

Landscape Unit Identification Summary: Terrestrial

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	LANDSCAPE CATEGORY	PAGES
T1	Russell Forest	Bush clad hill country	1-3
T2	Rawhiti Road adjacent Wairoa Stream and Puhinui Stream	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	4-6
T3	Manawaera Farmland	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	7-9
T4	Russell Peninsula Hills	Scrub clad hill country	10-12
T5	Orongo Bay Isthmus	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	13-15
T6	South-East Hill Country	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	16-18
T7	Ruapekapeka Hills	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	19-21
T8	Towai Rolling Farmland	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	22-24
T9	Hills around Marlow	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	25-27
T10	Tarakihi Plantation Forest	Plantation Forests	28-30
T11	Rakautao Forest and Associated Plantations	Plantation Forests	31-33
T12	Lake Owhareiti	Large lakes and margins	34-36
T13	South-West Hills	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	37-39
T14	Tokawhero Native Forests	Bush clad hills	40-42
T15	Mangakahia River Plantation Forests	Plantation Forests	43-45
T16	Kirioko Native Forests	Bush clad hills	46-48
T17	Flats south of Kaikohe	Farmed flats	49-51
T18	Waima and Waipoua Forests	Bush clad hill country	52-54
T19	Waipoua Plantation Forest	Plantation Forests	55-57
T20	Waimamaku Valley	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	58-60
T21	Pukewharariki Forest	Bush clad hills	61-63
T22	Lake Omapere	Large lakes and margins	64-66
T23	Waimate / Okaihau Area	Heritage landscapes	67-69
T24	Upper Waitangi River Valley	Extensive valleys	70-72
T25	Inland Kerikeri Rolling Farmland	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	73-75
T26	Opua Forest	Bush clad hill country	76-78
T27	Waitangi Forest	Plantation Forests	79-81
T28	Backshore of Kerikeri South Inlet	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	82-84
T29	Wharau / Te Kume Hills	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	85-87
T30	Kerikeri Horticultural Area	Intensive Orchardng	88-90

T31	Kerikeri / South Te Puna Inlet Flanks	Scrub clad hill country	91-93
T32	Purerua Peninsula	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	94-96
T33	Lake Manuwai	Large lakes and margins	97-99
T34	Inland Hills	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	100-102
T35	Otoroa Plateau	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	103-105
T36	Hill Country East of Whangaroa	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	106-108
T37	Puketi Forest	Bush clad hill country	109-111
T38	Waihou Valley	Extensive Valleys	112-114
T39	Hokianga North Head Plantation Forest	Plantation Forests	115-117
T40	Warawara Forest	Bush clad hill country	118-120
T41	Maungataniwha Range	Bush clad hills	121-123
T42	Mangonui Forest	Bush clad hill country	124-126
T43	Akatere Hill Country	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	127-129
T44	Herekino Forest	Bush clad hills	130-132
T45	Ahipara Gumfields	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	133-135
T46	Victoria Valley	Extensive Valleys	136-138
T47	Kaitaia / Awanui Flats	Farmed Flats	139-141
T48	Foothills between Kaitaia and Taipa	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	142-144
T49	Around Kaiangaroa and Lake Ohia	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	145-147
T50	Scrubland at Foot of Karikari Peninsula	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	148-150
T51	Karikari Peninsula Undulating Farmland	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	151-153
T52	Rangiwhia Range and Adjacent Cape	Scrub clad hill country	154-156
T53	Motutangi / Waihuahua Swamp	Wetlands and small lakes	157-159
T54	Undulating Spine of Northern Peninsula	Gently undulating pasture / scrub	160-162
T55	Aupouri Forest	Plantation forests	163-165
T56	Houhora Headland	Scrub clad hill country	166-168
T57	Te Paki Rolling Hills	Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush	169-171
T58	Northern Hill Country	Scrub clad hill country	172-174

**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? 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? 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: T1
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Russell Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hill country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- steep rolling hill country - rounded ridges and knolls		- building foot hills - relatively broad and shallow valleys
VEGETATION:		
- extensive cover of mature native shrubland and regenerating forest	- pockets of less mature manuka	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- bush clad backdrop to southern Bay of Islands and outer coast	- continuity of bush cover	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- virtually devoid of built development	- cleared margins of forest quite naturally aligned

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:		
	- moderate exposure of ridges and outer flanks	- containment under forest canopy and within valleys

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- occasional isolated built development and associated services
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- encroaching (receding?) pasture on foothills and north east river valleys	- virtual lack of existing built development - predominant continuity of vegetation cover - exposure of ridges and outer flanks

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 VAC (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 variation in forest canopy and edges - containment offered by valleys and inner flanks	- virtual lack of existing built development - predominant continuity of vegetation cover - exposure of ridges and outer 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - boat passengers in BOI and pacific coast - residents and visitors to Opuia, Paihia, Russell (distant background views only) - recreational uses of forest	- small - small / moderate - moderate - large - 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

- predominant naturalness of unit and extreme sensitivity of ridges and peaks

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? ?
 - **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? ?
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? ?
 - **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)? ?
 - **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? ?
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) ?

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 ?
 - **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) ?

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T2 _____
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Rawhiti Rd adjacent Wairoa _____
 Stream and Puhinui Stream _____
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with _____
 pockets of scrub / bush _____

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- rolling terrain running across a saddle - containing hillsides of Russell	- defined stream course through valley in saddle
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets of manuka shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- vegetation relates to surrounding Russell Forest	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	-virtual lack of existing built development - few buildings present confined to lower terrain	- matrix of pasture and pockets 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:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderately open - dominant scale of adjacent hill peaks

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scarring (relatively minor) associated with road construction
VEGETATION:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vegetation patterns somewhat fragmented
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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - degree of variability in terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - virtual lack of existing built development - very limited scope for screening by vegetation - exposure of upper flanks. Focus of landform into valley - fairly simple landscape

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

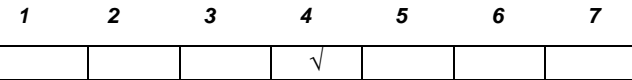
How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:

- **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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

3



(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 Rawhiti Road	- small / moderate

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- unit forms the only significant break in the spine of the more highly valued Russell forest 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? 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? 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) 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: T3
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Manawaera Farmland
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/ scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- rolling and in parts "lumpy" terrain	- valley floor flat - backdrop provided by surrounding hill ranges
VEGETATION:		
		- small pockets of manuka shrubland
STRUCTURES:		
	- Mokunui Arangi Pa site	
WATER BODIES:		
		- small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- very simple pastoral landscape
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, 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)

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:		
	- moderately open	- broadest scale containment by inland hills

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- occasional houses and farm buildings
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation extremely sparse and fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- limited degree of variety or interest within unit	
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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

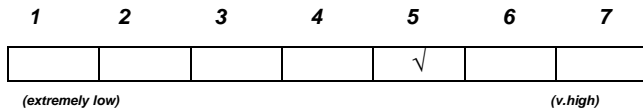
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing built development particularly adjacent to Manawaera	- limited distribution of existing built development - very limited screening vegetation - virtual lack of topographic screening

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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 |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- travellers on Manawaora Rd (Russell – Rawhiti)	- small / moderate
- local residents	- small
- boat passengers in Manawaora Bay	- 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? 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

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 5

RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T4
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Russell Peninsula Hills
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Scrub clad hill country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- steep to rolling hill country - pronounced peaks	- contained valley systems
VEGETATION:		
- cover of native manuka shrubland	- pockets of more mature regenerating forest	
STRUCTURES:		
- historic flagpole on Maiki Hill		
WATER BODIES:		
	- relationship with Bay of Islands and Waikare 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- continuity of vegetation cover over most of unit	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- virtual lack of built development in unit (heightens contrast with Russell)		

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:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderately open over majority of unit - peaks broadly exposed - valleys more contained

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - roadside signs - transmission masts
VEGETATION:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fragmentation of shrubland with wildling pines
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manuka offers limited levels of diversity and interest
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clearance of areas of shrubland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pockets of pasture within unit (although these are being "reclaimed" by manuka)

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 VAC (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"> - degree of variability in parts of vegetation cover - containment offered by variability of terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extremely limited extent of existing built development - consistency of much of manuka vegetation cover with lack of scale - extreme exposure of peaks - sensitivity of ridges and upper 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 VULNERABILITY 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
- Russell residents and visitors	- moderate / large
- other local residents	- small
- travellers on Russell Road	- moderate/ large
- Boat passengers in BOI and Waikare Inlet	- moderate
- travellers on local roads	- small
- Opuia residents	- moderate

6

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Maiki Hill and Tikitoure of extreme 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: T5
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Orongo Bay Isthmus
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub / bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- rolling coastal hillsides and rounded ridges	- small valleys running down to sea
VEGETATION:		
	- extensive belts of manuka shrubland	- specimen pines amongst pasture - exotic amenity plantings
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- relationship with Waikare Inlet and Orongo Bay	

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- simple and bold vegetation patterns reinforce landform	- strong relationship with and backdrop to coast
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- very limited built development	- areas of pasture quite "naturally" aligned to margins 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:	
	- moderately contained but focus out to broader expanse of inlets

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- wildling pines detract from indigenous vegetation although bringing a degree of diversity and interest
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?

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?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- some existing built development in unit. - screening offered by pines and blocks of vegetation - varied rolling contour of terrain	- limited distribution of existing built development - continuity of largest blocks of shrubland - portions of unit very simple, open 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on Aucks Road and car ferry - boat passenger on inlets	- small - 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
- unit strongly connected with sensitive Waikare Inlet and Pomare Bay

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? 3
 - **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? 3
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

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 3
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T6
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: South-east hill country
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub/bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- moderately steep rolling hill country - narrow contained valley system	- moderately defined ridgelines
VEGETATION:		
- belts and tracts of indigenous bush (regenerating) and shrubland	- scattered native specimen trees - wetland plant associations	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Motatau wetland area	- small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- vegetation patterns often reinforce hill landforms and watercourses	- scattered specimens break monotony of pasture
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- limited extent of built development - buildings usually well integrated	- pasture concentrated on lower terrain - forestry appropriately scaled and aligned

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) **2**

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:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderately contained - ridgelines more exposed 	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poorly screened / integrated buildings - railway and services - road batters
VEGETATION:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vegetation patterns frequently rather fragmented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clearance of areas of native shrubland and specimen trees
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited sense of cohesion
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - imposition of rectilinear shelter patterns on rolling terrain (limited occurrence) 	

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? **3**

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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"> - existence of built development in unit - potential screening by vegetation - variation in terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited distribution and visual presence of existing built development - exposure of ridges and upper flanks - continuity and consistency of larger tracts of 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		√				

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- small
- travellers on SH1	- large

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

- a large and quite variable 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? 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 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: T7
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ruapekapeka Hills
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub / bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- elevated rolling hill country - strongly defined valleys	- associated foothills and adjacent valley flats
VEGETATION:		
- groves & belts of semi-mature native trees, mainly totara - specimen totara scattered amongst fields	- belts and pockets of manuka shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- vegetation patterns reinforce landform	- natural scattered distribution of vegetation	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- limited built development - houses and farm buildings tend to be well integrated	- pockets of forestry well sited and aligned

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 moderate containment "amongst" landscape	- quite exposed on ridges and peaks	- very contained and intimate amongst vegetation and in valleys

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- extensive impact of several quarries within unit	- scarring associated with roads and farm tracks within unit
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation patterns within parts of unit somewhat fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- pockets of erosion in steepest pasture
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?

