour margin as compared to the modified extent from the road edge. These areas contribute to the scenic quality of the



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		Ōhiwa Harbour however have had some modification to their natural processes and patterns.					harbour edge.	Ōhiwa Harbour as a whole.
Tauwhare Pa Scenic Reserve (Ta) Map 27	High	Pohutukawa and native bush clad escarpment contributes to the overall experience of Ōhiwa Harbour. The bush clad escarpments display an example of the historic vegetation patterns once found around the Ōhiwa Harbour.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified rocky coastline. 2 Remnant and regenerating native bush. 3 Vegetation extending to the coastal edge. 4 Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only. 5 Dynamic coastal processes occurring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2 Modification is limited to the walking tracks that access through the reserve and the historic pa site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2 Modification extends only to the access tracks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 This area contributes to the scenic qualities of the harbour itself and the coastal margin.
Waiotahi Estuary (WEs) Map 28	Very High	The Waioeka wetlands and river mouth comprise a largely unmodified coastal edge with some farming around the edges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Intertidal areas of the exposed estuary floor with associated flora and fauna. 2 Saltmarsh and native vegetation along the margins. 3 Natural patterns along the estuary edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Minimal activity occurs along the open coast with no structures, jetties or moorings. 2 The harbour has been modified through reclamation, retaining and redirection of the water channels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Modification has occurred to the margins of the estuary through farming practices and reclamation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Waiotahi River estuary and spit consists of a diverse range of indigenous vegetation types from forest to sandfields with high diversity and regional significance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The harbour entrances remain unmodified, however, the Waiotahi Estuary has some river and edge modification. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ōhiwa and Waiotahi are small settlements with the coastal environment having a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness.
Waiotahi Dunes and Escarpment (WD) Map 28	High	Rolling foothills extend down to a steep escarpment that meets the coastal dunelands between the Ōhiwa and Waiotahi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Large outcrop of pohutukawa dominated native bush and coastal dune planting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Open coastal waters unmodified from human activity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 State highway extends through the centre of the native bush area immediately adjacent to the frontal dune 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Large pohutukawa dominated native bush cover iconic of historical coastal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural coastal processes are moderately affected by inclusion of road network. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Whilst not remote, the perception of the area is of a natural coastal edge, representative

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Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		settlements. Pockets of native vegetation cover are located along the roadside edge by Waitohi settlement.			edge.	vegetation cover.		of the native bush cover that would have once dominated this coastline.
Waioeka Estuary (WaE) Map 28	High	The Waioeka wetlands and river mouth comprise a largely unmodified coastal edge with some farming practices around the edges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune patterns and vegetation cover. 2 Intertidal estuarine vegetation with an unmodified edge. 3 River mouth and coastal dune edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural watercourse within the estuary are largely unmodified with a small intertidal stream extending through the estuary to the Waioeka River. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Large dune land and wetlands are located adjacent to the Waioeka River. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Waioeka Estuary and associated wetlands has high diversity and regional significance, and provides habitat for a range of indigenous bird and fish species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Limitations on the natural processes occurring with dune protection measures and earthworks on the dunes. 2 The harbour entrance remains unmodified, however the estuary has some modification of its natural edge. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native dune landform and the dynamic natural processes of the coast dominate this area. Whilst not pristine the area is valued for its natural patterns.
Omarumutu Dunes (OD) Map 29	High	The Omarumutu dunes and inlet comprise a dynamic frontal and secondary dune system with native vegetation cover. A number of access tracks and the National Cycleway extend along this dune system. The rear dune wetland is a remnant path of the nearby Waiaua River watercourse and supports native wetland vegetation cover.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native dune landform and vegetation cover. 2 Rear dune wetland water body and formation. 3 Wetland native vegetation cover. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural watercourse of the Waiaua River and wetland and its interaction with the open coastal waters displays a highly natural environment. 2 Minor modification to the stream has resulted in channelled stream outlet. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A dominant coastal dune landscape the natural patterns are modified from access tracks along and across the dune system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The wider section of sand flats, saltmarsh and estuary at the Waiaua River mouth has high diversity with regional significance, and the estuary provides significant habitat for indigenous fish and bird species, but is modified by grazing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural processes are dominant in this area for the dune formation. 2 The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline along with the natural patterns of a river mouth, although partially modified. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Displays a dynamic natural coastal edge with adjoining development and the state highway detracting from the sense of isolation.
Tarakeha and Pehitairi Peninsula	Very High	From Opape to the end of the region,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rocky shoreline and sandy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline and the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native vegetated clad headlands 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The headlands have vegetation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified natural coastline 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant headland



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(TPP) Map 29		the coastal environment comprises a rocky coastline with small sandy embayments sited between rocky headlands. The Tarakeha and Pehitairi peninsula are the first of many peninsula in this area that are covered in native vegetation. Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky coastal edge and the landward coastal environment.	<p>beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.</p> <p>2 Extensive regenerating native bush.</p>	<p>water body has minimal modification to it.</p>	<p>dominate the coastline with minimal modification.</p> <p>2 The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments.</p> <p>3 The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment.</p>	<p>consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance.</p> <p>2 Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species and support a nationally critical endangered plant species.</p>	<p>void of modification from infrastructure or housing.</p> <p>2 Some modification occurs sporadically for land management purposes, e.g. rural fencing.</p> <p>3 The natural coastal processes dominate this coastal environment.</p>	<p>landform and the dynamic natural processes of the coast dominate this area. Native vegetation cover, whilst not pristine the area is valued for its natural patterns.</p>
Rocky Shoreline - Whituare Bay to Parinui and Whitianga Bay to PoKōhīnu Point (Whi) Maps 29, 30	High	Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky coastal edge and the landward coastal environment. Whituare Bay forms a sandy embayment where much of the settlement is sited. Much of the native coastal vegetation exists around the rocky headlands with the embayments modified for productive landuse.	<p>1 Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.</p> <p>2 Extensive regenerating native bush.</p> <p>3 Steep escarpments and remoteness.</p>	<p>1 An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal modification to it.</p> <p>2 Small boat ramps located for settlements.</p>	<p>1 Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification.</p> <p>2 The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments.</p> <p>3 The coastal road extends within the coastal environment.</p>	<p>1 The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance.</p> <p>2 Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird</p>	<p>1 An unmodified natural coastline void of modification from infrastructure or housing.</p> <p>2 Some modification occurs sporadically for land management purposes, e.g., rural fencing.</p> <p>3 The natural coastal processes dominate this coastal environment.</p>	<p>1 Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.</p>

