

Landscape Unit Identification Summary: Coastal

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	LANDSCAPE CATEGORY	PAGES
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C2	Islands of the Bay of Islands	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	4-6
C3	Rawhiti Point to Tapeka Point	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	7-9
C4	Tapeka Point to Veronica Channel	Estuarine inlets and harbours	10-12
C5	Veronica Channel	Estuarine inlets and harbours	13-15
C6	Waikare Inlet and Kawakawa River	Estuarine inlets and harbours	16-18
C7	Waitangi River Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	19-21
C8	Ti Point to Wairoa Bay	Exposed rocky coastline	22-24
C9	Wairoa Point to Onewhero Bay	Reef lined coast	25-27
C10	Onewhero Bay to Point adjacent Motupapa Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	28-30
C11	Moturoa Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	31-33
C12	South Coast of Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	34-36
C13	Inner Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	37-39
C14	North Coast Kerikeri Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	40-42
C15	Te Puna Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	43-45
C16	Poraenui Point to Black Rocks	Exposed rocky coastline	46-48
C17	Black Rocks to Haimama Pa	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	49-51
C18	Haimama Pa to Whangaroa South Head	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	52-54
C19	Cavalli Island Group	Exposed rocky coastline	55-57
C20	Whangaroa Harbour Mouth and Pekapeka Bay	Harbour Mouths	58-60
C21	Milford Island and Associated Coves	Estuarine inlets and harbours	61-63
C22	Whangaroa Village / Totara North	Coastal Villages	64-66
C23	Inner Whangaroa Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	67-69
C24	Stephenson / Mahinepua Island	Exposed Rocky Coastline	70-72
C25	Whangaroa North Head to Hihi Beach	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	73-75
C26	Hihi Beach to Puketu Island	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	76-78
C27	Mangonui Harbour Mouth	Harbour mouths	79-81
C28	Inner Mangonui Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	82-84
C29	Mangonui Village Coastline	Coastal villages	85-87
C30	Taipa River Inlet	Estuarine inlets and harbours	88-90

C31	Tokerau Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	91-93
C32	Karikari Peninsula Rocky Coast	Exposed rocky coastline	94-96
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C34	East Rangaunu Harbour Mouth	Rocky coast interspersed with beaches	100-102
C35	Rangaunu Harbour Coastline	Estuarine inlets and harbours	103-105
C36	East Beach	Expansive exposed beaches	106-108
C37	Houhora Harbour Coastline	Estuarine inlets and harbours	109-111
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C39	Great Exhibition Bay	Expansive exposed beaches	115-117
C40	South Parengarenga Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	118-120
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C43	Tarawamaomao Point to Kahokawa Beach Headland	Coast dominated by prominent sand hills	127-129
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C45	Ahipara to Herekino Harbour Mouth	Coast dominated by prominent sand hills	133-135
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C49	Inner Whangape Harbour	Estuarine inlets and harbours	145-147
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**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. the islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 7
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C1
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Terakihi Point – Rawhiti Point.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep, indented rocky coast. - Jagged outcrops and small islands.	- Broad coves and embayment.	- Small caves and runnels along waterline.
VEGETATION:		
- Predominant cover of mature coastal shrub land – dominated by Manuka.		- Pockets of remnant pohutukawa – limited distribution only.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Cape Brett lighthouse and lighthouse keeper's cottage.
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Pacific Coast. - Exposed Coast.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Exposed rocky banks convey rugged coastal conditions.	- Blanketing of indigenous scrub.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Virtual lack of visible built development over most of unit.		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **6**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Broad enclosure by head lands and points.	- Rather dominant and awe spring scale of rocky bluffs and banks.	- Intimacy of some small bays and coves. E.g. Outu Bay and Whangamumu Harbour.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Patched of remnant pasture contract dominant shrub land theme.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **6**
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **6**
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **7**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Small areas where groves of pohutukawa. - Indentations in coastal alignment.	- Virtual non-existence of built development. - Extreme sensitivity of ridges, headlands and coastal flanks. - Simple and bold landscape patterns. - Consistency and dark colouring of coastal vegetation.

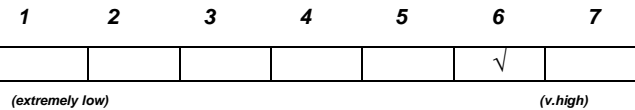
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passengers on scenic ferries. - Boat passengers cruising the Bay of Islands. - Rawhiti residents. - Travellers on Ngatonga Rawhiti Road. - Trampers on Cape Brett and Whangamumu walkways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate. - Moderate. - Small. - Small. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

√	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding natural character and sense of remoteness. - Piercy islands and Cape Brett regional icons.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for landscape management to ameliorate pastoral intrusions, particularly around Elliot and Taupiri Bays.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 7
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C2
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Islands of the Bay of Islands.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Scattered islands welling from sea. - Small coves and bays defined by prominent points.	- Steep rocky coastal banks. - rolling terrain of body of Larger Islands.	- Reefed platforms on points.
VEGETATION:		
- Predominant cover of indigenous scrub. - Fringe of Pohutukawa.		
STRUCTURES:		
- Hikurangi Pa. - Paeroa Pa.		- Small jetty servicing Otehei Bay.
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Exposed Semi-sheltered coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Predominant sense of naturalness.	- Sense of inter-relatedness of islands – part of a system.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Buildings largely well sited and integrated.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **7**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Reasonably intimate and enclosed.	- Exposure of North East face of outer islands to open sea.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Intrusion of wilding pines on Roberton Island.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Areas of grazing and redundant pasture (largely on Urupukapuka Island) contradicts predominant indigenous theme.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Imposition of built development at Otehei Bay and Roberton Island.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Subtle topographic variations, coves and embayments. - Mature areas of vegetation. - Existing built development at Otehei and Roberton.	- Sensitivity of open flanks, ridges, headlands and most open portions of coastal terrain. - Limited distribution of existing built development. - Consistency of vegetation cover and lack of scale of most.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	

(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

√

- 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
- 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
- 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
- 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
- 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
- 2. LOW SENSITIVITY
- 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents and visitors to overlooking portions of mainland. Rawhiti, Parekura, Russell, Waitangi etc. - Tourist ferry cruises. - Recreational Boast passengers. - Residents, farmers, doc staff on islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large (some distant views). - Moderate. - Moderate/ Large. - Small

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Islands an icon of the region. - Large degree of naturalness of islands.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much of the unit administered by doc. - Significant opportunities for ameliorative management of grazed areas to revert to indigenous vegetation.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 6
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C3
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Rawhiti Point to Tapeka Point.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Very convoluted and indented rocky coast.	- Numerous small bays and coves.	- Steeper inland terrain that provides distant backdrop to coast.
- Prominent head lands and ridgelines.	- More deeply indented bays e.g. Parekura Manawaroa.	
VEGETATION:		
- Near continuous fringe of Pohutukawa.	- extensive areas of indigenous shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
- Pa sites – Te Hue - Kahuwhera. - Taurikura. - Koringa - Paroa - Tapeka	- Small marae and chapels.	- Small jetties.
WATER BODIES:		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Integrating and predominance of indigenous shrub land.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Settlement largely well sited in floor of bays.		- Pasture largely confined to flats and lower slopes.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **5**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Very enclosed and intimate.		
- Sense of connection with broader Bay of Islands.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Intrusion of Pine forestry especially Whiorau, Waipiro Bays. - Quite extensive impact of housing.	- Erosion scarring associated with road and farm tracks.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 5
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 3
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **5**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Existing levels of built development. - Screening by Pohutukawa and mature amenity planting. - Convoluted line of coast and enclosure of embayment.	- varied distribution of ex. Built development. - Increasingly sensitive terrain of remaining building sites associated with ex. Settlements. - Extreme sensitivity of 'Intact' coastal headlands and flanks.

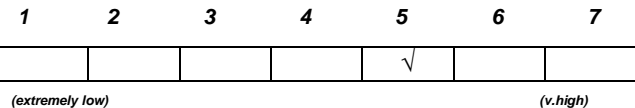
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



5

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local residents. - Travellers on Rawhiti Road. - Russell residents (Long Bay). - Recreational coast users. - Tourist ferry passengers. - Recreational boat passengers. - Farm and forestry workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small/ Moderate. - Moderate. - Small. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
√	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of very high sensitivity within unit. E.g. Points and ridgelines. - High land and sea borne viewing audience during summer months. - Large degree of variability within unit.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing pressure on holiday home settlements such as Parekura Bay could see built development dominating the natural context of the setting particularly if built development continues to ascend surrounding hillsides.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C4
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tapeka Point to Veronica Channel.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Deeply indented bays and coves. - Prominent headlands.	- Well defined coastal bank.	- Extensive intertidal flats of most sheltered bays.
VEGETATION:		
- Predominant cover of indigenous shrub land Manuka.	- Mangrove fringe in most sheltered bays.	- Pockets of Pohutukawa.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Sheltered coast.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Predominant enforcement with indigenous shrub land.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Most housing reasonably well integrated with landform and/ or vegetation.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Predominantly enclosed and introverted.	- Outer parts of unit more open and exposed to inner bay.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Widespread invasion by wildling pines.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Domination of Orongo Bay by oyster farm (and buildings). - Pervasive influence of scattered housing.	- Scarring of road and track cuttings.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 5
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 4
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing impact of housing and oyster farms. - Screening by pines and Pohutukawa. - Topographic integration offered by bays and undulating in terrain.	- Varied distribution of built development. - Consistency of Manuka cover.] - Sensitivity of coastal headlands and lip of coastal bank.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

5

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local residents. - Russell residents. - Travellers on local side roads. - Travellers on Okato to Russell Road. - recreational boat passengers. - Paihia - Russell ferry. - Oyster farm workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Moderate. - Small. - Large. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use patterns and development highly variable. - Some portions of unit rate as highly sensitive.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russell township excluded from unit. - Orongo Bay demonstrates cumulative effects of expanding aquaculture facilities.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 5
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 4
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 3
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C5
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Veronica Channel.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep Coastal banks, bluffs and cliffs. - Localised headlines.	- Small, shallow embayments.	- Small reefs.
VEGETATION:		
- Strong belt of Pohutukawa and Manuka.		
STRUCTURES:		
		- Moored boats and small jetties.
WATER BODIES:		
- Veronica channel. - Sheltered Coast. - Haumi River.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of coastal vegetation and landform.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Many visible buildings set amongst dense and continuous vegetation.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Quite contained and defined channel.	- Sense of intimacy on coastline below trees and banks.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Seawall across Haumi Bay.	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Dominance of ridgeline housing in adjacent urban area.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Existing context of surrounding built development. - Strong cover of coastal vegetation. - Varied terrain of coastal bank.	- Sensitivity of ridgeline and headland spurs. - Continuity of vegetation. - Varied distribution of existing built development.