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- extensive and widely distributed vegetative cover - varied terrain – opportunities for screening and integration in valleys and lower slopes	- limited distribution of existing built development - exposure of open ridges

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- small
- travellers on State Highway 1	- 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

- “natural” distribution of vegetation and rolling contour make unit susceptible to impacts of rectilinear shelter alignments or blocks of forest

**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? 2
 - **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? 2
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 3
 - **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? 2
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 2

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 2
 - **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) 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T8
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Towai rolling farmland
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- gently rolling valley floor - surrounding hills of other units
VEGETATION:		
		- small clumps and scattered specimen native trees - scattered specimens of pine
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- vegetation patterns tend to reinforce stream courses
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, 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)

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:		
	- broadly open - adjacent hills define units	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- unscreened farm buildings and homesteads (few)
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation patterns quite fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- limited degree of detail diversity or interest - limited cohesion	- erosion on hillside
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?

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 VAC (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 pockets of built development - minor opportunities for topographic integration	- limited distribution of existing built development - virtual lack of screening vegetation - extremely limited opportunity for 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	

(extremely low)

(v.high)

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- small
- travellers on SH1	- 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

- extensive opportunity for ameliorative vegetation, especially along stream corridors.

**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 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) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T9
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hills around Marlow
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub/bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- steep rolling foothills	- contained valleys
VEGETATION:		
- extensive pockets and belts of semi mature vegetation, largely totara	- scattered indigenous specimen trees - areas of manuka shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- blocks of vegetation emphasise landform, especially valleys	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- buildings associated with roads and steepest terrain 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)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- predominantly moderately contained and human scaled scale of landform and vegetation areas	- exposure experienced on ridgelines and upper flanks

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- clearance of the pockets of scrub and specimen trees
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- erosion associated with clearing of steepest slopes	

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

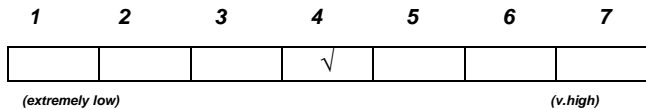
4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence of some built development - extensive screening provided by some vegetation - rolling and variable terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited distribution of existing built development - exposure of ridgelines and areas of open upper flank

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on State Highway 1 (limited glimpses only)	- small - small - 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

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT 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? 3
 - **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? 2
 - **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) **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 1
 - **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) **1**

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T10
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tarakihi plantation forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation Forests

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- dissected hill country
VEGETATION:		
		-pockets of manuka shrubland and semi mature native trees - belts of wetland vegetation along streams
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- wetland belts in valleys

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- interface of manuka shrubland around much of perimeter	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- lack of built development within 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)

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 - intimate enclosure under canopy

1

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- very limited degree of diversity or variety offered by plantation – consistency of form, colour, texture	- boundaries of forest coincide with ridges leading to “saw tooth” effect from external views

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- clearly a modified production landscape - cover provided by forest canopy - diversity of landform – containment offered by valleys and lower slopes	- lack of existing built development - consistency of canopy cover - eventual loss of cover with harvesting - sensitivity of ridgelines

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on SH1 – slightly distant views only - forestry workers	- small - small - 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

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- further plantings should be encouraged not to end on ridges and to incorporate mixed species edge compositions

**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? 3
 - **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) 3

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 2
 - **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) 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T11
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Rakautao Forest and associated plantations
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation forests

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- low steep hills	- rolling ridgelines - small localised peaks
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets and belts of native bush and native shrubland	- pockets of wetland vegetation
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- vegetation, including plantation, emphasises hills
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- housing confined to valleys of adjacent units - forests largely well integrated with landform	- belts of native vegetation often clothe foothills and provide an integrating and foreground and interest.

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)

2

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 contained and “human scaled” generally	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
<i>PROMINENT ELEMENTS</i>	<i>NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS</i>
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- limited degree of diversity in canopy although some provided by blocks of native vegetation	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- portion of south west boundary coincides with ridgeline resulting in “saw tooth” effect

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

4

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
<i>ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:</i>	<i>ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:</i>
- clearly modified production landscape - built development in immediately adjacent valleys - screening by forest canopy - broken terrain provides screening / integration	- continuity of canopy and consistency - value of incorporated blocks of indigenous forest - exposure of some ridges / peaks - loss of pine canopy upon harvesting

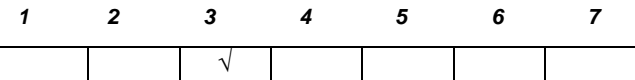
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- 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
- pockets of native bush elevate value and ratings

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- unit provides good example of how forestry can be successfully and sensitively integrated in a dissected hill 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? 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? 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? 3
- 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 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: T12
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Lake Owhareiti
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Large lakes and margins

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- convoluted edge to lake – extending arms - containing banks and landform	- small islets - outcrops of rock
VEGETATION:		
	- reeds on lake margins	- adjacent groves of trees
STRUCTURES:		
		- adjacent stone walls - limited
WATER BODIES:		
- Lake Owhareiti - Adjacent unnamed lake		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- fringe of reeds - simple pastoral setting
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- housing (limited) contained in one segment 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)

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 by surrounding landform	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- impact of houses and farm buildings
VEGETATION:	
	- loss of majority of riparian vegetation - limited vegetative framework
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?

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?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- pockets of vegetation - varied alignment of lake edge - rolling contour of terrain	- extremely limited extent of existing built development - limited distribution of screening vegetation - exposure of much of lake flank

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

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? 3
 - **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? 3
 - **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) 3

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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T13
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: South-west Hills
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub/bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- rolling to steeply dissected hill country	- prominent ridgelines - extensive narrow valley systems
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets and tracts of semi mature native bush – predominantly totara	- scattered native specimen trees - blocks of manuka shrubland
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa sites	
WATER BODIES:		
		- small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- vegetation patterns often reinforce alignment of water courses
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- quite bold pastoral landscape with scattered trees and blocks of bush	- areas of forestry of suitable scale and well aligned

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) **2**

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:		
	- moderately expansive - scale of containing hills often dominant	- more contained in valleys and in close proximity to vegetation

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- poorly sited or integrated buildings (limited) - overhead services
VEGETATION:	
- vegetation patterns often rather fragmented	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- high tension corridor	

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? **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 VAC (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 scattered built development - degree of screening provided by vegetation - broken terrain found across most of unit	- limited distribution of existing built development - variable distribution of vegetation, parts of unit particularly devoid of vegetation - exposure of upper flanks and ridgelines

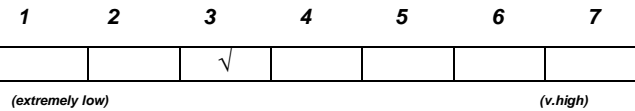
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on Mangakahia Rd	- small - small - 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
- this unit covers a wide area and is somewhat variable

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? ?
 - **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? ?
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? ?
 - **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)? ?
 - **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? ?
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) ?

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 ?
 - **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) ?

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T14
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Tokawhero Native Forests
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- steep dissected hill country - prominent ridgelines and peaks (i.e. Hikurangi)	
VEGETATION:		
- continuous cover of mature and semi mature native forest across majority of unit		
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- role of Hikurangi as a sub-regional landmark	- continuity of vegetation cover	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- 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)

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:	
- exposure of ridges and upper flanks	- containment in valleys and under forest canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Hikurangi TV mast – widely visible and compromises scale of peak	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- clearance of foothills and mid flanks of east and north 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?

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?

6

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

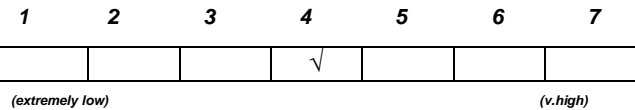
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing intrusion of TV mast - modification of foothills and flanks - containment of valleys - screening by forest canopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuity of canopy vegetation - exposure of ridgelines and upper 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

3



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - nearby forestry workers NB: Hikurangi a regionally prominent landmark and seen across a large distance	- 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
- sense of naturalness and wilderness that separates from adjacent 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? 3
 - **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? 2
 - **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)? 2
 - **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) 3

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T15
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Mangakahia River Plantation
Forests
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation forests

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- steep, dissected hill country	
VEGETATION:		
	- areas of indigenous bush and shrubland	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Mangakahia River - local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- indigenous vegetation often retained within along watercourses
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- virtual lack of built development within unit - edges of forest quite responsive 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) **1**

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 exposure on ridges- if gaps in vegetation	- containment and intimacy in valleys and under canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- impact of "power slashing" on indigenous roadside vegetation, often semi mature totara, kowhai etc
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- continuity and consistency of monoculture canopy, limited variety in colour, texture and form	- "saw tooth" effect of trees aligned to edge of exposed outer ridgelines

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

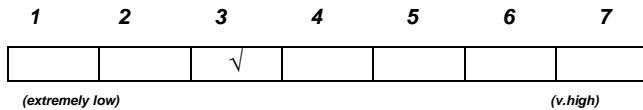
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- clearly a modified production landscape - screening offered by forest canopy - dissected terrain provides opportunity for integration/screening in valleys and lower slopes	- extremely limited existing built development - continuity and consistency of forest canopy - exposure of ridges - loss of canopy upon harvest

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

2



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- small
- travellers on Mangakahia Rd (limited view)	- 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: T16
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Kirioko Native Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- prominent local peaks	- steep hill country	
VEGETATION:		
- cover of regenerating native forest and tracts of native shrubland		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- unit a defining landmark on southern edge of Kaikohe Flats	- continuity of vegetation cover	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- 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) **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:	
- exposure of outer flanks and peaks	- containment in small valleys - intimacy under forest canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- fragmentation of forest edges	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- pasture patterns ascend foothills and weaken legibility of unit	- intruding wedge of forestry on south east portion 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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- minor containment/screening offered by canopy - existing built development on flats immediately adjacent	- lack of built development in unit - sensitivity and exposure of landform -continuity of vegetation over majority 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- small
- travellers on SH12 (glimpses as backdrop)	- 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

**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? 5
- 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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T17
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Flats south of Kaikohe
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Farmed flats

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- extensive flat to subtly rolling contour	- definition and backdrop of surrounding hills
VEGETATION:		
- pockets and groves of native trees	- extensive tracts of manuka - wetland associations of Kaipeha swamp - rectilinear shelterbelts on intensely farmed flats	
STRUCTURES:		
- extensive stone walling	- Pa sites	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Kaipeha Swamp	- local streams and 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- strong cultural landscape atmosphere	- natural vegetation tends to reinforce watercourses	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- buildings generally well integrated in landscape	

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:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - walled areas quite contained and intimate - exposure of more open sections to the west

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poorly integrated buildings - overhead services and poles
VEGETATION:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vegetation patterns with parts of unit are rather fragmented, especially on southern margins
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?

