

ENVIRONMENT BAY OF PLENTY

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review in Inland Bay of Plenty

February 2009

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to complete the process of the identification of outstanding natural features and landscapes in the inland Bay of Plenty region.

In 2006, the *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment* report was completed; for the sake of completeness and to fulfil our statutory responsibilities and a review for the balance of the region was commissioned. The review appears as two separate documents: this report and the accompanying 2007 Boffa Miskell Limited assessment report *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review*.

Environment Bay of Plenty has both a responsibility and an interest in identifying and protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Bay of Plenty region:

- **Resource Management Act 1991:** Under Section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act (RMA), Environment Bay of Plenty must recognise and provide for the “*protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*”

2.0 BACKGROUND

As mentioned above, this report accompanies the 2007 “*Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review*”. The 2007 review is the third report commissioned by Environment Bay of Plenty and completed by consultants Boffa Miskell Limited to identify outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Bay of Plenty region.

To determine if a feature or landscape is outstanding, it is appraised against the following 12 criteria:

1. Representativeness.
2. Research and Education.
3. Rarity.
4. Coherence.
5. Vividness.
6. Naturalness.
7. Intactness.
8. Expressive (Legibility).
9. Transient Values.
10. Shared and Recognised Values.
11. Maori Values.
12. Historical Associations.

The *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review* identified outstanding landscapes for all but the final three criteria: “Shared and Recognised Values”, “Maori Values”, and “Historical Associations”.

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Boffa Miskell Limited was not required to complete these criteria as they were considered to be outside its scope of expertise. Those criteria were instead completed by Environment Bay of Plenty. This report accompanies the 2007 Boffa Miskell Limited assessment review and completes those remaining criteria.

The table below lists all the reports commissioned by Environment Bay of Plenty that relate to Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Bay of Plenty region:

Coastal	<p><i>1993 A Landscape Assessment of the Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment</i></p> <p>This report originated with the preparation of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environmental Plan (RCEP) and Environment Bay of Plenty's intention to identify outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Bay of Plenty coastal environment.</p>
	<p><i>2006 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment.</i></p> <p>In 2005, "Change Number One" to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement Heritage Criteria (BOPRPS (HC)) developed heritage criteria which differentiated between those landscapes and natural features that are "outstanding" and all other natural features and landscapes. (Please see the list of the heritage criteria).</p> <p>As part of the review of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Plan, Environment Bay of Plenty commissioned <i>Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes – Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment</i>. The purpose of the report was to confirm or otherwise amend the status of outstanding natural features and landscapes by applying criteria developed in Change Number One of the BOPRPS (HC).</p>
Inland	<p><i>1997 Bay of Plenty Heritage Sites: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes</i></p> <p>This report concentrated on the inland area of the Bay of Plenty region. It identified outstanding (at a district level) and regionally significant landscapes and features. These landscapes and natural features were mapped but were not included in any statutory document.</p>
	<p><i>2007 Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review</i></p> <p>Environment Bay of Plenty commissioned Boffa Miskell to apply the criteria from Change Number 1 of the BOPRPS (HC) to the inland environment. The <i>Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review</i> is the resulting report.</p>

3.0 LIST OF OUTSTANDING SITES IDENTIFIED IN THE 2007 REVIEW

The 1997 report identified 53 “Outstanding” sites and 17 sites of “Regional Significance”. Boffa Miskell, in their 2007 review (where all sites were assessed against the new criteria outlined above), recommended that 26 sites previously identified as outstanding be deleted, or no longer be regarded as being outstanding. A further 14 sites were analysed; of these, two were considered to be “outstanding”.

Following is the list of sites identified as “Outstanding” in the 2007 *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review*:

- Kaimai Ranges
- Kaimai Mamaku State Forest
- Ottawa-Otanewainuku-Wharetetarahe Forest
- Mangatawa
- Papamoia Hills
- Ngongotaha
- Lake Rotorua
- Mokoia Island
- Rotorua Caldera Rim
- Whakarewarewa Geothermal Area
- Lake Rotoiti
- Tikitere Thermal Area
- Lake Rotokawau
- Lake Okataina
- Lake Okareka
- Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)
- Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)
- Lake Tarawera
- Makatiti Dome
- Mount Tarawera
- Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island
- Waimangu Geothermal Area
- Rainbow Mountain – Maungakakamea
- Lake Rerewhakaaitu
- Lake Rotoehu
- Lake Rotoma and Caldera
- Rotomoa Forest
- Te Pareoterawahirua Ridgeline and Western Slope
- Matata Scenic Reserve
- Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)
- Whirinaki Forest
- Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest
- Pohutukawa Coastal Forest
- Native Bush Reserves
- Otamaroa
- Rangitaiki Frost Flats

Please refer to Appendix 3 for a map of all the Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes.

4.0 ENVIRONMENT BAY OF PLENTY ASSESSMENT OF REMAINING CRITERIA

As discussed, three criteria were not completed by Boffa Miskell Limited as they were outside the working brief. These were completed by Environment Bay of Plenty.

- Joe Tahana (Maori Policy Assistant) completed Shared and Recognised Values.
- Lynda Walter (Heritage Consultant) completed Historical Associations.
- Don Tauranga (Maori Policy Assistant) completed Maori Values.

4.1 Methodology

The 2007 Outstanding Landscapes and Features Review evaluates if particular Bay of Plenty landscapes or features can be considered “outstanding”, using criteria listed in the 2005 Regional Policy Statement. The complete evaluation of each site was left incomplete as Environment Bay of Plenty directed Boffa Miskell Limited not to address three criteria. These categories, “Historical Associations”, “Maori Values” and “Shared and Recognised Values” were left for Environment Bay of Plenty to complete. Environment Bay of Plenty employed Lynda Walter, Don Tauranga and Joe Tahana to address these final three criteria. The methodology used by Walter and Tahana had general similarities, as each conducted a literature or document review. In addition, Walter reviewed aerial photography of each site. Due to the nature of the information Don Tauranga utilised, he confined his investigation to an internet search. While a value ranking of “High”, “Moderate” or “Low” was attributed to each of the other ranking criteria, this was not done for “Maori Values” as it was considered inappropriate to do so.

4.2 Shared and Recognised Values

An internet search was conducted for identified sites and then information relating to them was examined to evaluate their shared and recognised values. Shared and recognised values of a landscape feature are likely to be most highly valued by nearby communities and relatively less so by those who live further away. In addition, Shared and Recognised Values are relatively intangible in contrast to some of the other heritage features. Both these factors ensure that these values are unlikely be referred to in most published literature, and thus, an internet search was the most appropriate method to seek information.

4.3 Historical Associations

Existing heritage inventories were reviewed for historic places known to be present within the identified landscape areas.

Inventories checked were:

- District plan schedules within the region, i.e. Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Tauranga City Council, Whakatane District Council, and Opotiki District Council.
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust Register of Historic Places, Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas.
- New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme.

Documentary research was undertaken to identify any potential locations of historic heritage structures or sites in the landscape areas.

Published accounts relating to the region's history and archaeology were checked for references to historic activities that may have resulted in physical evidence. Unpublished accounts and reports were also reviewed.

In addition the assessment utilised the previous twenty years fieldwork experience and familiarity with the region provided by Lynda Walter.