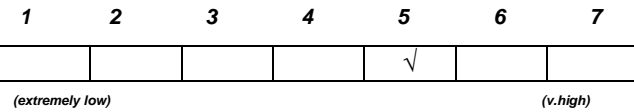
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Opuā, Okiato, Te Haumi and SW Paihia. - Travellers on Paihia road. - Boat passengers. - Ferry passengers.	- Moderate/ Large. - Large. - Moderate. - Large

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Unit does not include most intensively built and developed portions of the coastal landscape.

FAR NORTH DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C6
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waikare Inlet and Kawakawa River.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Highly indented and convoluted coastline. - Steep coastal ridges and flanks.	- Prominent headlands. - Low cliffs and steep coastal banks. - Backdrop unit-hills.	- Small islets.
VEGETATION:		
- Coastal fringe of pohutukawa. - Extensive areas of mangroves. - Manuka cover on coastal flanks.	- Contained areas of saltmarsh and reedbed.	
STRUCTURES:		
		- Small boatsheds and jetties. - Moored boats.
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands, Waikare Inlet, Kawakawa river.		- Tributary streams in bays.
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Interlocking 'Fingers' of water and land.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses well sited in bays and amongst mature vegetation. - Pasture separated from water by belt of vegetation.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Openness of main inlet.	- Enclosure of side inlets and river course.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Railway causeway along western shore. - Oyster farms and associated buildings around mid Waikare.	
VEGETATION:	
	- Intrusion of pines amongst predominant indigenous theme.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Harvested pine plantation to west.	- Pasture of northern shores and innermost channels breaks indigenous theme elsewhere.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Convoluted line of coast. - Enclosure of bays. - Screening by vegetation.	- Very limited distribution of existing built development. - Exposure and sensitivity of ridges and headlands.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Opuā residents. - Car ferry passengers. - Local residents – Waimaha / Waikare. - Travellers on Russell, Whangaruru / Rawhiti Road.	- Moderate. (Distant views only) - Large. (Distant views only) - Very small. - Moderate. (Glimpses only)

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Higher sensitivity of bush-clad upper beaches of inlets.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C7
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waitangi River Inlet.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Enclosing basin and river valleys.		- Backdrop hills of adjacent unit.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive areas of mangrove. - Coastal bank cover of pohutukawa and Manuka.	- Bush backdrop of adjacent unit.	- Amenity planting around Waitangi Golf Course.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Waitangi River. - Bay of Islands. - Sheltered coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of Mangrove fringe.	- Open bowl of inlet.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Flowing relationship between pasture and vegetation.	- Existing development contained in one area of unit (around Haruru).

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **3**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Broad enclosure by head lands and points.	- Rather dominant and awe spring scale of rocky bluffs and banks.	- Intimacy of some small bays and coves. E.g. Outu Bay and Whangamumu Harbour.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Division created by road bridges. - Signs near Haruru. - Waterside DEV. NR. Haruru.	- Pile Moorings.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Intrusion of Haruru settlement, esp. Houses located on ridge and spurs.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **5**
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **3**
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **4**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing built development around Haruru. - Screening by coastal bank vegetation. - Undulations and indentations in Coastal bank vegetation.	- Exposure of more open flanks of coastal bank, ridgelines and spurs. - Limited distribution of existing built development.

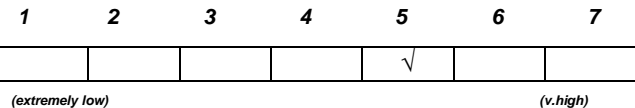
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of Paihia North. - Travellers on Paihia waterfront and Haruru Road. - Users of Paihia Beach. - Residents of Haruru. - Boat Passengers. - Golfers on Waitangi Course. - Walkers on coastal track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate. - Large. - Moderate. - Small/ Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Upper inlets more predominantly "Natural" and less subject to surrounding development.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE
<p><i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vividness <i>How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?</i> 6 • Complexity/ Diversity <i>To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?</i> 6 • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 5 • Legibility <i>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</i> 6 • Mystery <i>Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?</i> 6 <p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6</p>

HERITAGE VALUE
<p><i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Associations <i>Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest</i> 6 • Cultural Associations <i>Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings</i> - <p>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C8
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ti Point to Wairoa Bay.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Indented rocky coastline.	- Reefs extending out from shore.	- Rocky coastal bank. - Hobson Beach in midst of rocky setting.
VEGETATION:		
- Belt of Pohutukawa around most of unit.	- Background of coastal shrubs.	- amenity planting assoc. with Treaty house in adjacent unit.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Treaty house and flagpole in adjoining unit.
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Semi-exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Combination of rocky shore and coastal vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Majority of unit, i.e. to North of Waitangi Hotel, is uninterrupted by built development.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

						√	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

(extremely low)

(v.high)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Reasonably intimate at toe of coastal bank. Focus of views out across Wairoa Bay.	- Semi-distant enclosure by capes and islands.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Dominating impact of Waitangi Hotel, particularly upon Hobson Beach.	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- See above RE placement of Hotel.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Existing built development associated with Hotel. - Screening by coastal bank vegetation (although very consistent where present).	- Importance of heritage setting of Treaty House. - Limited extent of built development to be seen in association with coast. - Lack of topographic screening elements.

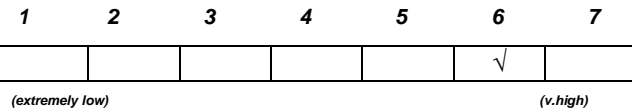
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors to Waitangi treaty House (inc Annual Televised coverage of Waitangi Day Celebration). - Hotel Guests. - Paihia Residents. - Russell residents (distant). - Boat Passengers. - Travellers on Tao Henare drive. - Golfers on Waitangi Course. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unit provides foreground to Nationally sig. Treaty House. - Hotel setting less sensitive – 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 4
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 6
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C9
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Wairoa Point to Onewhero Bay.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Reef Lined Coast.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Coastal flat extends volcanic fringe out to sea.	- Convoluted line of Coast.	- Inland containing hills of adjacent units.
VEGETATION:		
	- Belt of sedge, rushes etc. along coastal edge. - Manuka shrub land on inshore edge of rushes.	
STRUCTURES:		
	- Stone walls around homestead.	- Homestead sited on edge on unit. - Small wharf and boatshed.
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Semi-exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Strong pattern of vegetation open pasture and reef lined coast.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Pasture on flat extends openness of coast inland.	- Homestead well integrated amongst trees and adjacent to Hillside.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

6

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Strong sense of openness and focus out to sea.	- Broad inland containment by landform.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Lone poplar standing apart from other amenity planting.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

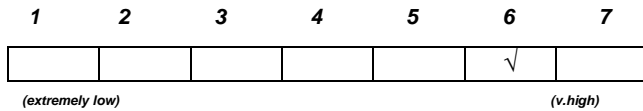
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Screening by vegetation. - Around homestead. - Existing buildings.	- Limited distribution of existing development. - Varied levels of screening by vegetation – exposure of much of coastal flat. - Lack of topographic screening.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

6



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Travellers on the Waitangi Haruru Road, especially from the viewing bay. - Golfers on Waitangi Course. - Visitors to Hobson lookout. - Users of Wairoa Bay.	- Moderate/ Large. - Moderate. - Small. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) **6**

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) **5**

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C10
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Onewhero Bay to Point adjacent Motupapa Island.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Open sweep of Onewhero Bay. - Prominence of Day point.	- Low coastal banks or cliffs.	- Gently rolling terrain running inland.
VEGETATION:		
- Cladding of Manuka & Pohutukawa on Coastal banks & running up valleys.		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Bay of Islands. - Semi-exposed Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Enframent provided by coastal bank and vegetation fringe.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Simplicity of dominant pasture with more 'Natural' coastal edge.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Rather open & Simple. - Focus out into bay.	- Broad scale enclosure by points and offshore islands.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Buildings on Day Point flat. - Power lines strung over Kent Passage.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Landscape inland of Onewhero Bay devoid of vegetation – limited variety or interest.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 5
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

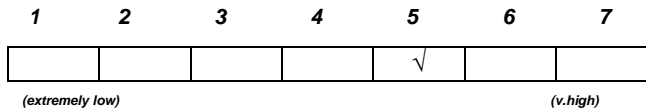
6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Severe pastoral modification inland of Onewhero Bay. - Impact buildings and power lines across day point. - Minor topographic variation.	- Sensitivity of apex of coastal bank. - Extremely limited distribution of existing built development. - Stack simplicity of much of unit – limited vegetative screening.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **2**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Boat Passengers passing along coast or up Kerikeri/ Te Puna inlets.	- Moderate.
- Residents of Moturoa Island.	- Small.
- Farmers/ Residents of Overlooking areas.	- Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C11
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Moturoa Island.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Elongated Island form. - Steep coastal banks & cliffs. - Scalloped Bays.	- Small, but prominent headlands.	- Projecting reefs. - Associated small rock outcrops and islands.
VEGETATION:		
- Strong belt of coastal vegetation along coastal bank.		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- bay of Islands. - Semi-exposed coast.	- Kerikeri inlet mouth. - Kent passage.	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Composition of pasture along 'plateau' of top bush along edges.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Houses restricted to one end of island only.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **4**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Relatively contained. - Exposure of island "plateau" and headlands.	- Distant enclosure of Purerua peninsula, Papeka Pt, Inner Coast.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Avenue planting along coastal edge on North side of island.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Housing located along lip of coastal bank, top of cliffines.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 5
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 4
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **5**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing level of built development. - Scattered specimen trees and coastal fringe vegetation offers screening. - Undulations in terrain.	- Contained extent of existing built development. - Sensitivity of lip of coastal bank and headlands. - Varied distribution of screening vegetation.