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?

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?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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"> - strong sense of much of the unit being a "cultural landscape" - existing built development - screening by vegetation - degree of undulation or containment of much of topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - swamp area conveys strong natural character - parts of unit in west very open and simple

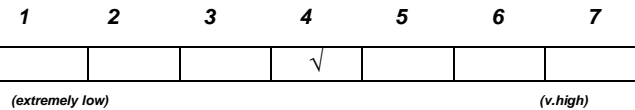
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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 VULNERABILITY 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
- local residents - Kaikohe residents (limited elevated views) - travellers on local roads - travellers on SH12	- small - moderate - small - moderate

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- unit contains two rather disparate elements or landscapes. Much is comprised of a strongly cultural landscape, with its strong production bias, shelterbelts, walls etc. The other is the strong natural character of the Kaipaha Swamp and associated manuka shrubland. Each requires very different management strategies to conserve their work as a 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? 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) 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: T18
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waima and Waipoua Forests
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hill country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- steep rugged hill country - prominent ridges and peaks	- Waipoua some what more rolling and less dissected	- deep valley systems
VEGETATION:		
- near continuous cover of mature or semi mature native forest - extensive stands of kauri		
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Waipoua River - local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- role of units as regional backdrops and landmarks	- continuity of cover of native forest	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. 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)

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:	
- sense of broad exposure on ridges and outer flanks	- strong sense of intimacy under forest canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- impact of recent road cuttings through Waipoua Forest	- roadside signs and Armco barriers
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- ascent of pasture and pockets of pine up outer flanks – weakens signature/impact	- pockets of pasture in midst of Waima 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?

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?

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- potential cover by forest canopy - containment offered by valleys	- virtual lack of existing built development - continuity of forest canopy - exposure of ridgelines, peaks and outer 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					√	

(extremely low)

(v.high)

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents (over a wide area, including Opononi)	- moderate
- travellers on local roads (over wide area)	- moderate
- travellers on SH12	- moderate
- recreational users	- small
NB: role of unit as regional backdrop indicates a wide viewing catchment	

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 largely contained in conservation estate

**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? 2
 - **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? 2
 - **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) 3

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T19
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waipoua Plantation Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation Forest

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- moderately steep rolling terrain - shallow valleys running to coast
VEGETATION:		
		- pockets of indigenous bush and shrubland
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Waipoua 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- harvesting patterns responsive to landform - limited 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) **1**

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	- strong enclosure under canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
<i>PROMINENT ELEMENTS</i>	<i>NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS</i>
STRUCTURES:	
	- harvest haul roads
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- erosion related to harvest
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- limited diversity or interest created by monoculture. Consistent colour, form and texture of cover.	- impact of harvest and access tracks, despite visually sensitive approach to clearance

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? **3**

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

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
<i>ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:</i>	<i>ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:</i>
- unmistakably a production landscape - visual disruption associated with harvesting - varied contour of terrain - screening by forest canopy	- continuity and consistency of canopy - loss of canopy at harvest - sensitivity of ridges

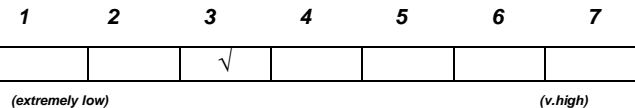
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- forestry workers - visitors to forestry head quarters - travellers on SH12 (glimpses only)	- small - small / moderate - 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
- limited variety or interest in unit

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- extensive opportunity for amelioration through mixed planting of edges

**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? 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 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: T20
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waimamaku Valley
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with pockets of scrub / bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- broad valley - undulating floor with pockets of riverside flat - containing hillsides	- dividing spurs which break valley into segments
VEGETATION:		
	- pockets and belts of indigenous shrubland - groves and specimens of native trees – largely totara and puriri	- clumps and specimens of pine and macrocarpa
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- "natural" composition of blocks of vegetation and pasture
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- buildings well integrated with topography and vegetation	- buildings tend to be clustered

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:		
	- dominant scale of containing hillsides	- more contained sense adjacent to vegetation or on flanks of valley

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
- vegetation patterns rather scattered and fragmented	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- overall sense of being rather chaotic – the midst of a battle between “reclaiming nature” and farming
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- influence of erosion, scarring and poorly aligned shelter on valley walls	

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 VAC (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 in valley floor - screening offered by vegetation - varied contour and alignment of valley floor	- limited distribution and presence of existing built development - high exposure and sensitivity of valley 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - travellers on local roads - travellers on SH12	- small - small - moderate

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

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? 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? 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 -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T21
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Pukewharariki Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- steep dissected terrain to steep rolling country	
VEGETATION:		
- cover of native bush	- areas of indigenous manuka shrubland	- scattered specimens of native trees
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- native vegetation occupies majority of steepest terrain
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- "natural" edge alignments with pasture - very limited 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:	
	- moderately open and exposed - somewhat inhuman scale

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- fragmentation of vegetation patterns by pasture - limited legibility	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- pasture ascends steep slopes, especially around perimeter of unit	- erosion associated with grazing and tracks on steepest slopes

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- level of cover provided by vegetation enhanced by broken patterns - containment provided by dissected contour of unit	- extremely limited extent of existing built development - continuity of largest blocks of vegetation - exposure and sensitivity of ridgelines and upper 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads, including Horeke Rd	- small
- travellers on SH12 (glimpses only)	- 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
- Pukewharariki and Matiki Peaks of extreme significance

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- much of unit very inaccessible and rarely seen

**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? 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? 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 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: T22
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Lake Omapere
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Large lakes and margins

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- basin-like depression in landscape containing lake - relationship with adjacent cones	- narrow lakeside flat
VEGETATION:		
	- fringe of reeds and aquatic plants - nearby native tress, particularly Kahikatea	- pockets of reed bed adjacent - areas of native shrubland
STRUCTURES:		
- Mawe Pa site		
WATER BODIES:		
- Lake Omapere		

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- fringe of reeds and vegetation	- bold circular form of lake
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- extremely limited built development on lake margins	- simple surrounding land uses

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)	

6

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- quite open and exposed	- broad sense of enclosure created by defining landform	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
- loss of majority of natural landscape vegetation to grazing	- existing vegetation is somewhat fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- grazing of lake margin (see above)	

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?

6

5

7

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

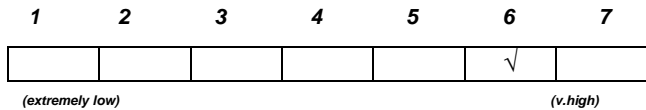
6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- pockets of vegetation offer some screening - some (limited) existing built development	- extremely limited extent of built development - limited distribution of screening vegetation - landform focuses out across lake = 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..... **4**
COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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
- local residents - travellers on SH1 (small glimpses only) - travellers on Lake Road - travellers on Te Pua Road	- small - large - small - small / moderate

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- extensive scope for rehabilitation of riparian vegetation throughout screening

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

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T23
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waimate / Okaihau Area
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Heritage Landscapes

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- prominent volcanic cones	- undulating terrain	
VEGETATION:		
- pockets and belts of mature indigenous trees - puriri, totara, taraire, kohekohe - thorn hedgerows	- mature exotic specimens around homesteads and churches - scattered native specimen trees	- amenity plantings around houses
STRUCTURES:		
- Pa sites on cones - historic homesteads and churches - drystone walls	- historic monuments and sites - historic cemeteries	
WATER BODIES:		
		- relationship with Lake Omapere - 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- interesting interface between rectilinear walls/hedgerows and informal clumps of bush		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- buildings predominantly well integrated amongst vegetation	- simple pasture dominated land uses

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:		
- moderately contained		
- strong human scale		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- farm tracks on cones - modern, unscreened buildings (few)	
VEGETATION:	
	- modern large scale (pine, willow, thuja, eucalyptus) shelter belts
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- shelterbelts running up cones (limited)	

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 VAC (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 abundant vegetation - topographic variations offers opportunities for integration	- importance of integrity of settings of historic buildings, stonewalls etc - extreme sensitivity of cones and their foothills

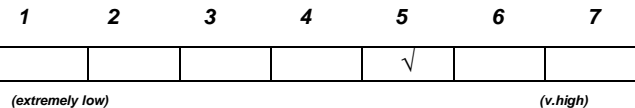
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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 VULNERABILITY 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
- local residents - travellers on SH1 and SH12 - travellers on local roads	- small - large - small / moderate

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Te Ahuahu and Haruru outstanding landscape features - under grazing of clumps of bush likely to damaging trees as well as removing all potential replacement trees as existing canopy dies - potential incremental loss of thorn hedges due to economics of cutting and replacement - unit likely to come under further pressure for rural residential subdivision

**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? 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? 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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T24
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Upper Waitangi River Valley
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Extensive Valleys