Aerial photography was also utilised to check on the location of known places.

4.4 Maori Values

A literature review was conducted of published works, local authority plans, museum documents, iwi management plans, varied iwi resource documents and Central government reports and internet websites. (Please see Appendix 4 for a glossary of Maori terms used in this report).

For all other values refer to the *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review*.

5.0 CONCLUSION

As discussed, 36 sites in inland Bay of Plenty region have been identified as being “outstanding”. This report and the *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Review*, completed by Boffa Miskell Limited, will be able to be used for the preparation and development of any relevant policy, plan or strategy.

6.0 REFERENCE LIST

New Zealand Parliament. 1991: *Resource Management Act*.

Boffa Miskell Limited. 1993: *A Landscape Assessment of the Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment*. Unpublished report.

Boffa Miskell Limited. 1997: *Bay of Plenty Heritage Sites: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes*. Unpublished report.

Environment Bay of Plenty. 2005: *Proposed Change No. 1 to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (Heritage Criteria) User Guide*.

Boffa Miskell. 2006: *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape: Bay of Plenty Coastal Environment*. Unpublished report.

Boffa Miskell Limited. 2007: *Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape Review: Bay of Plenty*. Unpublished report.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement — Heritage Criteria Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

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

Research and Education

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

Rarity

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

Aesthetic Values

Coherence

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

Vividness

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

Naturalness

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

Intactness

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

Expressiveness (Legibility)

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

Transient Values

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

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

Shared and Recognised Values

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

Maori Values

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

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

Historical Associations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3: For each ONF&L identified in the following table, criteria 1 through 10 were completed by Boffa Miskell Limited, while criteria 11 through 13 were completed by Environment Bay of Plenty.

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Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Kaimai Ranges	
ID number: ONFL 47 (10)	District: Western Bay of Plenty/Rotorua	
Description: The Kaimai Ranges are significant as they form the main east-west divide between the Waikato and Bay of Plenty. This ONL is part of the Kaimai – Mamaku Range that is more than 70 kilometres long but seldom exceeds 10 km in width. It consists of steep broken country with steep slopes of unstable rock overlaid with little soil. Area is mostly within the Department of Conservation Kaimai – Mamaku Conservation Park dominated by podocarp / hardwood forest easing to strongly rolling to rolling hill country and pastoral farmland to the east. The area is highly visible with extensive, contiguous native bush, rocky outcrops and large streams. The ranges provide a dramatic and significant backdrop to the Tauranga Harbour and District.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	A key component of the landscape that defines the regions western boundary which also characterises the forested steeplands of the Kaimai Range.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of upland forest systems in a good state of preservation relative to historic land uses (mining – logging of indigenous timber).
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Values associated with major east-west dividing range.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Extensive steepland forest area rare in the north west of the region. Nationally unique.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Key upland landscape continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Nationally recognised. Prominent Feature. Separates Bay of Plenty from Waikato Region. Elevated indigenous vegetation defines the northern and southern limits of forest. Highly recognised and valued by community. Popular recreational area for community and tourists. The public has free walking access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga Kai Rongoa

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Connections to 19 th century European gold mining and early 20 th century timber milling. Physical evidence includes tramways, camp sites, kauri dams and pack tracks (Grouden V 1992. Historic and Archaeological Survey, Kaimai-Mamaku Ranges. Unpublished report to Department of Conservation). Landscape contains numerous recorded archaeological sites of both European and Maori origin. Maori sites include trails, camps and habitation sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	A feature which is highly recognised and valued by community. Popular recreational area for community and tourists.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

ONF&L name: Kaimai Mamaku State Forest

ID number: ONFL 48 (29)

District: Western Bay of Plenty/Rotorua

Description:

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

CRITERIA

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

RANKING

COMMENT

Natural Science Factors

Representativeness

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

H

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

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

H

Good state of preservation.

Research and Education

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

M

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

Rarity

H

Extensive steep-land forest area, nationally unique.

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Prominent Plateau Feature. Separates Bay of Plenty from Waikato. Elevated indigenous vegetation defines the northern and southern limits of forest. Strong community values. Popular recreational area for community and tourists. Public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga Kai Rongoa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Connections to early 20 th century timber milling. Physical evidence includes tramways, tunnels, camp and mill sites (Grouden V 1992. Historic and Archaeological Survey, Kaimai-Mamaku Ranges. Unpublished report to Department of Conservation).

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		Landscape contains numerous recorded archaeological sites of both European and Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	A nationally unique forested area, which is also of high scientific value.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Unique example of remnant patch of size that also includes numerous cultural sites.
<p>Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.</p>		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Not well known. Small viewing audience. Strong local community value and connections. Minimal public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga Kai Rongoa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	L	Very few recorded archaeological sites in the area but this is primarily due to lack of archaeological survey within the forest (L Walter, personal communication). Sites likely to be present include pa and burial sites as well as habitations and trails.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	A key component of the landscape bisecting the Northern Plateau.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Mangatawa	
ID number: ONFL 50 (37)	District: Tauranga	
Description: Moderately steep to strongly rolling volcanic feature rising from the undulating unconsolidated lowlands adjacent to Rangatawa Bay. Contains a number of archaeological sites. Excludes marae settlement reservoir and quarry.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Landform feature that is distinct above plains. Archaeological features / pa / terracing remain distinctive in pasture. Part of a hill/upland complex related to Papamoa and Kopukairua Hills.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Representative of geological processes and differences between upland and lowland plain landforms. Mangatawa more prominent than Upuhue.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Heritage interpretation and archaeological educational values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	L	Not rare but locally unique.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Expressive cultural landforms.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. State Highway 2 runs next to it. Strong local community value and connections. Access minimal.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with highly visible surface features as well as extensive subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity (Walter L, personal communication). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. Large pa in strategic locations used for defensive purposes and other sites relating to permanent occupation and cultivations. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human

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		activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Area with strong aesthetic and heritage values.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Modified expressive landscape and cultural landscape features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Nationally recognised and valued feature. Highly visible. Strong cultural value and community connection. Walking access around to summit. Regional Park.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Pa Tawhito Urupa Kainga.
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with highly visible surface features as well as extensive subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity (InSitu Heritage Ltd, 2006 Papamoa Hills Regional Park Conservation Plan. Prepared for Environment Bay of Plenty). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. Also historical association with the McNaughton family. Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. Large pa in strategic locations used for defensive purposes and other sites relating to permanent occupation and cultivations. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme

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		(http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Strong cultural and historical values.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic dome landscape and features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Prominent feature covered with native bush over looking Rotorua city. Highly visible, valued and recognised by local community. Minimal access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Urupa Kainga.
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Landform includes recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin including cultivation and living sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Prominent feature of the Rotorua district.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Nationally recognised. Visually prominent. An icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Strong cultural, community value and connection. Limited access. Popular boating / fishing / kayaking activities.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Recorded archaeological sites of both Maori and European origin on the lake margins. Sites include cultivations, villages, pa and burial places. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity. Potential for wet wood artefacts to be present in some areas of lake margins. Wooden artefacts have been recovered from Sulphur Bay in the past (L Walter, personal