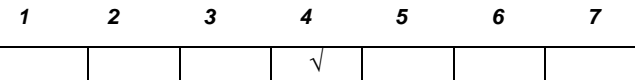
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Moturoa Island. - Boat Passengers on Kent passage and Kerikeri inlet. - North inlet residents (distant).	- Small. - Moderate. - Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Future expansion of built development along 'cap' of island likely to result in significant impacts.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C12
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: South Coast of Kerikeri Inlet.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Combination of low convoluted inlets and steep coastal banks.		
VEGETATION:		
	- Pockets of Pohutukawa. - Dense belts of Mangrove in most protected area.	- Areas of coastal shrub land. - Contribution of scattered amenity planting.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Kerikeri inlet. - Sheltered coast.	- Hauparua inlet.	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Fringe of vegetation which lines most of the unit.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Majority of building set back from coastal edge.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				√			
(extremely low)					(v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- relatively open.	- Enclosure and definition by North inlet ridge.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Rather fragmented vegetation patterns in parts.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Reduced diversity and interest in western extent of unit.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Oyster farms in Hauparua inlet and Pihoe Bay.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

3

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

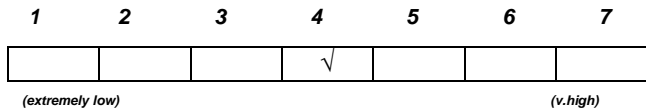
4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing house found distributed along unit (although density low). - Varied degree of screening by vegetation.	- Relatively low density of existing development. - Extremely limited opportunity for screening by terrain. - Portions of the unit largely devoid of screening vegetation.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **4**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents (south inlet). - Residents of North inlet. - Travellers on local roads. - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Moderate. - Small. - Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Outer beaches of unit more sensitive – 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 6
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C13
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Kerikeri Inlet.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets & Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal bank or low cliffs. - Convoluted and indented coast.	- Winding course of inlet.	
VEGETATION:		
- Cladding of indigenous trees and shrubs.	- Fringe of mangrove along most sheltered shores. - Backdrop of eucalyptus in adjacent unit.	
STRUCTURES:		
- Stone store, Kemp house.	- Wharf alongside stone store.	- Moored boats. - Small jetties along channel.
WATER BODIES:		
- Pickmere channel. - Sheltered coast.		- Kerikeri River. - Waipapa Stream. - Oakura River.

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Housing largely well integrated and set back from apex of coastal bank.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **4**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **4**

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **4**

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **5**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Containment and enclosure of upper part of unit.	- Lower portion more open and focused down inlet. - Sense of mystery from winding course.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Houses located on apex of coastal bank and breaking skyline. - Seawall/ groynes along Skudders Beach.	
VEGETATION:	
	- Weed invasion of coastal bank vegetation.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Presence of relatively intensive built development along backdrop to much of unit.	

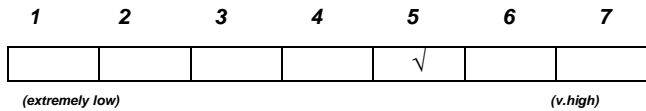
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing levels of built development nearby. - Screening by vegetation along coastal bank. - Winding and indented profile of coastline.	- Much of ex. Dev. Well sited and therefore relatively unobtrusive. - Sensitivity of coastal flank apex of Bank and headlands.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

6



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on main road past stone store. - Travellers on local roads. - Visitors to stone store, Kemp house etc. - Boat passengers on inlet.	- Moderate. - Large. - Moderate. - Large. - Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
 – with an indication of over-riding factors where the
 final rating is not the average of those for value and
 Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Kerikeri basin of high sensitivity in recognition of heritage elements and containment.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C14
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: North Coast Kerikeri Inlet.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal banks, ridges and headlands of outer unit.	- Lower terrain of western portion of unit.	- Small Islands.
VEGETATION:		
- Near continuous belt of indigenous shrub land and Pohutukawa along coastal bank.	- Mangrove fringe most sheltered area adjacent Aroha Island.	
STRUCTURES:		
- Tareha Point Pa site.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Kerikeri inlet. - Sheltered coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Housing found in unit largely quite well integrated amongst vegetation.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Relatively contained and intimate.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Doves Bay marina under construction – particularly scarring of cuts and seawall.	- Seawalls, ramps etc. around Rangitane. - Overhead Services. - Oyster farm adjacent Aroha Island.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Cumulative impact of housing, although most are comparatively well sited on individual basis.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Relatively extensive existing built development. - Screening by vegetation. - Degree of topographic enclosure in embayments and valleys.	- Areas largely devoid of built dev. E.g. Blacksmiths Bay. - Continuity of dark vegetation tends to display development in relief. - High sensitivity of ridges and headlands.

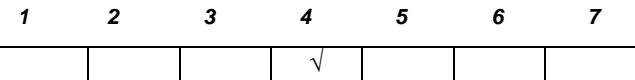
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of North inlet. - Residents/ Travellers of south inlet. - Travellers on Opito Bay Road. - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate. - Small. - Moderate. - Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Higher sensitivity of ridges and headlands.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Opito Bay Road ridge especially sensitive as it farms the divide from the largely 'Natural' Te Puna inlet.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 2
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C15
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Te Puna Inlet.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Sound-like enclosure of inlet. - Steep coastal banks.	- Deeply indented side inlets. - Small scalloped bays and headlands.	- Simple, rolling terrain running inland. - Intertidal flats of shallowest parts.
VEGETATION:		
- Indigenous shrub land on coastal banks.	- Mangroves and salt marsh found in most sheltered inlets.	- Remnant pockets of Pohutukawa – largely in small bays.
STRUCTURES:		
- Pukewhau Pa. - Te Tii Marae.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Te Puna inlet. - Sheltered coast.	- sense of connection with Bay of Islands beyond.	

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Enclosed identity of inlet.	- Continuity of coastal bank vegetation associations.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Unit largely free of built development.	- Settlement confined to Te Tii and Contained bays.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Broad enclosure and definition of inlet.	- Containment of small bays.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Oyster farm at Te Tii.	- Scarring associated with road and track construction.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Most elevated of houses comprising Te Tii settlement.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 4
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 3

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

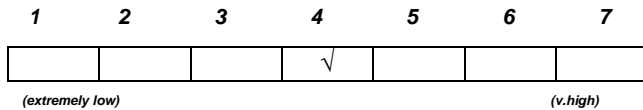
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing development at Te Tii. - Predominant cover of coastal banks. - Undulating terrain especially backshore flats and most enclosed bays and inlets.	- Bold simplicity of unit. - Very limited extent of existing built development. - sensitivity of coastal bank, headlands and ridges. - Very open pastoral backdrop.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

3



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of Te Tii and isolated homesteads. - Travellers on Opito Bay road (glimpses only). - Travellers on local roads. - Boat passengers. - Farm workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Moderate. - Small. - Small. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
 – with an indication of over-riding factors where the
 final rating is not the average of those for value and
 Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bold forms and patterns of landscape. - Sense of remoteness and naturalness.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE
<p><i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vividness <i>How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?</i> 7 • Complexity/ Diversity <i>To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?</i> 6 • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 6 • Legibility <i>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</i> 5 • Mystery <i>Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?</i> 6 <p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6</p>

HERITAGE VALUE
<p><i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Associations <i>Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest</i> 6 • Cultural Associations <i>Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings</i> - <p>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C16
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Poraenui Point to Black Rocks.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Sheer or very steep rocky coastal banks. - Convoluted line of coast.	- Prominent headlands (especially Cape Wiwiki). - Craggy rock outcrops and islands.	- Caves and runnels along waterline.
VEGETATION:		
		- Small pockets indigenous coastal shrubland.
STRUCTURES:		
- Paoeone Pa.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Coast. - Exposed Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Stark simplicity of landscape.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Lack of visible built development.		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Very open and exposed – focus out to sea.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Stark simplicity of landscape lacks human scale. Although this starkness is key characteristic of the landscape.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

7

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- 'Modified' landscape in that indigenous vegetation cover has been cleared for pasture.	- Lack of existing built development. - Stark simplicity of landscape. - Extreme sensitivity of coastal bank and apex.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		√				

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Farmers.	- Small.
- Boat Passengers.	- Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Dramatic and undeveloped coastal landscape.
- Cape Wiwiki and outstanding landscape feature.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C17
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Black Rocks to Haimama Pa.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal bank. - Sweep of beaches. - Taronui Lagoon.	- Rocky fringe to shore.	
VEGETATION:		
- Indigenous shrub land along coastal bank.	- Dunefield vegetation.	- Mangrove and salt marsh associations along inlets. - Pockets of Pohutukawa.
STRUCTURES:		
- Orongo Pa. - Haimama Pa. - Rangihama Pa.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Coast. - Exposed coast (Takau Bay).	- Tapuaetahi creek. - Takau River.	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Sequence of beaches and rocky portions of coast.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Houses confined to bays.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

6

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Degree of enclosure by headlands and varied line of coast.	- Takou Beach most open and exposed.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Invasion of weed species amongst coastal bank vegetation.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Rather fragmented landscape patterns extend inland of coastal units.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Impact of relatively intensive housing at Taronui Bay especially those on the spur.	- Pine Forest abutting Tahoranui River.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

5

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Existing development at Taronui Bay. - Screening by coastal bank vegetation and pockets of mature pohutukawa and pine. - Lower sensitivity of backshore flats associated with bays and inlets.	- Very contained distribution of existing built development. - Sensitivity of coastal banks and headlands. - Varied distribution of screening vegetation.

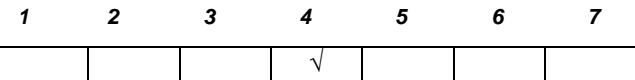
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Taronui Bay.	- Small.
- Residents of Takou Bay.	- Small.
- Travellers on local roads.	- Small.
- Travellers on Pureua Road.	- Small.

3

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Taronui Bay Lagoon an outstanding landscape feature.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Dramatic rock formations on Northern edge of Taronui Road.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 3
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C18
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Haimama Pa to Whangaroa South Head.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Sections of Steep rocky coast. - Convoluted alignment. - Defined Bays and Beaches. - Rock outcrops and small Islands (including flat islands)		- Small moderated sized backshore flats associated with beaches.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive areas of coastal shrubland.		- Pockets of Pohutukawa.
STRUCTURES:		
- Opounui Pa. - Opipi Pa.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Ocean. - Exposed Coast.		- Small streams running to shore.
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Belts of coastal vegetation.	- Interlocking fingers of sea and land.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Forestry largely kept back from immediate coastal landscape.	- Settlement largely well sited and confined within embayments.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Moderately contained.	- Quite enclosed and intimate in most indented bays.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Road cuttings across flanks.	- Seawall/ Groyne at Putataua Bay. - Overhead services. - Roads in immediate backshore.
VEGETATION:	
	- Some areas of amenity planting e.g. avenues/ belts of Norfolk is Pine.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Rather fragmented landscape patterns in more open portions of unit especially vegetation.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- General impact of built development especially when this ascends the coastal bank, e.g. Te Ngare and Putataua Bay.

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT RDUCE VAC:
- Existing built development (although very contained). - screening by coastal vegetation. - Variations in terrain, particularly backshore flats and valleys.	- Limited distribution of existing built development. - Sensitivity of coastal headlands, flanks and ridges. - Varied distribution of screening vegetation.