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- deep, contained, basin-like valley	- steep flanks
VEGETATION:		
- large stands of indigenous bush and native shrubland, especially in western extent		- scattered native specimen trees
STRUCTURES:		
	- Whakataha Pa	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Waitangi River	- 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- expansive blocks of vegetation reinforce (visually) valley walls	- vegetation in valley floor defines river course
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- virtual lack of built development	- pocket of forestry quite well integrated in land form and 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) **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 introverted - focus down to floor of valley or basin	- broad scale of enclosure - containment under forest canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- vegetation patterns rather fragmented
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- depressed form of terrain makes comprehension difficult
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- pine plantation distracts from predominant indigenous theme 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? **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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- extensive pockets of vegetation provide screening - depressed terrain of entire unit and topographic variation within unit	- extremely limited level of existing built development - exposure of walls and focus of these into unit - continuity of largest blocks of vegetation

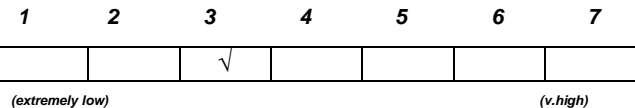
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on local roads	- 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

- unit extremely vulnerable to effects of activities on the bank of the valley walls – an area generally located in adjacent units

**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? 3
 - **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? 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)? 2
 - **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) **3**

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 3
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) **3**

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T25
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inland Kerikeri rolling farmland
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- volcanic cones	- rolling contour	- small valley systems - localised knolls and pockets of more elevated topography
VEGETATION:		
	- belts and pockets of manuka shrubland - clumps and specimens of native trees - belts and clumps of pine and eucalyptus	- amenity planting around homestead
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa sites	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Waitangi River - Kerikeri River	- Lake Waingaro - local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- reasonably strong framework of vegetation emphasising valleys and contour	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- buildings predominantly well sited and screened by vegetation	- farm forestry blocks well related to contour (generally)

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) **2**

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, without being expansive or inhuman in scale	- greater degree of enclosure in depressions or near blocks of vegetation

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- quarries, particularly that at Puketona	- roadside signs
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- portions of unit rather fragmented and in-cohesive	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- fragmentation of rural landscape by rural residential development	- some shelterbelts contradict contour

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

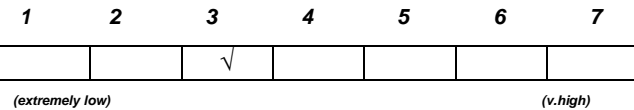
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing built development in unit - extensive screening potential by vegetation - rolling contour offers opportunity for integration	- varied distribution of existing development - some portions of unit less well endowed with vegetation - extreme sensitivity of cones - exposure of knolls and 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- travellers on SH1	- large
- travellers on SH10	- large
- travellers on local roads	- moderate
- aircraft passengers	- small
NB: much of the unit is relatively inaccessible	- 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

- need for amelioration programmes to be developed to mitigate significant effects being generated by quarries

**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? 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: T26
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Opua Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush clad hill country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- prominent ridgeline and steep, rolling terrain	- steep and slightly indented flanks	
VEGETATION:		
- pockets of mature and semi mature native bush	- cover of manuka shrubland	- pockets of wetland vegetation
STRUCTURES:		
	- cover of manuka shrubland	- pockets of wetland vegetation
WATER BODIES:		
		- local streams - relationship with inner Bay of Island

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- role of unit as sub regional landmark and backdrop	- continuity of vegetation cover	- relationship and role with identity of inner Bay of Islands
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- virtual lack of built development	- largely "natural" alignment of forest margins

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? 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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- moderate degree of containment - exposure of ridges / outer flanks	- intimate enclosure under canopy

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- roadside signs - overhead services - road cuttings and farm tracks - quarries
VEGETATION:	
	- wildling pines and other tree weeds
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- unlimited degree of variability / diversity in broadest tracts of manuka
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- pockets of more urban development e.g. adjacent Haruru and Oromahoe Road

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- existing (confined) pockets of built development - cover offered by canopy - topographic variation especially in valleys and lower, inner flanks	- extremely limited extent of existing built development - consistency and continuity of much of forest canopy - sensitivity of ridges and outer 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- residents of Haruru, Paihia, Kawakawa and Moerewa	- moderate/large
- visitors to above	- moderate/large
- travellers on SH1	- large
- travellers on SH10	- large
- travellers on Paihia Rd and Puketona Rd	- large
- travellers on local roads	- small/moderate
- boat passengers in inner Bay of Islands	- small
- recreational forest users	- small

6

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

- portions of unit in conservation estate

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
<i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i>	
<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> 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	3
<i>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)</i>	3

HERITAGE VALUE	
<i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i>	
<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> 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	-
<i>RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)</i>	1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T27
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waitangi Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation Forests

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- low rolling hill country - small cones to east
VEGETATION:		
		- pockets of indigenous shrubland and bush - eucalyptus and "mixed edge" plantings
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- contribution of Wairoa Bay and Kerikeri Inlet	- 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- devoid of built development - mixed edge plantings – eucalyptus etc

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) **2**

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:		
	- intimacy under forest canopy	- moderately contained - more open and exposed on ridges

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- access tracks formed during harvesting	
VEGETATION:	
- dominance of pine (see below)	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- dominance of monocultural pine plantation – limited diversity / interest in colour, texture, form of cover – masks underlying landscape	- dramatic impacts of harvesting

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? **3**

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

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- clearly a modified "production" landscape - screening provided by canopy - containment offered within rolling landform	- virtually devoid of existing built development - consistency of forest cover - loss of cover upon harvesting - exposure of outer flanks and ridges

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents	- small
- residents of Reinga Heights and Kerikeri North Inlet	- moderate
- travellers on Haruru Falls Road	- small / moderate
- travellers on Puketona Rd (brief glimpse)	- moderate
- travellers on local roads	- small
- boat passengers on inner Bay of Islands or Kerikeri Inlet (distant view)	- 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
- very limited variety or interest resulting from monoculture offsets moderate VAC rating

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? 4
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 3
 - **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) 3

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 2
 - **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) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T28
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Backshore of Kerikeri South Inlet
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- rolling contour ranging from moderately steep to nearly flat	- rocky outcrops and knolls around Hauparua Inlet
VEGETATION:		
	- belts and pockets of manuka shrubland - groves and specimen of more mature native trees, especially totara - wetland vegetation	- groves and belts of amenity / shelter planting, particularly pine and eucalyptus
STRUCTURES:		
- Edmond ruins - dry stone farm walls		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Waitangi wetlands - other small wetlands and lakes	- relationship with Kerikeri Inlet and inner Bay of Islands
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- relationship with nearby coast	- recurring blocks of manuka - volcanic/cultural heritage conveyed by stone walls	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- buildings largely confined to lower land, integrated with vegetation and of low density	- blocks of forestry have varied edge alignments

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 division by landform and vegetation	- greater degree of exposure on ridges and coastal flanks

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- overhead cables and poles - roadside signs - farm tracks on steepest land
VEGETATION:	
- shelterbelts aligned in contradiction to landform	- extensive invasion of weed species, woolly nightshade, gorse etc
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- degree of fragmentation and limited coherence of landscape
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- housing on prominent ridges and coastal flanks (when not screened by vegetation)	- recent rural residential subdivision (minor) - impact of adjacent pine harvesting

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?

3

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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 - potential screening by vegetation - rolling contour of terrain	- variable distribution of development - continuity of vegetation cover on Wharau areas - elevation and sensitivity of steeper land in east 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.....)

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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 - residents / visitors of north inlet - travellers on local roads - boat passengers on Kerikeri Inlet and inner Bay of Islands - residents of Moturoa Island	- small - small / moderate - small - 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? 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)? 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) 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 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: T29
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Wharau / Te Kume Hills
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral hill country with
pockets of scrub / bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- low rolling hill country	- small valleys and depressions
VEGETATION:		
- extensive belts of manuka shrubland, especially around Wharau	- pockets of shrubland	- small groves and specimens of native trees
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- relationship with inner Bay of Islands and Kerikeri 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- vegetation patterns reinforce valleys and depressions in landform	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- limited extent of existing 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) **2**

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:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderately enclosed and contained - vistas out don't engender sense of exposure

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- scarring associated with road and farm track construction
VEGETATION:	
	- invasion of weed species on scrubland edges
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- rather fragmented landscape patterns in north east portion of unit
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- housing constructed on Wharau Road ridge

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nominal screening potential by landform and vegetation – greatest in north east extent of unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited distribution of existing built development - limited capacity for screening by vegetation - exposure and sensitivity of open flanks and ridges - bold simplicity of much of unit - consistency and continuity of Wharau shrubland

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- local residents - north inlet residents - travellers on local roads - boat passengers on inner Bay of Islands and Kerikeri Inlet	- small - 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

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? 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? 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 2
 - **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: T30
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Kerikeri Horticultural Area
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Intensive Orchardring

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	Rolling	- Small localized valleys
VEGETATION:		
- Rectilinear shelterbelts - Ordered Row of tree crops. - Luxuriant, Subtropical atmosphere	- Extensive Groves of eucalyptus woodland as backdrop & division. - Indigenous Riparian vegetation	- Pockets of Indigenous shrub land. - Mature amenity plant was around homestead.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Small Pack houses and well sited Homestead amongst orchards.
WATER BODIES:		
		- Small local streams and 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Relationship between rolling terrain & intense rectilinear often of shelter/crops.	- Eucalyptus act as localized dividers, backdrops and landmarks.	- Rivers & streams as subtle landmarks or parts of reference.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Strong sense of being a cultural landscape – intensively managed.	- Houses & buildings largely well integrated amongst vegetation & 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) **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
				√		
<i>(extremely low)</i>			<i>(v.high)</i>			

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
- Very contained and intimate.		
- Strong human scale.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Impact of roadside Signs. - Dominant scale of largest cool stores/ packing sheds.	- Larger scale roadside retailing buildings, car parks, etc. - Overhead Services.
VEGETATION:	
	- Incremental loss of mature eucalyptus stands.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Subdivision of small portions bringing a more urban scale to 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? **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? **2**
- OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Levels of existing built development. - Extensive screening by vegetation. - Rolling topography of unit.	- Balance of retaining strong sense of cultural rural landscape & potential for further built development to create more urban character.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

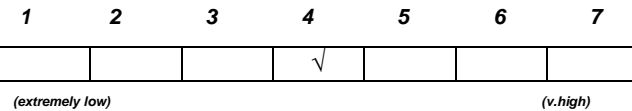
- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

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

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents and growers. - Travellers on State Highway 2. - Travellers on local roads. - Aircraft passengers.	- Small/ Moderate. - Large. - Small. Moderate. - Small/ Moderate.