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		communication).
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Of considerable significance to Maori. Key landscape of Rotorua district and nationally prominent.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape feature.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Nationally recognised. Highly recognised and valued feature. Major tourist attraction. Is both an iconic and historic landmark of Rotorua and an icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Highly valued and has strong cultural connection. Access to island by charter boat with limited walking access. Also a bird wildlife reserve.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi Whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Urupa Kainga Originally named Te Motutapu a Tinirau

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with highly visible surface features as well as extensive subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1967. Te Arawa. Wellington, Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 1: Rotorua. Auckland). Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. Sites relating to villages, pa and cultivations. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Iconic feature of Rotorua with strong cultural value.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Significant caldera rim landscape with remnant indigenous vegetation. Representative example.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Visible from city and suburbs. Valued and recognised by local community. Minimal public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wahiwkahahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai
Historical Values		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Several recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin including urupa as well as habitation sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Highly expressive of underlying volcanic and geological processes that characterise Rotorua Caldera and lake.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Internationally recognised and valued. Significant tourist attraction. Nationally recognised. Memorable and frequently visited geothermal activity. Visually prominent. An icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Strong community value and connection. Limited walking access. Prominent on tourism brochures/ postcards.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Wai- ariki Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Long history of human occupation and use. Contains recorded archaeological sites as well as subsurface deposits in some areas which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Include pa and village sites. Previous archaeological assessments undertaken by L Bowers (1997) and K Phillips (2004). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1967. Te Arawa. Wellington, Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 1: Rotorua. Auckland). Also associations with early development of NZ tourism industry in late 19 th century. Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.

Appendix 2

OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Internationally recognised and valued geothermal landscape.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotoiti	
ID number: ONFL 57 (46)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features such as vegetated headlands and points (e.g. – Motuoha Point, Motutawa Point and Te Akau Point on lake edges). Excludes areas of lakeside settlement (such as Otaramarae, Gisborne Point Rotoiti and Hinehopu), and development as well as areas of forestry and exotic trees. Includes Lake Rotoiti Scenic Reserve in the northwestern lake edge to – semi coastal bioclimatic zone featuring a variety of forest types dominated by rimu/tawa with pohutukawa, kohekohe and kamahi and tawari forest and cliff vegetation. Landforms include undulating to steep slopes and scarps flatlands and wetlands. High Cultural significance.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Lake and intact vegetation patterns are representative of wider volcanic lake patterns that are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the district. Representative of the landscape elements and patterns that characterise modified volcanic lake environments that still exhibit a dominant natural and rural character.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	M	Modified rural environments with the lake catchment including large areas of modified pastureland. Lake edge characterised by medium to low density settlement as well as headland and upland areas of high natural character.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Possible water quality research values in relation to agricultural land uses and forestry activities.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or	M	Not rare or unique. Characteristic of more modified lake landscapes.

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

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Lake water transient values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Nationally recognised. Major tourist attraction. Highly valued and strong Maori cultural connection. Limited walking access. Popular boating and fishing activities.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Wet wood artefacts and submerged archaeological sites (pa and villages) highly likely to be present in some areas of lake margins. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 2: Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotoma. Auckland).

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		Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Nationally recognised feature with strong Maori cultural connection.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Tikitere Thermal Area	
ID number: ONFL 58 (44)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Geothermal area centred on Pareteiro, immediately north of State Highway 30. Comprises fourteen major thermal areas containing volcanic features such as hot springs, mud pools hot pools, seepages and steaming ground.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
<i>Representativeness</i> 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Pattern of clearly recognisable geothermal features characteristic of the wider district. Highly representative of a key landscape component reinforced by associated tourism/cultural activities.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation although subject to modification for recreational/ commercial/ tourism activities.
<i>Research and Education</i> 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Opportunities for natural science research and education in relation to natural geothermal processes.
<i>Rarity</i> 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally outstanding with few comparable examples.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding geothermal landscape and associated features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. State Highway runs next to it. Highly recognised and valued. Major International tourist attraction. Highly valued by local community. Hell's Gate Geothermal reserve is the most active thermal reserve in New Zealand, and is home to the only accessible mud volcano in a reserve. Restricted walking access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi Whakahirahira Wai-ariki Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	History of human use. Recorded archaeological site (Pareteiro pa) included within landscape feature. Recorded archaeological site of Maori origin. The site is recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprises physical evidence of past human activity.

Appendix 2

OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Highly recognised and valued geothermal landscape of international renown.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
<p>Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.</p>	H	High natural character values with coherent patterns of land form and indigenous land cover without significant discordant land use elements.
<p>Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.</p>	H	Symbolic crater lake feature.
<p>Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.</p>	H	Limited rural residential modification to the northwest. Lake is a good example of volcanic drainage systems – patterns.
<p>Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.</p>	H	Intact and coherent.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
<p>2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.</p>	H	Highly expressive of underlying volcanic land forming processes at a comprehensible spatial scale.
Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Coherent representative volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Not highly recognisable or visible. Small water crater lake. First impression of elevated slopes ingrained with scarps covered with indigenous vegetation that surrounds the lake excluding a small beach area. Highly valued by local community. Limited access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Rahui Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Recorded archaeological sites nearby include pa and habitation places. Absence of recorded sites within landscape feature is likely to be the result of lack of survey rather than real absence (L Walter, personal communication).

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Coherent and intact natural landscape with high natural character values.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Nationally recognised. Lake Okataina is a volcanic lake with open water comprising of a pristine natural area with indigenous vegetation down to the waters edge. An icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Highly valued by the local community. Popular recreational area for community/ as well as domestic and international tourists. Public access available around lake. Popular fishing/ swimming and walking activities.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Wet wood artefacts and submerged archaeological sites (pa) present in some areas of the lake. Rock art sites present. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 2: Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotoma. Auckland). Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Nationally recognised, pristine landscape with high coherence.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Okareka	
ID number: OFNL 61 (50)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features particularly on the north and eastern on lake edges. Excludes areas of development and settlement to the west and exotic forestry. Includes Lake Okareka Scenic Reserve that is of particular scientific interest due to the monitoring of successional forest processes post 1886 Rotomahana eruption – vegetation includes various forest, grassland and shrubland types.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	M	Characteristic of lake settlement / amenity landscapes in relation to wider unmodified natural character of the volcanic lakes.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Reserve areas in a good state of preservation / succession.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High natural science research values – successional processes and forest types.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Part of the wider lakes system, of national significance.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Locally recognised. Lake Okareka is a shallow lake that stratifies for approximately six months of each year. The catchments are hosts to large areas of native bush on private, public land and Maori Trust land. Highly valued by local community. Popular recreational area for community as well as domestic and international tourists. Public access available around lake. Popular sightseeing/ bird watching/ fly-fishing/ boating tours/ and swimming.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Landscape feature includes recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme

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		(http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	An outstanding crater lake landscape with important Maori, tourism and aesthetic values.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotokakahi (Green Lake)	
ID number: ONFL 62 (49a)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake and islands (Punaruku and Motutawa Islands) including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation includes various forest types e.g Tawarewarewa-kamahi-mamaku, Mamaku, Kohuhu forest and lake margin reedland vegetation, and ridge covered with exotic trees (forestry pine) between Rotokakahi and Tikitapu. Also includes prominent landform lake edge headland and scarp features. The lake is located within the Okataina Volcanic Centre and linked to Lake Tarawera via the Wairoa Stream. Contains Lake Rotokakahi Marginal Strip and Lake Rotokakahi Scenic Reserve. Of very high cultural significance.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	A key component of wider lakes system.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Characteristic of underlying geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High water quality research values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.