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Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual	
						species and support a nationally critical plant species.			
Mōtū River Mouth (Mot) Map 30	Very High	The Mōtū River remains an unmodified feature of the coastal edge, with its vegetation cover a mixture of native and exotic species. The river patterns are constantly in change with the river mouth forming a shingle barrier between the coastal waters and the river course.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline. 2 Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation. 3 Native bush cover along the margins. 4 Dynamic nature of the river watercourse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline, the water body has minimal modification to it. 2 Natural patterns and coastal shoreline demonstrate a large natural river mouth, now rare along the Bay of Plenty coastline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. 2 The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Mōtū River is notable for high wildlife value supporting threatened indigenous fish and bird species and is of national significance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Mōtū River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth entrance with an undefined channel. 2 In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. 2 There is infrequent use of the coastal environment in this area with only State Highway 35 extending through part of the area. 	
Haparapara River mouth (Ha) Map 31	Very High	The Haparapara River remains an unmodified feature of the coastal edge, with its vegetation cover, a mixture of native and exotic species. The river patterns are constantly in change with the river mouth forming a shingle barrier between the coastal waters and the river course.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline. 2 Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation. 3 Native bush cover along the margins. 4 Dynamic nature of the river watercourse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline, the river channel and mouth is unmodified with a meandering and disappearing watercourse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Haparapara River is notable for outstanding wildlife value supporting threatened indigenous fish species and is of regional significance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Haparapara River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth entrance with an undefined channel. In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. There is infrequent use of the coastal environment in this area with only State Highway 35 running parallel to the feature. 	
Rocky Shoreline - Okahu Point to Waiōrore (Oka) Map 31	High	Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Displays a highly natural coastal process with an unmodified rocky 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline 	



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		coastal edge and the landward coastal environment. Much of the native coastal vegetation exists around the rocky headlands with the embayments modified for productive landuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outcrops. 2 Extensive regenerating native bush. 3 Steep escarpments and remoteness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> modification to it. 2 The interface between the ocean and streams remains unmodified. 3 No moorings or permanent activity occurs within the immediate coastal waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> modification. 2 The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. 3 The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. 2 Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coastline. 2 The vegetation patterns remaining within this feature display the natural environment prior to human inhabitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.
Rocky Shoreline - Te Kopua to Papatea Bay (TKP) Map 32	High	The rocky coastline, steep escarpment and native vegetation cover provides a visually striking coastal landscape. Modification to the landform is minimal in most parts, as the steep hills limit land use activities. Grazing of some of the hill slopes has resulted in the denuding of parts of the coastline, however the coastal edge has remained heavily vegetated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops. 2 Extensive regenerating native bush. 3 Steep escarpments and remoteness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal modification to it. 2 The interface between the ocean and streams remains unmodified. 3 Small areas of moorings or permanent activity occur within the immediate coastal waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification. 2 The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. 3 The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. 2 Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Displays a highly natural coastal process with an unmodified rocky coastline. 2 The vegetation patterns remaining within this feature display the natural environment prior to human inhabitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.
Raukōkore River (RaR) Map 32	High	The Raukōkore River mouth remains unmodified and demonstrates the natural river patterns and processes of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 An unmodified coastline, the river channel and mouth is unmodified with a meandering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Raukōkore River is notable for outstanding wildlife value supporting threatened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Raukōkore River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
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		other rivers along this part of the coast.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation. 3 Native bush cover along the margins 4 Dynamic nature of the river watercourse. 	and disappearing watercourse.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west. 	indigenous fish species and is of regional significance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> entrance with an undefined channel. 2 In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> remoteness. 2 Agricultural farming along the margins detracts from its remoteness however the river patterns display a highly natural environment.
Te Ahikehe Point to Cape Runaway (TeA) Map 33	High	The vertical cliffs of Te Ahikehe Point demonstrate the dynamic coastal processes occurring in the bay. Whangaparoa Bay comprises significant dune and rear dune wetlands that dominate the coast, with settlement located behind these features.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vertical cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and tectonic uplift. 2 Coastal vegetation cover dominates part of this feature along with coastal wetlands and dunes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Infrequent use of the coastal waters, mainly recreational, some small scale commercial. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Settlement and farming practices around Waihau Bay have removed any remnant vegetation cover. 2 Infrastructure and settlement extends along the coast at Waihau Bay. 3 The immediate coastal edge remains largely unmodified from Te Ahikehe Point to Cape Runaway. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Whangaparoa Beach and river mouth has high habitat diversity ranging from dunes to wetlands, supporting a diverse indigenous bird and fish fauna. It has national significance but is modified by grazing and weed infestations. 2 The Oruaiti Beach dunes and rocky headlands are part of a larger feature that has vegetation sequences from the coast to the ridgeline, and has high habitat diversity and regional/national significance but is modified by 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The natural dune processes still occur, modified through land use practices. Coastal erosion dominates Te Ahikehe Point. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Whangaparoa Bay has built form which is evident along the coast. 2 Natural coastal sounds dominate but some settlement and associated activities reduces the sense of remoteness. 3 Cape Runaway has minimal use and is very remote with a strong sense of wilderness.



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Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
						recreational uses and weed infestations.		
Cape Runaway to Pōtikirua Point (Run) Map 33	High	Cape Runaway forms a dominant headland and is covered in regenerating bush. A steep rocky coastline extends along this entire sector. Road access is sited behind the dominant ridge and outside the coastal environment. Settlement is sparse in this area with some rural housing and a single hotel located along the mid slopes of the coastal edge. Vegetation cover has been modified to accommodate grazing of stock, however dominant pockets are located along the edge and up into valleys that meet the coastal edge. The rocky shoreline provides a wild and scenic coastline and that has a high sense of remoteness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant landform and natural patterns extending toward the steep rocky shoreline. 2 Native vegetation cover. 3 Sparse nature of settlement and human modification. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unmodified steep rocky coastline with infrequent use of the coastal waters. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Modification to the land cover has occurred through land use practices of farming. 2 Largely unmodified except for a single remote hotel located along the coast. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The sector consists mainly of grazed pasture with isolated pohutukawa forest remnants (grazed) and small areas of scrubland that will provide limited habitat for common indigenous fauna species and have local significance. 2 The associated rocky reefs and small islets are likely to have relatively unmodified intertidal and sub-tidal indigenous fauna and vegetation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The coastal environment having a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. 2 Access to the water is limited and a scattering of dwellings do not dominate the coastal environment.
Whakaari and Te Paepae o Aotea (WT) Map 35	Outstanding	Whakaari (White Island) is the crater of an active volcano located 44 km off the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant volcanic processes and formation. 2 Native 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Some minimal modification to the island for access for tourism and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Historical mining occurred however remain as remnants only. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Both features include the main islands and a number of associated islets 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Very low level of permanent activity with a high sense of remoteness