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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).

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Eucalyptus belts present difficult dilemma between their important role as a landscape element and their effect on production horticulture.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 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? 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)? 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) 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 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T31
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Kerikeri / South Te Puna Inlet
Flanks
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Scrub Clad Hill Country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep coastal flanks and prominent ridgelines.		
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive Tracts of Manuka Shrub land.	- Pockets of regenerating coastal forest.	.
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa Sites.	
WATER BODIES:		
- Relationship with Kerikeri Inlet and Te Puna 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Predominant continuity of vegetation along flanks.	- "Naturally" aligned edges between pasture and shrub land.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses largely well sited amongst shrub land. Modest density on steep 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) **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 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? **4**

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

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Moderately exposed. Containment offered by landform on far side of inlets.	- Intimate enclosure amongst canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- scarring associated with road construction and track formation.
VEGETATION:	
	- Fragmentation of native shrub land by exotic gardens around houses.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Loss of continuity of flank vegetation where broken by pockets of pasture.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Ridgeline housing on Opito Bay Road imposing on Te Puna inlet. - Traditional "Suburban" -	- Subdivision model used for Doves Bay subdivision development.

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. - Variation in Topography. - Potential screening by vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Variations in Ex. Distribution of built dev. E.g.) Limited on Te Puna inlet side and around Blacksmiths Bay. - Predominant consistency of vegetation cover. - Extreme sensitivity of Opito Bay Road ridge.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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

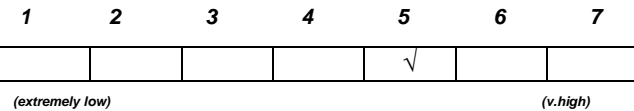
- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

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

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents and growers. - Travellers on local roads. - Recreational users of local coast. - Te Puna inlet residents. - South inlet residents. - Riverview residents. - Boat passengers on Kerikeri & Te Puna inlets.	- Moderate. - Moderate. - Small. Moderate. - Small. - Small. - Small (That can see Coast) - Small/ Moderate.

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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).

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Significantly higher sensitivity of part of unit which falls within visual catchment (i.e. is seen in conjunction with) of Te Puna inlet – Due to prevailing 'natural' character of Te Puna.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 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? 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)? 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) 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 2
 - **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) 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T32
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Purerua Peninsula
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Rolling low hills.	- Localised flats. - steeper and more broken country to east.
VEGETATION:		
	- Pockets of Manuka shrub land and regenerating bush.	- Pine (& occasional eucalyptus) shelter belts.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Farm Homesteads.
WATER BODIES:		
		- Relationship with Te Puna inlet and eastern 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Manuka Shrub land and bush emphasize valleys and hill flanks.	- Relationship with 'fingers' of Te Puna inlet and surrounding coast.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Shelterbelts generally responsive to landform.	- Houses well sited to contour 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
		√				
<i>(extremely low)</i>				<i>(v.high)</i>		

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **6**

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Broadly open. - More extreme exposure on eastern ridges.	- Sense of greater containment in valleys and close proximity to shelter.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Occasional isolated barn or water tank.
VEGETATION:	
	- Vegetation patterns often rather broken and impoverished.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Parts of unit rather stark – although this contributes to bold landscape image.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Proportion of shelter contradicts landform – running perpendicular to contour or along prominent ridges.	

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Existence of built dev. - Rolling contour of land offers potential for integration.	-Very limited distribution of existing built dev. - Limited distribution and simple patterns of vegetation. - Sensitivity of open flanks, knolls and ridgelines.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

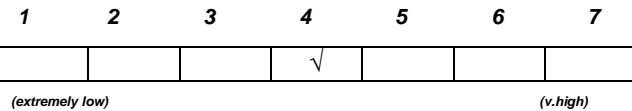
- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

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

3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Te Tii residents. - Travellers on Opito bay Road. - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Small. - Small. - Small/ Moderate. - Small/ Moderate.

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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).

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

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
<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> 5 • 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> 5 • 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> 4 <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> 2 • 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) 2</p>

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T33
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Lake Manuwai
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Large Lakes & Margins

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Containing Landform. - Steep surrounding banks.	- Backdrop of hills.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive cover of Manuka shrub land on lake banks.	- Groves of Eucalyptus on lake banks.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Lake Manuwai.		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Encircling belt of vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Limited impact of built dev. On lake setting.

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	
				√			
<i>(extremely low)</i>					<i>(v.high)</i>		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Broadly open. - More extreme exposure on eastern ridges.	- Sense of greater containment in valleys and close proximity to shelter.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- House and Farm building on overlooking hillside.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Landscape forming backdrop to north east of lake rather fragmented.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Unnatural lake edge – no riparian vegetation.

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 VAC (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 buildings overlooking lake. - Screening by trees. - Varied terrain and line of lake edge.	- Limited distribution of existing built development. - Landform tends to focus upon lake.

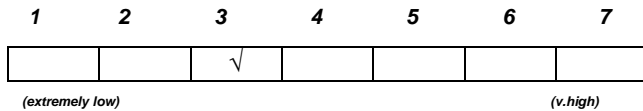
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Visitors to lake. - Aircraft Passengers.	- Small. - Small. - Small/ Moderate.

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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).

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

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? 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)? 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 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: T34
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Inland Hills
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral Hill Country with pockets of scrub/ bush.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Steep dissected hill country.	- Contained valleys and peaks. - Localised knolls and peaks.
VEGETATION:		
- Belts & pockets of indigenous shrub land and regenerating bush.	- Specimen nature trees amidst pasture.	- Well sited exotic shelterbelts. - Exotic amenity planning.
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa Sites. - Marae and Chapels.	- Established, well sited homestead.
WATER BODIES:		
		- Small local streams. - Backdrop to coast. - 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Vegetation highlights valleys and steep est terrain.	- Vegetation often forms complex, but quite cohesive, matrix across landscape.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses and farm buildings generally well sited in lower terrain. - Built development often amalgamated in one area.	- Farm forestry blocks tend to be sited and aligned sympathetically to terrain.

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) **2**

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:		
	- Predominantly quite expansive especially on most elevated terrain.	- Greater sense of containment in valleys or amongst vegetation.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Cuttings associated with roads and farm tracks.	- Roadside signs quarrying.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Clearance of native vegetation – areas of Manuka and specimen Totara in Pasture.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Edges of Bush / Scrub / Forest plantation or shelter aligned in conflict with natural contour.

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 VAC (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"> - Existing Built dev. (Limited) - screening offered by vegetation. - Dissected form of terrain – opportunity for integration in valleys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited distribution of existing built development. - Varied distribution of vegetation. - Exposure of ridges, knolls and upper slopes.

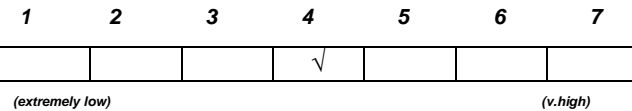
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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 VULNERABILITY 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. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highways. - Aircraft Passengers. <p>NOTE: Substantial part of unit very inaccessible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Small. - Moderate/ Large. - Small/ Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- A very large and diverse unit. Whilst the overall characteristics of the landscape remain reasonably consistent, there exist a significant degree of local variability.

**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? 2
 - **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? 2
 - **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)? 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? 1
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

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 2
 - **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) 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T35
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Otoroa Plateau
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/ scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Subtle backdrop provided by more elevated terrain inland.	- Subtly rolling plateau. - Pockets of minor rocky outcrop and strewn rock.
VEGETATION:		
	- Pockets of semi-mature native trees, mainly Totara and Kahikatea.	- Areas of wetland vegetation. - Isolated native specimen trees. - Scattered exotic specimen trees.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Local streams and 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Bold clumps of native trees.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Housing and built dev in unit is relatively inconspicuous and tends to be clustered.

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:		
	- Predominantly quite open and expansive.	- Greater containment adjacent to groves of trees.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Isolated Buildings without integrating vegetation.
VEGETATION:	
	- Vegetation patterns rather fragmented in south of unit.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Limited extent of diversity or interest across majority of unit.
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? **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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **5**

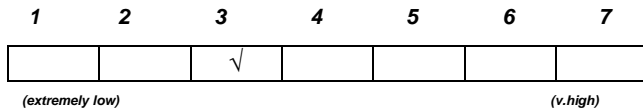
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing Built dev. (Limited) - Strong sense of being a modified 'production landscape'. - Potential screening by clumps of vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very limited distribution of existing built development. - Lack of topographic screening and limited opportunity for integration with landform. - Limited distribution of 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.....) 2

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads including Matauri Bay Road.	- Small. - Small/ Seasonably 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? 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? 3
 - **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
- 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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T36
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hill Country East of Whangaroa
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral Hill Country with
pockets of Scrub/ Bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	-Steep, often broken hill country. - Strong series of ridgelines.	-Localised peaks. - Contained valley systems. - Rock Outcrops.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive tracts of regenerating native forest.	- Pockets of indigenous shrub land.	- Individual native specimen trees. - Scattered pine.
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa Sites.	
WATER BODIES:		
		- Local streams. - Relationship with eastern 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Dominance of tracts of native vegetation.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Built development relatively inconspicuous. - Most settlement in least elevated terrain.

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:		
	- Predominantly quite open and exposed, esp. on ridgelines.	- Greater sense of containment and enclosure in valleys and amongst vegetation.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Erosion scarring associated with road cuttings and farm tracks.	- Overhead Services.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Overall Landscape patterns predominantly quite fragmented.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Houses Located on ridges (very limited). - Some shelter (limited) poorly aligned to contour.

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Extensive and varied cover of vegetation. - Very broken contour of land – containment of valleys and depressions.	- Limited extent and distribution of built development. - Exposure and sensitivity of ridges and upper flanks. - Continuity of vegetation within large tracts of bush.

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 VULNERABILITY 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. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highway 1 (small part of unit only). - Kaeo residents (small part of unit only). - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Small. - Large. - Moderate. - 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? 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? 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? 6
- 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: T37
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Puketi Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush-Clad Hill Country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep rounded high country. - Prominent rolling ridgelines.	- Large contained valley systems. - Rises dramatic ally from adjacent lower terrain. Especially to south.	- Steep outer flanks.
VEGETATION:		
- Wear continuous cover of mature or semi-mature native forest. - Extensive groves of Kauri.	- Areas of mature native shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Mangapa river. - Small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Role of unit as a sub regional backdrop and land mark especially from south.	- Continuity of vegetation cover.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Unit largely devoid of built development. - Forest margins with pasture generally well aligned.