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

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic quality water values – wildlife values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Nationally recognised. Lake Rotokakahi is also referred to as the Green Lake. The lake is located within the Okataina Volcanic Centre and linked to Lake Tarawera via the Wairoa Stream. An icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. This lake is surrounded by natural forest which has a subtropical lushness to it. Many mature native trees are located here and as likely to be similar to grow in pre-human times. Highly valued by and strong Maori connection. Tourist attraction. Public access available around lake along walking tracks.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Including pa and village sites. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. Associated with military encampment during New Zealand Wars in 1860s as well as later prison camp. (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Green and Blue Lake Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation). Recorded archaeological sites of both Maori and European origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes		
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake)	
ID number: ONFL 63 (49b)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake and island including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation, and ridge covered with exotic trees between Rotokakahi and Tikitapu. Also includes prominent landform features and elevated lake catchment ridgeline features. Some settlement/development on the northern lake shorefront. There are no surface flows from the lake, however subsurface flow drains towards Lake Tarawera. Due to the high quality of the lake, the main issue concerning the area is to maintain and enhance the natural state of the lake and its catchment. Whakarewarewa Forest to the west and Lake Tikitapu Scenic reserve to the east and north that includes a variety of indigenous vegetation types including grasslands and fernlands and broadleaf scrub and Tawa dominant forest. Much of the forest to the east of Lake Tikitapu has established since the 1886 eruption of Rotomahana and destroyed the original vegetation and is therefore of considerable scientific interest. High cultural significance.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the Rotokakahi and Tikitapu lake landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation particularly on the eastern lake edge and slopes characteristic of volcanic lake forming processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Lake water quality monitoring and research.

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.
<p>Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.</p>		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic quality water values – wildlife values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Locally recognised. Lake Tikitapu's catchments' is almost all native bush and forestry. An icon of the eastern Bay of Plenty. Highly valued by and has a strong Maori connection. Popular recreational area for local/ and domestic community as well as international tourists. Public access available around lake. Popular swimming/ fishing / boating and hiking area.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Recorded archaeological sites of both Maori and European origin. Including pa and villages sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity. Strong cultural associations with tangata whenua (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Green and Blue Lake Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation).
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Part of the wider lakes system of national significance.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Highly coherent landform and land cover landscape patterns.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Striking memorable and symbolic landscape recognised across the community and beyond the local area.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Dominant natural character with modified lake edge settlements and forestry areas as well as large areas of unmodified contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	High aesthetic coherence with the relative effects of modified landscape patterns lessened by the extent scale and character of the dominating unmodified landscape patterns.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	H	Highly expressive of underlying natural processes.

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Potential wildlife values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Nationally recognised and valued. Major tourist attraction. Has a pristine natural area with indigenous vegetation naturally occurring on lake edges. Prominent landform features including escarpments, terraces, flats and gullies. An icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Highly valued by and has strong Maori connections. Popular tourist's attraction includes bird watching/ fishing boating and tramping. Public access available around lake.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Extensive subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Includes villages and cultivations buried by 1886 eruption. Strong cultural connections with tangata

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		<p>whenua. (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Lake Tarawera Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation). Also associations with early development of NZ tourism industry.</p> <p>Recorded archaeological sites of both Maori and European origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.</p>
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Vegetation and landform of this type is not represented anywhere else in New Zealand.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Makatiti Dome	
ID number: ONFL 65 (45g)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Large contiguous area of native bush over a large volcanic dome on northeast edge of Lake Tarawera. Includes the Makatiti Dome Scenic Reserve. A complete vegetation sequence from lake shore to dome top. High altitude forests providing a baseline for successional progress of the high altitude vegetation of Mount Tarawera. This reserve is part of a large area of indigenous vegetation contiguous with Okataina Scenic Reserve.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the Lake Tarawera and wider volcanic lakes system landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation and exemplifies underlying geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science values in regard to forest types and associated successional processes.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Nationally rare particularly as an integral landscape element in relation to surrounding outstanding landscapes and features.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant upland volcanic dome and associated indigenous vegetation.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Nationally recognised and valued. Vegetation sequence from lake shore to dome top. Large areas covered by native forest including high altitude forests forming the basis for successional progress of high vegetation. Limited access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Landscape feature includes areas that contain subsurface archaeological deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Includes village sites buried by 1886 eruption of Mt Tarawera. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Lake Tarawera Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation).

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Key component of the Lake Tarawera and wider volcanic lakes system landscape.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Internationally recognised and valued. Volcanic features surrounded by contiguous vegetation from lake shore to dome top. Highly valued by and strong Maori connection. Major national and international tourist attraction. Popular sight seeing and walking track.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Landscape feature includes areas that contain subsurface archaeological deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Includes villages and cultivations buried by 1886 eruption. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Lake Tarawera Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation).

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Key component of the Lake Tarawera and wider volcanic lakes system landscape
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotomahana and Patiti Island	
ID number: ONFL 67 (45d)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features on lake edges. Includes Patiti Island in the lake centre (three forest types present for example kamahi-whauwhaupaku-mohoe forest). Excludes areas of development and exotic trees. Entire lake is listed as Lake Rotomahana Wildlife refuge that adjoins Waimangu Reserve to the southwest and lake Tarawera Reserve to the north. Features wetland ecosystems of ecological significance including raupo reedlands and other wetland and herb field vegetation types that occur along the lake margins. At between 1 and 6m in depth it is considered a representative example of what ecological communities of other lakes used to contain. Includes Steaming Cliffs geological feature on the western shore.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
<i>Representativeness</i> 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Characteristic volcanic lake and island key component of wider Rotorua lakes system.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation – particularly in regard to invasive water weed species – island feature also representative of underlying volcanic geological processes.
<i>Research and Education</i> 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science research and educational values in relation to exotic water weed effects and representative ecological communities (1)*.

* See References p211

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare due to combination of landform, water and vegetative elements.
<p>Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.</p>		

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

Appendix 2

Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient values associated with wildlife.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. Nationally recognised. This lake is surrounded by naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features on the lake edges, includes Patiti Island located in the centre of the lake. Lake Rotomahana is an icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Highly valued Maori connection. Popular area for community and tourists. Limited public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and	M	Landscape feature includes areas that contain subsurface archaeological deposits which are

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widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		likely to have a high degree of integrity. Includes pa, villages and cultivations buried by 1886 eruption of Mt Tarawera. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Phillips K, 2004, Archaeological Survey of Lake Tarawera Reserves, Unpublished report for Department of Conservation).
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Key component of the volcanic lakes landscape.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Waimangu Geothermal Area	
ID number: ONFL 68 (45e)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Small lakes, craters and geothermal features in the Waimangu Valley (for example Steaming Cliffs, Cathedral Rock, Warbrick Terrace, Black Crater, Fairy Crater and Echo Crater, Frying Pan Lake, Southern Lake, Inferno Crater Lake, Birds Nest Terrace and the Waimangu Stream system. Also includes contiguous naturally occurring vegetation. Includes Waimangu Scenic Reserve – with existing vegetation patterns representing various ages and stages of colonisation following the 1886 Tarawera eruption. Geothermal activity also affects landcover characteristics. Includes variety of unique plant communities (2)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Characteristic volcanic landscape stream, lake and crater systems leading to Lake Rotomahana lake and wetland systems.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation highly representative of natural active geological processes and the diversity within the district and region.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science educational values.
Rarity	H	Nationally rare.