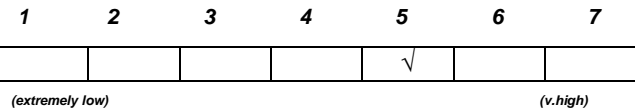
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of coastal settlements. - Coastal holiday makers especially at Matauri Bay and Tauranga Bay. - Travellers on local Roads. - Boat Passengers.	- Small. - Moderate. - Small/ Moderate. - Small.

4

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Settlements in Bays rate less highly – 5. - Extreme sensitivity of ridgelines and coastal points.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C19
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Cavalli Island Group.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Rugged grouping of Islands and Rocks. - Steep-sheer rocky coastal banks.	- Convoluted alignment of shores. - Prominent ridges and headlands.	- Small bays and beaches.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive areas of indigenous shrub land on Motukawanui Island.	- Pockets of Pohutukawa on coastal banks.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Ocean. - Cavalli passage. - Exposed/ Semi-exposed coast.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Associations of Islands. - Rugged, isolated character.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Lack of built development, forestry or other intensive landuses.		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Relatively exposed and open to surrounding ocean.		- Degree of enclosure in bays and valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Areas of remaining pasture contradict more natural patterns of Coastal shrub land especially Motukawaiti Island.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 7

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Degree of enclosure and screening in valleys and backshore areas.	- Lack of existing built development. - Very limited screening potential by vegetation. - High extreme sensitivity of majority of islands landform.

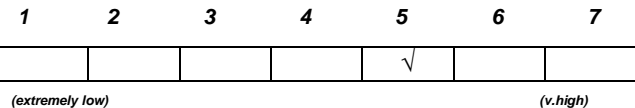
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of Matauri Bay and nearby coast. - Holiday makers and coastal recreation users. - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Island group present strong opportunities for rehabilitation as a bastion of natural coastal habitat and landscape.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 7
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C20
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Whangaroa Harbour Mouth and Pekapeka Bay.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Harbour Mouths.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Tightly defined harbour mouth. - Steep coastal bluffs.	- Dramatic rock formations around Pekapeka Bay and outer faces of harbour mouth.	
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive cover of indigenous scrub. - Pockets of most mature bush around innermost Pekapeka Bay.	- Pockets of Pohutukawa around coastal edge.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pekapeka Bay. - Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.		- Small tributary streams.
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Dramatic naturalness of landscape unit.	- Continuity of vegetation across unit.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Houses on waters edge well sited and integrated although intrusive upon natural character.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **7**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Strongly defined and contained.	- Rather daunting scale of bluffs and rock formation.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- beaches and jetties although well sited, intrude upon natural character of unit.	- Intrusion of Kingfisher Lodge across channel.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Pockets of remnant pasture.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 5
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

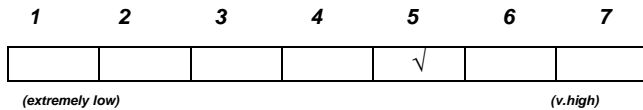
OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **5**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing baches around water's edge. - screening by well developed vegetation cover.	- Limited existing built development. - Over-riding sense of naturalness and drama of unit. - Continuity of vegetation cover. - Extreme sensitivity of landform.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **4**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| √ | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local residents. - Patrons of Kingfisher Lodge. - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Small. - Small/ Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Outstanding landscape featuring unusual geological features.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE
<p><i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vividness <i>How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?</i> 6 • Complexity/ Diversity <i>To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?</i> 6 • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 5 • Legibility <i>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</i> 5 • Mystery <i>Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?</i> 5 <p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5</p>

HERITAGE VALUE
<p><i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Associations <i>Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest</i> 3 • Cultural Associations <i>Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings</i> - <p>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C21

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Milford Island & Associated Coves.

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal banks or low cliffs. - Strong ridges and headlands.	- Backshore flats at inlet head.	- Definition of surrounding hills.
VEGETATION:		
- Dense cladding of Rohutukawa and Manuka on coastal banks.	- Belts of mangrove and salt marsh around inlet head.	- Amenity planting around homestead.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Small jetties associated with homesteads.
WATER BODIES:		
- Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.		- Tributary inlets and streams.
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Strong pattern of vegetation and pasture.	- Belt of coastal vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Housing well integrated with landform and vegetation.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

3

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			
(extremely low)				(v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate.		
- Deeply indented bays.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Extensive infestation of coastal banks by pines.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Intrusion of housing (despite being well integrated).

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing levels of built development. - Extensive mature vegetation along coastal bank. - Varied alignment and topographic of unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitivity of coastal headlands and ridges. - Openness of more elevated pasture.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents.	- Small.
- Travellers on local roads.	- Small.
- Boat passengers.	- Small.

3

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Milford island more sensitive than balance of unit.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C22
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Whangaroa Village/ Totara North.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Coastal Villages.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Coastal foothills or backshore flats. - Convoluted line of coast.	- Steep backdrop of adjacent units particularly Ohaku.	
VEGETATION:		
- Strong fringe of Pohutukawa along coastal bank. - Pockets of indigenous bush.	- Belt of mangrove around most sheltered portions of Totara North.	
STRUCTURES:		
- Heritage buildings, old seawalls etc.	- Settlement wharves and small jetties.	- Small boatsheds on water's edge. - Moored boats.
WATER BODIES:		
- Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered coast.		

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Matrix of homesteads, bush and open pasture. - Focus on harbour.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses largely associated with harbour edge and well sited.	- Well balanced blocks of pasture and bush.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	- Sense of Human scale – being a “cultural landscape”.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Newer industrial scale buildings adjacent to Totara North wharf.	- Overhead services in coastal area.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Pattern of bush and pasture weakens dramatically in western part of Totara North.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- More recent housing tending to creep up coastal foothills. - Sawmill on mangroved edges.	- Oyster farm west of Whangaroa village.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

3

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

2

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

3

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing levels of built development. - Extensive screening/ Backdrop of vegetation. - Backshore flats and undulating foothills offer topographic screening or integration.	- Strong heritage character. - Characteristic low density of existing built development. - Exposure of portions of coastal foothills.

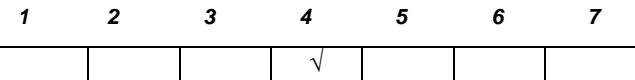
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of villages. - Visitors to villages and travellers on local roads. - Boat passengers. - Fisherman farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Moderate. - Small/ Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Prevention of excessive built density and further creep of development up foothills central to conserving landscape character of this unit.

FAR NORTH DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 5
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 4
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 4
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C23
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Whangaroa Harbour.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Enclosure of surrounding hills of adjacent units.	- Extensive backshore flats around upper harbour.	- Varied alignment of coastal edge. - Winding river courses.
VEGETATION:		
- Fringe of mangrove.	- Groups of pohutukawa. - Coastal bank Manuka shrub land.	- Pockets of reed bed and salt marsh.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Small jetties.
WATER BODIES:		
Whangaroa Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.	- Pupuke and Kaeo Rivers.	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Bold pattern of Mangroves, pockets of trees and open pasture.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses well sited at toe of coastal banks often amongst mature trees.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**
 RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **3**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Quite open. - Sense of distant enclosure by surrounding hills.	- Enclosure around upper river courses.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Invasion of weed species into backshore area – Wattle, Pampas, Gorse etc.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Degree of barrenness of upper harbour flats.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Flood banks and drainage channels of drained coastal wetlands.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **4**
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **4**
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **3**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Enclosure and screening by pockets of vegetation. - Existing scattered built development. - Surrounding hills provide a backdrop to development.	- Varied distribution of existing development and vegetation. - Exposure and openness of upper backshore flats.

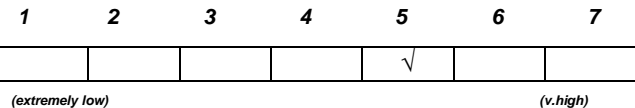
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



5

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents, including Totara North and Whangaroa Village. - Travellers on State Highway 10. - Travellers on local roads. - Boat passengers.	- Small/ Moderate. - Large. - Moderate. - Small/ Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Important relationship with Taratara.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
- **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
- **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 7
- **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
- **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7

RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
- **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -

RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C24
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Stephenson/ Mahinepua Island.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Powerful rocky bluffs.	- Craggy outcrops.	
VEGETATION:		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Ocean. - Whangaroa Bay. - Exposed Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Barren ruggedness of island. - Exposure to sea.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Simple grazed use.		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

6

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Very open and exposed.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Barrenness of island – whilst very powerful and evocative, makes it rather "unhuman" and forbidding.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 7

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

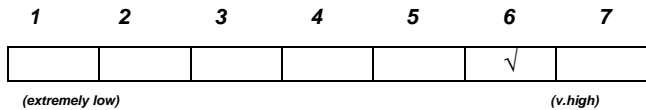
7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extreme simplicity and barrenness. - Lack of built development. - Lack of screening vegetation. - Extreme sensitivity of topographic form.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **1**)
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| √ | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Boat passengers. - Mainland coast users and residents, especially those at Taupo Bay (distant view only).	- Small. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- An extremely bold and rugged island landscape.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

FAR NORTH DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C25
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Whangaroa North Head to Hihi Beach.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep, rocky coast. - Convoluted and indented alignment of coast.	- Prominent Headlands. - Well defined ridges. - Indented beaches.	- Rocky outcrops and reefs.
VEGETATION:		
	- Scattered cladding of pohutukawa along coastal bank. - Extensive blocks of Manuka shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific. - Semi-exposed to exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Interlocking fingers of sea and land.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Housing generally well located in embayments.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Prominently rather intimate and contained.	- Sense of exposure on points and coastal ridgelines.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Slightly fragmented mixture of grassland and indigenous shrub.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Impact of coastal resort settlements. - Pine shelterbelts in Taemaro Bay.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

3

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Effect of existing built development. - Screening by pockets of mature vegetation (limited). - Enclosure of bays.	- Sensitivity of coastal headlands, ridgelines and flanks. - Limited distribution of existing built development. - Limited extent of vegetation of a scale adequate to screen development.

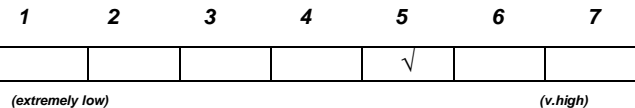
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of coastal settlements. - Recreational coast users. - Travellers on local roads. - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Small. - Small. - Small.