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:		
- Exposure of ridges and outer flanks.	- Generally quite enclosed and introverted.	- Enclosure under forest canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact of mingling pine forest especially to north. - Loss of forest from foothill (especially N edge) for 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?

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?

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?

4

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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"> - Potential screening by forest canopy. - Containment offered by valleys and lower flanks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Virtual lack of existing built development. - Continuity of vegetation cover. - Sensitivity of ridges, peaks and outer flanks.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

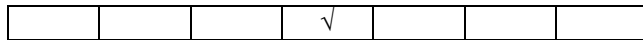
- How visually exposed is the unit / sub-unit / view to the likes of:*
- **Residential Areas**
 - **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
 - **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
 - **Commercial Areas**

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

3

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highway 1. - Recreational forest users.	- Small. - Small. - Moderate/Large. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- High level of naturalness and high aesthetic/ Heritage values.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Majority of unit contained in conservation estate.

**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)? 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) 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: T38
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Waihou Valley
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Extensive Valleys

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Flat of valley floor. - Containing hills of adjacent units especially to north.	
VEGETATION:		
- Belts of native riparian vegetation along river course – Totara, Kahikatea, Flax, Cabbage Trees.	- Specimen trees of Totara amongst pasture. - Pockets and belts of Manuka.	- Amenity planting around homesteads. - Exotic shelter – belts, especially evergreen species.
STRUCTURES:		
		- Well sited homesteads.
WATER BODIES:		
- Waihou River.	- Waipapa River. - Whakanekeneke River.	- Waihoanga stream. - Estuarine influence to west.
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Belts of vegetation emphasize river course.	- Containment and continuous vegetation of adjacent Puketi/ Omahuta unit.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses and farm buildings generally well sited and integrated amongst vegetation.	- Simple pastoral land use on valley floor.

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 exposed on ridges and outer flanks.	- Containment under forest canopy and in valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- A few poorly integrated farm buildings. - Power poles and overhead wires.
VEGETATION:	
	- Removal of riparian vegetation in western portion of unit.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Loss of diversity and vegetation patterns in much of western extent.	- Scarring of adjacent hills to south west.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Some shelterbelts tend to fragment visual flow of valley.

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 VAC (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 built development. - screening by vegetation. - Subtly curving line of valley. - Backdrop provided by range and foothills. - Reasonably human scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of screening elements in west of unit. - Moderate density of existing development. (Approaching a threshold) - Lack of topographic screening.

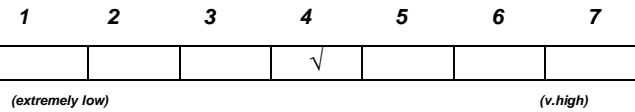
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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.....

5

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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. - Okaihau Residents. - Travellers on State Highways 1. - Travellers on local roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Small. - Moderate/ Large. - 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? 3
 - **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) 3

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T39
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Hokianga North Head Plantation Forest.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation Forests.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- Rolling ancient dunefields.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of manuka shrub land and dunefield vegetation associations.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Relationship with west 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Segments of natural vegetation on seaward face left intact.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Positioning of Forestry retains integrity of setting for Te Pauahi sand dune.

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) **2**

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. - Greater sense of exposure on seaward edge.	- Containment under forest canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Tracks and Haul roads.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- very limited diversity or interest. Results from monocultural consistency of form colour texture.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Massive scarring and erosion associated with recent harvesting.	

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Clearly a "Production Landscape" - Cover offered by pine canopy. - Containment offered by depressions in terrain.	- Lack of existing built development. - Consistency of pine canopy. - Loss of canopy upon harvest. - Exposure of ridges and seaward face.

EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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

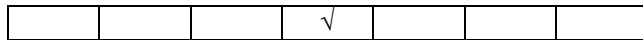
- **Residential Areas**
- **Areas of recreational Use And tourism Activity**
- **Public transport Routes And tourist Routes**
- **Commercial Areas**

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

4

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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 |
| \checkmark | 3. LIMITED SENSITIVITY |
| | 2. LOW SENSITIVITY |
| | 1. NO / VERY LOW SENSITIVITY |

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Opononi/ Omapere residents (glimpses only) - Travellers on State Highway 12 (glimpses only)	- Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- Fragile nature of soils predetermines considerable visual chaos of erosion/ scarring with harvesting.

**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)? 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 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: T40
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Warawara Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush – Clad Hill Country.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep, lofty and dissected hills. - Prominent ridges and peaks.	- Narrow steep valleys. - Virtual lack of foothills – rises from much lower terrain.	
VEGETATION:		
- Dense cover of regenerating native forest.	- Pockets of semi-mature Manuka shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Small local stream and 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of vegetation cover. - Role as sub regional land mark.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- 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)

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:	
- Broadly exposed on ridges and outer flanks.	- Containment under forest canopy and in valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Pasture has encroached on hill flanks, especially on northern margin – compromises scale and impact.	

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

7

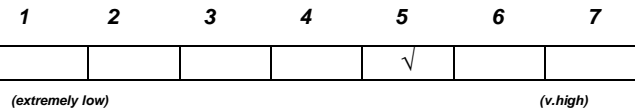
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Degree of containment in valleys.	- Lack of existing built development. - Continuity of vegetation cover. - Extreme exposure of outer flanks, ridges and peaks.

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Recreational Users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
- Intactness and localized dominance of unit.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Unit in conservation estate.

**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: T41
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Mangataniwha Range
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush-Clad Hills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep rolling to dissected hill country. - Prominent ridge lines.		- Large valley systems. - Localised peaks.
VEGETATION:		
- Cover of semi-mature regenerating native forest.	- Mature native shrub land in NE portion of unit.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Mangamuka River.	- Local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Role of unit as regional land mark and backdrop. - Continuity of vegetation over majority of unit.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Virtual lack of built development.	- Edges of forest with pasture predominantly well related 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)

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:		
- Exposure of ridges, peaks and outer flanks.	- Containment offered by valleys and lower slopes.	- Enclosure and intimacy under forest canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
	- Degree of fragmentation of vegetation patterns around farmed foothills.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Intrusion of Pockets of pasture into foothills, especially in North East extent of unit.	- Area of pines at Otangaroa distracts from over riding indigenous 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? 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? 5

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Minor opportunity for integration in more fragmented foothills. - Screening (minor) offered by forest canopy. - Enclosure provided by valleys.	- Virtual lack of existing built development. - Continuity and consistency of vegetation cover over majority of unit. - Exposure and sensitivity of ridges, peaks and upper 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.....

4

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY RATING:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

					√		
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(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"> - Local residents. - Travellers on State Highway 1. - Travellers on local roads. - Recreational users of forest. <p>NOTE: Large component of unit is inaccessible and viewed by an extremely small audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Large. - Small. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Predominant naturalness of unit and extreme sensitivity of ridges and peaks.

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 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: T42
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Mangonui Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush-Clad Hill Country

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Rolling steep hill country. - Flowing ridge lines and local peaks.	- Limestone outcrops. - Landform particularly dramatic around Pekapeka Bay.	- Building foothills. - Relatively shallow valley systems.
VEGETATION:		
	- Cover of regenerating indigenous forest. - Extensive areas of mature Manuka shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa sites.	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Relationship with Whangaroa Bay and Whangaroa harbour.	- Local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Forms backdrop/ definition to NE. Whangaroa Harbour and Taupo Bay.	- Predominant continuity of indigenous vegetation cover.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Unit predominantly free of built development.	- Margins with pasture quite naturally aligned.

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 exposed especially on outer flanks and peaks.	- Greater sense of exposure on coastal flanks. - Containment under canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Clearance or partial clearance of foothills.	- Pockets of Pine amongst foothill 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? 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 VAC (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 topographic variation and enclosure. - Existing built development at adjacent Taupo Bay and Totara North. - Cover by forest canopy. (All relatively minor capacities).	- Virtual lack of existing built development within unit. - Predominant continuity of vegetation cover. - Extreme sensitivity of Headlands, outer flanks and spurs.

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 VULNERABILITY 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/ Visitors to Whangaroa and Totara North. - Residents/ Visitors to Taupo Bay. - Other local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highway 10. (Distant Views). - Boat passengers in harbour and Bay. - recreational users of Forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small/ Moderate. - Small/ Moderate. - Small. - Small/ Moderate. - Large - Moderate. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of foothills as indigenous bush would dramatically increase legibility and impact of unit. - Majority of unit contained in conservation estate.

**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> 5 • 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> 4 • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 4 • 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> 3 • 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) 4</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: T43
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Akatere Hill Country
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral Hill Country with Pockets of Scrub/ Bush

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Moderate to steeply rolling hill country.	- Small contained flats amongst hills.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of native shrub land and semi mature trees. - Pockets of amenity planting around homestead and farm buildings.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Vegetation tends to reinforce stream courses and steepest flanks.	- Relationship steep Mangonui forest terrain as a backdrop.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Houses and farm buildings located on lower terrain and sited amongst vegetation.	- Simple bold pastoral landscape.

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 expansive.	- Greater sense of containment in depressions and valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Impact of farm buildings (minor only).
VEGETATION:	
- Shelter belts frequently contradict rolling contour of unit. - Poorly aligned edge of forest blocks and scrubland.	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Limited degree of diversity or variety. - Impact of erosion on steepest slopes.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- See Vegetation above.	

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?

3

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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 level of built development. - Screening offered by pockets of vegetation and shelterbelts. - Rolling terrain of unit.	- Variable distribution of existing built development. - Large portions of unit without vegetation. - Exposure of ridgelines. - simplicity of Landscape pattern.

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.....

6

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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. - Travellers on local roads, including Taupo Bay Road. - Travellers on State Highway 10.	- Small - Small/ Moderate. - Moderate/ Large.

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? 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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 6

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T44
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Herekino Forest.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Bush-Clad Hills

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Steep, dissected hill country. - Prominent ridge lines.	- Localised peaks and knolls.	- Extensive valley systems.
VEGETATION:		
- Near continuous cover of semi mature native bush and native shrub land.		
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa sites.	
WATER BODIES:		
		- Local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Role of unit as a sub regional landmark and backdrop.	- Predominant continuity of vegetation cover.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Unit virtually devoid of built development.	- Interface between forest and surrounding pasture largely 'naturally' aligned.