* See References p211

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Geothermal activity and the effects of geothermal activity on vegetation patterns (die back and colonisation succession).
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic valley landscape and associated volcanic landscape features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Not highly visible. Nationally recognised and valued. Several geothermal features that includes lakes and craters. Has naturally contiguous occurring vegetation. Waimangu Geothermal Area is an icon of the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Popular national/ international tourist and community attraction. Limited walking access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wahi-whakahirahira Wai - Ariki Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai Rahui Urupa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and	M	History of human use. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1967. Te

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widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		Arawa. Wellington). Also associations with early development of NZ tourism industry in late 19 th century.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Nationally recognised geothermal area with high degree of vividness and naturalness.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

* See References p211

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic cone landscape with volcanic feature and associate indigenous vegetation.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Visually prominent. State Highway 5 and 38 runs next to it. Associated with surrounding geothermal features. Surrounded by forestry production and farmland. Highly valued by local community. No public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wahi-whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai Kainga Pa Tawhito Urupa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and	L	No recorded archaeological sites but has historical associations with early development of

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widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		forestry industry (fire lookout at summit has some historic value) and strong cultural associations with tangata whenua (L Walter, personal communication).
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic cone landscape with high degree of naturalness.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rerewhakaaitu	
ID number: ONFL 70 (54)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire water body and islands including contiguous naturally occurring vegetation, wetlands, prominent headland landscape features (Raepuku Point) and bays and explosion crater. Includes Lake Rerewhakaaitu Recreation Reserve. Surface outflows occur only during high lake levels via drains to Mangaharakeke stream, a tributary of the Rangitaiki River. The impacts of existing and future rural developments are concerns as surface water run-off and groundwater seepage from pastoral land uses may be adversely affecting the water quality of the lake (4)*. Lake Rerewhakaaitu is a site of special wildlife interest. It supports breeding populations of dabchicks, scaup and the largest breeding population of banded dotterel in the Rotorua Ecological District. – (Department of Conservation). Includes recreational (camping and boating) facilities.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
<i>Representativeness</i> 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the wider volcanic lakes landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Includes explosion crater feature.
<i>Research and Education</i> 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science research and educational values.

* See References p211

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	M	Unique combination of lake / island/ wetland / headland and water body features (explosion crater to the northwest).
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Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient values associated with wildlife.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Highly recognisable with large viewing audience. This lake is surrounded by naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features identifiable by steep ridgelines, escapements and indented bays on the lake edges. Highly valued Maori connection. Strong local community connection. Popular recreational area includes boating/ sightseeing and walking tracks.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Rahui Kainga Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the	M	No recorded archaeological sites, surveyed in 1997 (Bowers L & K Phillips, 1997, Archaeological survey of Lake Rerewhakaaitu, unpublished report for Department of

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historical values inherent in the place.		Conservation), however historical records of Maori trails and camps.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic lake landscape with strong Maori and community connection.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotoehu	
ID number: ONFL 71 (46b)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire lake including areas of contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and prominent, steep, lake peninsula / ridgelines landform features defined by deeply indented narrow shoreline bays. Includes Lake Rotoehu Scenic reserve on the lakes northern shores and slopes which contains a good example of secondary vegetation contiguous with lake edge reedlands and wetlands. Excludes areas of development (Otautu Bay) and lake edge upland pastureland and forestry areas.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the Rotoiti / Rotoehu lake system. Representative of volcanic lakes with modified landcover (pasture / forestry and indigenous vegetation matrix).
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Rotoehu Scenic Reserve in a good state of preservation, representative of the variety of natural geological processes – deeply indented narrow bays in particular.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science values – outdoor recreation education.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Not rare or unique. Characteristic of modified lake landscapes – indented bays locally unique.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding volcanic crater lake.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Highly recognisable with large viewing audience. This lake is surrounded by naturally occurring vegetation and prominent landform features identifiable by steep ridgelines, escapements and indented bays on the lake edges. Highly valued Maori connection. Strong local community connection. Popular recreational area includes boating/ sightseeing and walking tracks.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Rahui Urupa Kainga Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Wet wood artefacts and submerged archaeological sites (pa and villages) highly likely to be present in some areas of lake margins. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 2: Rotoiti,

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		Rotoehu, Rotoma. Auckland). Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater landscape with strong Maori and community connection.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Lake Rotoma and Caldera	
ID number: ONFL 72 (55)	District: Rotorua	
Description: Entire water body including areas of contiguous native bush, wetlands, prominent headland landscape features and adjacent lagoons and bays. Excludes lakeside development of Lake Rotoma settlement to the southwest. The Rotoma eruption created a caldera comprising of two basins, one on the northern side and one on the southern side. The lake is drained via subsurface outflows. Issues concerning the water quality of the lake include the effects of cattle entering the lake for drinking water as well as the existing and future septic tank installations (5)*. Formed by the Rotoma eruptions, this eastern-most lake has two distinct basins. The lake has a small outflow through porous pumice substrate to Lake Rotoehu, and has some outflow to groundwater. Lake Rotoma is the cleanest of all the Rotorua Lakes, with around 11 metres depth water clarity and no invasive lake weeds. This is likely to be because only 15% of the catchment is in pasture, and this is not intensively farmed. However, the lake has a high risk of lake weed infestation from nearby Lake Rotoehu or other lakes.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
<i>Representativeness</i> 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key component of the wider volcanic lakes landscape and recognisably characteristic of the area. High water quality distils character of lake water bodies.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of underlying geological processes – good example with two caldera basins.
<i>Research and Education</i> 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Water quality research values.

* See References p211

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare in the region in relation to water quality.
<p>Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.</p>		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Potential wildlife values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Highly recognisable with large viewing audience. This lake is surrounded by naturally occurring vegetation, native bush. Prominent landform features identifiable by lagoons, wetlands and bays on the lake edges. Highly valued Maori connection. Strong local community connection. Recreational area with limited access
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Rahui Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and	H	Archaeological landscape with visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which

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widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		are likely to have a high degree of integrity. Wet wood artefacts and submerged archaeological sites (pa and villages) highly likely to be present in some areas of lake margins. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. (Stafford D 1994 Landmarks of Te Arawa, Volume 2: Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotoma. Auckland). Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding volcanic crater lake landscape especially memorable for its water quality.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Rotoma Forest	
ID number: ONFL 73 (56)	District: Rotorua/Whakatane	
Description: Predominantly steep dissected area of upland of volcanic origin with contiguous naturally occurring vegetation cover. Adjoins south-eastern edge of Lake Rotoma where a finger of bush extends north-east along a scarp slope. Includes Rotoma Forest, part of Rotoma Scenic Reserve and Mangaone Scenic Reserve, Tasman Maungawhakamana Tasman Forest Accord. Lake Rotoma Scenic Reserve area includes rimu / tawa dominant forest types and is at a transitional zone for many coastal species - is part of a natural area corridor to the coastal foothills to the north east.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key upland landscape component that defines the both the wider upland setting for both Rotoma and Kawerau.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Significant area of contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science research values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Few comparable examples that cover a number of ecological districts.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. State Highway runs through it. First impression of elevated indigenous vegetation includes several scenic reserves and forests. Forms a natural zone of coastal species towards the foothills. Highly valued by local Maori community. Recreational area includes public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wai-maori-hirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tawhito Kainga Urupa Mahinga Kai

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Several archaeological sites of Maori origin recorded around margins of landscape feature including pa, villages and cultivations. Absence of sites within the forest is largely due to lack of archaeological survey rather than true absence (L Walter, personal communication). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. Archaeological sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Significant area of contiguous indigenous vegetation.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

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

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Outstanding representative example of elevated hill country landscape and associated features.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Highly recognisable skyline ridge and northern slope down to 100 metre contour. Visible from State Highway 2 when heading towards Whakatane. Patches of remnant forest amongst pastoral farmland.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa tawhito
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Several recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin included within the area of the landscape feature including pa and cultivation sites. Archaeological sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding representative example of elevated hill country landscape.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Matata Scenic Reserve	
ID number: ONFL 75 (60)	District: Whakatane	
Description: Contiguous area of native bush contained within the catchments of the Awatariki and Waitepuru Streams and bordered on the north and east sides by the Matata Road. Largest remaining area of coastal forest in the Otago Ecological District and Northern Volcanic Plateau ecological region. Good quality representative examples of various coastal forest types. Significant steep coastal volcanic upland feature in relation to coastal ash terraces to the west and the alignment of State Highway (Matata Road).		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key element of Matata coastal landscape patterns.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation and characteristic of coastal landforms and natural geological processes.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Natural science research values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Largest remaining area of contiguous coastal forest in the ecological region.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		atmospheric conditions.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding area of coastal upland indigenous forest.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Significant steep coastal volcanic upland feature next to State Highway. Large viewing audience. Coastal kanuka and dune-related vegetation in the area are considered to be of national significance. Habitat for several threatened wetland bird species. Highly valued by local Maori and community. Recreational area includes public access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Cultural landscape with highly visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity (Grouden, V. 1992, Archaeological Survey of Matata and Ohope Scenic Reserves. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Conservation). Most ridges have large strategically placed pa. Also cultivation and habitation sites. Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human

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		activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Coastal Kanuka and dune-related vegetation in the area are considered to be of national significance. Habitat for several threatened wetland bird species

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes		
Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Mt Edgecumbe (Putauaki)	
ID number: ONFL 76 (63)	District: Whakatane	
Description: Volcanic feature and crater south-east of Kawerau, including the slopes above the encircling roads and vegetation – including numerous indigenous forest types, and exotic pine production forestry. Contains large good quality representative examples of the vegetation of the Kaingaroa Ecological District. Fauna includes Keruru, pied tit, grey warbler, whitehead, bellbird (6)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Representative volcanic feature – locally iconic.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of natural geological processes and diversity of the region.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	L	Possible natural science research values.
Rarity	M	Not rare but locally unique.

* See References p211

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	M	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Significant volcanic cone.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Highly recognisable with large viewing audience. Volcanic feature and crater. Lower slopes including numerous indigenous forest types, and exotic pine production forestry. A local icon. Highly valued by local Maori community. Can be seen from around the region – in particular prominent from Whakatane. Features in many New Zealand calendars and present in tourism information pamphlets.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi Tapu Waahi Whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Pa Tahwito(Tunapapoa) Urupa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and	H	Landscape feature includes recorded archaeological sites and areas that contain subsurface

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widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.		archaeological deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity including habitation and cultivation sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity. Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Striking and memorable landform feature and an icon of the region.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Whirinaki Forest	
ID number: ONFL 77 (66)	District: Whakatane	
Description: Extensive area of strongly rolling to steep and very steep terrain of predominantly volcanic origin with contiguous indigenous forest between the Ikawhenua Ranges and Kaingaroa Forest. Pockets of exotic vegetation are excluded. Includes lowland, submontane and montane forest types and represents an extensive area of relatively unmodified indigenous vegetation that is apart of a continuous altitudinal section across the Whirinaki Ecological District. Indigenous wildlife includes North Island kaka, North Island brown kiwi, blue duck, New Zealand falcon, fernbird and parakeet (7) & (8)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Characteristic of remote forested uplands.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Relatively unmodified and in a good state of preservation.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	Natural science research values.
Rarity	H	Few comparable examples of areas of indigenous vegetation of this size that also adjoin more

* See References p211

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		extensive upland forest areas.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
<i>Coherence</i> 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Indigenous landcover and landform characteristic of upland North Island bush landscapes.
<i>Vividness</i> 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Symbolic upland forest.
<i>Naturalness</i> 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised with production forestry dominating on foothill margins.
<i>Intactness</i> 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	M	Production forestry detracts from aesthetically coherence based on values associated with areas of contiguous indigenous vegetation.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of underlying volcanic upland terrain.

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	N/A	None known.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	A national icon. Internationally recognised and valued. Significant national and international tourist attraction. Large areas of moderate to steep terrain of predominantly volcanic origin with contiguous indigenous forest. Includes lowland, forest types and represents an extensive area of relatively unmodified indigenous vegetation. Highly valued by local Maori and community. Recreational facilities include public access. Popular hiking area/ bird watching/ swimming and fishing.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi Whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai Rongoa Waahi tapu

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Connections to early 20th century timber milling. Physical evidence includes mill sites and post camps. Also extensive evidence of Maori occupation extending into the late 19 th century and associated with early missionary activity as well as Te Urewera campaign of the New Zealand Wars. (Nevin D & G 1980. Archaeological Survey of Whirinaki Forest SF 58. Unpublished report to NZ Forest Service, plus other reports held at Department of Conservation library in Bay of Plenty conservancy office). Landscape contains numerous recorded archaeological sites of both European and Maori origin. Sites include large pa, cultivations, villages, birding and hunting camps and many artefact findspots. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Internationally recognised and valued indigenous forest and native wildlife habitat.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Ikawhenua Forest and Urewera Forest	
ID number: ONFL 78 (67)	District: Whakatane/Opotiki	
Description: Extensive area of contiguous native forest modified at edges and along main river valleys. Large areas of cleared bush within forest have been excluded. Managed under a variety of mechanisms, for example includes part of Whirinaki Forest Park, Te Urewera National Park, Waioeka Conservation Area, Waioeka Gorge Scenic Reserve, Urutawa Conservation Area, Toatoa Scenic Reserve and Whitiakau Scenic Reserve and Ruakumara Forest Park. An extensive area of upland forest of national significance with high ecological values and high landscape integrity in relation to landscape structure and landscape function. Very high cultural values.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Recognisably characteristic of the upland forest continuum.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation despite extensive historical logging.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High natural science research values – cultural interpretation.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or	H	Rare in regard to forest patch size, variety of forest and ecosystem types and extent.

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

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient aesthetic values in relation to scenic qualities, light and weather conditions.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Highly recognisable of national importance. Extensive area of upland native forest modified at fringes along main river valleys. Includes several reserves and forests. Highly valued by local Maori community. Recreational area and includes public access. Popular fishing/ hunting /swimming and hiking.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi tapu Waahi Whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Extensive evidence of Maori occupation extending into the early 20 th century and associated with explorer and missionary activity, the prophet Rua Kenana and Te Urewera campaign of the New Zealand Wars. (Best E 1996 4 th ed Tuhoe, Reed publishers; Webster P 1979 Rua and

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		the Maori Millennium, Victoria University Press; Binney J 1995 Redemption Songs – A life of Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki, Auckland University Press). Landscape contains numerous recorded archaeological sites of both European and Maori origin including pa, villages, trails and artefact find spots. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Striking and symbolic forest landscape with considerable archaeological importance.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Pohutukawa Coastal Forest	
ID number: ONFL 79 (71)	District: Whakatane	
Description: Nationally rare pohutukawa coastal forest inland from Ohope Beach. Includes all contiguous naturally occurring vegetation and Ohope Scenic Reserve. The entire reserve is ranked as being of exceptional botanical conservation value (Shaw 1988). It contains the best example of pohutukawa forest in the Taneatua Ecological District and one of the best examples of pohutukawa forest on the mainland in New Zealand. It is of national ecological significance (9)*.		
CRITERIA	RANKING	COMMENT
Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.		
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Steep coastal upland. A key component of the wider Ohope and Ohope Beach coastal landscape.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation characteristic of coastal landforms of this type.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High natural science research values.
Rarity	H	Nationally rare example of coastal forest type.

* See References p211

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2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.		
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Aesthetic Values		
Coherence 2.5 The patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of the landform of the area and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.	H	Strong coherence between indigenous landcover and steep coastal terrain.
Vividness 2.6 Natural features and landscapes are widely recognised across the community and beyond the local area and remain clearly in the memory; striking landscapes are symbolic of an area due to their recognisable and memorable qualities.	H	Widely recognised and symbolic coastal landscape.
Naturalness 2.7 Natural features and landscapes appear largely uncompromised by modification and appear to comprise natural systems that are functional and healthy.	H	Largely uncompromised – includes vehicle access track and production pasture and limited forestry on areas margins with coastal road link and Ohope Beach settlement on the northern boundary.
Intactness 2.8 Natural systems are intact and aesthetically coherent and do not display significant visual signs of human modification, intervention or manipulation; visually intact and highly aesthetic natural landscapes.	H	Strong aesthetic coherence.
Expressiveness (Legibility)		
2.9 Natural features and landscapes clearly demonstrate the natural processes that formed them. Examples of natural process in landscape exemplify the particular processes that formed that landscape.	M	Expressive of coastal landforming processes.

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	H	Transient aesthetic values in relation to seasonal flowering and scenic qualities – light, weather conditions – atmospheric conditions.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding upland coastal forest.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Iconic section of road for local community and tourists. Well known and recognised. Highly distinctive feature. State Highway means large viewing audience. The dominant aspect of the drive along this stretch of road. Highly valued by local community and tourists.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa

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Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with highly visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity (Grouden, V. 1992, Archaeological Survey of Matata and Ohope Scenic Reserves. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Conservation). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. Recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. Many strategically location pa as well as cultivation and living sites. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Nationally rare example of coastal forest type which is highly valued by both tourists and the local community.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Native Bush Reserves	
ID number: ONFL 80 (76)	District: Whakatane	
Description: Moderately steep to steep upland bush slopes and ridgelines to the east of Nukuhou River Valley including upper catchment vegetated slopes to the south. Includes, and is contiguous with, Kotare Scenic Reserve and Matekerepu Historic Reserve and Nukuhou Conservation Area – which is the largest remaining example of contiguous forest with the adjoining Ohiwa Harbour (forest types include tawa-puriri-mangeao-puhutukawa and tawa-puriri-mangeao-kohekohe).		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Key landscape component that defines the Nukuhou Valley and characterises the landscape types from coastal Ohiwa Harbour edge to inland forest upper catchment ridgelines.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Representative of steep upland areas in relation to coastal terraces and inner harbour reaches.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	M	Potential natural science research values.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	M	Landform locally distinct – vegetated forest continuum regionally unique.

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

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

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example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	M	Significant upland indigenous forest continuum.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Visually prominent. State Highway 35 runs next to it Undulating to steep bush slopes and ridgelines. A contiguous forest with scenic reserves and Conservation Area adjoining to the Ohiwa Harbour. Highly valued by local community. Limited access.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Waahi whakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai Pa tawhito
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	H	Archaeological landscape with highly visible surface features as well as subsurface deposits which are likely to have a high degree of integrity (L Walter, personal communication). Area contains many recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin including large complex pa (e.g. Matekerepu Pa and Roimata Pa). Strong cultural connections with tangata whenua. These sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human

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		activity.
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Visually prominent landscape with many recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin.

Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Otamaroa	
ID number: ONFL 81 (67)	District: Whakatane / Opotiki	
Description: Steep upland range continuum from Mangatoetoe Stream corridor to Whangaparaoa River corridor and the seaward slopes of the Tapuaehearuru – Tutaewhakaiki ridgeline west to Otamaroa and State Highway 35. Majority of area outside of regional boundary.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Recognisably characteristic of the upland forest continuum.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Good state of preservation despite extensive historical logging.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High natural science research values – cultural interpretation.
Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.	H	Rare in regard to forest patch size, variety of forest and ecosystem types and extent.
Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.		

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

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

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	H	Visually prominent. State Highway runs next to it. Steep upland vegetation. Highly valued by local community.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wahiwhakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa Mahinga kai
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	M	Several recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin included within the area of the landscape feature, including cultivation and living sites. Archaeological sites are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme (http://www.nzarchaeology.org/recording.htm), and comprise physical evidence of past human activity.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Strong cohesive upland forest landscape pattern with indigenous landcover.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty Region – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Assessment against Regional Policy Statement criteria for assessing heritage values and places – Set 2: Natural Features and Landscapes		
ONF&L name:	Rangitaiki Frost Flats	
ID number: ONFL 82 (New)	District: Taupo	
Description: Extensive area of frost flat heathland dominated by Monoao, (<i>Dracophyllum subulatum</i>). Defined by Rangitaiki River to the east and Omeruiti knolls to the north and Orangikino ridgeline to the south east. Representative of a landscape type that formerly covered tens of thousands of hectares of the Volcanic Plateau on sites prone to cold air ponding ('frost-flats') but has been much reduced in area in the last 70 years by afforestation with exotic conifers, clearance for pasture, and invasion by aggressive adventive plants such as broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>). Now only one substantial relic (Rangitaiki Conservation Area) and two smaller ones (Waimarama Conservation Stewardship Land and Otangimoana Conservation Stewardship Land) have reasonable prospects for long-term survival (10)*.		
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
Natural Science Factors		
Representativeness 2.1 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area, district or region. The key components of the landscape will be present in a way that more generally defines the character of the place, but which distils this character and in essence.	H	Highly representative remnant of a former landscape type.
2.2 Natural features in a good state of preservation are representative and characteristic of the natural geological processes and diversity of the region.	H	Relatively unmodified.
Research and Education 2.3 Natural features and landscapes are valued for the contribution they make to research and education.	H	High research and educational values.