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
√	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Small coastal settlement of lower sensitivity – 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C26
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hihi Beach to Puketu Island.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky Coast Interspersed with Beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Defined coastal bank. - Scalloped Bays defined by headlands.	- Sweep of beaches.	- Rising foothills.
VEGETATION:		
	- Fringe of pohutukawa. (broken). - Pockets of coastal shrub land (largely Manuka) on most headlands.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Doubtless Bay. - Semi-exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Headlands reinforced by vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Settlement confined to bays, headlands largely free of built development.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Degree of containment by headlands and backshore.	- Focus out to sea.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Loss of coast edge vegetation from portions of the coastal edge.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Intrusion of houses in coastal landscape. - Houses ascending hill inshore especially west of Cable Bay.	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

3

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existing levels of built development. - Screening by pohutukawa. - Embayment forms in profile of coastline.	- Sensitivity of ridgelines and headlands. - Loss of vegetation from portions of coastal edge. - Potential for built development ascending inshore hills to dominate coastal landscape.

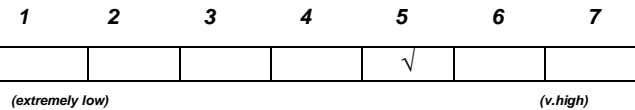
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Hihi , Coopers Beach, Cable Bay, Taipa. - Travellers on State Highway 10. - Boat Passengers. - Recreational Coast Users.	- Moderate. - Large. - Small/ Moderate. - Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Undeveloped Headlands and Orangi Bay of high sensitivity.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Future expansion of urban settlement up the hills inland of settlements is likely to severely compromise the landscape qualities of the coastline.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 7
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C27
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Mangonui Harbour Mouth.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Harbour Mouths.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Defining Headlands of harbour mouth. - Steep coastal bank.	- Small rocky crags and outcrops.	
VEGETATION:		
- Strong belt of pohutukawa along coastal bank. - Extensive areas of Manuka shrub land.		
STRUCTURES:		
- Rangikapiti Pa.		
WATER BODIES:		
- Doubtless Bay. - Semi-exposed. - Mangonui Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of coastal vegetation. - Sense of bastion from open sea.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Virtual lack of built development sited within the unit.	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **6**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate. - Focus through head to open sea.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Vegetation patterns slightly broken by pasture especially Osprey Head.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Background influence of nearby settlements.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 4
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Screening by most mature vegetation. - Minor pockets in terrain.	- Virtual lack of existing built development. - Extreme sensitivity of majority of terrain. - Consistency of vegetation cover.

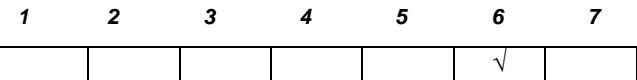
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Mangonui residents/ Mill Bay side). - Travellers on State Highway 10. - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Large. - Small/ Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

√	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Rangikapiti Pa site an outstanding landscape heritage feature.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 4
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 3
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 3
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 3
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

HERITAGE VALUE

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 3
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C28
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Mangonui Harbour
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Basin like enclosure of surrounding hills	- Steep coastal banks and cliffed headlands
VEGETATION:		
- Belts of mangrove in upper reaches of harbour	-pockets of pohutakawa - extensive blocks of manuka shrubland alongside Oruaiti River	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Mangonui Harbour - Sheltered coast	- Oruaiti River - Kohumaruru Stream	
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Simplicity of relationship between land and harbour
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Vegetation in reasonably coherent pattern - Limited impact of built development

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		√				
<small>(extremely low)</small>				<small>(v.high)</small>		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- quite open	- semi-distant enclosure of surrounding hills	- greater enclosure and intimacy of upper reaches

2

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Landscape setting almost too simple – limited diversity and interest
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Cuttings and erosion associated with road cuttings..

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

3

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- pockets of vegetation offer potential screening - rolling and varied terrain - enclosure of upper inlet - existing development at Hihi and Mangonui Village	- limited distribution of built development - openness of parts of unit - simplicity of landscape pattern - predominant "naturalness" of upper inlet

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			
<i>(extremely low)</i>				<i>(v.high)</i>		

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Mangonui residents - visitors to Mangonui - travellers on SH10 - Hihi residents - travellers on Hihi Road	- moderate - large - large - small - small (1 st three largely distance views)

4

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
√	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Oruaiti River portion of unit of significant – high sensitivity

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 6
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C29
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Mangonui Village Coastline.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Coastal Villages

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Winding reclaimed bench - Steep coastal bank.	- Varied line of coast.	
VEGETATION:		
	- avenue of pohutakawa along seawall - groves of mature amenity planting	-pockets of indigenous shrubland and tree ferns on coastal bank
STRUCTURES:		
- heritage buildings - old seawalls - wharf as focus		
WATER BODIES:		
- Mangonui Harbour - sheltered coastline		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
-relationship between harbour, road and settlement		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- coastal bank largely free of buildings around village – provides backdrop to heritage buildings	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

5

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- Quite enclosed and intimate – very human scale	- sense of security looking out across the bay

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- intrusion of less sensitive modern buildings found within unit	
VEGETATION:	
	- invasion of pampas and other weed species on cleared portions of coastal bank
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- cuttings stepping up bank adjacent to old courthouse.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

2

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

5

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- unit already highly modified by human activity - variations in line & grade of coastal bank - areas of screening by indigenous and exotic amenity planting	- strong heritage character of the unit - importance of largely undeveloped coastal bank as backdrop to village - varied distribution of screening vegetation.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Mangonui residents. - travellers on SH12 (who don't use bypass) - tourist / holiday maker visitors - boat passengers - Travellers on Hihi Road	- Small. - Large. - large. - moderate/small - small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- scale of modification (or mass) of future building in the unit will have particular bearing on the degree of success of integration.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C30
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Taipa River Inlet
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- winding inlet course - barrier spit enclosing entry	- defining coastal banks	- backdrop hills of adjacent units
VEGETATION:		
- fringe of mangrove - Manuka shrub land and coastal forest on coastal bank		- amenity plantings on spit
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Doubtless Bay. - Taipa River		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
-flowing course of inlet echoed by landform and vegetation		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Virtual lack of built development sited within the unit.	- pasture separated from coastline by vegetation

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

3

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

5

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

3

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	- sense of "opening" and mystery along course of inlet	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- pile moorings - road bridge and causeway dominate entry and break connection with sea	- power poles and lines alongside road
VEGETATION:	
	- invasion of weed species into littoral fringe vegetation
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- destructive impact of quarry on headland - housing around inlet mouth	- houses on brink of coastal bank upstream - roadside cuttings along coastal bank

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- impact of housing and quarry as existing - undulations in coastal bank - weaving alignment of unit - inland backdrop of hills	- varied distribution of screening vegetation - built development restricted to lower reaches of river

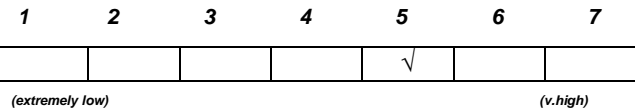
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- residents/visitors to Taipa	- moderate/large
- boat passengers	- moderate
- travellers on SH10	- large
- travellers on Black River and Kohumara Roads	- moderate
- local farmers	- small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- eastern bush clad coast of high sensitivity

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
<p><i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vividness <i>How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical?</i> • Complexity/ Diversity <i>To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity?</i> • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> • Legibility <i>To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)?</i> • Mystery <i>Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible?</i> <p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>

HERITAGE VALUE	
<p><i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Associations <i>Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest</i> • Cultural Associations <i>Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings</i> <p>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>-</p> <p>5</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C31

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tokerau Beach

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Expansive exposed beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- open sweep of beach - undulations of dunefield		- relationship with steeper land of Karikari Peninsula and Mt Camel
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous dunefield plant associations		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Doubtless Bay. - Semi-exposed coast	- Awapoko River	- small dune lakes

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- relationship between beach and dunes	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- much of the unit is free of built development		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **3**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **5**
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **6**
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **7**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- expansiveness and openness of unit focus out to sea	- sense of very broad containment by steep adjoining terrain	- degree of containment amongst dunes

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- caravans at southern end of beach
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- influence of inland shelterbelts
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- impact of housing at Tokerau Beach Rd and Tokerau Beach settlement.	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- effect of existing built development - subtle topographic screening by dunes	-limited distribution of existing built development - virtual lack of screening by vegetation - sensitivity of dunefields

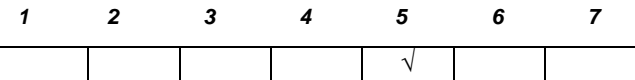
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residents of beachside settlements - beach users - residents of Coopers Beach (distant view only) - travellers on SH10 (glimpse) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small/moderate - moderate - Moderate. - large

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
√	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Areas compromised by existing built development of lower overall sensitivity – 4 to 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

FAR NORTH DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 5
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 4
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 3
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C32
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Karikari Peninsula Rocky Coast
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Exposed Rocky Coastline

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- rocky bluffs and headlands - convoluted alignment of coast	- outcrops of rock and reefs	- small sandy beaches amongst rocky promontories
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets of pohutakawa – most prevalent in southern extent of unit	- belts of native shrubland along coastal bank
STRUCTURES:		
	- Rangiahia Pa site	
WATER BODIES:		
- pacific coast - exposed/semi-exposed coast		- Whataru Bay wetland
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- sequence of rocky headlands and bays	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- majority of unit devoid of built development.	- forestry blocks kept inland of coastal edge

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- moderately to very open on headlands	- degree of enclosure within bays

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
- loss of indigenous vegetation along much of coastal edge – erosion / weed invasion	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- impact of forestry on siting of houses in adjacent terrestrial unit and south of unit.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- impact of existing built development - screening by pohutakawa and native shrubland - convoluted line of coast	- limited distribution of existing development - portions of coast largely clear of vegetation - extreme sensitivity of cliff / bank lip and headlands

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

3

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

			√			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
– with an indication of over-riding factors where the
final rating is not the average of those for value and
Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents (of peninsula) - residents / users of Tokerau Beach - users of Karikari Beach - Matai Bay campers - boat passengers NOTE: much of unit very inaccessible other than by boat.	- Small. - Small/ Moderate. - Small - Moderate - Small

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C33
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Karikari Beach & Puheke Beach
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Expansive exposed beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- expansive sweep of beach - steep to undulating dunefield extending inland – Mt Pukehe.	- defining headlands - gentle profile of beach	
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous component of dunefield vegetation	- wetlands / lake fringe plant associations in backshore area - pohutakawa along portions of dunes	- backshore manuka association
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Karikari Bay. - Semi-exposed coast		- Lake Rotokawau - Wairahorahora Stream
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- flow of beach dunes and dune vegetation		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- extremely limited visible built development	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

7

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- relatively expansive and open	- broad enclosure by adjacent headlands	- more intimate and contained amongst dunes

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- pine shelterbelt on edge of Wairahorahora Stream
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- intrusion of pocket of pasture into coastal landscape
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- houses and farm buildings located on edge of coastal bank – very minor impact on coastal landscape - impact of tracks through dunes and along coastal bank