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:		
- Exposure and openness of ridgelines , peaks and upper flanks.	- Greater degree of containment on inner lower slopes and valleys.	- Intimacy under forest canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Quarry on Kaitaia edge of unit.	- Communications Mast – Ahipara.
VEGETATION:	
	- Vegetation patterns somewhat fragmented in parts, especially around edges.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Intrusion of “Fingers” of pasture into forest and ascent of pasture up northern (particularly) foothills. - Rectilinear pasture edges to forest (limited).

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **7**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Containment offered by valleys and lounge flanks of inner unit. - Minor concealment potential of canopy of more mature parts of unit.	- Virtual lack of existing built development. - Continuity of vegetation cover over majority of unit. - Extreme sensitivity of ridges peaks and upper 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.....

4

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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. - Ahipara residents. - Kaitaia residents. (Distant) - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on Awaroa Road. - recreational users of forest.	- Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Small. - Small/ Moderate. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Unit forms backdrop to an extensive area. - Ridges, peaks and outer flanks extremely 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? 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? 3
 - **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? 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 2
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T45
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Ahipara Gumfields
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- broad, elevated plateau.	- Gently rolling terrain.	- Deeply indented valleys running out to coast.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive and continuous cover of Manuka shrub land.	- Pockets of bush contained in Valleys.	
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa Sites on convergences of valleys. - Gumfield diggings.	
WATER BODIES:		
		- Local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- break starkness of landscape very evocative and part of heritage character.	- Continuity and consistency of vegetation cover.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. 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:		
- Extremely expansive and exposed. - 'Sense of Infinity'.	- Containment in valleys to sea.	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Areas of vegetation clearance.	

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? 6

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

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:

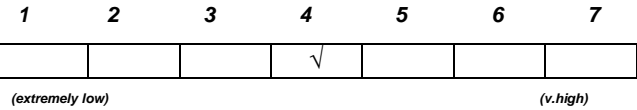
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

- 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**

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Visitors to Gumfields.	- Small.
- Local residents.	- Small.

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

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY 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 |

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? 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? 3
 - **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) 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: T46
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Victoria Valley
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Extensive Valleys

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Contained valley floor. - Flat to gently rolling contour.	- Defining foothills and backdrop rangers of adjacent units.
VEGETATION:		
	- Groves of semi-mature native trees mainly Totara and Kahikatea.	- Pockets of native shrubland. - Exotic shelter and amenity plantings especially eucalyptus and Lombardy popular.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Victoria River.	- Takahue River. - Karemuhako 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Landscape broken into diverse segments by vegetation.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Intense and diverse land cover confined to this unit and does not ascend adjacent hill units.	

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:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quite contained. - Strong 'cultural' atmosphere and human scale. 	

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Power poles and wires.
VEGETATION:	
	- Vegetation patterns and composition often very diverse and somewhat fragmented.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Limited repetition of themes or elements to provide cohesion.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Houses and Buildings generally poorly screened although often set against.

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

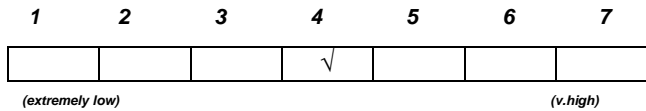
ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing level of built development. - Sense of being a 'Cultural landscape'. - Screening vegetation. - Curving line of valley (and especially of road leading audience through). - Backdrop of hills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited level of topographic screening within valley. - Portions of unit with 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

5



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highways 1.	- Small. - Small. - 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

- Adjacent hill flanks and brows considerably more sensitive than the valley floor contained in 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? 2
 - **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? 2
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 3
 - **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)? 2
 - **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? 1
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 2

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

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T47
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Kaitaia/ Awanui Flats
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Farmed Flats

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- Extensive flats. - Backdrop of hills to South and South East.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets and clumps of shelter. - Clumps and specimens of indigenous trees (limited). - Wetland vegetation in South West.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Wetland area in South West. - Awanui 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Quite simple pastoral landscape – relatively cohesive.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Area of orcharding near Awanui providers interest.

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:		
	- Very open and exposed generally.	- More intimate near shelter or clumps of vegetation.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Industrial plant North of Kaitaia.	- Drainage canals and associated stop banks. - Roadside signs.
VEGETATION:	
- Fragmented vegetation patterns.	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Limited levels of complexity or variety in landscape.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Buildings predominantly poorly integrated – limited vegetative screening.	

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

5

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Strong sense of being a modified landscape. - Existing levels of built development. - Potential screening by shelterbelts and groves of trees. - Backdrop of hills on edge of unit.	- Variable distribution of existing built development (limited to West). - Varied distribution of vegetation. - Lack of topographic variation or screening.

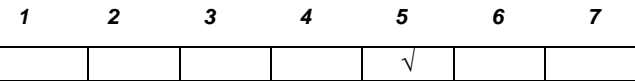
EXPOSURE / VISIBILITY

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 VULNERABILITY 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"> - Kaitaia residents (edges). - Local residents and farmers. - Travellers on State Highway 1. - Travellers on Awaroa road. - Travellers on local roads. - Aircraft passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate. - Small. - Large. - Small/ Moderate. - Small. - Small.

5

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- High rarity rating and low VAC offset by low aesthetic/ Heritage value.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- A landscape unit of limited aesthetic quality – opportunities for amelioration and introduction of more coherent and interest elements, especially planting.

**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? 3
 - **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? 4
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 3

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T48
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Foothills between Kaitaia and Taipa.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral Hill Country with Pockets of Scrub/ Bush.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Low dissected foothills.	- Plateau – like flattened ridges.
VEGETATION:		
	- Pockets of native trees and shrub land.	- Scattered native specimen trees.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Vegetation patterns reinforce landform.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Limited built development. - 'Natural' edges between pasture 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:		
	- Moderately to expansively exposed.	- Containment offered by valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Some farm buildings poorly integrated. - Scarring associated with farm tracks.
VEGETATION:	
- Vegetation patterns rather fragmented over much of unit.	- Invasion of gorse and other used species over quite large areas.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Landscape predominantly rather fragmented. - Sense of disharmony.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Some (limited) shelter belts aligned in contradiction to contour.

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? 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? 4

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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 development. - Screening/ Integration potential offered by broken terrain. - Possible screening by vegetation.	- Limited distribution of existing built development. - Vegetation largely present as contiguous blocks in depressions/ steep terrain. - Exposure of ridges.

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

3

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highway 10.	- Small. - 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

**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? 3
 - **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? 3
 - **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)? 2
 - **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) 3

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 2
 - **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) 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T49
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Around Kaiangaroa and Lake Ohia.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Rolling terrain.	- Localised flats and basins. - Slight plateau/table land effect.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of native shrub land. - Small groves and shelterbelts of pine.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Relationship with Aurere stream. - Lake Ohia.

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Bold, Simple composition of landscape.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Buildings generally located on lowest land and 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) **2**

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>			

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quite open and exposed. - More contained in basins or valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roadside signs. - Power poles and wires.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Very limited diversity or elements of interest.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Impact of quarry on adjacent flank. (Ohia)	- Shelterbelts largely unresponsive to landform.

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing built development. - Screening by vegetation. - Variations and partial containment offered by terrain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parts of unit very open and exposed. - Varied distribution of 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

5

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on State Highway 10. - Travellers on local roads.	- Small. - Large. - Small.
NOTE: SH10 Bisects unit, exposing most of unit to travellers.	

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? 3
 - **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? 2
- 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 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: T50
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Scrubland at foot of Karikari Peninsula.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- Very Subtly rolling contour. - Underlying dune contour to East.
VEGETATION:		
- Near continuous cover of Manuka.		- Pockets of reed bed and wetland vegetation.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Rockets 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Continuity of vegetation and consistency of composition.	- Very Bold and Simple.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- 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) **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:		
- Extremely open and expansive.		
- Sense of infinity.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Erosion associated with track formation.
VEGETATION:	
	- Limited degree of diversity in vegetation (although this is part of strong landscape image).
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:

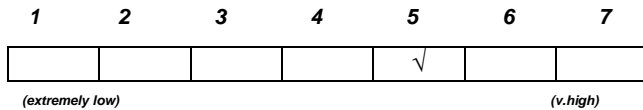
- **Land Uses**
How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanized? 7
 - **Vegetation Cover & Type**
How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level 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? 6
- OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **7**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
	- Lack of existing built development (except in South west corner). - Lack of vegetative screening. - Consistency of vegetation cover. - 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..... **2**
COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY RATING:



AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on State Highway 10 (very limited glimpse only). - Travellers on local roads.	- Small. - 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

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

- An extremely simple and evocative landscape reminiscent of Ahipara Gum fields.

**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? 2
 - **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? 2
 - **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? 2
- RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 2

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T51
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Karikari Peninsula Undulating Farmland.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- Rolling terrain. - Shallow valley forms.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of indigenous shrub land. - Clumps and belts of pine shelter.
STRUCTURES:		
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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- Pockets of pine and shrub land help to emphasise landform.	- Simple, bold landscape.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, 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)

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 and exposed.	- Greater sense of containment near shelter or in valleys.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Buildings generally poorly sited and devoid of screening vegetation.	- Roadside billboards.
VEGETATION:	
- Limited vegetative structure over much of unit.	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Limited degree of complexity, diversity or interest within landscape.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Areas of erosion scarring associated with farm tracks and steepest pasture (noticeable element).	- Linear pattern of some shelter tends to contradict landform.

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 VAC (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 building in landscape. - Rolling contour provides opportunity for integration.	- Limited distribution of existing built development. - Restricted extent of vegetative screening elements/ - Higher sensitivity of "Knolls" and mounds.

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 VULNERABILITY 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
- Local residents/ Farmers. - Travellers on inland road. - Travellers on local roads.	- Small. - 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? 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? 3
 - **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) 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 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: T52
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Rangiawhia Range and
Adjacent Cape.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Scrub Clad Hill Country.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Prominent ridge and headlands.	- Steep hill country, steepest on seaward flanks.	- Localised knolls and peaks. - Small valleys and basins.
VEGETATION:		
- Predominant cover of Manuka shrub land.		- Pockets of more mature indigenous vegetation.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Relationship with surrounding coast.		- Local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Role as sub regional landmark. - Standing out from sea and flats.	- Extensive (near continuous) cover of Manuka.	- Backdrop and termination to Tokerau Beach.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Very limited 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)		

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
	- Broadly exposed and open.	- Greater sense of containment in valleys and basins.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Impact of access track scars.	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Extensive areas of erosion scarring.	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Clearance of large area of southern flanks – less of vegetation and extensive erosion.	- Pockets of pine plantation contradict predominant indigenous 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?