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		Bay of Plenty coastline. The island is 19.8 km ² in area and is boarded by cliffs formed by ocean wave erosion. Vegetation cover on the island is limited to 14 species including pohutukawa.	<p>vegetation cover.</p> <p>3 The island feature as a whole is iconic for its natural processes at a regional and national level.</p>	monitoring.	2 Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor.	<p>and rocky reefs with indigenous vegetation that are naturally of low diversity, and are nationally significant.</p> <p>2 The islands provide habitat for a range of seabirds.</p> <p>3 The associated marine reserve recognises the unique marine biodiversity associated with the subsurface geothermal features.</p>	processes.	<p>and wilderness.</p> <p>3 The volcanic island's active status demonstrates the wilderness and its distance from shore contributes to its remoteness.</p>
Moutohora Island and Rūrima Island (Mount) Map 26	Outstanding	Moutohorā Island (Whale Island) and Rūrima Island are located on the Pacific Ring of Fire. Whale Island displays a range of natural features and processes occurring on the island, including a volcanic field running through the centre of the island. Rūrima Island is located just north of Whale Island and contains similar vegetation cover and rock formations.	<p>1 Vertical cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and volcanic processes.</p> <p>2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.</p> <p>3 The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible modification occurring only as a result of the</p>	1 Some minimal modification to Moutohorā Island for access for recreation and monitoring.	1 Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor. A DOC hut is located on Moutohorā Island for accommodation.	1 Rūrima Islands Wildlife Refuge includes several islands with complete cover of a diverse range of vegetation types and are nationally significant. They have no mammalian pests, high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species, notably tuatara.	<p>1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.</p> <p>2 Moutohorā depicts a full range of natural processes from a rocky coastal shoreline to a volcanic crevasse that extends through the island.</p>	1 Very low level of activity with a high sense of remoteness and wilderness. Moutohorā Island's active volcanic crevasse demonstrates the wilderness and its distance from shore contributes to its remoteness.



				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
			DOC hut.			2 Moutohorā Island Wildlife Management Reserve has complete cover of a diverse range of vegetation types including a unique sequence of geothermal vegetation occurs from the high tide mark up to forest and is nationally significant. It has no mammalian pests, has very high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. Some exotic weed species are present.		
Tūhua (Tu) Map 34	Outstanding	Tūhua is a 15 km wide shield volcano dominated by a 3 km caldera crater. The volcano has the most diverse history of volcanic eruption types and is renowned for its unique obsidian glass found on the island. As a DOC	1 Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and volcanic processes. 2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands	1 No modification to coastal edge for access and use. Marine Reserve extends around the island.	1 Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor.	1 The indigenous pohutukawa forest of Mayor Island Wildlife Sanctuary provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. 2 It is unmodified by possums,	1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2 Volcanic processes are evident within the thermally heated lakes on the	1 Very low level of activity and visible built form. 2 A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		and Marine Reserve, the island's remoteness is apparent. Vegetation cover is indigenous and remains untouched. Occupation of the island was historically Maori with an existing DOC hut located on the island. Access to the island is gained from South East Bay by boat. Several lakes exist on the island and are geothermally heated. As the largest off shore island, it displays high values in natural character and is also an Outstanding Natural Landscape.	and contribute to the remoteness. 3 The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible modification occurring only as a result of the DOC hut.			has no mammalian pests, has very high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. 3 Some exotic weed species are present. 4 The surrounding rocky reefs are known to support moderate to high marine biodiversity.	island.	state.
Karewa Island (Kar) Map 20	Outstanding	Karewa Island forms a steep rocky island, which provides a DOC sanctuary for tuatara. Vegetation cover comprises native coastal bush and canopy cover. The island is largely inaccessible due to its rocky shoreline.	1 Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes. 2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness. 3 The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible	1 No modification to coastal edge for access and use. Marine Reserve extends around the island.	1 No structures or manmade landuse practices occur on the island.	1 The indigenous vegetation of Karewa Island Wildlife Sanctuary provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. 2 It provides habitat for a range of flora and fauna species, notably tuatara and nesting for	1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	1 Very low level of activity and visible built form. 2 A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.



				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
			modification occurring only as a result of the wreck of the Taranaki Steamer (which sank off the island in 1878).			<p>flesh-footed shearwater.</p> <p>3 Some exotic weed species are present in low numbers and there are no mammalian pests present.</p> <p>4 The feature includes a number of outlying rocky islets and reefs.</p>		
Motiti Island Margin (Moti) Map 21	High	Motiti Island is the only inhabited offshore island along the Bay of Plenty Coastline. As a flat plateau the island has been developed into cropping and grazing blocks. Much of the island's coastal vegetation has been cleared with pohutukawa extending along the rocky shoreline. The margin includes the beaches, coastal cliffs and the indigenous vegetation dominated fringe. Where no significant vegetation is present on the cliffs, the area is up to the top of the cliffs. The small islands immediately surrounding Motiti	<p>1 Vertical rocky cliffs clad with pohutukawa and native coastal bush cover along the immediate edge.</p> <p>2 The coastal intertidal zone displays the dominant natural processes surrounding the island.</p>	<p>1 Some permanent modification around parts of the island has occurred to provide for ferry, vehicle and pedestrian access to the shoreline.</p>	<p>1 Motiti Island is heavily modified for agricultural, horticultural and residential activities.</p> <p>2 The area identified supports the interface of native vegetation cover on land unsuitable for farming, along the coastal fringe.</p>	<p>1 Indigenous vegetation consists of a narrow fringe of good quality pohutukawa forest with some areas of exotic species including wilding pines around the coastal margin of the land with moderate diversity and regional significance.</p>	<p>1 Excellent example of natural processes with modifications to the coastal processes that have provided landing areas to enable access to and from the island.</p>	<p>1 Motiti Island has a part of its coastline which are inaccessible. Modifications to some parts contribute to the remoteness.</p>

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		are also included in the feature.						
Motuhaku Island (Sch) Map 21	Outstanding	The offshore island of Motuhaku is a relatively small rocky islands with some coastal vegetation located upon the upper plateau of the islands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes. 2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Highly dynamic coastal waters around the steep cliffs, creating caves and striking rock formations around the island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No structures or man-made landuse practices occur on the island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The island coastal margins support a range of seabirds, shorebirds and other native bird species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Very low level of activity and visible built form. 2 A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.
Motunau Island (Mnau) Map 21	Outstanding	The offshore island of Motunau is relatively small rocky islands with some coastal vegetation located upon the upper plateau of the islands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes. 2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Highly dynamic coastal waters around the steep cliffs, creating caves and striking rock formations around the island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No structures or man-made landuse practices occur on the island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The island coastal margins support a range of seabirds, shorebirds and other native bird species. The Island is unmodified and has regional significance. 2 Plate (Motunau) Island is unmodified and has national significance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.
Motutau Island (Motu) Map 20	Outstanding	Motutau Island, also known locally as Rabbit Island, forms a steep rocky island surrounded. Vegetation cover comprises native coastal bush and canopy cover. The island is largely inaccessible due to its rocky shoreline.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes. 2 Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No modification to coastal edge for access and use. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No structures or man-made landuse practices occur on the island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The indigenous pohutukawa forest of Motuatau Island Scenic Reserve provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. 2 It provides habitat for a 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Very low level of activity and visible built form. 2 A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its unmodified state. 3 The distance