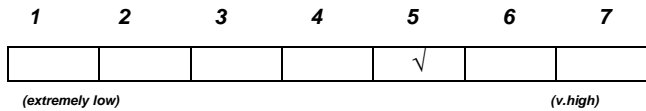
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Screening (minor) by manuka and pines. - degree of topographic variation amongst dunes	- virtually no existing visible built development - sensitivity of dune sequence and edge of coastal bank - very limited scope for screening by existing vegetation.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

3



OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
 – with an indication of over-riding factors where the
 final rating is not the average of those for value and
 Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - users of the local beach and surrounding land (largely related to DOC's Karikari campground)	- Small. - Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C34
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: East Rangaunu Harbour Mouth.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky coast interspersed with beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal bank. - scalloped bays defined by prominent headlands	- rocky, reef lined portions. - intensely white sand.	
VEGETATION:		
- Strong cladding of pohutukawa – indigenous coastal shrubland	- pockets of dunefield vegetation	- amenity plantings around Rangiputa
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Rangaunu Bay - Rangaunu Harbour		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Strong belt of coastal vegetation.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- buildings well sited on coastal flat at toe of coastal bank.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
<i>(extremely low)</i>					<i>(v.high)</i>	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite enclosed and intimate.	- views up harbour and out through heads to open sea	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- impact of wildling pines and weed species
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- impacts of buildings at Rangiputa and motel on Pukehe Road

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

3

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing built development - scalloped alignment of coast - backdrop of coastal bank - extensive cover of varied vegetation	- limited distribution of existing built development - sensitivity of coastal bank lip, headlands and most open flanks

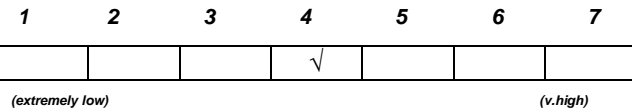
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

3



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Rangiputa - Recreational coast users. - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
 – with an indication of over-riding factors where the
 final rating is not the average of those for value and
 Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
 - undeveloped portions of unit rate more highly – 6 for overall sensitivity

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 4
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 5
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 4
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 3
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 4
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 3
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C35
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Rangaunu Harbour coastline.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- extensive intertidal flats and banks.	- indented channels and varied coastal edge. - extensive horizontal of harbour.	- definition by hills to the south. - white sand of outer harbour.
VEGETATION:		
- extensive fringe and blocks of mangrove	- backing of rushbed and saltmarsh / meadow	- amenity trees and pohutakawa around kaimaumau
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Rangaunu Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.	- tributary rivers	- tributary creeks and streams
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- strongly horizontal and open theme of harbour landscape	- extensive flats of harbour with belts of mangroves	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- very limited impact of built development.	- containment of settlement at kaimaumau.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **3**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			
(extremely low)				(v.high)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- very open and expansive - difficult to determine scale of harbour	- greater sense of containment and intimacy amongst mangrove and harbour edge.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- floodbanks around tributary rivers and river mouths into harbour
VEGETATION:	
- loss of natural coastal edge vegetation along eastern and southern coast.	- invasion of pampas and gorse in backshore saltmarsh areas
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- limited level of variety and spatial diversity over much of unit	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- impact of road, fences and houses of kaimaumu

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 5
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
-impact of existing built developments and floodbanks on small parts of unit. - potential screening by vegetation in small portions of unit.	- unit predominantly devoid of built development - extremely limited distribution of screening vegetation - lack of topographic screening elements and very limited provision of topographic backdrop.

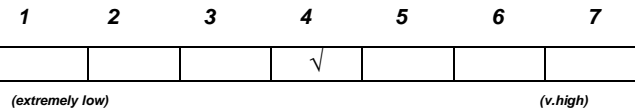
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - Boat passengers. - residents/visitors to Rangiputa (distant view)	- Small. - small - small - Small/ Moderate.

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- more natural areas in north of unit justify an overall sensitivity rating of 5 – 6.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- extensive, horizontal nature of landscape indicates that development with a strong vertical component is likely to generate significant visual impact.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 7
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 2
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C36
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: East Beach
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Expansive exposed beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Expansive sweep of beach		- low, undulating dunefields in backshore
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous dunefield plant associations		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Rangaunu Bay. - Exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
-simple expanse of beach and relationship with dunes		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- lack built development – sense of naturalness		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **4**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- very open and exposed – focus out to sea		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
<i>PROMINENT ELEMENTS</i>	<i>NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS</i>
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- minor intrusion of Subritzky camping ground at head of beach

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 7
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **7**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
<i>ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:</i>	<i>ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:</i>
- subtle undulations in dunes offer (limited) capacity for screening low profile activities	- lack of existing development. - overriding sense of naturalness and remoteness - lack of screening vegetation - sensitivity of dunefield area

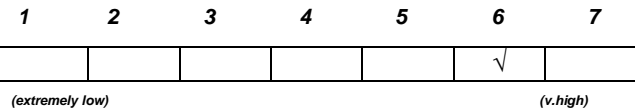
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- recreational beach users (no road access to beach)	- Small.

1

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- the visual identity and geomorphology of East Beach is integrally linked to the Motutangi Swamp that it contains from the open sea. Any modification of either unit will therefore affect the other.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE
<p><i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vividness How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5 • Complexity/ Diversity To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6 • Cohesion Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5 • Legibility To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 4 • Mystery Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5 <p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5</p>
HERITAGE VALUE
<p><i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Associations Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4 • Cultural Associations Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings - <p>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C37
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Houhora Harbour Coastline.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- expansive intertidal flats and banks	- importance of Mt Camel as a "Bastion" at harbour mouth (and attached isthmus)
VEGETATION:		
- mangrove fringe in upper reaches - embayment of saltmarsh on eastern coast of harbour	- pockets of coastal shrubland on shore	- pockets of pohutakawa, pine and amenity planting around south east coast of harbour
STRUCTURES:		
-Tukauri Pa (on edge of unit)	- wharf relates well to coast and focuses interface between settlement and harbour	- moored boats
WATER BODIES:		
- Houhora Harbour - sheltered coast		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- mangrove fringe of upper harbour	- contained character of harbour
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	-settlement contained to south east coast	-farm forestry in adjacent units well related to scale of landform and harbour

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- moderately contained and focused (harbour quite linear)	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- seawall / reclamation at heads - new jetty and cuttings to south of old jetty
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- road dominates (small) parts of coast - impact of housing on coast, especially two storeyed.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

4

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

5

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing levels of built development in south east segment of unit. - screening by vegetation (largest in south east area)	- limited distribution of existing built development - openness and exposure of much of unit - limited screening vegetation - limited topographic screening

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
				√					
<i>(extremely low)</i>							<i>(v.high)</i>		

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- residents of Pukenui, Houhora and Te Raupo	- Small/ Moderate
- other local residents	- Small.
- travellers on Far North Road (glimpses only)	- Moderate
- travellers on local roads	- Small
- boat passengers	- Small.
- recreational users of coast (eg Pukenui Wharf)	- Small/ Moderate.
- visitors / campers at Houhora Heads	- Small/ Moderate.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- extreme sensitivity of perpendicular point headland

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C38
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Perpendicular Point to Paxton Point
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky coast interspersed with beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- area of beaches - prominent rocky outcrops of pts - steep coastal banks - Mt Camel as backdrop	- dunefields associated with beaches - reef platforms	- craggy outcrops of rock in sea
VEGETATION:		
- native coastal shrubland on coastal banks	- belts & pockets of pohutakawa - dunefields vegetation associations	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
-Rangaunu Bay / Great Exhibition Bay - exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- continuity of vegetation along coastal bank of much of unit	- sequence of rocky headlands and sweeping beach	- simple, bold landscape pattern
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- unit devoid of built development on land	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- moderately open and focused out to sea	- greater sense of containment in rocky sections of coast

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- rafts of mussel farm buoys in Houhora Bay
VEGETATION:	
	- fragmentation of vegetation along segments of coastal bank
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- impact of mussel farm.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- convoluted line of much of coast - precedence of marine farm	- lack of existing built development (other than mussel farm) - very limited vegetation screening - extreme sensitivity of headlands, coastal flank and brow of cliff / bank

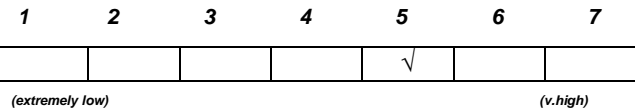
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local farmers and mussel farm operator	- Small.
- boat passengers	- Small.
- Rarawa Beach users and campers	- Small.

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 5
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 2
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C39
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Great Exhibition Bay.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Expansive exposed beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- expansive sweep of beach - undulating dunefields heading inland	- termination of bay with Kokota sandspit	
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous dunefield plant associations		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Great Exhibition Bay. - Exposed coast.	- Wairahi Swamp - Lake Taore	- Lake Te Kahika - Rarawa/Ngataki Streams
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- sweep of beach and associated belt of dunes	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- edge of forestry reasonably responsive to form of dunes and natural vegetation patterns.

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **3**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- extremely open and exposed on beach – focus out to sea.		- sense of more enclosure amongst dunes, but still quite open

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- wreck of barge in mouth of parengarenga
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- impact of forestry south of parengarenga.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 6
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- undulations of dunes - Screening by forestry.	- lack of existing built development. - limited distribution of screening vegetation - sensitivity of dunes

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **1**)
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			
<small>(extremely low)</small>				<small>(v.high)</small>		

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- recreational beach users	- Small.
- local residents	- Small.
- forestry workers	- Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- lack of existing built development
- sense of remoteness

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 5
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 4
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C40
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: South Parengarenga Harbour.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- convoluted coastal edge - relationship with Kokota	- broad containment of surrounding rolling low hills - pale sand on harbour floor	- extensive intertidal flats - sweeping and winding channels
VEGETATION:		
	- belts of native shrubland along coastal bank. - belts and pockets of mangrove in upper reaches	- pockets of saltmarsh and salt meadow
STRUCTURES:		
		- small jetties a "cultural symbol"
WATER BODIES:		
- Parengarenga Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.	- rich colour of water	- tributary streams - pockets of wetland

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- fringe of coastal vegetation	- blocks of mangrove	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- bold, simplicity of inland pastoral landscape	- housing contained in defined settlements (Paua and Te Hapua)

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

4

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- broadly open and exposed	- sense of low, distant enclosure by inland backdrop

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- loss of coastal bank vegetation from portions of pastoral flats
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- incongruity of single rectangular shelterbelt on flats (adjacent unit)

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

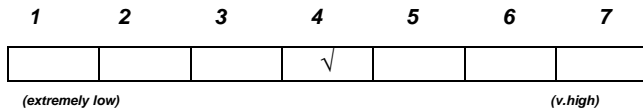
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landscape of flats clearly intensively used - impact of existing housing - convoluted line of coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited distribution and low profile of existing built development - limited screening capacity of vegetation - very limited topographic screening

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

2



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on Far North Road (small glimpses only) - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
 – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- coastal margins, mangroves and shoals particularly sensitive

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 7
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C41
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: North Parengarenga Harbour.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- extremely indented line of coast - prominent headlands and spits	- extensive intertidal flats - pale sand of harbour bottom	- winding channels - relationship with Kokota and harbour mouth
VEGETATION:		
- cover of indigenous scrubland down to water	- pockets of mangrove in upper channels - areas of reed bed and salt marsh	
STRUCTURES:		
	- Te Pokere Pa - Parengarenga Pa (just outside unit)	
WATER BODIES:		
- Parengarenga Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.	- Rich aqua of water	- tributary streams - pockets of wetland
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of indigenous shrub land along coast and into hills		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- lack of built development (other than a couple of buildings associated with Te Hapua)		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- moderately contained overall	- strong sense of enclosure in upper inlets	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- a few buildings near Te Hapua - track cuttings near Te Hapua
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 7

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- convoluted line of coast - degree of enclosure offered by upper inlets	- virtual lack of existing built development - continuity and consistency of vegetation cover - focus of coastal landform out across harbour

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Residents of Te Hapua and Paua	- Small.
- Travellers on local roads	- Small.
- boat passengers	- Small.