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Sense of disruption created by clearance erosion and tracks.	- Limited extent of existing built development.
- Degree of containment created by vegetation.	- Continuity and consistency of remaining vegetation.
- Minor topographic containment in valleys.	- Exposure and sensitivity of flanks and ridges.

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Users of local campgrounds, including Matai Bay. - Travellers on local roads. - Recreational users of adjacent beaches. - Boat passengers.	- Small. - Small/ Moderate. - Moderate. - Moderate. - Small.
NOTE: Unit visible as a landmark over a considerable distance to the north and south.	

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

- Dark colour and consistency of unit make it particularly vulnerable to visual disruption resulting from exposure of underlying pale soils.

**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)? 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? 3
- 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 -
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T53
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Motutangi/ Waihuahua Swamp
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Wetlands and Small Lakes.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Over-riding sense of flatness.	- Subtle undulations of old dune forms with intervening depressions.
VEGETATION:		
- Indigenous associations of reed bed and salt marsh.	- Pockets of Mangrove. Groves of shrub land on most elevated portions.	- Pockets of more mature indigenous vegetation.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
- Extensive wetlands.	- Relationship with 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity and subtle zoning of native vegetation.		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
- Unit devoid of built development (largely).		

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:		
- Sense of expansiveness – almost infinity.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Intrusion of roads/ tracks into wetlands (limited).
VEGETATION:	
	- Invasion/ Colonisation by weed species, particularly gorse.
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Infilling/ Drainage of land to North of Kaimaumu.	- Impact of adjacent road and housing at Haumaumu.

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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC)

6

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Minor (very) screening potential by vegetation and landform.	- Lack of existing built development. - Virtual lack of screening vegetation. - Extremely 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			√			

(extremely low)

(v.high)

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents.	- 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
- Very low visual absorption capability.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Significant proportion of unit contained in conservation estate.

**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? 3
 - **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? 2
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 2
 - **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) 3

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T54
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Undulating Spine of Northern Peninsula
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Gently undulating pasture/scrub.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Rolling and undulating terrain.	- Localised flats. - Small knolls.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of Manuka shrub land. - Clumps of pine and shelter. - Wetland plant associations.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Back dune lake sequence. - Back dune wetlands.	

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
		- Portions of vegetation assist in emphasizing terrain.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Housing and buildings predominantly sited on lowest terrain.

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:		
	- Predominantly very open and exposed.	- More contained amongst vegetation to West of unit adjacent to dune lakes.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Occasional poorly screened or iterated buildings.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Landscape patterns very fragmented. - Limited variety or elements of 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? **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? **2**

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (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 built development. - Screening by vegetation. - Fragmented character of landscape. - Topographic variation.	- variable distribution of existing built development. - Exposure of knolls and low brows. - 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		√				

(extremely low)

(v.high)

4

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on Far North Road. - Travellers on local roads.	- Small. - Moderate/ 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

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? 2
 - **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? 1
 - **Cohesion**
Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity? 3
 - **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)? 2
 - **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) 2

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 1
 - **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) 1

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T55
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Aupouri Forest
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Plantation Forests.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
		- Subtly rolling contour of ancient and more recent dunefields.
VEGETATION:		
		- Pockets of wetland vegetation. - Small areas of native shrub land. - Edges of dune field associations.
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
	- Adjacent dune lakes.	- Contribution of Ninety Mile Beach 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Efforts to provide mixed edge plantings on some more visible edges.	- Lack of built development. - Meandering inland edge of forest where it meets 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) **1**

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 infinity within forest – lack of discernable landmarks. - Containment and intimacy under forest canopy.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
- Extremely limited degree of diversity or interest. Consistency of texture, colour and farm. Domination in parts of adjacent coastal 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? **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? **2**

OVERALL RATING FOR VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **3**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Strong sense of being a modified production landscape. - Containment and screening offered by canopy. - Subtly rolling contour.	- Virtual lack of existing built development. - Continuity and consistency of forest cover (although less of an issue in flatter sites such as Aupouri). - Potential loss of vegetative screening upon harvest.

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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

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

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Local residents. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on State Highway 1. (Distant glimpses only). - Travellers/ Recreational users of Ninety Mile Beach. - Forestry workers.	- Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Moderate. - 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
- very little variety or interest in unit – a reflection of the monocultural land use.

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? 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)? 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) 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 4
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 4

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T56
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Houhora Headland.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Scrub Clad Hill Country.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Mt Camel.	- Headland land mass standing above lower connecting Peninsula.	- Steep rolling hill country. - Small valleys running down to coast.
VEGETATION:		
- Extensive cover of indigenous shrub land and pockets.		
STRUCTURES:		
	- Tukauri Pa Site.	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Relationship with Hauhora Harbour and open 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Role of Mt Camel as a sub regional landmark.	- Dominant cover of indigenous shrub land.	- Vegetation patterns reinforce land form.
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Lack of built development.	- Area of forestry well positioned and aligned on portion of lower terrain.

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 across most of unit. - High exposure on ridges and headland.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Minor scarring associated with quarry on headland.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Pockets of erosion on steepest terrain. - Vegetation patterns rather fragmented in parts.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
	- Impact of pine plantation (although well sited) in area dominated by indigenous vegetation associations.

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? **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? **6**

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

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Potential screening by blocks of vegetation. - Production landscape theme brought to part of unit by pine plantation. - Minor containment offered by valleys, although most focus out to coast.	- Lack of existing built development. - Exposure and sensitivity of majority of terrain. - Continuity of vegetation cover over much 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.....

COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY RATING:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				√		

(extremely low)

(v.high)

6

AUDIENCES	THEIR RELATIVE SCALE
- Farm workers and mussel farmers. - Houhora Heads residents and visitors. - Residents of Houhora Coast. - Travellers on Far North Road. - Boat passengers. - More distant viewers of Mt Camel headland.	- Small. - Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Small. - 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

- Mount Camel and perpendicular point of extreme sensitivity.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

**FAR NORTH DISTRICT
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER UNITS

PART 1. VALUE ATTACHED TO THE LANDSCAPE

AESTHETIC VALUE	
<i>Field evaluation of Aesthetic Value using the following criteria (with individual ratings):</i>	
<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> 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesion <i>Is there a continuity of key statements / patterns / themes / accents that give the landscape both character and sense of unity?</i> 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	4
<p>RATING FOR AESTHETIC VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value)</p>	4

HERITAGE VALUE	
<i>To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:</i>	
<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	3

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T57

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Te Paki Rolling Hills.

LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Pastoral Hill Country with Pockets of Scrub/ Bush.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE		
CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
	- Gently rolling low hills. - Ancient dune formations.	-Dissected drainage systems running out to Coast.
VEGETATION:		
	- Extensive areas of Manuka shrub land. - Defined belts and pockets of Manuka shrub land.	
STRUCTURES:		
WATER BODIES:		
		- Relationship with backshore lakes and wetlands.

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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
	- vegetation patterns emphasise stream courses and steepest terrain.	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
		- Virtual lack of built development. - Bold, simple pastoral 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) **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:		
- Very expansive and open – an “inhuman” scale.		- Greater degree of containment in valley floors or close proximity to vegetation.

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
	- Erosion scarring associated with road construction.
VEGETATION:	
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
	- Areas of erosion in steepest terrain. - Limited degree of diversity in unit.
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? **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 VAC (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely low VAC) **4**

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY	
ELEMENTS THAT HEIGHTEN VAC:	ELEMENTS THAT REDUCE VAC:
- Potential screening by vegetation. - Enclosure offered by undulating terrain.	- Extremely limited extent of existing built development. - Exposure of “ridges” and knolls. - Variable distribution of 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 VULNERABILITY RATING:

4

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
- Farm workers and mussel farmers. - Travellers on Cape Reinga and Te Paki Roads.	- Small. - Moderate.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- A very bold and simple landscape with a sense of remoteness, almost wilderness.

**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? 4
 - **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) 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 5
- RATING FOR HERITAGE VALUE (1-7, with 7 indicating extremely high value) 5

LANDSCAPE UNIT IDENTIFICATION

NUMBER: T58
 DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION: Northern Hill Country.
 LANDSCAPE CATEGORY: Scrub Clad Hill Country.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS THAT ENHANCE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS	ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
TOPOGRAPHY:		
- Prominent coastal ridgeline.	- Rolling to steep hill country. - Predominant rounded form.	- The pinnacle. - Pockets of backshore flat.
VEGETATION:		
- Cover of Manuka shrub land.	- Pockets of more mature indigenous forest, often associated with streams.	- areas of wetland vegetation in contained valleys.
STRUCTURES:		
	- Pa Sites.	
WATER BODIES:		
	- Relationship with surrounding coast.	- Small local 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 (E.G. BLOCKS OF VEGETATION & OPEN SPACE, LAND & WATER):		
- Continuity of vegetation cover. - Consistency of cover.	- Landforms a sub regional landmark and backdrop. .	
LAND USE LOCATION PATTERNS (E.G. TYPICAL SITING OF HOUSES, FARM FORESTRY, PASTURE):		
	- Lack of built development.	- Pine forest relatively well 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)

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:		
- Broadly exposed and open.		- Greater sense of containment in valleys.
- Rather inhuman scale.		

ELEMENTS & PATTERNS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & VALUE	
PROMINENT ELEMENTS	NOTICEABLE ELEMENTS
STRUCTURES:	
- Scarring associated with track and road cuttings.	
VEGETATION:	
	- Invasion of wildling pines (relatively minor).
BROAD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS:	
- Pockets of erosion scarring.	- Limited degree of diversity conveyed by consistent Manuka canopy.
PATTERNS OF LAND USE LOCATION:	
Intrusion of Pine plantation into predominantly indigenous landscape.	

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 VAC (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 pine forest.	- Continuity of Manuka cover.
- Containment by undulations in landform.	- Lack of existing built development.
	- Sensitivity of upper flanks, ridges and coastal 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 VULNERABILITY 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 of Te Hapua and Northern most farms. - Travellers on local roads. - Travellers on Cape Reinga road (views of small portion of unit only). - Users of local beaches and campgrounds. - Boat passengers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small. - Small. - Moderate. - Small. - Small.

OVER-RIDING FACTORS
- Start simplicity of landscape.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
- Majority of unit contained within conservation estate.