				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
						<p>wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. Some exotic weed species are present but are controlled.</p> <p>3 The feature includes a number of outlying rocky islets and reefs including that to the north of the nearby Motuariki Island.</p>		from shore contributes to its reduced perception of remoteness.
Matakana Island - Northern End (MatN) Maps 17, 18	Very High	Matakana Island is the largest barrier island in New Zealand. The coastal extent of the island forms a large sand dune system that extends some 23 km between the northern and southern harbour entrances. The harbour extent of the island comprises a raised landmass that supports a residential settlement and rural cropping and farming. It is bounded by the Tauranga Harbour natural character areas below MHWS.	<p>1 Striking coastal wetlands at the northern end of Matakana depict the historical vegetation patterns of this island.</p> <p>2 Dune formation across the island and the interface with the northern harbour entrance.</p>	<p>1 The coastal edge of this feature is unmodified and displays highly dynamic processes of erosion and accretion of the island land mass.</p>	<p>1 Much of the island has been modified through forestry, horticultural and agricultural land use practices.</p> <p>2 Forestry dominates the immediate edge whilst the inland extent of this feature comprises large areas of significant wetlands.</p>	<p>1 The seaward coastal margin of the island includes dunes and wetlands with high quality and beneath the canopy diverse indigenous vegetation that has national significance and includes threatened plant species.</p> <p>2 It provides a relatively undisturbed habitat for a wide range of threatened and uncommon wetland and shore birds, notably nesting</p>	<p>1 A good example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes to the majority of the island. However, the dominant pine plantation limits the dune coastal processes and encourages accretion of the dune system.</p> <p>2 The inner harbour edge has undergone some modification at settlement areas to manage coastal erosion and access.</p>	<p>1 The open coast beach has significant remoteness and appears wild as a result of the expanse of coastal waters along the extensive beach. Human activity is minimal.</p> <p>2 The harbour extent and landward extent, excluding the settlement areas are remote and wild.</p>

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
						<p>areas for NZ dotterel.</p> <p>3 On the harbour-side coastal margins, Indigenous vegetation consists of mainly of the estuarine saltmarsh and intertidal habitats. These coastal margin features are included in the Tauranga Harbour feature.</p> <p>4 The wetlands provide relatively undisturbed habitat for indigenous wetland fauna and range in significance from local to national.</p>		
Matakana Island - Open Coastal Edge (MatC) Maps 18, 20	High	Matakana Island is the largest barrier island in New Zealand. The coastal extent of the island forms a large sand dune system that extends some 23 km between the northern and southern harbour entrances. The harbour extent of the island comprises a	<p>1 Dune formation across the island and the interface with both harbour entrances, including the sand spit at the southern Tauranga Harbour entrance at Panepane Point.</p> <p>2 Frontal dune</p>	<p>1 The coastal edge of this feature is unmodified and displays highly dynamic processes of erosion and accretion of the island land mass.</p>	<p>1 Much of the island has been modified through forestry, horticultural and agricultural land use practices.</p> <p>2 Forestry dominates the immediate edge with an understorey of native vegetation within the dune</p>	<p>1 The seaward coastal margin of the island includes dunes and wetlands with high quality and beneath the canopy diverse indigenous vegetation that has national significance and includes threatened plant</p>	<p>1 A good example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes to the majority of the island. However, the dominant pine plantation limits the dune coastal processes and encourages accretion of the</p>	<p>1 The open coast beach has significant remoteness and is wild. Human activity is minimal.</p>



				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		raised landmass that supports a residential settlement and rural cropping and farming. It is bounded by the Tauranga Harbour natural character areas below MHWS. The landward edge of the high natural character extends approximately (+/-) 150m inland from MHWS, with the landward extent being no further than the second rotation pines and less in some areas.	<p>profiles.</p> <p>3 Native dune vegetation in the understory.</p> <p>4 Native fauna within the dune system.</p>		system.	<p>species.</p> <p>2 It provides a relatively undisturbed habitat for a wide range of threatened and uncommon wetland and shore birds, notably nesting areas for New Zealand dotterel.</p>	<p>dune system.</p> <p>2 The inner harbour edge has undergone some modification at settlement areas to manage coastal erosion and access.</p>	
Tauranga Harbour Northern Harbour (THN) Maps 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	Very High	Tauranga Harbour is a shallow tidal estuary of 224 km ² of which 93% is exposed at low tide. Mangroves are present along the coastline along with saltmarsh. More recently in settled areas the mangroves have been removed and unnatural lines formed within the vegetation patterns. Similarly there has been damage to the subtidal sea floor from the removal operations. Sedimentation is apparent in the	<p>1 Natural patterns throughout the harbour, particularly when it is exposed during low tide.</p> <p>2 Unmodified harbour margins with natural edges and vegetation patterns.</p> <p>3 Native flora and fauna dominating the harbour margins.</p>	<p>1 Inlets and water ingress to the harbour have been modified to concentrate flows of water around built up areas.</p> <p>2 There has been modification to the harbour margins to accommodate commercial and recreational harbour use.</p> <p>3 Other parts of the northern harbour estuaries remain largely unmodified and</p>	<p>1 The harbour contains some permanent moorings around Omokoroa, Katikati, Tanners Point and Athenree.</p> <p>2 Minor harbour structures include channel markers and jetties.</p> <p>3 Remaining natural parts of the harbour remain intact.</p>	<p>1 The northern extent of the harbour below MHWS has low modification and includes the extensive areas of seagrass, saltmarsh around the margins of the mainland and islands, mangrove shrublands, transitions to freshwater wetlands at river mouths, shell and sand banks used by indigenous birds.</p>	<p>1 A mixture of excellent examples of coastal processes along with significant changes to the coastal processes.</p> <p>2 The northern end of the harbour remains largely unmodified except for the settlement areas.</p>	<p>1 Parts of the harbour are inaccessible by boat and foot.</p> <p>2 Large parts of the northern harbour have a strong sense of remoteness particularly alongside Matakana Island. Adjacent to the mainland the harbour is more accessible and numerous activities occur along the harbour margins.</p>

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
		southern harbour estuaries where reclamation has contributed to the retention of sediment.		<p>in a natural state. Channel markers are located along the natural deep water channels in the harbour along with navigation signs.</p> <p>4 Small boat ramps provide recreational access within developed margins of the harbour.</p>		<p>2 It has high diversity of habitats and vegetation types, areas with regional and national significance, and supports a wide range of indigenous bird and fish species including uncommon and threatened species.</p>		<p>3 Beaches are popular recreation spots and residential settlements clutter parts of the coastline.</p>



				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
Tauranga Harbour - Southern Harbour (THS) Maps 20, 22	High	Tauranga Harbour is a shallow tidal estuary of 224 km ² of which 93% is exposed at low tide. Mangroves are present along the coastline along with saltmarsh. More recently in settled areas the mangroves have been removed and unnatural lines formed within the vegetation patterns. The harbour margins have been modified and reinforced to accommodate residential development. Siltation of the southern extent of the harbour is a likely result of the modifications to the harbour margins and from adjoining land use change. Structures form part of the harbour and its margins. Navigation structures and minor structures with retaining structures along the harbour margin defining a modified harbour edge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural patterns throughout the harbour, particularly when it is exposed during low tide. 2 Unmodified harbour margins with natural edges and vegetation patterns. 3 Native flora and fauna dominating the harbour margins. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Inlets and water ingress to the harbour have been modified to concentrate flows of water around built up areas. 2 There has been modification to the harbour margins to accommodate commercial and recreational harbour use. 3 Other parts of the southern harbour estuaries remain largely unmodified and in a natural state. Channel markers are located along the natural deep water channels in the harbour along with navigation signs. 4 Small boat ramps provide recreational access within developed margins of the harbour. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Part of the harbour have been heavily modified to accommodate boat ramps and deep water access to boat ramps. Channel markers are scattered throughout the harbour and are visible during the night time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Tauranga Harbour below MHWS has low modification and includes the extensive areas of seagrass, saltmarsh around the margins of the mainland and islands, mangrove shrublands, transitions to freshwater wetlands at river mouths, shell and sand banks used by indigenous birds. 2 More recently removal of mangroves has occurred adjoining inhabited areas. 3 It has high diversity of habitats and vegetation types, areas with regional and national significance, and supports a wide range of indigenous bird and fish species including uncommon and threatened species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A mixture of excellent examples of coastal processes along with significant changes to the coastal processes. The southern end of the harbour has more modification as a result of the urbanisation of this part of the harbour. Modification includes reclamation for the port, roads and bridges and retaining for residential settlement to prevent erosion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Parts of the harbour are inaccessible by boat and foot. 2 Adjacent to the mainland the harbour is more accessible and numerous activities occur along the harbour margins. 3 Beaches are popular recreation spots and residential settlements clutter the coastline.

				Attributes (with elements that enhance and diminish natural character)				
Name	Level of natural character	General description of area	Elements that describe natural character	Water	Land cover and land use	Terrestrial biotic	Abiotic systems and landform	Perceptual
Astrolabe Reef (AR) (Map 21)	Outstanding	<p>Astrolabe Reef is located 25 km northeast of Tauranga, some 7 km north of Motiti Island.</p> <p>The volcanic reef structure rises some 70 – 75 m from the seabed and breaks the surface at low tide. The extent of the reef is broadly mapped at points between the sandy bed and the volcanic structure.</p> <p>The reef is renown for its abundant marine life and is a regular haulout for NZ fur seals.</p> <p>More recently the reef is renown nationally for the grounding of the now shipwreck <i>Rena</i>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dominant volcanic processes and formation of subtidal reef system. 2 Dynamic coastal processes occurring. 3 The natural environment dominates the reef with the only visible modification due to the grounding and wreckage of the <i>Rena</i>. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 No modification to open coastal water body surrounding the reef. 2 The reef breaks the water surface at low tide creating large breaking waves in rough seas. 3 Reef has regional significance for seal use and fish communities with high abundance and diversity. 4 Some modification due to the presence of <i>Rena</i> wreckage and sediment contamination. 	1 Does not apply.	1 Does not apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Water movement around the reef enhances natural character. 2 The physical structure of the reef remains largely unmodified. The rock formation is expressive of the formative natural processes created by volcanic activity and the ocean. 3 Vertical rock faces, underwater caves and tomes and large boulders are distinctive of the natural processes. 4 The <i>Rena</i> shipwreck has damaged a small part of the overall physical reef structure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Some level of activity around the reef, as a popular dive and fishing location, otherwise a high level of remoteness exists around the reef. 2 Activities related to the <i>Rena</i> grounding. 3 Breaking waves across the reef outcrops with remnant of shipwreck below the waterline 4 Perceptions are of a natural reef system impacted by the <i>Rena</i> grounding and wreckage. The wreck is now not visible above water and perceptual values relate to the underwater experience of visitors.



Ngā āhuatanga motuhake o Ōkūrei puta atu ki a Hinemoana me ōna toku tū moana				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake						
Natural Character Attributes for Ōkūrei Point Marine area and Reefs				Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)						
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Marae Koiora o Tangaroa me te Mauri Taiao o Tai		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei				Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine ecological processes	Landform & Land cover ⁹	Terrestrial Biotic	Landuse	Perceptual	
Te [o] Kūrei[tanga] [o taku ihu] puta atu ki a Hinemoana me ōna toka tū moana. Ōkūrei Point Marine area reefs. (OKP(S)). Map 23, 24 **	Ka mau te wehi. <i>Outstanding</i>	1 Ko te raneatanga o te tini a Tangaroa i ngā ngutuawa wai māori o Kaituna, o Waihi; i te muriwai o Ōngātoro, i te onepū, me ngā kōhatu. E noho toipoto katoa ana. <i>The shallow reefs around Maketū headland are exposed to high energy and are relatively productive due to nearby freshwater influences.</i>	1 He wāhi marutuna, he urutapu ke. <i>Unmodified rocky coastline with steep escarpments.</i> 2 E ngaoko ana te moana, ā, e mau ana ngā āhuatanga o ngā paripari mai anō. <i>Wave action, water movements, currents and subsurface factors and processes characterise high energy.</i> 3 Tā te kūrae he pare atu i te urukāraerae, otira, nā ngā hau o tai ka horo ki uta <i>The Headland provides a natural means of buffer</i>	1 He mōmona te tātea paraheka, e ngaruru ana te kūtai. <i>High biological productivity (mussel spat, mussel yields, elevated growth rates).</i> 2 Ko te raneatanga o te tini a Tangaroa i ngā ngutuawa (wai maori) o Kaituna, o Waihi; i te muriwai o Ōngātoro, i te onepū, me ngā kōhatu. E noho toipoto katoa ana. <i>High biological diversity due to freshwater influences (Kaituna and Pongakawa), estuarine environments (Ōngātoro and</i>	1 E kaha ana ngā au o te tai. <i>Exceptional tidal current influences evident.</i> 2 Ko ngā mahi a Hinemoana. <i>Dynamic coastal & intertidal processes.</i> 3 E rukea ana, e kōrurerurehia ana hoki te parakiwai. <i>Exceptional natural sediment movements & transportation patterns.</i> 4 He tūtohu i te ara heke o te tūtara kauika. <i>Distinct natural navigation pointer for marine mammals (whales).</i>	1 Kei ōna paripari o te kūrae ngā oranga mōrehu tupu taketake māori. <i>The landward edges/sides of the headland escarpments possess remnants of native flora.</i> 2 Ko ngā kākari a Tāwhiri me Tangaroa. He noho whakaraerae te noho a ngā rākau. <i>The formidable coastal conditions (wind strength and erosion) do not present favorable conditions for natural self-seeding processes or for newly</i>				1 He karoaroa, he ākau whakaraerae, kāinga kore me te urutapu tonu. <i>Rugged, inhospitable coast, unmodified, intact naturalness.</i> 2 Ka mau te wehi i te tūhāhā me ngā au kaha i te taha whakararo o te kureitanga. <i>Strong sense of fearsomeness due to the isolation and the powerful coastal & tidal influences & processes at the northern most tip and part way around the each side of</i>