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- sense of remoteness and virtual lack of visible built development

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C42
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ngatehe Pt to Tarawamaomao Pt
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Rocky coasts interspersed with beaches.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- steep craggy coastal cliffs - prominent headlands - sweep of beaches	- embayments associated with beaches - prominent coastal ridgelines	- reefed platforms and rock outcrops - dunefields associated with beaches
VEGETATION:		
- near continuous cover of native shrubland	- scattered pohutakawa along coastal beaches - dunefield vegetation association	- pockets of wetland vegetation in dune backs & contained valleys
STRUCTURES:		
- Cape Reinga lighthouse a national icon		
WATER BODIES:		
- Pacific Ocean / Tasman Sea. - Exposed coast.		- tributary streams & pockets of wetland
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of vegetation cover - Sequence of rocky coast & beaches		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Virtual lack of built development - limited extent of "cultural" landscape (eg pasture)		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

6

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and exposed. - Focus out to sea.	- dramatic scale of landforms and beaches	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- impact of masts, clutter of buildings and road cutting at Cape Reinga	
VEGETATION:	
	- loss of coastal vegetation from parts of unit (eg adjacent Spirits Bay)
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

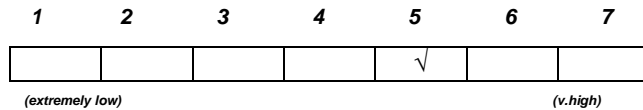
6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing modification of Cape Reinga - convoluted line of coast - potential screening in valleys - minor screening by vegetation	- Virtual lack of existing built development within unit. - continuity of low vegetation through much of unit - sensitivity of coastal cliffs, cliff apexes and headlands

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **4**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors to Cape Reinga - DOC campground uses - Cape Reinga walkway users - travellers on local roads - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate/Large. - Small/ Moderate. - Small - Small/ Moderate. - Small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prominence of Cape Reinga as national landmark and tourist destination - sense of remoteness and wilderness of majority of unit.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - much of unit in conservation estate - most of north east portion of unit highly inaccessible

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C43
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tarawamaomao Pt to Kamokawa Beach
Headland
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: coast dominated by prominent sandhills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- prominent dunes - headlands and islands of harder material - low peninsulas of sand	- enclosed inland wetland	- combination of craggy rocky coast and "flowing" sand coast
VEGETATION:		
- extensive areas of fresh water wetland association - natural dunefield associations	- stunted coastal shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
- Cape Brett lighthouse a national icon		
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman Sea - exposed coast	- Werahi stream and wetland	

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- bold, simple patterns of vegetation and sand		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Virtual lack of built development		

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**
 RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
<small>(extremely low)</small>					<small>(v.high)</small>	

6

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and expansive	- semi-distant enclosure by headlands and inland hills	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- masts, sheds, car parking etc associated with Cape Brett
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- degradation of coastal area by past development as pasture.

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

7

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- small, contained portions of terrain - existing development around Cape Brett	- Bold simplicity of landscape pattern - exposure of ridges and headland - virtual lack of existing built development - predominant naturalness of unit

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **4**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
<i>(extremely low)</i>			<i>(v.high)</i>			

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visitors to Cape Reinga - travellers on local roads - travellers up Te Paki stream. - walkers on Cape Reinga walkway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate / large. - Moderate - Moderate - Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
√	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - naturalness and dynamism of unit - focus of views west from Cape Reinga

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- majority of unit under Doc management

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
- **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 4
- **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
- **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
- **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 2

RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

HERITAGE VALUE

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
- **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -

RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C44
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: 90 Mile Beach
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Expansive Exposed Beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- expansive sweep of beach - background dunefield		
VEGETATION:		
- indigenous dunefield association		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman Sea - Exposed coast	- backshore dune lakes	- Te Pahi Stream - other small streams
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- "flow" of beach & dunes	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- built development not visible from majority of beach

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **6**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
<small>(extremely low)</small>			<small>(v.high)</small>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Expansiveness of beach and sea - sense of “infinity”		- enclosure amongst rolling forms of dunes.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- rip-rap seawalls around Ahipara
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- sheer scale and magnitude of beach somewhat intimidating
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- impact of Ahipara on beach – particularly houses sited on dune apexes - dominance of Aupouri forest	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 5
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 6

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing levels of built development at Ahipara and Waipapakauri settlements - undulations of dunes	- extreme sensitivity of dune apexes - limited distribution of existing built development - limited screening vegetation associated with dunes - very simple and open form of beach

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **4**)
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
				√					
<small>(extremely low)</small>							<small>(v.high)</small>		

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residents of Ahipara - residents of Waipapakauri - travellers on 90 mile beach - recreational users of beach - farmers and forestry workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate - small - moderate / large - moderate - small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- monocultural influence of adjacent pine forest detracts from naturalness and complexity of unit

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dune complex an extremely dynamic and sensitive landscape element. Landuse changes in this part of the unit may result in significant effects - edge of Aupouri plantation immensely suited to amelioration

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C45
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ahipara to Herekino Harbour Mouth
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: coast dominated by prominent sandhills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- imposing sand dunes mounting some distance inland.	- reef lined coast - backdrop of steep terrain	- narrow strip of beach lines shore
VEGETATION:		
		- pockets of manuka scrubland
STRUCTURES:		
		- small, gypsy-like shelters along coast have a certain vernacular character
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman sea - exposed coast		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- expansive relationship between coast and open sea	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- predominantly "natural" patterns of pasture, scrub and exposed sand	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

						√	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

(extremely low)

(v.high)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- sense of expansiveness on coastline	- small gullies running inland more enclosed and limited	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- small shelters along coast detract from sense of isolation (although having a vernacular character)
VEGETATION:	
	- pockets of the pine plantation although quite well shaped and aligned
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- undulations in terrain - impact of temporary shelters - broken matrix of vegetation - potential screening by pines	- predominant openness of landscape - sensitivity of coastal bank, ridges and low headland

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

√

- 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
- 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
- 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
- 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
- 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
- 2. LOW SENSITIVITY
- 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Ahipara residents (distant)	- moderate
- residents of temporary shelters	- small
- local farmers and land owners	- small
- coast users – fishermen, surfers etc	- small

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- underlying composition of sand makes this a vulnerable and mobile changing landscape. Land use changes could bring considerable effects.

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C46
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Herekino Harbour
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- broadly winding course of harbour	- containing form of surrounding hills	- estuarine flats found in upper extent of unit
VEGETATION:		
	- areas of mangrove in upper harbour - clumps of indigenous shrubland and bush on coastal bank	- small pockets of reed bed and saltmarsh
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Herekino Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.		- tributary rivers and streams
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- pockets of vegetation associated with coastal landform.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- limited built development found in immediate proximity to coast

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **4**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
	- moderately contained – sense of broad enclosure by surrounding hills

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation patterns tend to be somewhat fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- plantation forest and recent planting on adjacent dune beginning to dominate northern coast	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **6**
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **5**
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **6**

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- screening by vegetation pockets - impact of pine plantation (indicative of broad scale modification) - degree of enclosure found with side inlets	- variable distribution of screening vegetation - limited impact of existing built development - limited topographic screening – landform tends to focus out on harbour

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- Small.
- travellers on local roads	- Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- extremely limited built development in close proximity to harbour

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C47
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Between Herekino and Whangape
Harbour mouths
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Reeflined coast.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- expansive reefs running out to sea - succession of small headlands	- strong coastal ridgeline and flank running down to shore (adjacent unit)	
VEGETATION:		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman sea - exposed coast		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- very bold and simple composition of coastal edge		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- lack of visible built development	- continuity of pasture along coast	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- quite open and exposed – land focuses out to sea	- partial containment by low headland

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- limited degree of vegetative variety (although this adds to the rather bleak character of unit)
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- small areas of erosion due to grazing of the coastal bank

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

7

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- degree of indentation of coastline - enclosure by small ridges	- lack of existing built development. - exposure of ridgeline, coastal bank & headlands - lack of screening vegetation - simplicity and clarity of landscape composition

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- users of coastal walkway	- Small.
- local farmers	- Small.

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
– with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C48
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Whangape Harbour Mouth.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Harbour Mouths.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- powerful and regular "fiord like" gulch	- steep coastal banks	-fringing reef and pebbly shore at foot of bank
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets of coastal shrubland on bank	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Whangape Harbour.		
- Sheltered Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- sweeping linear form of terrain		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- sense of "reversion to nature"	- lack of built development

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **7**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						√
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- very contained and focussed		
- impressive and dominant scale of landscape		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- cuttings associated with bulldozed tracks on northern bank
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation patterns rather fragmented (although showing signs of unifying through regeneration)
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 6
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 7
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **7**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- landscape modified as rough pasture	- lack of existing built development, forestry etc
	- limited capacity for vegetative screening
	- lack of topographic screening
	- bold, simple form of terrain

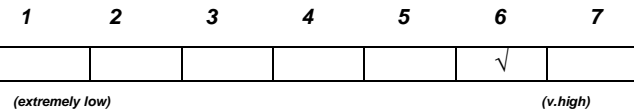
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- walkers on "golden stairs" track - local residents and travellers on local roads (extremely restricted view)	- Small. - Small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| √ | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- an extremely dramatic landscape which is unique within the district

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C49
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Whangape Harbour.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine inlets and harbours.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- winding convoluted form of coast	- riverside form of upper unit - extensive intertidal flats - containment of surrounding landform	
VEGETATION:		
	- dominance of mangrove in upper reaches of unit - areas of saltmarsh and reedbed -pockets of indigenous shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
- Te Aupouri Pa - Pawarenga Church - older marae meeting houses		
WATER BODIES:		
- Whangape Harbour - Rotokakahi River - Awaroa River (Sheltered coast)		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- interlocking of harbour / rivers and landform	- pockets of vegetation associated with coast	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- houses typically sited on coastal flats, not more dominant backdrop hills	- pastoral patterns relate well to landform

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

5

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- broadly contained and enclosed	- stronger sense of intimacy in upper portions of unit	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Whangape Road and Pawarenga Road dominate coastal bridge
VEGETATION:	
	- loss of coastal margin vegetation from many parts of unit (largely through grazing)
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- many buildings too close to coastal edge and therefore affect values	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

5

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing levels of built development - screening by vegetation - varied line of coast	- substantial parts of unit without built development - variable distribution of screening vegetation particularly on flats - limited topographic screening elements

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- Small.
- Travellers on local roads	- Small.