* See References p211

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<p>Rarity 2.4 Natural features are unique or rare in the region or nationally, and few comparable examples exist.</p>	H	Rare and unique.
<p>Note: The ranking system adopts a 3 level scoring system: L = low, M = moderate, H = high in relation to the extent to which the values of the subject ONF&L meet the particular criterion.</p>		

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

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Transient Values		
2.10 The consistent occurrence of transient features (for example the seasonal flowering of pohutukawa) contributes to the character, qualities and values of the landscape; landscapes are widely recognised for their transient features and the contribution these make to the landscape.	L	Transient aesthetic qualities in relation to scenic values.
CRITERIA Refer to Appendix F, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.	RANKING	COMMENT
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	H	Outstanding frost flat landscape.

Assessment provided by Boffa Miskell Ltd

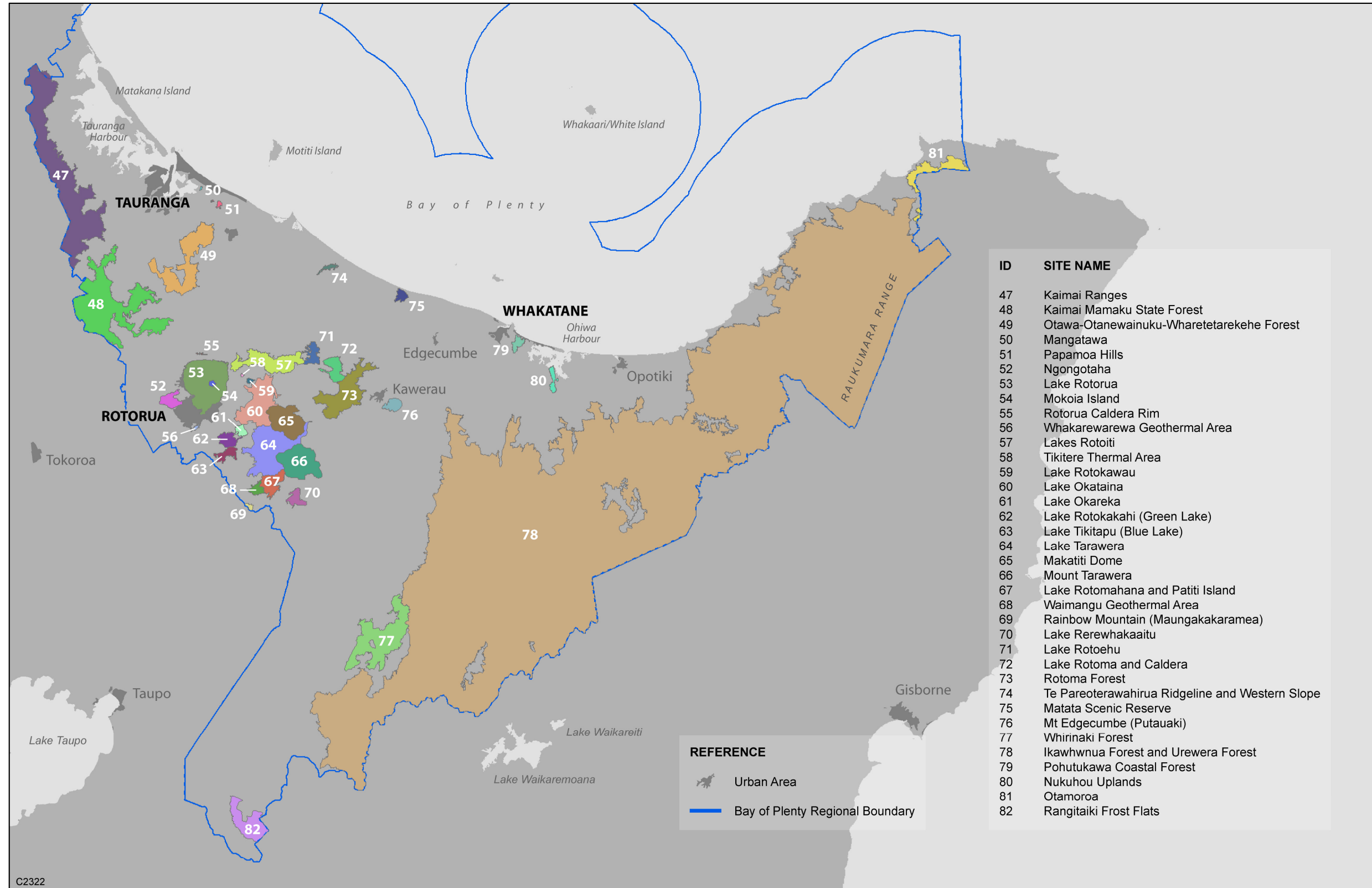
Shared and Recognised Values		
2.11 Natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by the immediate and wider community for their contribution to a sense of place leading to a strong community association with or high public esteem for the place.	M	Not well known. Small viewing audience. State Highway runs next to it. Extensive area of frost flats defined by natural land features. Most areas now are covered by radiata pine and farmlands. Valued by local community.
Maori Values		
2.12 Natural features and landscapes are clearly special or widely known and influenced by their connection to the Maori values inherent in the place.		Wahiwhakahirahira Korero Tuturu Rawa Tuturu Whakaaronui o te wa
Historical Associations		
2.13 Natural features and landscapes are clearly and widely known and influenced by their connection to the historical values inherent in the place.	L	No recorded archaeological sites and no history of attempted European settlement.

Appendix 2

OVERALL ASSESSMENT	H	Rare and unique landscape with high research values.
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Assessment provided by Environment Bay of Plenty

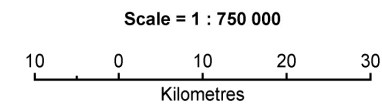
APPENDIX 3: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Locator Map



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APPENDIX 3: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes Locator Map



APPENDIX 4: Glossary

Waahi whakahirahira	Tremendous, magnificent, outstanding feature which is well known for its cultural significance.
Wai-maori-hirahira	Tremendous, magnificent, outstanding waters which are well known for their cultural significance.
Wai-Ariki	Waters of the gods.
Korero Tuturu	Places that are important due to particular historical association.
Pa Tawhito	Site of traditional fortified village/s.
Rawa Tuturu	Cultural value of places that provide, or once provided, important customary resources to tangata whenua.
Whakaaronui o te wa	Contemporary relationships tangata whenua have with heritage places. Appreciation of features for their beauty, pleasantness, aesthetic and recreational value that illustrate the relationship tangata whenua can have with the environment.
Kainga	Dwelling places occupied in former times.
Mahinga Kai	Traditional sources of food.
Rongoa	Traditional sources of medicine.
Urupa	Burial ground.
Waahi Tapu	Sacred sites or resources with cultural or spiritual importance for Maori.
Rahui	A mark to warn people against trespass. Used in the case of Tapu or for the sustainable management of resources.

APPENDIX 5: Bibliography

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