⁹ This column is provided for context. These attributes are not part of the marine area.

Ngā āhuatanga motuhake o Ōkūrei puta atu ki a Hinemoana me ōna toku tū moana				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake					
Natural Character Attributes for Ōkūrei Point Marine area and Reefs				Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)					
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Marae Koiora o Tangaroa me te Mauri Taiao o Tai		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei			Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine ecological processes	Landform & Land cover ⁹	Terrestrial Biotic	Landuse	Perceptual
		Tangaroa. <i>The area is relatively remote and possesses highly dynamic coastal and intertidal processes.</i>	<i>protection from severe coastal winds which makes coastal erosion a dominant process.</i>	<i>Waihi), sandy spit, surfbeach, rockyshore habitats) all in very localised area.</i>	5 E kaha ana ngā au, ā, e riporipo ana ngā wai i waho mai o te kūrae. <i>Headland creates impressive current systems including eddies and upwellings.</i>	3 <i>establishing native flora.</i> 3 E mau ana ngā āhuatanga o ngā paripari mai anō. Kotahi nei te ara kei te taha tuauru e tae atu ai. <i>Steep escarpments remain largely unmodified with one point of coastal access along the western edge.</i>			3 <i>the tip.</i> 3 Nā ngā hau o tai ka horo ki uta. <i>Strong/energetic prevalent winds influencing coastal erosion.</i>
					6 Ko ngā ngaunga i a Hinekiri. <i>Dynamic intertidal sediment transport processes.</i>	4 Tā te kūrae he pare atu i te urukāraerae. <i>The peninsula provides a natural means of protection from severe coastal winds.</i>			4 Kei te taha rāwhiti, tūhāhā ana. <i>Significant sense of remoteness on eastern side.</i>
					7 E taurangi ana te mata me te āhua o Hinekiri. <i>Highly mobile intertidal zone (rocks and sand).</i>	5 He rite tonu te horo o te oneone/onepū i ngā mahi a te hau, a te moana. <i>Coastal erosion is a dominant</i>			5 Ngaoko ana te moana, ngarue ana te whenua. <i>Wave action, water movements, currents and subsurface factors and processes characterise high energy that can be easily felt through ground tremors.</i>
					8 He rite tonu te horo o te onepū i ngā mahi a te hau, a te moana.				



Ngā āhuatanga motuhake o Ōkūrei puta atu ki a Hinemoana me ōna toku tū moana				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake					
Natural Character Attributes for Ōkūrei Point Marine area and Reefs				Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)					
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Marae Koiora o Tangaroa me te Mauri Taiao o Tai		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei			Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine ecological processes	Landform & Land cover ⁹	Terrestrial Biotic	Landuse	Perceptual
					<i>Coastal erosion is a dominant and striking natural process and characteristic of the coastal edge.</i>	<i>and striking natural process and characteristic of the coastal edge.</i>			6 He pā whakawairua. Sounds, smells, visual, touch and other 'sensory' experiences are remarkable. 7 He wāhi marutuna, (he awe wairua). Authoritative /commanding presence.

Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
<p>Motiti Natural Environment Area Map 21a</p> <p>This table includes the water, sand and rocky bottoms and the cluster of reefs to the north west of Motiti, and east near to Motunau island.</p> <p>The Motiti Natural Environment Area also includes the Coastal Marine Area surrounding Motiti Island, the islands of Motunau and Motuhake and surrounding Te Tau o Taiti /Astrolabe reef.</p> <p><i>Advice note: The natural character attributes in the Motiti Natural Environment Area identified in Map 21A are separately assessed for Astrolabe, AR – above the 75m contour, Motohaku Island (SCH), Motonau Island, MŌTŪ and Motiti Island margin (Motiti) in appendix J and identified in Map 21.</i></p>	<p>Teitei High (default)</p> <p>Kāore anō kia aromatawaitia katoatia tēnei wāhi. Kua tohua ngā wāhanga hei āhuatanga tūturu i roto i te Rohe Moana me te whakarite i te taumata o te āhua tūturu.</p> <p>This area has not been assessed as an integrated whole. Component parts are identified as natural features within the Motiti Natural Environment Area and ascribed a ranking of natural character.</p> <p>E taunakitia ana kia whakamātautautia te wāhi whāiti hei whakarite i te āhua tūturu o ngā wāhi motuhake o te rohe taha moana.</p> <p>Site specific examination is recommended to determine the natural character of specific areas of the coastal marine area.</p>	<p>1 E kapi ana te rohe i ngā wai tata ki te 200m atu i te takutai o te Moutere o Motiti, ka neke mai i te 5 ki te 15 kiromita ki te moana e uru mai ai ngā tokarāangi iti ake.</p> <p>The area covers the waters beyond approximately 200m off shore from Motiti Island, extending between 5 and 15 kilometres seaward to take in a number of smaller reefs.</p> <p>2 The isolated position of the area around Motiti in the Bay of Plenty renders the sense of its remoteness.</p> <p>Nā te noho wehe o Motiti i roto i te Moana a Toi ka noho pāmamao mai.</p> <p>3 E mōhio whānuitia ana ko te Rohe Moana te 'pātaka kai' o te huhua o ngā uri a</p>	<p>1 Ko ngā tokarāangi tūturu, ngā motu me ngā kohatu i roto i tētahi rohe ka horoia, ka tiakina e Te Moananui-a-Kiwa. Nā ētahi o ngā para paenga, parataio i ahu mai i te paenga o te MV Rena me te paenga o te Taioma, ā, me te pokea e ngā mahi hī ika i whakarerekēhia ai te āhua tūturu.</p> <p>Natural reefs, islands and rocks within an area washed and sustained by the Pacific Ocean. Some wreckage and debris as a result of the grounding of the MV Rena, the Taioma wreck and fishing pressure modify natural character.</p> <p>2 Ngā Tauranga tia kukume o te hukarere o ngā Aturere.</p> <p>The anchors that</p>	<p>1 E huhua ana te tini a Tangaroa i te Pāpāmoana me te moana, otirā he maha, he kanorau.</p> <p>An abundance of biological life exists in the seabed and ocean surrounding the reefs which is characterised by relatively high populations and diversity.</p> <p>2 I waho atu i te taha moana ko ngā toka me te nohoanga o ngā momo ika maha, arā ko ngā uri a Tangaroa e noho ana i te Pāpāmoana.</p> <p>Further out from the foreshore are the breeding rocks and habitat of the many species of fish which are the descendants of Tangaroa who occupy the sea floor.</p> <p>3 He maha ngā tokarāangi me ngā wāhi whakahirahira,</p>	<p>1 Kāore he whakarerekētanga o ngā ngaru o te moana, te rere o te wai, te ia rānei o Tangaroa me ngā tauira kawenga parataiao o te Rohe Moana.</p> <p>No modification to the natural wave action, water movements or currents of the open coastal water body and sediment transport patterns surrounding Motiti.</p> <p>2 He tino kaha te pātuki o ngā ngaru ki te Rohe Moana. I ngā wāhi pāpaku he kōhatu mai i ngā kirikiri, i ngā wai hōhonu he putunga parataiao me ngā rauti mai i te whenua.</p> <p>The Motiti Natural Environment area is affected by a moderately high wave-energy environment. Near-shore substrate is coarser than deeper waters</p>	<p>Kāore i te hāngai. Does not apply</p>	<p>1 Ko te whakaaro he wāhi moana tūturu, pūnaha tokarāangi i pā kinohia e te paenga o te Rena, ngā ipu nui me ngā parataiao.</p> <p>Perceptions are of a natural marine area, reef system impacted by the Rena wreckage, containers and debris.</p> <p>2 Ko te āhuatanga o te wai tai he riporipo tōna tohu ki te tangata i uta mā te ahunga me te kaha o te rere o te wai – mā te tae, te reka, me te rongu i te ahunga o te hau.</p> <p>The tidal waters are characterised by the rippling currents signalling to the people in the land through the direction and strength of flow – through the colour, through the taste, and feel of the direction of the wind.</p>



Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
<i>Te Ingoa o te Wāhi</i>	<i>Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi</i>	<i>He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi</i>	<i>Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake</i>	<i>Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed</i>		<i>Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei</i>	<i>Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho</i>
<i>Name of site</i>	<i>Level of Natural Character</i>	<i>General description of the area</i>	<i>Elements that describe natural character</i>	<i>Marine biotic processes</i>	<i>Marine abiotic processes</i>	<i>Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic</i>	<i>Perceptual</i>
		<p><i>Tangaroa.</i> The Motiti Natural Environment area is renowned as a 'food cupboard' for its abundant marine life.</p>	<p>connect to the winds and tides, pathway of the yellow-fin tuna.</p> <p>3 <i>Ko te hononga o te whenua ki ngā motu iti me ngā tokarārangi; ko te wai moana e herehere katoa ana i ēnei. Ko te wai e pā ana ki Motiti ko taua wai anō o ngā motu iti me ngā tokarārangi. Ko te wai moana e papaki ana i nga motu iti me ngā tokarārangi ko taua wai moana anō e pari ana ki ngā motu iti me ngā tokarārangi. Kāore e uru mai ana he wai rerekē.</i></p> <p>It is a connectedness of the natural landscape features, the small islands and the reefs; it is the ocean water which binds them together. The ocean water that touches Motiti is</p>	<p><i>nohoanga hoki mō ngā tino momo, arā – Tāmure; Kahawai; Maomao; Tarakihi; Moki; Araara; Parore; Haku; Aturere; Kuparu; Kumukumu; Patikirori; Mango; Wheke; Kōura; Pāua; Kuku; Tipa; Tio; Kina; Rori; Karengo.</i></p> <p>There are numerous significant reefs and special places and habitats for many prized species including – Tamure (snapper); Kahawai; Maomao; Tarakihi; Moki; Araara (trevally); Parore; Haku (yellow-tail Kingfish); Aturere (tuna); Kuparu (John Dory); Kumukumu (gurnard); Patikirori (sole); Mango (sharks); Wheke (octopus); Koura (crayfish); Paua (abalone); Kuku (mussels); Tio (scallops); Tio</p>	<p>which tend to accumulate sediments and finer grained materials from land.</p> <p>3 <i>He whakarerekētanga nā te paenga o te Rena, ngā para me ngā kino o ngā parataiao.</i></p> <p>Some modification due to the presence of <i>Rena</i> wreckage, debris and sediment contamination.</p>		<p>3 <i>Ko te tirohanga atu he pūnaha tūturu me ngā tauira tūturu, whakahaere me ngā āhuatanga e mārara ana, e noho rerekē ana i ētahi atu wāhi.</i></p> <p>Perceptions are of a natural system with natural patterns, processes and elements apparent and distinctive of its formation.</p>

Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
			<p>the same water that touches the small islands and the reefs. There is no different water entering the area.</p> <p>4 Ko ngā āhuatanga moana me te pupuhi o te hau, ngā ngaru, te rere o te wai, ngā ia, ngā ika me ngā manu.</p> <p>Dynamic coastal processes including wind and wave action, water movements, currents, fish and bird life.</p> <p>5 Ko te taiao tūturu e tino kitea ana.</p> <p>The natural environment dominates.</p>	<p>(oysters); Kina (urchins); Rori (sea cucumbers); Karengo (seaweeds).</p> <p>4 E pā kinohia ana te tini a Tangaroa me ngā rauropi e ngā ahumahi hī ika me te nui haere o te hunga hī ika.</p> <p>Populations and biomass are severely impacted and threatened by commercial fishing and increasing recreational and charter fishing.</p> <p>5 Kei te Rohe Moana te oranga mō ngā manu moana me ngā manu whenua.</p> <p>The Motiti Natural Environment area supports a range of seabirds and shorebirds.</p>			
<p>nga Tokararangī ko Okarapu, ko te Porotiti, ko Te Papa, Okarapu (reef) (Okā), Te Porotiti (reef) (TePo), Te Papa (reef) (Papa).</p>	<p>Kohure Outstanding</p>	<p>1 Ka ara mai ēnei tokarārangī mai i te Pāpāmoana i ngā wai 40-50m te hōhonu ki te 30 me te 10m ki raro. Ka huihui mai ngā ika ki te kai, he nui</p>	<p>1 He pērā anō mō te Rohe Moana i runga ake.</p> <p>As for Natural Environment Area above.</p>	<p>I tua atu i ngā whakamāramatanga mō te Rohe Moana (i runga ake) ka whakapikihia e ēnei kaupapa e whai ake te āhua tūturu:</p> <p>In addition to the</p>	<p>I tua atu i ngā whakamāramatanga mō te Rohe Moana (i runga ake) ka whakapikihia e ēnei kaupapa e whai ake te āhua tūturu:</p> <p>In addition to the</p>	<p>1 Kāore i te hāngai. Does not apply</p>	<p>1 Te tukituki o ngā ngaru i ngā tokarārangī. Ko te pupuhatanga o te wai te tohu o te pūnaha tokarārangī mai i runga o te moana.</p>



Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
Map 21a		<p><i>te toiora moana e noho ana ki ngā nohoanga kanorau, haumako hoki o ngā tokarāangi.</i></p> <p>These rocky reefs rise from the sea floor in water 40-50m deep to between 30 and 10m depth. Fish congregate to feed on the relative abundance of marine life supported by the diverse and rich reef habitats.</p> <p>2 <i>He maha ngā āhuatanga hira me ngā tokatū moana i raro i te moana, pēnei i ngā tokarāangi, ngā taunga ika me ngā kai moana.</i></p> <p>There are many significant features and landmarks below sea level including reefs, fishing spots and food resources.</p>		<p>descriptions for Motiti Natural Environment Area (above) the following elements increase natural character:</p> <p>1 <i>He tino ora ngā wai o te taha moana, ā, ko ōna tokarāangi te nohoanga o ngā momo ika rerekē o te papa me roto i te moana, ngā tipu moana me ngā rauropi i raro i te moana.</i></p> <p>Highly dynamic coastal waters with reefs supporting a variety of pelagic and demersal fish species, macrophytes and benthic organisms.</p> <p>2 <i>He maha ngā momo ika rerekē me ētahi atu momo a Tangaroa e tino huhua ana, rerekē hoki.</i></p> <p>A wide variety of representative fish species and other marine communities with relatively high abundance and</p>	<p>descriptions for Motiti Natural Environment Area (above) the following elements increase natural character:</p> <p>1 <i>Ko te whakaaro he wāhi moana tūturu, pūnaha tokarāangi i pā kinohia e te paenga o te Rena, ngā ipu nui me ngā parataiao.</i></p> <p>Perceptions are of a natural marine area, reef system impacted by the Rena wreckage, containers and debris.</p> <p>2 <i>Ko te āhuatanga o te wai tai he riporipo, ā, koinei te tohu ki te tangata i uta mā te ahunga me te kaha o te rere o te wai – mā te tae, te reka, me te rongo i te ahunga o te hau.</i></p> <p>The tidal waters are characterised by the rippling currents signalling to the people in the land through the direction and strength of flow –</p>		<p>Breaking waves across the reef outcrops. Spectacular water spouts provide visual evidence of reef system from the surface of the water.</p> <p>2 <i>He pātaka kai ngā tokarāangi, ā, e mōhiotia ana he mātāpuna orange.</i></p> <p>The reefs are perceived as a food storehouse and is experienced as a source of sustenance.</p> <p>3 <i>He wāhi e haerehia ana ngā tokarāangi, he tino pai mō te ruku me te hī ika, atu i tēnei he wāhi tino pāmamao.</i></p> <p>Some level of activity around the reefs, as popular dive and fishing locations, otherwise a high level of remoteness exists within the area.</p> <p>4 <i>He Papa hi ika, mataitai, taunga ika mo nga hapu o</i></p>

Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
				diversity.	<p>through the colour, through the taste, and feel of the direction of the wind.</p> <p>3 Ko te tirohanga atu he pūnaha tūturu me ngā tauira tūturu, whakahaere me ngā āhuatanga e mārāma ana, e noho rerekē ana i ētahi atu wāhi.</p> <p>Perceptions are of a natural system with natural patterns, processes and elements apparent and distinctive of its formation.</p> <p>4 Ka whakarei ake te rere o te wai i ngā tokarāangi i te āhua tūturu.</p> <p>Water movement around the reefs enhance natural character.</p> <p>5 Ka noho māori tonu te hanganga o ngā tokarāangi. E tohu ana te takoto o ngā toka i tōna waihangatanga mai i ngā mahi</p>		te Moutere o Motiti. There are many significant features and landmarks below sea level including reefs, fishing spots and food resources utilised by the people of Motiti.



Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
					<p>puia me te moana.</p> <p>E tohu ana ngā tihi, ngā mata kōhatu poutū, ngā ana me ngā toma i raro moana me ngā toka nui i ngā mahinga tūturu.</p> <p>The physical structure of the reefs remain in a natural state. Rock formations are expressive of the formative natural processes created by volcanic activity and the ocean.</p> <p>Pinnacles, vertical rock faces, underwater caves and tomes and large boulders are distinctive of the natural processes.</p> <p>6 He wai tai tino akiaki i ngā tihi, i puta ai ngā hanganga tokarāangi whakameremere, ngā ana me ngā rua kōura.</p> <p>Highly dynamic coastal waters around the pinnacles, creating striking reef</p>		

Aro i te Moana - Marine Natural Character Assessment				Ngā āhuatanga motuhake - Attributes (with elements that enhance or diminish natural character)			
Te Ingoa o te Wāhi	Ko te toitū o ngā āhuatanga taketake o te wāhi	He pitopito kōrero mō ngā āhuatanga o te wāhi	Ko ngā mana atua, mana tangata hoki i pū mai ai ngā āhuatanga taketake	Te Wai tai - Takutai Moana Coastal Water & Seabed		Te Korowai o Papatūānuku me ōna āhuatanga ahurei	Ngā āhuatanga tuku iho
Name of site	Level of Natural Character	General description of the area	Elements that describe natural character	Marine biotic processes	Marine abiotic processes	Land cover & Use Terrestrial Biotic	Perceptual
					structures, caves and crayfish holes. 7 Ka rangona i ngā tihi maunga o te Rohe Moana me ōna tokarāangi ko Okarapu, Te Porotiti, Te Papa, me Tokeroa. The mountain pinnacles of the Motiti Natural Environment Area are experienced with their reefs as Okarapu, Te Porotiti, Te Papa, and Tokeroa.		