3

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
– with an indication of over-riding factors where the
final rating is not the average of those for value and
Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- importance of relationship of marae and chapels with the coast

FAR NORTH DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 5
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 6
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 5
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C50
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Between Hokianga and Whangape Harbours
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: expansive exposed beaches

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- sweeping open beaches - backshore "foothills" at base of hills inland	- steep inland hills - outcrops of reefs	
VEGETATION:		
	- areas of indigenous dune vegetation	- patches of manuka shrubland
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman sea. - Exposed coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- subtle merging of pasture and scrubland	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- belt of pasture along coastal edge

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Quite open and expansive	- landform focuses out to sea	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- power poles, wires etc around Mitimiti
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- inland scarring and erosion	- rather fragmented vegetation patterns
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- intrusion of Mitimiti – poorly integrated	- impact of forestry inland of southern portion of unit.

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing impact of Mitimiti settlement - variations and depressions in terrain	- limited distribution of existing built development - sensitivity of open flanks, ridges and "promontories" in coastal alignments - very limited capacity for screening by vegetation

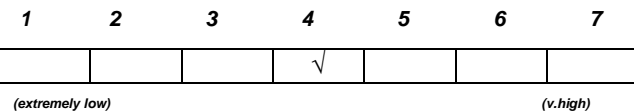
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- residents of Mitimiti	- Small.
- travellers on coastal road to Mitimiti	- Small.
- farmers and forestry workers	- Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- future intensification of subdivision around Mitimiti will dramatically increase the impact of the settlement - considerable scope for amelioration around Mitimiti

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 7
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 7
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C51
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hokianga Harbour Mouth.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Harbour Mouths.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Te Pauahi Dune - Pukekohe and South Head - contain and even channel	- steep coastal bank around South Head and Kawehitiki Point - backdrop hills to south and north east	- coastal bench containing Opononi and Omapere - sandy beaches
VEGETATION:		
- substantial belts of indigenous shrubland along coastal banks		- amenity plantings, pines and pohutakawa at Omapere and Opononi
STRUCTURES:		
	- Jetties at Opononi and Omapere confer relationship between settlement and harbour	
WATER BODIES:		
- Hokianga Harbour. - Sheltered Coast.		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Dune and south head crate bastion-like containment	- belts of shrubland reinforce coastal bank (visually)	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- housing predominantly associated with coastal bench yet kept back from immediate coastal edge	- pine forest in north west of unit largely contained behind shrubland

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**
 RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **6**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- broadly contained by landform - contained views out to sea between heads	- sense of human scale on beach and in settlement

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- many houses poorly integrated and devoid of vegetation (particularly most recent – see below)	- road and associated seawall dominates segments of the coast
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- recent subdivision to west of Opononi starting to ascend foothills	- presence of semi-intensive settlement

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
 How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 4
- **Vegetation Cover & Type**
 How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? 3
- **Topographic Type & Diversity**
 Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? 3

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing levels of built development - varied topography and coastal alignment - screening by vegetation	- lack of built development on northern coast. - sensitivity of foothills. - limited built development on coastal edge.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- residents and visitors to Omapere and Opononi	- moderate
- travellers on SH12	-moderate
- travellers on local roads	- Small.
- recreational coastline users	- Small/ Moderate
- boat passengers	- small

5

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Te Pouahi Sandhill, Mt Paeoa and Pukekohe Headland and associated ridge of extreme sensitivity

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C52
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inner Hokianga Harbour
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlet and Harbours

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 6
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 7
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- "flatness" of harbour and intertidal mudflats - enclosing hills - coastal banks and headlands	- varied and convoluted line of harbour edge - winding course of rivers	- expansive flats and wetland areas
VEGETATION:		
- extensive belts of mangrove - belts and pockets of saltmarsh and wetland	- coastal bank vegetation	- amenity plantings especially those around historic areas
STRUCTURES:		
- township wharves - small marae, chapels & churches - historic piled buildings on water	- small jetties	
WATER BODIES:		
- Hokianga Harbour. - tributary rivers - Sheltered Coast.	- small streams	

PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- ever changing arms and inlets of harbour	- matrix of pasture and pockets of bush	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- housing largely well sited in bays or clustered in settlements	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

6

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

5

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

4

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:	
- vary between expansive and very enclosed in upper reaches	- varying vistas and spatial qualities

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- modern toilet block at Rawhiti - other "modern" buildings in heritage settlements - overhead services and poles
VEGETATION:	
- vegetation patterns of many areas rather fragmented	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- impact of roading and associated cuttings - oyster farms fragment intertidal flats	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing built development particularly around villages - varied topography and coastal alignment - screening by vegetation and blocks of bush	- varied distribution of built development - exposure and openness of coastal flats, headlands, open flanks and ridgelines - variable distribution of screening vegetation

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure..... **3**
COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			
<i>(extremely low)</i>				<i>(v.high)</i>		

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residents of settlements and villages - farmers and rural developers - boat passengers - travellers on SH12 - travellers on local roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small to moderate - small - small - moderate to large - small

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

	7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY
	6. HIGH SENSITIVITY
√	5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY
	4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY
	3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY
	2. LOW SENSITIVITY
	1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sensitivity of mangrove and rushbed fringes - historical atmosphere of Kohukohu, Horeke and Rawene - importance of uncluttered context of chapels and marae around coast

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an extremely convoluted and varied unit

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 6
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: i) the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and ii) identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 5
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 7
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 4
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C53
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Between Hokianga Harbour Mouth and Maunganui Bluff
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Reef lined coast

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- strong belts of reef running out to sea	- well defined coastal bank - subtle headlands create a sense of mystery	
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets of indigenous shrubland – largely manuka	- occasional clumps of pohutakawa
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Tasman Sea - Exposed coast		
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- stepped separation between shoreline and inland terrain	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- absence of built development	-pasture confined to least steep terrain adjacent to coast	

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume)

5

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)					(v.high)	

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- quite open and exposed	- containment at toe of coastal bank

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- pampas invasion of coastal bank in southern part of unit
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- extensive scarring and slipping of coastal bank resulting from vegetation clearance	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Waipoua plantation impacts on southern extent of unit	

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

• **Land Uses**

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized?

6

• **Vegetation Cover & Type**

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species?

6

• **Topographic Type & Diversity**

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment?

7

OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- subtly varied line of coast	- focus of landform onto coast - lack of existing built development - extremely limited screening by vegetation

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local farmers and forestry workers	- Small.

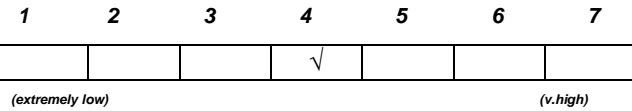
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity
- Public transport Routes And tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....)

1

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings – with an indication of over-riding factors where the final rating is not the average of those for value and Vulnerability).

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE

Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):

- **Vividness**
How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical? 6
 - **Complexity/ Diversity**
To what extent does the unit have a sense of richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements found within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity? 7
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 6
 - **Legibility**
To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental image of the unit's landscape because of: **i)** the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasize its 3 dimensional structure (layering); and **ii)** identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference)? 7
 - **Mystery**
Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible? 5
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

HERITAGE VALUE

- To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:
- **Endemic Associations**
Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and Region, e.g. The islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest 6
 - **Cultural Associations**
Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures, e.g. old pa sites, historic buildings 7
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 7

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: C54
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waimamaku Inlet – Kaikai Beach
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Estuarine Inlets and Harbours

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- strongly enclosing hills	- winding inlet course - enclosed spit	- inland opening - distant enclosure of hills
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets of pohutakawa and coastal bank manuka - waterside reeds and saltmarsh	- sand dune vegetation
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Kaikai Inlet - Tasman Sea	- Waimamaku River
PATTERNS & COMPOSITIONAL FACTORS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS (EG BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- natural flow and patterning of landscape	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (EG TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- "built" development (casual baches) well screened

RARITY

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare or even unique at the **Regional Level**

RATING FOR RARITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high volume) **4**

COMPOSITE VALUE RATING (NB. This rating is not an average – it would be rare to find any one landscape that achieves high ratings for aesthetic value, heritage value and rarity – but it should reflect the particular values found within the individual unit):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		
(extremely low)			(v.high)			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Quite enclosed	- sense of separation from the open sea

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- loss of natural vegetation patterns near sea as unit moves inland
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- intrusion of adjacent road - minor impact by "baches" near sea

PART 2. VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY

Field evaluation of VAC using the following criteria to determine the capacity of the unit or view to visually absorb change without significant modification of its character:

- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? **6**
 - **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species? **4**
 - **Topographic Type & Diversity**
Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foot hills with a high level of visual containment? **5**
- OVERALL RATING FOR V.A.C (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **5**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- screening by vegetation and most mature trees - minor variation gives (limited) scope for integration	- limited existing visible built development - simplicity of landscape unit

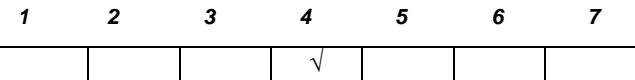
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

RATING FOR EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high exposure.....

COMPOSITE VULNRABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- visitors and fishermen at Kaikai Beach - local farmers	- Small. - very small.

2

OVERALL SENSITIVITY CLASS

(Derived from both the Value and Vulnerability ratings
– with an indication of over-riding factors where the
final rating is not the average of those for value and
Vulnerability).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 7. EXTREME SENSITIVITY |
| | 6. HIGH SENSITIVITY |
| √ | 5. SIGNIFICANT SENSITIVITY |
| | 4. MODERATE SENSITIVITY |
| | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS