

Outstanding Natural Landscape Assessments of the Auckland Region

Auckland Regional Landscape Assessment 2003-04 Explanatory Material

Text amended by decisions of the Hearings Committee is shown in underline and ~~strikethrough~~.

Appendix F-2 replaces the notified Table One, but it is not shown in underlined text to make it easier to read.

Introduction

Chapter 6: Heritage contains objectives, policies and methods relating to the identification, protection and management of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Auckland Region. These areas are shown on Map Series 3a. Appendix F-2 contains information on the attributes of the mapped Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs). This information is derived from two regional landscape assessments. The first is the Auckland Regional Landscape Assessment 2003-04, and the second is Auckland Regional Policy Statement, Outstanding Natural Landscape Areas, Assessment Against WESI Criteria, August 2008. The purpose of this appendix is to explain the methodology used in the study ies and to present the key findings.

The 2003-04 Regional Landscape Assessment provides an update of the earlier 1984 landscape assessment methodology, adopting a revised public preference methodology and a focus on the identification of the Region's Outstanding Natural Landscapes. The second 2008 landscape review applies nationally accepted landscape assessment criteria to the same study area.

Auckland Regional Landscape Assessment Study 2003-04

~~The purpose of the 2003-04 Regional Landscape Assessment Study of 2003-04 identified was to identify the Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs), of the Auckland Region both mainland Auckland and the islands of the Hauraki Gulf, consistent with section 6(b) of the RM Act. The assessment was undertaken in three stages.~~

Stage One: Identification of Representative Samples of Regional Landscape Types

~~A representative examples of the different landscape types in the Auckland Region as was determined This study divided the region into four different landscape types, based on geomorphological and geographical characteristics. The division into landscape types was made primarily to assist with the later stages of the methodology and to enable the landscape qualities of the Region to be realistically represented through photographic sets.~~

The landscape types are:

- Coastal
- Harbour and Estuary
- Hill Country
- Lowlands and Wetlands

~~All landscape types were field surveyed and colour photographs that that represented the varied characteristics and qualities of each type. From a regional sample of nearly 1,500 photographs, thirty photographs were selected for each landscape type, giving a total of 120 photographs representing the diversity of landscapes in the Auckland Region. This selection was based on the different combinations of landform, vegetation pattern and degree of modification exhibited in each landscape type.~~

Stage Two: Public Preference Survey

~~This stage of the study involved a public survey of the Auckland regional community to ascertain what landscapes they considered qualified as outstanding natural landscapes. During December 2002-January 2003, intercept interviews were undertaken at ten street and shopping mall locations around the Auckland Region, whereby passing members of the public were invited to view and evaluate one or more sets of photographs.~~

~~In addition a small number of people from Auckland's local authorities and government agencies, and representatives from iwi, conservation advocacy and land development organisations were invited to act as key informants.~~

~~All interviewees were invited to "sort" the 30 photographs from at least one of the four landscape types. A further fifth set of combined photographs from the four landscape types was also sorted. This process involved ordering the photographs in response to the instruction – "Please order these photographs from those which represent the most outstanding natural landscapes to those that least fit this description". Having ordered the photographs to distinguish between the most and least outstanding, respondents were asked to identify the threshold of what they regarded as "truly outstanding". They were also asked to comment upon the reasons for their choice by stating the characteristics or qualities that made those landscapes truly outstanding and what changes or modifications would either degrade or improve the outstanding qualities of the landscapes.~~

~~The individual photographic sorts were then factor analysed to identify the key factors or perceptions that the interviewees had identified. This analysis revealed that there was a high loading on one factor (nearly 95 percent of all respondents), with a high percentage loading on two main factors. Hence two clear~~

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~~perceptions of what constitutes an outstanding natural landscape emerged from the public preference survey. These perceptions or factors are:~~

Representative photographs of these landscape types were then evaluated by members of the public through a public preference survey to determine what landscapes were perceived to be outstanding natural landscapes. The public preference survey identified two clear, but distinct perceptions of an Outstanding Natural Landscape of the Auckland region.
Outstanding Natural Landscapes as Wild Nature

This perception sees an Outstanding Natural Landscape as being one where there is little or no evidence of human presence, modification or management. The landscape is dominated by elements, such as indigenous forest, that are distinctly “New Zealand”. “Wild nature” photographs identified chosen by interviewees as being “truly outstanding” were those closest to the pristine environment in the particular landscape type.

Outstanding Natural Landscapes as Cultured Nature

This perception of an Outstanding Natural Landscape does not differentiate between natural elements that are indigenous to New Zealand and those that are introduced. Exotic vegetation including pasture is seen as a composite part of an outstanding natural landscape, particularly where the pattern of land use is in harmony with the pattern of the landform. Photographs identified chosen by interviewees as being “truly outstanding” show a picturesque mix of bush and extensive pasture on hills and lowlands. Where built structures such as houses are present in both wild nature and cultured nature outstanding natural landscapes, they are well integrated into the landscape and their presence is visually subservient to the natural elements.

The second perception is Outstanding Natural Landscapes as cultured nature. It does not differentiate between natural elements that are indigenous to New Zealand and those that are introduced. Exotic vegetation including pasture is seen as a composite part of an Outstanding Natural Landscape, particularly where the pattern of land use is in harmony with the pattern of the landform. Cultured nature photographs identified as truly outstanding show a picturesque mix of bush and extensive pasture on hills and lowlands. Where built structures such as house are present in both wild nature and cultured nature Outstanding Natural Landscapes, they are well integrated into the landscape and their presence is visually subservient to the natural elements.

Outstanding Natural Landscape Qualities

Based on the analysis of the public preference survey, the qualities that characterise outstanding natural landscapes in the Auckland Region are summarised as follows:

- Strong physical landforms which give structure and pattern to the landscape;
- Pristine and relatively unmodified coastal environments, estuaries and harbours;
- Unmodified wetlands with standing water;
- The presence of lowland bush;
- Picturesque or open hill country that includes a significant proportion of bush or bush remnants, with minimal presence of human artefacts or buildings.
- Endemic (sense of place) values.

In terms of each landscape type, the characteristics are:

Coastal: undeveloped coastline framed by medium to high relief, with cliffs, bush cover or rough pasture and only very low levels of human modification that are clearly visually subservient to the overall setting.

Harbour and Estuary: open water, intertidal margins and shoreline that are highly natural, backed by low to medium relief with significant areas of tall vegetation, bush and pasture. Only very low levels of human modification that is clearly visually subservient to the overall setting.

Hill Country: relatively high relief with significant areas of maturing native vegetation interspersed with pasture and extensive open views. Landscape structure and vegetation patterns are visually diverse, and clearly express the underlying geology, landform and natural drainage. Only very low density of settlement that is visually highly integrated into the overall setting.

Lowland and Wetland: unmodified wetlands with areas of open water and well-vegetated margins, and open rolling pastoral landscape with lakes or watercourses and remnant bush. Only very low density of settlement that is visually highly integrated into the overall setting.

Stage Three: Field Survey of the Region

~~The third stage of the study involved the “on the ground” determination of the Outstanding Natural Landscapes. This involved an initial desk-top mapping of areas considered likely to be outstanding natural landscapes based on the extensive local knowledge of a team of experienced landscape architects. This was followed by field survey, whereby areas were accessed by road in the case of the mainland, Great Barrier and Waiheke Islands and observed from the sea in the case of all other islands in the inner Hauraki Gulf.~~

~~Based on the selections made in Stage Two, four Outstanding Natural Landscape Visual Summary~~

~~Sheets were prepared. These Summary Sheets provided a photographic summary of the visual characteristics identified as being outstanding by the public preference survey for each landscape type. Areas were evaluated against these Visual Summary Sheets and a Field Survey Sheet completed for each Outstanding Natural Landscape delineated. These field survey sheets provided the basis for the information in Table One: Outstanding Natural Landscape Areas – Summary Information.~~

Based on the visual characteristics determined by public preference survey, on the ground areas of Outstanding Natural Landscape were determined by a team of experienced landscape architects. This work involved both desk top mapping, following by field survey. Eighty five areas in the region have been identified on Map Series 3a as Outstanding Natural Landscapes and they are listed in the second part of this appendix below. Appendix F-2 identifies each Outstanding Natural Landscape area by its landscape type and whether it has been identified as being a wild nature or cultured nature ONL.

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Reassessment of Areas Using the WESI Criteria

In 2008 a second landscape assessment reviewed the areas identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the 2003-04 report. This work included a review of each ONL boundary. The areas were also reassessed using the WESI¹ criteria and the results of this assessment are also contained in the Appendix F-2 table.

The WESI criteria are a set of landscape assessment criteria developed by professional landscape architects, which have been subsequently endorsed by the Environment Court in various decisions involving landscape matters. These criteria have now been incorporated into the proposed New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2008 in its Policy 32 relating to the identification of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the coastal environment.

There is considerable similarity between the conclusions of the 2003-04 public preference survey landscape study and the WESI criteria assessment results. This is because the WESI criteria place considerable emphasis on the concept of naturalness and the use of natural science assessment factors. Landscape appreciation expressed through the public preference survey in the first study has been expressed in the second study through other WESI criteria such as memorability, naturalness and expressiveness.

The WESI criteria assessment of the region's eighty five ONL areas in this appendix addresses some, but not all of the criteria contained in the proposed New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement's policy. There are two reasons for this. Firstly the WESI criteria assessment of Auckland's Outstanding Natural Landscape areas pre-dates the most recent Proposed New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement guidance on this matter. Secondly some of the WESI assessment criteria relate to matters that are not easily assessed at the regional level, or deal with matters that are covered in other schedules in this RPS. Reference should also be made to Appendix B of this RPS for information on ecological values.

The information on each Outstanding Natural Landscape area in Appendix F-2 should be used to guide the application of the Outstanding Natural Landscape policies in Chapter 6: Heritage.

¹ Wakatipu Environmental Society Inc and Others v Queenstown-Lakes District Council C180/99 [2000] NZRMA 59

Findings—Outstanding Natural Landscapes of the Auckland Region

Eighty-nine areas in the Auckland Region have been identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes. These are shown on Map Series 3A. The Auckland Region has a total land area of 500,133 hectares of which 450,005 hectares are on the mainland and 50,127 hectares comprise the islands of the Hauraki Gulf. The Outstanding Natural Landscapes identified on the mainland area of the Region cover some 84,709 hectares or nearly 19 percent of the land mass. On the Hauraki Gulf Islands, there are about 40,430 hectares of Outstanding Natural Landscapes, which constitutes about 81 percent of the area of the islands. The distribution of Outstanding Natural Landscapes by local authority area is as follows:

Local Authority	Hectares
Auckland City	
Hauraki Gulf Islands	38,016
Franklin District	22,915
Manukau City	6,954
North Shore City	314
Papakura District	421
Rodney District	
Mainland	34,803
Islands	2,414
Waitakere City	19,302
Coastal Marine Area	59,607
Total Land Area	125,139
Total Region	184,746

The 1984 Regional Landscape Assessment Study identified the following areas:

Area in Category 6 & 7	42,453ha
Area in Category 5	60,513ha
Combined Areas 5, 6 & 7	102,966ha

(mainland only, adjusted for 1989 regional boundary change)

The 1999 ARPS identified Category 6 & 7 landscapes as Outstanding Landscapes, and Category 5 areas as Regionally Significant Landscapes. Comparing the 1984 Category 6 and 7 landscapes with the mainland area identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes in 2003/04 indicates that there has been an increase of 42,256 hectares. However if the 1984 Category 5 areas are included with the 6 and 7 figures and compared with the mainland area 2003/04 landscapes, this area is less than the 1984 total area. However a strict comparison of total area figures between 1984 and 2003/04 does not give a full explanation of the regional changes in the region's landscape during the 20-year period. The 1984 Regional Landscape Study identified a public preference for unmodified landscapes particularly open beaches and enclosed harbours, a presence of

indigenous vegetation (the more extensive the vegetation cover, the higher the rating), the presence of varied and often convoluted landforms and diversity and variety within each landscape. This was reflected in the dominance of coastal landscapes and extensive areas of indigenous vegetation such as the Waitakere and Hunua Ranges being rated 6 and 7. Some pastoral landscapes with scattered areas of indigenous and exotic vegetation were recognised as being visually attractive (Category 5 ratings) while wetlands and salt marsh areas were relatively poorly rated. The 1984 landscape study was also completed under different legislation, where the identification of outstanding natural landscapes was not recognised as matter of national importance.

Findings – Outstanding Natural Landscapes of the Auckland Region

A general comparison of the landscapes identified in the 1984 landscape assessment study and 2003-04 regional landscape study, supported by the 2008 WESI review, reveals the following trends:

1 Importance of the Hauraki Gulf Islands

The most extensive areas of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Region are on the islands of the Hauraki Gulf, and in particular Great Barrier Island. Other parts of the islands of the inner Gulf, both publicly and privately owned are also identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes.

The 1984 Regional Landscape Study did not cover these islands. However given the fact that many islands are in Crown ownership, and managed for conservation purposes, or where privately owned have experienced relatively little land use change, it is likely that these islands would have been identified as being worthy of Outstanding and Regionally Significant Category 5, 6 and 7 landscape ratings, had they been included in the 1984 study.

2 Continued Importance of Coastline

The coastline continues to be a major area of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Region. However these landscapes usually include a narrow band of land, and a more extensive area of the adjoining coastal marine area. This reflects the importance of the land-sea interface on the open east and west coasts, and the interrelationship between the land and enclosed bodies of water such as harbours and estuaries, as significant visual components of an outstanding natural landscape.

The inclusion of new areas of the coastal marine area in Outstanding Natural Landscapes also reflects the extended scope of the RMA, over previous legislation.

3 Continued Significance of Extensive Areas of Indigenous Vegetation

The Waitakere and Hunua Ranges continue to be the most extensive areas of Outstanding Natural Landscape on the mainland of the Region. Other areas with significant indigenous vegetation such as Mt Tamahunga continue to be highly valued.

4 Loss of Significant Landscapes

Two inter-related trends have emerged during the period 1984-2004. The first is a reduction in the natural landscape values of particular localities throughout the region due to increased levels of subdivision, use and development. Areas that were previously outstanding or regionally significant landscapes are no longer classified as such due to increased levels of built development. Examples of this change include parts of Kawau Bay (Leigh, Omaha), the Matakana River, Snells-Algies beaches, the eastern edge of the Mahurangi Harbour, Piha, the western edge of the Hunua Ranges and the Pukekohe Hill environs.

5 Emergence of Non-Indigenous Elements in Outstanding Natural Landscapes

The second change is the emergence of non-indigenous elements and managed land use as accepted components of outstanding natural landscapes. The perception of an outstanding natural landscape encompassing "cultured nature" means that *"the presence of humans undertaking recreational activity, or some forms of low intensity production within a landscape, is considered to be consistent with it being an outstanding landscape...landscape which include a picturesque mix of bush and extensive pastoral agriculture on hills and lowlands that are highly valued"* (Stage Two report 2003, page 6).

This means that areas of the region, including places that were rated regionally significant 5 in 1984 are now accepted by the public as being as Outstanding Natural Landscapes. This perception means that areas such as the western side of the Awhitu Peninsula and inland areas of Rodney between State Highway 1 and the Mahurangi Harbour are now identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes.

Map Series 3a: Outstanding Natural Landscapes

Areas identified as Outstanding Natural Landscapes were initially determined on a topographical base and not a cadastral base. This means that the areas follow biophysical indicators, particularly ridgelines, significant changes in topography and significant vegetation patterns, rather than legal property boundaries.

The Outstanding Natural Landscapes areas are produced on an aerial photo base to improve their readability. The information is held by the Auckland Council and can be reproduced on a topographic or cadastral base on request.

The boundary lines of each Outstanding Natural Landscape area are not intended to be exact lines, but indicate a zone of up to 50 metres width.

All requests for Outstanding Natural Landscape maps should be made to the Customer Service section of the Auckland Council.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This appendix is based on information contained in the following reports:

An Assessment of the Auckland Region's Landscape, Planning Department, Auckland Regional Authority, 1984.

Auckland Regional Landscape Assessment – Assessment Methodology Report, Stephen Brown Landscape Architecture for the Auckland Regional Council, 2002.

Public Perceptions of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Auckland Region, J.R. Fairweather and S.R. Swaffield, Lincoln University, for the Auckland Regional Council, 2003.

Delineation of Outstanding Natural Landscapes of the Auckland Region, Boffa Miskell Ltd, Stephen Brown Environments Ltd and Lincoln University, for the Auckland Regional Council, 2005.

The latter three reports form Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the Regional Landscape Assessment Study 2003-04, compiled version 2006.

Auckland Regional Policy Statement. Outstanding Natural Landscape Areas, Assessment Against WESI Criteria
Stephen Brown Environments and Boffa Miskell Ltd, August 2008.

Outstanding Natural Landscapes

Area number refers to the number shown on the maps in map series 3A

WEST AND NORTH WEST RODNEY								
Area No & name: Area 2; Ararimu Valley West								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill Country Wild nature (hill country) Hill ridge sequence overlooking the Ararimu Valley that descends to the Ararimu stream, overlaid by a mixture of remnant native forest and shrubland on the higher slopes and ridge tops, and also following local stream corridors, intermixed with open pasture on the unit's margins.</p>	<p>Retention of indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography. Maintaining low levels of built modification.</p>	<p>High Clearly defined sequence of hills/ridges, steep slopes and remnant forest framing valleys and stream corridors. Relatively dramatic topography.</p>	<p>High Pronounced sequence of native forest cover linked across major ridges and slopes together with stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of strongly dissected to rolling terrain and native forest cover intermixed with lower lying stream corridors (Ararimu Stream) and areas of pasture to create a clearly defined structure and pattern.</p>	<p>High Combination of terrain and vegetation cover creating a clearly defined matrix, with a relatively high level of cohesion and continuity.</p>	<p>High Relatively intact sequence of regenerating forest cover and stream corridors, especially near and above the Ararimu Stream.</p>	<p>High Very clearly defined relationship between topography and vegetated land cover creating a quite distinctive and Auckland/ New Zealand landscape.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 3; Taylor Road, south of Helensville								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature (hill country) Linear sequence of stream corridors and some more elevated ridge land that is notable for the presence of remnant pockets and bands of native forest.</p>	<p>Retention of indigenous vegetation in patterns related to underlying topography.</p>	<p>High Very clear sequence of stream corridors and ridges that are defined by pockets and bands of remnant native forest dominated by kauri, puriri totara and other canopy species.</p>	<p>High Pronounced sequence of native forest cover linked across ridges, slopes and valleys, together with stream corridors</p>	<p>High Amalgam of rolling terrain and native forest cover intermixed with lower lying stream corridors and areas of pasture to create a clearly defined structure and pattern.</p>	<p>High Combination of terrain and vegetation cover creating a clearly defined matrix, with a relatively high level of cohesion and continuity.</p>	<p>High Relatively intact sequence of forest cover and stream corridors, especially near the headwaters of the Whararua Stream and around the Kumeu River.</p>	<p>High Very clearly defined relationship between topography and land cover creating a quite distinctive and Auckland / New Zealand landscape.</p>	

Area No & name: Area 4; Lake Kereta								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Lowland Wild nature Cultured nature (lowland) Impounded dune lakes (two) framed by high inland dunes to the east and the combined dune / pine forest margins of Rangitira Beach to the west; containing raupo wetland. Also flanked by remnant native forest (kanuka dominated), particularly towards Kanae Road and down the coastal side of Lake Kereta, as well as some pasture.	Retention of dune lake/wetland landscape and remnant vegetation with low levels of subservient development (houses, roads, infrastructure).	High Very strongly defined dune based terrain descending into two lake basins, with native vegetation on their margins and between the lakes reinforcing this topographic variation, more notably toward Kanae Road.	High Strong linkage between lakes and raupo wetland with the surrounding dune topography, including that acting as a backdrop to Rangitira Beach, and adjacent native vegetation.		High Relatively rare lake basin sequence associated with very expressive landforms that are reinforced by the native vegetation framing them: very marked interplay between both the lakes and vegetation and adjoining open pasture, as well as the pines behind Rangitira Beach.	High Very obvious interaction between the underlying dune landform, the actual lakes and their wetlands, and the remnant terrestrial vegetation overlying parts of this landscape.	High Both lakes are clear focal points within the basin landforms that frame them. This is reinforced by the surrounding vegetation and these elements' contrast with adjoining farmland and the extensive pine forest behind Rangitira Beach.	
Area No & name: Area 5; Lakes Ototoa and Kuwakatai								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Lowland Wild nature Cultured nature (lowland) Deeply incised and impounded dune lakes with raupo wetland flanked by native forest (kanuka dominated) margins and step slopes containing open pasture.	Retention of dune lake/wetland landscape and remnant vegetation with low levels of subservient development as well as more modified pastoral and vegetated landscape.	High Very strongly defined dune based terrain descending into deep lake basins, with marginal native vegetation reinforcing the topographic variation around the lakes and their stream corridor via Pataua Creek to the Kaipara Harbour.	High Strong linkage between lakes and raupo wetland with the Lake Ototoa/ Pataua Creek corridor and enclosing native vegetation.		High Relatively rare and dramatic lake basin sequence associated with very expressive landforms that are reinforced by the vegetation across them: very marked interplay between the lakes and vegetation with surrounding open pasture.	High Very obvious linkages from the remnant terrestrial vegetation to the lakes and raupo wetland then, via the Pataua Creek, to the margins of the Kaipara Harbour.	High Both lakes are clear focal points within the basin landforms that frame them. Again, this is reinforced by the surrounding vegetation and these elements' contrast with adjoining farmland.	
Area No & name: Area 6; Papakanui Split – Waionui Inlet/South Kaipara Head								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature (coastal) South Kaipara Head	Retention of remote natural duneland.	Very High Extensive/massive duneland formations	High Combination of massive dune	Very high Confluence of ocean and harbour	High A relatively rare and highly expressive	Very High A unified landscape dominated by natural	Very high The dune and inlet features are a very	Very high Interplay of coastline and the open waters

duneland, Papakanui sand spit and Waionui Inlet extending north of Rangitira Beach and dominated by a massive dune system that denotes the south head of the Kaipara Harbour mouth.		combined with Wainui Inlet and extensive mangroves/salt marsh creating a dramatic natural feature at the mouth of the Kaipara Harbour. Extends from Ocean to inner Harbour edge.	formations, salt marsh and mangroves around Wainui Inlet and on the edge of the Kaipara Harbour, creating a cohesive natural landscape.	highlighted by the signature landforms of the dune system and inlet.	coastal landscape that combines natural elements with dynamic processes.	elements, features and processes that mark the confluence of the Tasman Sea and Kaipara Harbour in a very dramatic and dynamic fashion: a wild, remote and natural landscape – iconic. Although part of the backdrop to this landscape includes pines and farmland its sheer scale and internal coherence prevent the level of naturalness being overly compromised.	eloquent expression of the coastal processes at work at this key junction between the open seas and harbour.	of the Tasman Sea, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Sea birds prevalent.
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Area No & name: Area 7; Muriwai/Rangitira Beach (north of Muriwai settlement)

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Very linear and extensive open beach on the edge of the Tasman Se, extending as far inland as its dune system	Retention of remote beach environment and dune backdrop	High Very extensive and open ocean beach together with a clearly articulated dune system that is a prominent feature of the Auckland region's west coast, an iconic landscape.	High Very extensive beachfront and dune system interacting with the open expanse of the Tasman Sea.	High Strongly expressed coastal processes evident in sequence of dune and beach landforms, and their dramatic interaction with the ocean.	Very High Arising from the combination of the beach's expansive aesthetic sheer length, together with openness, remoteness and wildness.	High/Moderate Despite the incursion of a pine forest backdrop and the Muriwai settlement, the unit's naturalness is derived from an amalgam of its natural elements, the dynamic & obvious natural processes at play along the beach & its relative remoteness and wildness	Very High Very obvious combination of natural elements and dynamic natural processes in particular related to the beach/dune corridor	High Interplay of coastline and open waters of the Tasman Sea, including variations resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 8; Kaukapakapa River Escarpment

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature Cultured nature (hill country) A prominent escarpment feature covered in remnant forest, including several stream corridors and catchments that extend down to, and include, part of the Kaukapakapa River.	Regenerating indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	High Prominent escarpment covered in native forest.	High Native forest linked with river margins including low lying pasture and meandering river corridor.		High Prominent landform reinforced by its native vegetation cover that contrasts with the low lying flats and farmland either side of the Kaukapakapa River.	High Combination of natural landform and natural vegetation cover closely linked to the tidal river margins.	High Strong amalgam of natural elements that, in conjunction with the adjoining river edge are strongly suggestive of a natural endemic landscape – contrasting with adjoining pine	

							forestry and farmland.	
Area No & name: Area 9; Kaukapakapa								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature (hill country) An extensive sequence of hill country and ridges extending down into stream valleys and gullies - defined by a mixture of remnant native forest, and shrubland intermixing and contrasting with farmland both within the unit and on its margins.	Remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography. Pastoral landscape with remnant pockets of indigenous vegetation with high aesthetic values.	High Prominent sequence of rolling hills and ridges including stream corridors.	High Intact indigenous vegetation (kahikatea particularly prominent) on hills and framing riparian corridors and catchments.		High Sequence of remnant forest interspersed through farmland and open pasture. Combination of landcover structuring the landscape.	High . Native forest and shrubland sequence, linked to and framing stream corridors.	High Complex interplay of native forest and open pasture with the forest dominating the higher slopes and ridges framing both the farmland and water catchments – stream corridors..	
Area No & name: Area 10; Makarau Valley, north Helensville								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature (hill country) Combination of hill country ridges and escarpments descending into stream valleys that displays an intermixing of remnant native forest, shrubland and areas of open pasture.	Remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography. Pastoral landscape with remnant pockets of indigenous vegetation with high aesthetic values.	High Very clearly defined sequence of major hill ridges and stream escarpments framing valleys and stream corridors. Relatively dramatic topography.	High Pronounced sequence of native forest cover linked across major ridges, slopes and escarpments together with stream corridors.	High Amalgam of strongly dissected to rolling terrain and native forest cover intermixed with lower lying stream corridors and areas of pasture to create a clearly defined structure and pattern.	High Combination of terrain and vegetation cover creating a clearly defined matrix, with a relatively high level of cohesion and continuity.	High Relatively intact sequence of forest cover and stream corridors, especially near and above the Makarau River.	High Very clearly defined relationship between topography and land cover creating a quite distinctive and Auckland/New Zealand landscape..	
Area No & name: Area 11; Headland, Makarau River								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature (hill country) Wild nature (harbour & estuary) A distinctive headland promontory around which the	Intact indigenous vegetation extending to water edge.	High Prominent headland covered in native forest.	High Native forest linked with harbour margins including intertidal flats and	Mod/High Qualities arising from the headland's projection out into	High Prominent landform reinforced by its native vegetation cover that contrasts with the low	High Combination of natural landform and natural vegetation cover closely linked to the river and	High Strong amalgam of natural elements that, in conjunction with the adjoining	High/mod Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara

Makarau River sweeps, defined by both its relatively steep topography and remnant forest/shrubland cover which is particularly pronounced towards the apex of the headland. Linked with the mangrove colonies within the river corridor and the river itself.			mangroves at the mouth of the Makarau River.	the river corridor and the landmark combination of the headland's steep topography with an intact area of native forest, including kauri, kahikatea and totara.	lying coastal flats around the harbour mouth and the actual river corridor.	coastal margins.	coastal edge, are strongly suggestive of a natural endemic landscape contrasting with adjoining farmland.	Harbour and the mouth of the Makarau River, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife.
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Area No & name: Area 12; Mataia Headland

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature Cultured nature (hill country) Wild nature (harbour & estuary) Clearly defined coastal and stream corridor escarpment, including the margins of the Mataia Creek that are covered in remnant native forest and shrubland facing the open water of the Kaipara Harbour.	Prominent coastal landform with largely intact cover of indigenous vegetation.	High Prominent headland and escarpment covered in native forest and shrubland extending into and along the Mataia Creek corridor.	High Native forest linked with the Mataia Creek corridor and escarpment, and the Kaipara Harbour's intertidal flats and mangrove colonies.	High Very marked amalgam of natural terrain and vegetation that provide a backdrop to both the wider harbour and more confined Mataia Creek corridor – contrasting with the intertidal area and adjacent farmland.	High Prominent landform reinforced by its native vegetation cover that contrasts with the low lying coastal flats and intertidal area that flank it.	High/mod . Combination of natural landform and indigenous vegetation cover closely linked to coastal margins that retains a strong endemic signature despite the presence of an adjoining sand mine and open rural pasture.	High Strong amalgam of natural elements that, in conjunction with the adjoining coastal edge, is strongly suggestive of a natural endemic landscape – contrasting with adjoining farmland and sand extraction operations..	High/mod Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour and the mouth of the Mataia Creek, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 13; Glorit Knoll

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature Cultured nature (hill country) A prominent, if small scale, knoll feature covered in mature native forest that overlooks part of the central Kaipara Harbour and adjacent coastal flats that are now extensively farmed. Together with unit 15 local landmarks because of their contrast with the surrounding	Intact indigenous vegetation retained on discrete elevated knoll landform.	High Prominent knoll landform covered in native forest.	High/mod Native forest close to Te Karaka Creek and harbour margins including intertidal flats and mangrove colonies south of the Hoteo River.		High Distinct landform reinforced by its native vegetation cover that contrasts with the low lying coastal flats and intertidal area that flank it.	High Combination of natural landform and natural vegetation cover closely linked to the coastal margins.	High Strong amalgam of natural elements that, in conjunction with the nearby coastal edge, are strongly suggestive of a natural endemic landscape – contrasting with adjoining farmland.	Mod Association with nearby Harbour)

rural environment.								
Area No & name: Area 14; Mt Auckland and part of the Hoteo River								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature Cultured nature (hill country) The highest peak immediately inland of the Kaipara Harbour that is covered in mature remnant forest extending down to the Hoteo River, including a series of stream corridors.	Intact indigenous vegetation reinforcing locally prominent topography.	High Highest peak within the immediate Kaipara Harbour hinterland; a prominent feature overlooking the lower half of the harbour, its eastern coastal margins near the Hoteo River. Profile reinforced by extensive native forest across most of its slopes.	High Very clearly articulated amalgam of hill country and native forest extending down into local stream corridors and the margins of the Hoteo River.	High/mod A distinctive local landmark that contrasts with adjoining pine forest and nearby farmland to clearly express the endemic values of the area prior to European occupation and rural development.	High Evocative mix of hill country terrain and native forest associated with Auckland's natural heritage.	High Intact sequence of native forest, stream and river corridors.	High Very clear expression of natural elements and associated processes that capture some of the vernacular endemic landscape values of Auckland and the Kaipara Harbour's hinterland.	
Area No & name: Area 15; South Hoteo River								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature Cultured nature (hill country) Wild nature (harbour & estuary) Headland / ridge feature overlooking the mouth of the Hoteo River in the Kaipara Harbour that is prominent because of its intact cover of remnant forest. Contrasts very markedly with surrounding farmland and the harbour margins. One of several local landmarks.	Intact indigenous vegetation reinforcing locally prominent topography.	High Prominent headland covered in native forest.	High Native forest linked with harbour margins including intertidal flats and mangrove colonies at the mouth of the Hoteo River.		High Prominent landform reinforced by its native vegetation cover that contrasts with the low lying coastal flats and intertidal area that flank it.	High Combination of natural landform and natural vegetation cover closely linked to the coastal margins.	High Strong amalgam of natural elements that, in conjunction with the adjoining coastal edge, are strongly suggestive of a natural endemic landscape – contrasting with adjoining farmland.	High/mod Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour and the mouth of the Hoteo River, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 16; Tauhoa River Margins								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Estuary Wild nature (estuary) Very extensive (long) series of headlands, promontories, inlets and bays which define the Tauhoa River estuary and are reinforced by bands of remnant coastal forest, native shrubland and mangroves.</p>	<p>Sequence from river channel/harbour waters through mangrove to terrestrial indigenous vegetation. Pattern of vegetation cover in relation to topography and natural processes.</p>	<p>High Very complex but extensive sequence of headlands, coastal slopes and terraces that frame a multiplicity of small scale inlets, stream corridors and intertidal flats. This topography is reinforced by the bands of native vegetation more intermittently scattered around the Tauhoa River margins.</p>	<p>High Strong interconnection between the Kaipara Harbour, river margins and stream/ inlet corridors. Strong connection with adjacent pockets of coastal vegetation that frame much of the CMA.</p>		<p>High/mod Derived from the amalgam of coastal fringe elements that clearly evoke the coastal processes associated with the Kaipara Harbour.</p>	<p>High Related to the combination of naturalelements and processes with strong interconnection between the river corridor, intertidal flats and inlets, streams and coastal ridges and headlands.</p>	<p>High Very clearly expressed confluence of natural terrain and vegetation interacting attractively with the Tauhoa River and its margins to create a distinctive endemic coastal landscape..</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour and more enclosed waters of the Tauhoa River, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 17; Hill Creek & Kahutaewao Creek valleys (Burma Road)								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured(Estuary and harbours) Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Comprises a sequence of north south aligned ridges and headlands together with the stream corridors of Hiki and Kahutaewao Creeks extending down to embrace the mangrove colonies, intertidal flats and part of the Tauhoa River corridor.</p>	<p>Pattern of remnant vegetation interplayed with pasture (respondent to topography).</p>	<p>High Clearly expressed sequence of ridges and stream corridors aligned from northwest to south east that drain into the Tauhoa River margins incorporating a mix of remnant Kauri forest, re-emergent shrubland, mangroves and intertidal flats / islands.</p>	<p>High Very marked sequence of native forest, streams, mangroves and other coastal edge features that create a clear continuum.</p>	<p>High/mod Very clearly aligned continuum of features from the top of the peninsula catchment to the Tauhoa River.</p>	<p>High Very clearly expressed sequence of natural elements and features that interacts with farmland to evoke a readily apparent structure and patterning in the landscape, which contrasts with the relatively bare nature of much of its rural surrounds.</p>	<p>High Clearly linked network of natural features largely contained within two main valley corridors and water catchments linked to two enclosed bays on the edge of the Tauhoa River.</p>	<p>High Clear structure and patterning evoked by the combination of native forest, shrubland, stream corridors and coastal features that have a degree of continuity and natural expression not apparent in much of the surrounding peninsula landscape.</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour and more enclosed waters of the Tauhoa River, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>

Area No & name: Area 18; Fitzgerald/Burma/RunRoads ridge, Okahukura Peninsula								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Very prominent tract of hill country and mostly native forest that directly overlooks the extensive Taporā coastal flats and Kaipara Harbour, acting as a gateway to Taporā itself.</p>	<p>Intactness of forest and pattern of remnant vegetation interplayed with pasture respondent to topography).</p>	<p>High Prominent elevated coastal ridge and hill landform together with two stream corridors that are articulated by the presence of remnant native forest and shrubland along with some pasture.</p>	<p>High Sequence of native forest and stream corridors.</p>	<p>High/mod Amalgam of clearly expressed landform and native forest on ridge crest and high slopes that create a distinctive feature among the wider surrounds of relatively bare pasture land.</p>	<p>High Due to the combination of elevated terrain, and bush remnants, as well as local stream corridors that intermix pleasantly with open pasture and contrast markedly with the surrounding farmland.</p>	<p>High Derived from the combination of native forest and natural landforms including both ridges and stream gullies.</p>	<p>High . Coherent mixture of natural terrain and native vegetation that both interacts positively with open pasture and contrasts with the more bare farmland and exotic woodlots that otherwise largely prevail across the central Okahukura Peninsula.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 19; Oruawharo Heads, Okahukura Peninsula								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Harbour, headlands & estuary Wild nature/Cultured nature (Harbour and estuary) An amalgam of coastal headlands, ridges and slopes, largely covered in remnant native forest that culminate in the Oruawharo Heads, in conjunction with a large enclosed bay and mangrove colony that, together with intertidal banks extends out into the Oruawharo River.</p>	<p>Intact remnant indigenous vegetation cover at river mouth/harbours edge, responsive to landform.</p>	<p>Very high Clearly articulated sequence of coastal ridge and hill landforms reinforced by the native forest across them, together with the river corridor and a strongly defined bay.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of native forest, small lake and stream corridor connected with the intertidal bank and mangrove margins of the Oruawharo River.</p>	<p>High Very marked interaction of the coastal landforms and vegetation with the natural elements and processes of the adjoining tidal river system</p>	<p>High Very strong remnant landscape values that reflect the qualities of Auckland / the Kaipara Harbour as it once was, in a more natural state.</p>	<p>High Very obvious continuum of natural forest impounded lake and stream corridor with the river margins and its intertidal areas.</p>	<p>High Highly legible sequence of natural features that contrast with the much more open, and relatively bare, farmland that otherwise prevails south and west of the Oruawharo Heads..</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour and more enclosed waters of the Oruawharo River, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>

Area No & name: Area 20; Tاپora Dune islands and CMA								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Harbour & estuary Wild nature (Harbour & estuary) Very extensive area of low dune islands together with intertidal flats/banks, wetland / salt marsh, mangroves colonies and marginal coastal terraces that contain a mixture of wetland species, manuka with some pampas.</p>	Intact duneland landforms, barrier islands.	<p>High Very extensive series of harbour flats, dunelands/sand banks and islands with very extensive mangrove colony and salt marsh margins. Defines the entire end of the Tاپora Peninsula and its interface with the Kaipara Harbour.</p>	<p>Very high Continuum of coastal edge and intertidal features that create a very extensive habitat and area of interaction with the main Kaipara Harbour.</p>	<p>Very high Sensitive sequence of inner harbour features that create the interface between the harbour and peninsula strongly influenced by conditions on the harbour itself and – in a dramatic sense - to the tidal, weather and day to day, conditions of both the harbour and the Tasman Sea.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of low lying coastal features that, as well as being very extensive and cohesive, promote the feeling of being in a very raw, exposed, wild coastal environment.</p>	<p>High Extensive amalgam of coastal features that are only affected to a limited degree by the more developed nature of adjoining farmland and the Tاپora settlement, a landscape that has the feeling of being remote and wild.</p>	<p>High Exceptional combination of cohesive coastal elements that display a high level of naturalness and natural structure/patterning, complementing the wider expanse of the Kaipara Harbour..</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time f day/year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>

LOCATION: NORTH EAST RODNEY								
Area No & name: Area 21; West Te Arai Point								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Prominent amalgam of ridges and spurs as well as stream gullies that are reinforced and articulated by remnant native forest and shrubland. Rural development related to landuse.</p>	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture reinforcing topography.	<p>High Clear sequence of ridgelines and gullies, at the back of Te Arai Point and Pakiri Beach, including several stream corridors, which are reinforced by remnant indigenous vegetation.</p>	<p>Mod/high Related to remnant bush pockets and stream corridors.</p>		<p>High Clearly defined landform and sequence of ridges that is reinforced by native forest remnants; strong interplay between bush and open pasture on surrounding farmland creating a very marked structure and pattern.</p>	<p>High/mod Continuum of native forest /shrubland linked with clearly defined stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Relates to both the amalgam of a clearly expressed landform and native forest/shrubland remnants together with themarked interplay of bush and pasture.</p>	

Area No & name: Area 22; Pakiri Beach								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Pakiri Ocean Beach extending into dune system for most of its length together with some coastal terrace landforms at the southern end near Pakiri Stream.</p>	<p>Natural duneland topography, strongly expressed coastal processes. Long uninterrupted sweep of beach.</p>	<p>High Very extensive and open ocean beach together with a clearly articulated dune system, the elevated headlands of Eyres Point and Te Arai Point, as well as a small area of coastal terrace and stream corridors near the Pakiri Stream in the south.</p>	<p>High Clear dune, stream corridor and coastal terrace sequence interacting with the open sea of the Pacific Ocean. Also a significant bird habitat.</p>	<p>High Strongly expressed coastal processes evident in sequence of landforms and stream corridors, and their dramatic interaction with the ocean.</p>	<p>Veru high Arising from the combination of the beach's expansive aesthetic sheer length, together with openness, remoteness and wildness.</p>	<p>High/mod Despite the incursion of the pine forest backdrop and limited pockets of development the unit's naturalness is derived from an amalgam of its natural elements, the dynamic and obvious natural processes at play along the beach and its relative remoteness and wildness.</p>	<p>Very high Very obvious combination of natural elements and dynamic natural processes, in particular related to the beach and dune corridor.</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 23; North Te Hana – Tomorata Rd								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Clearly expressed sequence of inland ridges and gully corridors, together with streams that are defined and merge with pockets of mature native forest dominated by totara.</p>	<p>Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Clear sequence of ridgelines and gullies, including several stream corridors that are reinforced by remnant stands of mature totara and other native species.</p>	<p>Mod/high Related to remnant bush pockets and stream corridors.</p>		<p>High Clearly defined landform and sequence of ridges that is reinforced by native forest remnants; strong interplay between bush and open pasture on surrounding farmland creating a very marked structure and pattern.</p>	<p>High/mod Continuum of native forest /shrubland linked with clearly defined stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Relates to both the amalgam of a clearly expressed landform and native forest/shrubland remnants together with the marked interplay of bush and pasture.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 24; Pakiri Block Road								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Primary coastal ridge and inland sequence of spurs that define</p>	<p>Remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Defining ridgeline and escarpment behind Pakiri including Putawa</p>	<p>Mod/high Related to remnant bush pockets and stream corridor.</p>		<p>High Clearly defined landform and sequence of ridges that is reinforced by</p>	<p>High/mod Continuum of native forest /shrubland and stream corridor linked to nearby wetland remnants and</p>	<p>High Relates to both the amalgam of a clearly defined landform and native</p>	

part of the backdrop to the Pakiri coastline and provide transition into the higher terrace landscapes around Tomorata. These landforms, together with the Putawa Stream corridor are reinforced by remnant pockets of forest and shrubland.		Stream corridor. High land defines backdrop to Pakiri.			the native forest remnants; strong interplay between bush and open pasture on surrounding farmland creating a very strong structure and pattern.	dune system along Pakiri Beach.	forest/shrubland remnants together with the marked interplay of bush and pasture..	
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Area No & name: Area 25; Pakiri Foothills

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country)</p> <p>An extensive sequence of hills and ridges, valleys and stream corridors intermixed with both large tracts of mature native forest and re-emergent shrubland closer to Pakiri Beach and pockets of more clearly defined remnant forest (totara dominated) inland. Bands of remnant forest follow many local stream corridors and tributaries.</p>	Intact remnant forest. Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.	<p>High</p> <p>Clearly expressed sequence of hills, ridges, localised stream catchments and valleys that are reinforced by the array of forest across higher slopes and along stream courses.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Evident in the very extensive matrix of remnant forest and shrubland inland of Pakiri Beach, linked with the smaller scale sequence of remnant forest pockets and stream corridors within, and closer to, the Tomarata Valley.</p>		<p>High</p> <p>Very clearly expressed amalgam of ridge and valley terrain, combined with an extensive tracts of native forest and shrubland that interweave with pastoral margins to create a distinctive and endemic landscape.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Redolent in the amalgam of remnant forest and shrubland, together with the sequence of stream corridors that link the ridges and higher slopes with valley lowlands and the terrace landscapes immediately inland of Pakiri Beach.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Clear articulation of the hill/ridge/valley/lowland topographic sequence reinforced by the amalgam of large tracts of bush across more elevated hills and slopes. Pockets of forest on some steeper slopes and following stream corridors.</p>	

Area No & name: Area 26; Rahuikiri Road, Pakiri

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Lowland Wild nature/Cultured nature (Lowland)</p> <p>Wetlands with areas of open water. Undeveloped margins with significant remnant indigenous vegetation dominated by flax, cabbage trees, manuka etc surrounded by open pasture and river margins inland of Pakiri Beach. An isolated lowland forest and wetland remnant.</p>	Intact wetland and vegetation cover.	<p>High</p> <p>A discrete wetland/forest remnant within part of the wider coast that has otherwise been extensively drained and modified.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Both the wetland and semi-mature forest pocket are linked with a tributary of the Pakiri Stream and wider coastal domain of Pakiri Beach.</p>		<p>High/mod</p> <p>A distinctive 'relic' of the area's native / natural landscape heritage.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>A relatively intact amalgam of wetland and semi-mature forest that contrasts with the open pasture and drained wetlands that surround it.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Distinctive precisely because it is a remnant that reveals the past ecological heritage and sequence of the Pakiri Beach hinterland.</p>	

Area No & name: Area 27; Mt Tamahunga								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Very prominent tract of hill country and mostly native forest focussing upon the Department of Conservation Reserve around Mt Tamahunga.</p>	<p>Dramatic landform feature with intact indigenous vegetation cover and remnant vegetation with pasture fingering into edges.</p>	<p>Very high Very prominent hill feature surrounded by steeply dissected ridges and stream valleys – strategically located inland of both Omaha and Pakiri.</p>	<p>Very high Extensive area of intact mature remnant indigenous forest, including multiple stream catchments and corridors.</p>		<p>High Prominent due to combination of clearly defined terrain and very extensive, continuous forest cover.</p>	<p>High Large intact area of indigenous forest and upper catchment areas.</p>	<p>High Clearly defined, large scale, hill feature covered by an extensive area of native forest that displays a high degree of integrity. Contrasts markedly with surrounding farmland and areas of pine forest.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 28; Coastline from Pakiri River to Omaha Cove								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Highly dramatic and dynamic landscape comprising steep coastal cliffs and a main ridge line descending to rock shoals and coves, including Goat Island, that face the open waters of the outer Hauraki Gulf. Cape Rodney is a major point of transition between Auckland's more sheltered Gulf waters and the open seas of the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation cover. Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>Very high Very steep and clearly defined amalgam of cliffs and steep slopes above a rocky coastline and shoals.</p>	<p>High High ecological values in relation to the waters around Goat Island Marine Reserve but not in relation to the landward area.</p>	<p>Very high Dramatic confluence of land and water at, and either side of, Cape Rodney including the main cliff/ridge sequence that affords a backdrop to southern Pakiri Beach.</p>	<p>Very high Arising from the dramatic landform and its dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Pacific Ocean (very exposed).</p>		<p>Very high Highly expressive landform and interaction with the sea; strong backdrop to the southern end of Pakiri Beach and also to the settlement of Leigh..</p>	<p>High Interplay of coastline and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 29; Ti Point								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Wild nature(Coastal) Wild nature/Cultured nature (Estuary & harbour) Dramatic peninsula landform with outer coastal cliffs and gently shelving harbour margins</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation.</p>	<p>High Distinctive peninsula landform defined along its outer coastal margins by a sequence of</p>	<p>High Clearly defined matrix of native forest descending into coastal margins, including mangrove</p>	<p>High Very dramatic landform, with cliffs that dynamically interact with the</p>	<p>Very high An iconic, landscape that clearly expresses the Auckland/New Zealand vernacular landscape with its</p>	<p>High Natural qualities are clearly evident in the amalgam of landforms, native forest remnants and their relationship with both the</p>	<p>Very high Very clearly defined peninsula landform, cliff and headland/bay sequence that</p>	<p>High Interplay of land, harbour and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation</p>

on the north eastern side of the Whangateau Harbour, including interplay of remnant coastal native forest with pasture, as well as pohutukawa. This landscape enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf but also frames and encloses the northern end of the Whangateau Estuary landscape.		dramatic steep cliffs and rock shoals including Matheson's Bay.	colonies, bays and rock shelves with associated variable habitat.	Hauraki Gulf. A sequence of headlands and bays framing the Whangateau Harbour that have a clear structure and pattern, which is positively reinforced by vegetation patterns.	amalgam of terrain, vegetation and interaction with both open seas and harbour waters.	Whangateau Harbour and Hauraki Gulf, contributing to a very endemic landscape.	combine with the interaction of native forest with pasture to create a very clearly articulated terrestrial landscape which is framed and enhanced by the open sea and adjoining harbour.	resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.
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Area No & name: Area 30; South of Rodney Rd, Leigh

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Dissected hill country rising up to high level sequence of ridges that frame the coastal landscapes of Leigh and Omaha, displaying large blocks of remnant forest interwoven with pasture some exotic woodlots and some low density residential development.	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture reinforcing topography.	High Prominent ridgeline backdrop to Leigh Matakana and the Whangateau Harbour, part of a wider sequence of hill country that extends from inland of Leigh to the Omaha and Dome Forests.	High Large areas of intact native forest combined with stream corridors and their vegetated margins.	High Very expressive relief that is reinforced by the larger stands of native forest in high ground near Rodney Road and directly above the settlement of Whangateau.	High Derived from the combination of high and extensive main ridges combined with the patterning created by their interplay with stream valleys and the interaction of native forest with often quite large areas of pasture.	High Strong interconnection between native forest remnants and stream corridors down to the Whangateau Harbour and Leigh/Matheson's Bay.	High Very strongly articulated landform combined with landcover that has an apparent structure and pattern derived, in particular, from the interplay of forest and pasture.	

Area No & name: Area 31; Pukematakeo (near Omaha)

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Very conical knoll / hill feature flanked by a series of steep ridges and stream corridors south of Omaha Forest that contain the Omaha valley and western margins of the Omaha flats, incorporating an attractive mixture of remnant native forest and pasture.	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography – local landform feature.	High Distinctive conical / knoll hill country landscape.		High Very clearly articulated hill and ridge sequence that is attractively reinforced by pockets of forest remnants and stream corridors.	High Appealing interplay of landforms and native remnant vegetation, together with part of the Matakana River and its margins that evoke a distinctively New Zealand landscape.	Mod/high Connection of remnant forest stands with River and stream corridors, and their margins.	High Very clearly articulated combination of terrain, vegetation and stream corridors creating a landscape that has a strong structure and pattern..	

Area No & name: Area 32; Dome Forest								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Sizeable area of steeply dissected hill country containing a sequence of prominent ridges that are covered in mature remnant forest.	Intact indigenous vegetation reinforcing landform.	High Prominent, steeply dissected hill country.	High Large area of intact mature remnant indigenous forest.		High Prominent due to combination of clearly defined terrain and very extensive, continuous forest cover.	High Large intact area of indigenous forest and upper catchment areas.	High Clearly legible tracts of native forest that display a high integrity, contrasting with surrounding exotic pine forest and farmland.	High
Area No & name: Area 33; Omaha Kahikatea Swamp Forest								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Lowland Wild nature/Cultured nature (Lowland) Wild nature/Cultured nature (Estuary) Significant remnant indigenous kahikatea forest on the edge of the Whangateau Harbour including extensive intertidal areas, some mangroves and salt marsh.	Intact indigenous vegetation reinforcing landform.		Very high Rare and highly valued example of lowland coastal forest dominated by kahikatea at the edge of an intertidal sequence of marshland, mangrove and salt marsh flats.	High Strongly articulated forest remnant that clearly defines the eastern side of part of the Whangateau Harbour.	High Iconic remnant vegetation / lowland feature.	High Intact and cohesive band of native lowland forest closely lined with the adjacent harbour.	High A prominent and cohesive feature that distinctively defines part of the wider harbour landscape and the backdrop to Omaha.	High Relationship with tidal processes of Whangateau Harbour. Variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day /year, tide and wildlife. Presence of wading and sea birds.
Area No & name: Area 35; Northern end Mangatawhiri (Omaha) Spit								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Coastal Wild nature(Coastal) Wild nature/Cultured nature (Estuary & harbour) Northern dunes, distal spit and southern side of Whangateau Harbour entry channel. A defining feature for both the harbour and the northern end of Omaha Beach.	Coastal landforms with remnant vegetation. Prominent spit landform feature framing entrance to Whangateau Harbour.	High Distal spit feature linked with wider ocean beach and harbour mouth.		High Defining feature at the junction between and enclosed Whangateau Harbour and the relatively open waters of Omaha Bay.	Mod/high Archetypal spit landform at the junction of the harbour and open sea.	High Open dune landform and indigenous vegetation cover (manuka).	High Dynamic feature projecting out into the CMA creating a gateway to the Whangateau Harbour..	High Combination of dune spit and tidal harbour and Omaha Bay including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and

								wildlife. Presence of wading and sea birds.
Area No & name: Area 36; Matakana River – Kawau Bay coastline								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
River mouth & coastal Wild nature(coastal) Wild nature(Hill country) Sequence of headlands, river margins, slopes and ridges containing bays that are further enhanced and defined by rolling hill country inland and a complex mixture of remnant native forest, shrubland, open pasture and the margins of local settlements. This combination defines the northern and eastern side of the Matakana River and much of the northern side of Kawau Bay.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation.	High Coastal sequence of headlands, river margins, slopes and ridges defining bays and back dropped by inland rolling hill country.	High Coastal margins, including shallow intertidal areas of the Matakana Estuary and both Millon and Prospect Bay, are linked with stream corridors and pockets of coastal vegetation that extend inland.	High Powerful framing of Matakana River mouth (in conjunction with unit 38) by a combination of headlands, steep slopes and extensive native forest while Millon Bay and Prospect Bay are also strongly defined by a similar combination.	High Primarily due to framing of Matakana River mouth and Kawau Bay by a combination of headlands and steep slopes.	High Sequence of coastal margins including shallow intertidal areas with some mangrove colonies, stream corridors and native forest.	High Primarily relates to the sequence of headlands enclosing the Matakana River and series of bays together with the marked prevalence of native forest remnants that further articulate the coastal edge and some stream corridors – contrasting with the waters of both Kawau Bay and the Matakana River.	High Interplay of land, Kawau Bay / Matakana River mouth and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.
Area No & name: Area 37; Tawharanui Peninsula								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hillcountry) Wild nature(Coastal) Spectacular / iconic peninsula coastal landscape that combines headlands, steep cliffs and shoals with ocean beaches and attractively contained bays, while its inland reaches comprise a rolling sequence of ridges and valleys that are covered in a mixture of bush (including Hubbard’s Bush), pasture some low density development and some small scale pine woodlots.	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.	Very high Dramatic projection of the peninsula out into the Hauraki Gulf defining both Omaha and Kawau Bays. Combination of rolling topography and a highly varied coastal margin that includes dramatic cliff lines, headlands and ocean beaches.	High Combines the native bush remnants across the entire peninsula with the mainland island refuge of Tawharanui Regional Park and a variety of coastal habitats.	Very high Derives from the combination of the peninsula’s projection out into the Hauraki Gulf and a scenically diverse array of coastal landscapes that are complemented by the forest wetlands and rolling hill country of the coastal hinterland.	Very high Very powerful amalgam of coastal and hinterland landscapes that have a high degree of cohesion, structure / patterning, as well as considerable diversity.	High Very marked predominance of relatively undeveloped coastal and inland landscapes, including Tawharanui Regional Park. Includes forest, wetlands, dune margins, cliffed shorelines and rock shoals.	Very high Dramatic combination of landforms and landcover.	High Interplay of land, Kawau / Omaha Bays and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 38; Matakana River South								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Very prominent headland feature and steep coastal cliffs above rock shoals that, together with an extensive margin of remnant native forest, defines the southern side of the mouth of the Matakana River (together with unit 36) and also provides a natural point of division between the settlements of Sand Spit and Snells Beach.</p>	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation.	<p>High Very prominent headland feature and steep coastal cliffs above rock shoals defining the entry to Matakana River.</p>	<p>High Continuous band of remnant native coastal forest that has significant integrity and is firmly linked with the CMA and its rock / cliff margins despite the incursion of some housing.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of dramatic headland and coastal cliffs with shoals and continuous band of native forest that, together with the headland of unit 36 defines and encloses the narrow entry to the Matakana River.</p>	<p>High Dramatic topography and coastal forest together with the river mouth contrasting with the much more expansive and open waters of Kawau Bay.</p>	<p>High/mod The combination of natural terrain and native forest, in conjunction with the river and bay create a natural coastal landscape despite the presence of housing around Brick Bay Drive.</p>	<p>High Very prominent and clearly articulated landform and coastal margins that complement both the River mouth and wider bay landscapes..</p>	<p>High Interplay of land, Kawau Bay / Matakana River and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day/year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 39; Scandrett Regional Park – Martins Bay								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Very prominent headland with steep sedimentary cliffs and rock shoals at base. Band of remnant coastal forest (Including some pines) around its periphery, and above Martins Bay.</p>	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation	<p>High Very prominent headland landform with sedimentary cliffs and rock shoals contrasting with the expanse of Kawau Bay and the wider Hauraki Gulf.</p>		<p>High Dramatic projection out into the sea at the southern end of Kawau Bay; a defining feature.</p>	<p>High Very dramatic headland feature.</p>		<p>High Dramatic interplay between headland /peninsula landform and both Kawau Bay and the Hauraki Gulf..</p>	<p>High/mod Interplay of land, Kawau Bay and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>

Area No & name: Area 40; Mahurangi East Regional Park								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature(coastal) Wild nature/Cultured Nature (Estuary) Wild nature/Cultured nature (Hill country) Dramatic large peninsula landform with outer coastal cliffs and gently shelving harbour margins on the eastern side of the Te Kapa River, including a very marked interplay of remnant native forest with pasture, as well as pohutukawa, along the outer coastal edge. This landscape enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf but also frames and encloses the outer reaches of the Mahurangi Harbour.</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation. Interplay of pasture within vegetated landscape.</p>	<p>Very high Very distinctive peninsula landform defined along its outer coastal margins by a sequence of dramatic sedimentary cliffs and shoals while the main ridge and gently rolling land across the peninsula descends into an attractive sequence of shallow bays and headlands within the Mahurangi Harbour.</p>	<p>High Clearly defined matrix of native forest descending into coastal margins, including mangrove colonies, bays and rock shelves that clearly articulate the processes underlying this landscape.</p>	<p>High Very dramatic landform, with cliffs that dynamically interact with the Hauraki Gulf while the sequence of headlands and bays framing the Mahurangi Harbour have a clear structure and pattern that is positively reinforced by pattern of vegetation.</p>	<p>Very high An iconic, dynamic landscape that clearly expresses the Auckland / New Zealand vernacular landscape with its amalgam of terrain, vegetation and interaction with both open seas and harbour waters.</p>	<p>High Natural qualities are clearly evident in the amalgam of landforms native forest remnants and their relationship with both the Mahurangi Harbour and Hauraki Gulf / contributing to a very endemic landscape.</p>	<p>Very high Very clearly defined peninsula landform, cliff and headland / bay sequence that combine with the interaction of native forest with pasture to create a very clearly articulated terrestrial landscape which is framed and enhanced by the open sea and adjoining harbour..</p>	<p>High Interplay of land, harbour and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 41; Te Kapa River headwaters (Mahurangi)								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Harbour & estuary Wild nature/Cultured nature (Estuaries & harbours) Wild nature/cultured nature (lowlands) A very appealing harbour / rural landscape, combining gently rolling and enclosed slopes that lead down to the shallow margins of the Mahurangi Harbour around the Te Kapa River; combining remnant native forest with open pasture, mangroves and the harbour waters.</p>	<p>Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Sequence of stream valleys extending down to the Te Kapa River and Mahurangi Harbour. Open basin landform oriented to and enclosing river / harbour.</p>	<p>High Gently shelving harbour margins including an extensive mangrove colony connected to a sequence of stream corridors and remnant forest on margins.</p>		<p>Very high Very clearly structured and patterned array of forest remnants intermixed with pasture and the enclosed waters of the Te Kapa River.</p>	<p>High/mod Amalgam of forest remnant stream corridors, coastal margins and mangrove colonies linked to harbour and gently shelving intertidal area.</p>	<p>High Clear pattern and structure emerging from the interplay of bush remnants with pasture and its gently rolling landform with the harbour margins, attractively enclosed by surrounding ridges and peninsulas which creates an attractive tension between the</p>	<p>Mod/high Interplay of land and harbour including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent</p>

							enclosed land and more open harbour.	
Area No & name: Area 42; Scotts Point & Casnell Island								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Wild nature/cultured nature (Estuary) Very clearly defined headland and island that jut out into the Mahurangi Harbour, further defined by extensive native forest, intermixed with pockets of pasture and open space, and low density residential development.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation. Interplay of pasture within vegetated landscape.	High Very linear peninsula landform, and island (flanked by shoals and cliffs) jutting out into the flat plain of the Mahurangi Harbour.	High Presence of native forest combined with coastal margins and intertidal area of the Te Kapa River	High Interplay of peninsula landform and native forest including Casnell Island with the flat plain of the harbour and the gently shelving margins of the Te Kapa River's intertidal area. Quite dramatic projection of Scotts Point out into the harbour.	High Combination of the experience of going to the end of Scotts Point out in the middle of the karbour and of seeing both the peninsula and island projecting out into the Mahurangi Harbour. A natural focal point of the harbour.	High/mod Clearly expressed harbour landforms and sedimentary peninsula / island combined with vegetation cover in the center of the harbour's water expanse.	High Both the peninsula and island are very clearly articulated elements with in the wider harbour landscape. Their presence is strongly reinforced by the relatively steep relief of both features and vegetation along their spine / crest.	High Interplay of land and harbour including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent
Area No & name: Area 43; West Mahurangi Harbour								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Wild nature/cultured nature (Estuary) An iconic landscape, combining ridges, river and stream valleys, bays and harbour headlands to create a complex harbour topography that is defined and enframed by large pockets of native forest – includes the Mahurangi River up to Warkworth and its bush clad escarpment.	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing landform.	High Very extensive sequence of incised stream valleys extending down to the Mahurangi Harbour, including a sequence of headlands and bays that dramatically define the harbour margins.	High Sequence of mature remnant native forest intermixed with pasture, together with stream corridors leading down to shallow bays and extensive mangrove colonies. Includes enclosed water area of the Mahurangi Harbour.	High Very dramatic sequence of terrain and remnant forest interacting with, and framing both stream valleys and the harbour, including the Mahurangi River up to Warkworth. River escarpments and ridges combined with vegetation to strongly define individual catchments.	Very high Very clearly articulated sequence of hill and river valley topography combined with forest remnants and natural coastal margins to create a very clearly structured and patterned hill country and harbour landscape. The whole landscape has a strong endemic signature.	High Amalgam of forest remnant stream corridors, coastal margins and mangrove colonies linked to harbour and the Hauraki Gulf. Very strong sense of structure and sequence both physically and perceptually.	Very high Signature Auckland landscape combining key elements of bush, coastal fringe, enclosed harbour with streams / river and bush clad escarpments. An iconic landscape.	High Interplay of land and harbour including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 44; Mahurangi - Waiwera								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Wild nature/cultured nature (Estuary) Wild nature (Coastal)</p> <p>An iconic landscape, combining the deep river valleys of the Puhoi and Waiwera Rivers, together with other enclosed coastal estuaries that feed into the Hauraki Gulf. Framed by a dramatic sequence of headlands, sedimentary cliffs, coastal ridges, and native forest extending well inland. Also includes mangrove colonies and a patchwork of open pasture.</p>	<p>Coastal and hill country landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation and pattern of pasture reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>Very high Very extensive sequence of incised stream valleys extending down to the Mahurangi Harbour, including a sequence of dramatically cliffed headlands and bays, together with forested ridges and slopes that strongly define the Waiwera and Puhoi River margins.</p>	<p>High Extensive sequence of mature remnant native forest intermixed with pasture, together with stream corridors leading down to shallow bays and extensive mangrove colonies. Includes enclosed water areas of both rivers – culminating in Wenderholm Regional Park.</p>	<p>Very high Very dramatic sequence of terrain and extensive remnant forest interacting with, and framing both local stream valleys and the Puhoi / Waiwera Rivers, including the prominent headland of Wenderholm Regional Park and Mahurangi Heads.</p>	<p>Very high Very clearly articulated sequence of hill and river valley topography combined with forest remnants and natural coastal margins to create a very clearly structured and patterned hill country and harbour landscape. The whole landscape has a strong endemic signature.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of forest remnant stream corridors, coastal margins and mangrove colonies linked to harbour and the Hauraki Gulf. Very strong sense of structure and sequence both physically and perceptually.</p>	<p>Very high Signature Auckland landscape combining key elements of bush, coastal fringe, enclosed harbour with streams / river and bush clad escarpments. An iconic landscape.</p>	<p>High Interplay of land, estuaries and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Wading and sea birds prevalent.</p>
Area No & name: Area 45; Kaipara Flats								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Wild nature (Lowland)</p> <p>Pronounced hill feature with a mixture of remnant native forest and shrubland extending down and into a series of stream corridors within the Kaipara Flats (totara and kahikatea in lowlands).</p>	<p>Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, Reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Prominent hill feature surrounded by lowland.</p>	<p>High Sequence of remnant forest and shrubland extending into totara and kahikatea forest along stream corridors within Kaipara Flats.</p>	<p>High Very clearly articulated hill landform combined with a clear landscape patterning created by the vegetation.</p>	<p>High Very distinctive interplay of terrain with forest and stream corridor remnants intermixed with pasture. Strong contrast between the focal hill landform and surrounding alluvial flats.</p>	<p>High Cohesive interplay of re-emergent forest with forest strips following individual streams.</p>	<p>High Very distinctive endemic signature arising from the amalgam of landforms and native forest / shrubland contrasting with predominantly lowland farmland and pasture. (Pines on southern side of the hill excluded.)</p>	

LOCATION: CENTRAL RODNEY –OREWA								
Area No & name: Area 46; Upper Puhoi Valley								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Very dramatic and dissected hill country with a complex sequence of stream corridors in which mature native forest dominates the higher slopes and ridge crests flanking lower lying pasture. Includes the bush covered escarpment following the Puhoi River.</p>	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.	<p>Very high Very clearly defined sequence of major hill ridges and stream escarpments framing valleys and stream corridors. Dramatic topography.</p>	<p>High Extensive sequence of native forest cover linked across major ridges, slopes and escarpments together with stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Amalgam of dramatic terrain and native forest cover intermixed with lower lying stream corridors and areas of pasture to create a clearly defined structure and pattern.</p>	<p>High Combination of terrain and vegetation cover creating a clearly defined matrix, with a high level of cohesion and continuity.</p>	<p>High Intact sequence of forest cover and stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Very clearly defined relationship between topography and land cover creating a quite distinctive and Auckland / New Zealand landscape.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 47; Upper Waiwera Road								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Rolling hill country and several stream corridors with remnant forest and shrubland intermixed with pasture.</p>	Interplay between remnant vegetation and rural pasture, reinforcing topography.	<p>High Prominent sequence of rolling hills and ridges including stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Intact indigenous vegetation (kahikatea particularly prominent) on hills and framing riparian corridors and catchments.</p>		<p>High Sequence of remnant forest interspersed through farmland and open pasture. Combination of landcover structuring the landscape.</p>	<p>High Native forest and shrubland sequence also framing stream corridors.</p>	<p>High Complex interplay of native forest and open pasture with the forest dominating the higher slopes and ridges framing both the farmland and water catchments / stream corridors.</p>	
Area No & name: Area 48; Wainui Road								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Rolling hill country with remnant forest and shrubland intermixed with pasture on its periphery;</p>	Indigenous forest remnants reinforcing topography.	<p>High Prominent hill and ridge landforms, sequence of rolling hills and ridges extending down to</p>	<p>High Intact indigenous vegetation on hills and along riparian corridor.</p>		<p>High Sequence of remnant forest interspersed through farmland and open pasture. Combination of</p>	<p>High Native forest and shrubland sequence also linked to stream corridor.</p>	<p>High Combination of variable relief and focal nature of the ridge crests accentuated by the</p>	

also includes bush following Weiti Stream corridor.		significant stream corridor.			landcover structuring the landscape.		native forest remnants; native forest also defines stream corridor.	
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Area No & name: Area 49; Sunnyside Road, Coatesville

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Lowlands Wild nature/cultured nature (Lowlands) Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Quite detailed / distinctive combination of native forest on ridge and hill crests combined with bush along stream corridors, contrasting with pasture and surrounding farming / rural residential land uses.</p>	<p>Indigenous forest remnants reinforcing topography. Interplay with pasture.</p>	<p>High Fine grained sequence of stream corridors, escarpments and ridges.</p>	<p>Mod/high Combination of stream corridors, including wetlands, linked with a sequence of remnant and re-emerging forest pockets.</p>		<p>High Very strong interplay of natural features and patterns with the more open pasture of adjoining rural residential development around Coatesville, creating a distinctive, enclosed natural / cultural landscape.</p>	<p>High/mod Sequence of readily apparent forest around stream corridors extending up onto higher slopes and ridges to create a network of natural forest elements.</p>	<p>High Evident patterning of natural and cultural landscape components that imbues the landscape with a strong sense of structure and character. Strong sense of place.</p>	

Area No & name: Area 50; Shakespear Regional Park and coastline

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (Coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (Lowland) Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Combination of strongly defined peninsula headland landform and remnant forest intermixed with pasture descending to wetlands and gently shelving coastal margins around Army Bay and Okoromai Bay while the eastern and northern coastlines of the headland are emphatically defined by very steep cliffs and shoals.</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation and pattern of pasture reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Very dramatic profile of coastal headland and clearly etched cliff lines contrasting with the more gentle profile of ridges and valleys descending towards beaches and intertidal flats of Army / Okoromai Bay.</p>	<p>High Enclosed coastal waters connected with re-emergent wetlands stream corridors and bush remnants, significant revegetation. Birdlife abundant.</p>	<p>High Interaction of open sea with headland cliffs with more sheltered inner bays. Strongly expressed patterns and landscape structure with the Regional Park's landscape contrasting quite markedly with nearby urban development and the Army facilities.</p>	<p>High Strongly expressed interplay between bush and stream gullies and on some ridge crests with surrounding pasture and marked interaction between the coastal cliffs and the sea.</p>	<p>High/mod Strong sense of natural sequence from the bays into wetlands and up stream corridors into bush areas.</p>	<p>High Very clearly defined natural patterns and sequence providing positive counterpoint with the Regional Park's areas of pasture. Very strong interaction between land and sea expressed in the cliff margins particularly..</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with both the Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife, proximity to Tiritiri Matangi.</p>

Area No & name: Area 51; Okura Estuary Headlands								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (Coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (Lowland) Wild nature/cultured nature (Hill country) Strongly defined river corridor flanked by sedimentary cliffs to the south (Okura) and native forest across slopes and coastal ridges to the north framing a mixture of open water, sand / mud flats and mangroves.</p>	<p>Coastal/estuarine landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation and pattern of pasture reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Interplay of sedimentary cliffs to the south with shallower intertidal area merging with forested slopes and ridge profile to the north.</p>	<p>High Clear sequence of open water, intertidal flats, shell banks, salt marsh, wetland and native forest. Tidal and forest bird habitats.</p>	<p>High Strong river focal point flanked by attractive amalgam of flats, shoals, cliffs and native forest.</p>	<p>High Clearly expressed river corridor contained by a sequence of natural elements that is both distinctive and harmonious irrespective of the existing Okura settlement and adjoining farm land.</p>	<p>High/mod Linked sequence of coastal waters, intertidal flats and shell banks, marshland, wetland and native forest.</p>	<p>High Clearly expressed river corridor supported by adjacent landforms and native forest margins to create a reasonably cohesive whole that contrasts with surrounding development, exotic forestry and rural land uses.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric coastal waters affected by climate, time of day and year, also notable for coastal and forest birdlife.</p>

LOCATION: NORTH SHORE								
Area No & name: Area 1; Paremoremo Escarpment								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature (Hill country) Wild nature (Estuary & harbour) Highly legible escarpment landform still mainly dominated by native forest together with enclosed upper reaches of Paremoremo Stream at its base.</p>	<p>Indigenous forest remnants reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Geological sequence very clearly defined, prominent ridge descending to stream corridor; including part of Paremoremo Stream.</p>	<p>High Intact and reasonably extensive sequence of re-emergent native forest.</p>		<p>High Very strongly articulated combination of elevated landform and forest cover that contrasts with surrounding rural, rural residential and prison / institutional development.</p>	<p>High Intact sequence of stream corridor (including mangrove margins) and native forest.</p>	<p>High Very strong amalgam of landform and forest cover providing strong counterpoint to adjacent landuse (urban to rural).</p>	

Area No & name: Area 52, Oteha Stream Escarpment [14/1]								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature (Hill country) Wild nature (Estuary & harbour) Highly legible escarpment landform still mainly dominated by native forest with Oteha Stream corridor at its base</p>	<p>Indigenous forest remnants reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Geological sequence very clearly defined, prominent ridge descending to stream corridor; including part of Oteha Stream.</p>	<p>High Intact and reasonably extensive sequence of re-emergent native forest.</p>		<p>High Very strongly articulated combination of elevated landform and forest cover that contrast with surrounding residential and Massey University campus development.</p>	<p>High Intact sequence of stream corridor (including mangrove margins) and native forest.</p>	<p>High Very strong amalgam of landform and forest cover providing strong counterpoint to adjacent land uses (urban to rural).</p>	
Area No & name: Area 53; Lucas Creek								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature (Hill country) Wild nature (Estuary & harbour) Highly legible escarpment landform still mainly dominated by native forest within the enclosed upper reaches of the Lucas Creek water catchment.</p>	<p>Indigenous forest remnants reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Geological sequence very clearly defined, prominent ridge descending to stream corridor; including part of Lucas Creek.</p>	<p>High Intact and reasonably extensive sequence of re-emergent native forest.</p>		<p>High Very strongly articulated combination of elevated landform and forest cover that contrast with surrounding rural residential and Albany Village development.</p>	<p>High Intact sequence of stream corridor (including mangrove margins) and native forest.</p>	<p>High Very strong amalgam of landform and forest cover providing strong counterpoint to adjacent land uses (urban to rural).</p>	<p>High</p>
Area No & name: Area 54; Long Bay								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Coastal Wild nature (Coastal) Dramatic sequence of sedimentary headlands and cliffs, backed by rolling pastoral ridges and basins, interspersed with beaches and stream corridors.</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Very dramatic profile of coastal headland and clearly etched cliff lines from Piripiri Point to Long Bay. Backed by ridges and basins interspersed with small beach areas.</p>		<p>High Interaction of open sea with headland cliffs.</p>	<p>High Strongly expressed interplay between cliffs, rock shoals, beaches and the open sea of the Hauraki Gulf.</p>		<p>High Very clearly defined natural patterns and sequence providing positive counterpoint with the Regional Park's areas of pasture. Very strong interaction between land and sea expressed in the cliff</p>	<p>Mod/high Highly atmospheric interaction with both the Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year/day.</p>

							margins particularly.	
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LOCATION: FRANKLIN AREA								
Area No & name: Area 55; West Coast Awhitu Peninsula								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country & coastal Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Dynamic coastline underpinned by massive dune formations that includes major coastal ridges and headlands, steep valleys and gullies around lakes and wetlands, often further defined by remnant native forest. A raw and wildly scenic landscape.	Coastal and coastally derived landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation and pattern of pasture reinforcing dramatic topography.	Very high Very dramatic dune formations and dune gully systems oriented to the coast.		High Sequence of dunes, gullies, lakes and dramatic beach/dune front on the edge of the Tasman Sea.	Very high Exceptionally dramatic, dynamic distinctive landscape.	High Sequence of dunes, streams, lakes and remnant forest.	High Obvious relationship between coastal processes that have formed the underlying topography and bush remnants and lake / stream corridors that are also clearly evident.	High Highly atmospheric west coast qualities. Wild remote qualities strongly expressed.
Area No & name: Area 56; Lakes Whatihua, Rotoiti & Puketi								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Lowland Cultured nature (lowland) Perched dune lakes located on the inland side of Kariotahi Beach's dune formations and coastal ridge, largely surrounded by pasture but also including pockets of raupo wetland and other native vegetation.	Natural lakes and wetlands in pastoral landscape.	High Dune impoundment expressed in wetland / waterbody formation.			High Key focal points within wider dune and pastoral landscape. Contrast with surrounding open rural farmed landscape.	High Water bodies and wetland margins with raupo margins.	High Clearly articulates the nature of duneland formation and low lying dune impounded water bodies.	High Wildlife, waterbody mirrors change in weather and time of day.
Area No & name: Area 57; Kariotahi Coastline								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Raw and wild West Coast beach characterised by its very extensive linear profile and black sand beachfront backed by	Long extent of beach and dunes with relatively undeveloped rural backdrop extending only to top of coastal ridge.	High Black sand beach and cliff /steep slope backdrop.		High Extreme coastal processes evident.	High Archetypal west coast linear beach.		High Dramatic, dynamic coastal landscape, including erosion processes.	High/med Related to west coast climatic qualities, tidal / west coast sun set qualities and

eroding coastal cliffs and dune remnants. Extends to top of coastal ridge only.								birdlife. Wild remote qualities strongly expressed.
Area No & name: Area 59; West Ramarama and Bombay (two sites)								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Cultured nature (hill country) Attractive sequence of remnant native forest and stream corridors contrasting with surrounding pasture and market gardens, that reinforces the rolling to incised nature of the local rural landscape.	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Discrete elevated landform with rock formations and volcanic features.	Mod/high Native forest remnants and stream corridors.		High Structure and pattern created by forest remnant and stream corridors intermixing with pasture on elevated volcanic landform.	Mod/high Mainly related to bush and streams.	High Landforms clearly reflect volcanic origins while bush and streams cohesively reinforce natural topography. Strong sense of pattern and structure..	
Area No & name: Area 60; Ponga Road								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Cultured nature/wild nature (hill country) Extensive sequence of mature and regenerating native forest, combined with strongly articulated stream corridors that reinforce the natural qualities of this rolling to dissected hill country landscape.	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Strong elevated relief as part of wider hill sequence.	High Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors.		High Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture.	High Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest and shrubland areas, together with the terrain.	High Very apparent greywacke hill landform overlain with shrubland / forest / stream corridor sequence.	
Area No & name: Area 62; Hunua Ranges (Part in Manukau Area)								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Cultured nature/wild nature (hill country) Second major hill range flanking Auckland's metropolitan area: dominated by native forest and water catchments focusing upon lake reservoirs and strong	Interplay of intact mature indigenous forest and forest remnants with pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Strong elevated relief as part of wider hill sequence.	High Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors.		Very high Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture.	High Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest and shrubland areas, together with the terrain.	Very hgh Very apparent greywacke hill landform overlain with scrub / forest / stream corridor sequence.	High Native birdlife.

connection with the margins of the Firth of Thames. Combines relatively high relief with significant areas of native forest & maturing vegetation; only low levels of built modification (houses).								
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LOCATION: MANUKAU AREA

Area No & name: Area 63; Orere Point – Waimangu

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature (coastal) Strongly defined, cliffed, coastal landscape that is backed by significant areas of tall, predominantly native, vegetation, which interacts very strongly with the Firth of Thames. Some low density, subservient housing at Orere Point.	Coastal landforms. Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Sequence of gently shelving beaches with shelves with cliff faces leading into ridges pronounced.		High Dramatic interaction with the waters of the Firth of Thames.	High Archetypal east coast coastline with series of bays and headlands and cliffs backed by stream corridors and bush remnants.		High Combination of elevated coastal edge/topography and remnant bush patterns (pohutukawa) creating a clear landscape structure along the Firth of Thames coastline.	

Area No & name: Area 64; Kauri Bay Headlands, Wairoa River

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Undeveloped east coast coastline focused upon two small headlands that are further articulated by native coastal vegetation and contrast with both the adjoining coastal flats and shallow waters of the Wairoa River mouth.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous coastal vegetation reinforcing coastal edge and defining headland landform.	High Headland promontories that clearly define the intervening low lying land and beach.			High Obvious headland promontories with coastal vegetation (especially Poutu Point) as bookends framing Kauri Bay and the entrance to the Wairoa River.	High Indigenous vegetation reinforcing coastal edge connected to Mangroves within Kauri Bay/Wairoa River.	High Prominent headland landforms as bookends to the bay and overlooking the mouth of the Wairoa River.	

Area No & name: Area 65; Mataitai Forest								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Cultured nature/wild nature (hill country) Dissected hill country that combines a highly significant tract of native forest, shrubland and stream corridors with pockets of pasture on the hill country margins.</p>	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Strong elevated relief as part of wider hill sequence.	High Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors.		Very high Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture.	High Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest & shrubland areas, together with the terrain.	Very high Very apparent greywacke hill landform overlain with shrubland/ forest / stream corridor sequence.	
Area No & name: Area 66; North Clevedon								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Cultured nature/wild nature (Hill country) Dissected hill country overlooking Clevedon Village that combines a steep sequence of ridges and stream corridors with an extensive area of remnant native forest and shrubland that contrasts with surrounding pastoral farmland and exotic forestry.</p>	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants with pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Strong elevated relief southern end of range (only) extending north, part of wider hill sequence.	High Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors.		Very high Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture.	High Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest and shrubland areas, together with the terrain.	Very high Very apparent greywacke hill landform overlain with shrubland / forest / stream corridor sequence. Backdrop to Clevedon.	
Area No & name: Area 67 Duder Regional Park								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Harbour & estuary Wild nature (coastal) A very prominent headland landform mostly covered in pasture but with pockets of remnant coastal forest descending down to Umupuia Beach and a sequence of wetland salt marsh, intertidal flats and beach north of the</p>	Coastal landforms with pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation among pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Very distinctive and discrete headland topography framing tidal flats, beaches, salt marsh and alluvial plain.	High Littoral zone linked with salt marsh and native forest pockets. Rocky / cliff and intertidal margins around peninsula landform.	High Firth of Thames, diverse intertidal formations around prominent headland landform.	High Strongly discrete landform standing out from coast – promontory.	High/mod Combination of tidal, intertidal, marshland and coastal elements.	High Obvious promontory framing adjoining beaches and flats.	High Atmospheric coastal landscape, intertidal values and connection with the Firth of Thames as well as more localised bird life.

mouth of the Wairoa River.								
Area No & name: Area 68; <u>Maraetai-Umupuia Coast Road</u> Inland Kawakawa [11/22]								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Coastal Wild nature (coastal) Sequence of headlands and rocky bays with steep backdrop of largely forested ridge slopes with some pasture framing the edge of the Firth of Thames. Parts of the coastal edge are strongly cliffed. Very little obvious modification.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	High Very marked sequence of coastal bays and shoals, headlands, cliffs and ridges.	High Forested coastline and hill country backdrop.	High Firth of Thames coastal edge.	High Very strong amalgam of a cliffed coastal edge with remnant coastal forest (pohutukawa) creating a strong sense of structure and pattern.	High Derived from the combination of terrain and remnant native forest interacting with the Firth of Thames.	High Very apparent landform sequence and patterns associated with its forest cover and some pasture.	High Strongly atmospheric values derived from the Firth of Thames.
Area No & name: Area 69; Omana Regional Park (Field check required)								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature (coastal) Sequence of clay sandstone cliffs with sandy beach fringe and tidal flats. Mixture of pasture and bush remnants defining the coastal edge. Some small scale rural development in proximity but main settlement limited to margins of Maraetai and nearby Beachlands outside the ONL.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	High Sequence of sedimentary coastal landforms from intertidal flats to coastal ridge.		Mod/high Coastal processes interaction with Tamaki Strait and the intertidal beach areas.	High Unmodified headland defining break between settlements of Maraetai and Beachlands.	High/mod Sequence of intertidal flats / beach/salt marsh wetland eroding coastal cliffs and native bush remnants.	Mod/high Landform sequence reinforced by interplay of pasture and bush-undeveloped coastal landscape between settlements either side.	High Tidal and atmospheric conditions combined with climate / diurnal effects on Tamaki Strait.
Area No & name: Area 70; Trig Road, Whitford								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Hill country Cultured nature (hill country) Whitford escarpment including remnant vegetation and pasture down to stream that combines significant areas of maturing vegetation interspersed with pasture.	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Escarpment landform and stream (defines bottom boundary in places)	Mod/high Stream / riparian and bush habitat.		High Visually prominent escarpment backdrop further defined by bush thereon and stream at foot.	High/mod Combination of stream corridor, escarpment landform and bush remnants.	High Clear sequence created by combination of stream corridor, landform and ridge above stream, bush remnants and interplay with surrounding pasture	

							and rural residential development.	
Area No & name: Area 71; Mangemangeroa Creek Escarpment								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature (estuary & harbour) Very clearly defined river valley with a continuous ridgeline backdrop dominated by remnant native forest. (Not including eastern stream bank above mid corridor). Providing counterpoint to nearby urban edge and rural residential development to the southeast.	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	High Very clearly articulated river corridor landform with internal flats and steeply rising backdrop of coastal ridge to the west.	High Combination of water, mangrove, salt marsh, natural landform sequence and coastal forest remnants.		High Visually prominent reinforced by continuity of natural elements throughout the stream corridor and their contrast with the adjoining metropolitan edge.	High Sequence from water to salt marsh then mangroves and native forest.	High Remnant natural system clearly evident, contrasting with both urban and rural residential context.	Mod/high Ephemeral climatic and diurnal / factors combined with birdlife.

LOCATION: WAITAKERE AREA								
Area No & name: Area 72; South Titirangi								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Harbour & estuary Wild nature(estuary & harbour) Cultured nature/wild nature (hill country) Amalgam of incised sedimentary coastline with remnant wetlands framed by remnant kauri (predominant) forest including some limited residential development but excluding major residential areas.	Coastal and foothill / ridge landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	High Clearly expressed sedimentary landforms including incised bays and steep cliffed harbour margins extending into hinterland ridges.	High Forest habitat, coastal margins and wetlands.	High	High Dramatic interplay of kauri dominated coastal forest with Manukau Harbour and bays. Very endemic / Auckland landscape (strong sense of place).	High Well defined coastal features including cliffs bays and wetlands linked with surrounding coastal forest.	High Very strong conjunction of harbour landscape and enclosed bays defined by tall coastal forest (re-emergent kauri) on steeply rising ridges and cliffs.	High Presence of wildlife and around harbour edge. A combination of atmospheric and diurnal variations contribute to local character.

Area No & name: Area 73; Waitakere Ranges and coastline								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Hill country Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Wild nature(estuary & harbour) Wild nature(coastal) Very extensive sequence of reemerging to mature native forest on hill country including Manukau Harbour margins and a dynamic, dramatic West Coast. A truly iconic landscape. Excludes major areas of settlement eg Piha.</p>	Coastal and inland ranges landforms with largely intact remnant indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography.	<p>High Strong elevated relief as part of wider hill sequence extending into both the dramatic west coast “black sand” beaches and cliffs, and sedimentary Manukau Harbour coastal edge.</p>	<p>High Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors, combined with enclosed harbour, and very exposed Tasman Sea, coastal margins. Natural sequence includes bays, wetlands, stream corridors, dune landforms, and native forest; home to a wide range of indigenous species.</p>	<p>Very high Signature West Coast landscape combined with very extensive native forest / ranges landscape.</p>	<p>Very high Iconic. Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture. Dramatic sequence of coastal landscapes.</p>	<p>High Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest together with the terrain linked to both Tasman Sea and Manukau Harbour margins.</p>	<p>Very high Very strongly articulated greywacke hill landforms and water catchments overlain with forest and coastal margin sequences.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with both the Tasman Sea and Manukau Harbour, affected by weather and light conditions. time of year / day. Abundant coastal and forest birdlife.</p>

Location: Hauraki Gulf Islands Auckland Area								
Area No & name: Area 74; Rangitoto, Motutapu, Motuihe, Motukorea (Browns), Tiritiri Matangi								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Iconic Hauraki Gulf Island landscapes that include two major volcanic features and other sedimentary island landforms that are highly distinctive and provide the focus for a multitude of views toward the Hauraki Gulf from the eastern shoreline of the Auckland region.</p>	Retention of indigenous vegetation, both intact and remnant, reinforcing topography. Interplay of pasture and remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation important on Motutapu and Motuihe. Landform strongly expressed and iconic.	<p>Very high Signature volcanic landform of Rangitoto, together with the crater/cone /lava flow island landform of Motukorea together with the sedimentary profiles of Motutapu, Motuihe and more northern Tiritiri Matangi.</p>	<p>Very high Rare and very distinctive coastal forest sequence across the lava flows of Rangitoto, together with the more isolated pockets of native forest on Motutapu and Motuihe linked often with the coastal edge. Strong connection between the restored coastal forest on Tiritiri</p>	<p>High Dramatic, evocative conical landform of Rangitoto combined with the crater form of Motukorea and sheer uplifted cliffs of Motutapu, Motuihe and Tiritiri Matangi contrast very markedly with the waters of the Hauraki Gulf.</p>	<p>Very high Very iconic and distinctive combination of island landforms and vegetation cover across Rangitoto that, in conjunction with peripheral cliffs and rock shoals create a dramatic NZ island landscape. Gulf islands play a strong part in Auckland’s identity.</p>	<p>High Very extensive forest cover across Rangitoto and Tiritiri Matangi combined with forest pockets on Motuihe and Motutapu extending down to the coast create a strong sequence and sense of naturalness. A very endemic NZ landscape. Very limited development on the islands, mainly related to public access and use (or with heritage values on Rangitoto).</p>	<p>Very high Dramatic combination of island landforms volcanic features, forest cover and bush intermixed with pasture – contrasting with the surrounding Hauraki Gulf – results in a landscape that is very expressive and contains multiple landmarks.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with both the Hauraki Gulf and Tamaki Strait, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastalbirdlife.</p>

			Matangi and its coastal periphery.					
Area No & name: Area 75; Rakino Island Islet landforms and headlands								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Sequence of six headlands and islets that are dominated by bare exposed rock and cliffs flanking bays and areas of pasture and rural residential development.	Retention of coastal landforms and remnant pohutukawa.	High Series of prominent rock / cliff headlands and islets that flank and enclose the bays around Rakino Island, including part of the very prominent northern headland sequence that terminates that end of the island.		High Very dramatic interaction between the headlands and islets extending out into the Hauraki Gulf. Exposed, raw and elemental interaction of these features with the sea and weather.	High Very prominent features in their own right that define much of Rakino's periphery but also attractively enclose some of its bays. The northern headlands are part of a dramatic sequence of cliffs that face the outer Hauraki Gulf.	High Essentially comprising a very raw and natural sequence of landform features that interact directly with the CMA and contrast with Rakino's more developed / pastoral hinterland and southern end.	High Dramatic interface between land and sea expressive of coastal processes, which has a very raw, wild character that contrasts with the more sheltered, protected nature of adjoining bays and coves.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.
Area No & name: Area 76; The Noises								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Sequence of islets in exposed outer Hauraki Gulf waters.	Retention of interplay between undeveloped coastal landforms and vegetation cover that reinforces topography.	High Sequence of small scale rocky islands and islets directly exposed to the waters of the outer Hauraki Gulf.	High Due to isolated location and landform the islands are associated with Gulf bird life and fish stocks, a series of very natural coastal landforms.	High Dramatic interaction between the cliffed, jagged and raw profile of the Noises and the seas that surround them. Remote; wild and elemental.	High Very dramatic and dynamic interplay between these natural landforms and the waters of the Gulf. A landmark series of islands on the edge of the outer Gulf that comprise part of a gateway to it.	High Totally undeveloped with a character that expresses both natural processes and evokes a strong sense of being divorced from human activity.	High A landmark group of small islands and islets that mark the point of transition between the inner and outer Hauraki Gulf – both visually and physically an archetypal small island sequence.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.
Area No & name: Area 77; Waiheke Island Northern Headlands, Hakaimango Point to Onetangi Bay								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature, Cultured	Coastal landforms with remnant indigenous vegetation, particularly pohutukawa reinforcing topography.	Very high Very prominent series of headlands and points that define the margins		High Combination of landmark coastal headlands and rocky shorelines,	High Part of a prominent coastal sequence, within which the headlands and rock	High Combination of remnant native forest with the raw coastal edge comprising cliffs and rock shoals that	Very high Signature features within the wider coastline that define its individual parts	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Hauraki Gulf, affected by

<p>nature (hill country) Headland and rocky coastal landforms including areas of remnant forest and pasture, steep cliffs and rock shoals framing larger bays along the north western coastline of Waiheke Island.</p>		<p>of some north-western Waiheke's more prominent ocean beaches. Comprising a dramatic sequence of cliffs, rock shoals, small coves, native forest remnants and rolling pasture within the immediate hinterland.</p>		<p>with remnant forest above that contribute to the iconic landscape of north-western Waiheke. Very dramatic interaction of the headlands with the exposed waters of the Hauraki Gulf.</p>	<p>promontories are signature features that define much of the interaction with the Gulf.</p>	<p>interact directly with the open sea.</p>	<p>and that are key landmarks in their own right.</p>	<p>weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.</p>
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Area No & name: Area 78; Waiheke Island eastern end

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature, Cultured nature (hill country) Very extensive sequence of rolling to steep hill country and rocky / embayed coastline at the eastern end of Waiheke Island, including large areas of remnant native forest intermixed with open pasture and vineyards, and a convoluted shoreline. (Includes the Stoney Batter historic defence features and landscape context).</p>	<p>Coastal landforms with intact and remnant indigenous vegetation, reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>Very high Very extensive sequence of coastal headlands, cliffs and bays extending into rolling hill country then the steeper confines of the Puke Range that acts as a backdrop to most of the eastern end of Waiheke Island.</p>	<p>Very high Very pronounced sequence of native forest, vegetated stream corridors and forested to open coastal margins, including the edge of Te Matuku Bay with its enclosed inlet and mangroves on the southern island shoreline.</p>	<p>High Very dramatic interaction between the sea and Waiheke Island culminating in the headlands of Thumb Point and Kauri Point backed by a clearly articulated sequence of hill country, including native forest remnants (kauri, taraire, puriri and totara) and more open pasture / vineyards.</p>	<p>High Iconic amalgam of often dramatic coastal sequences especially around Hooks Bay, and forest / pasture hinterland that displays a clearly articulated structure and pattern. Puke Range forms a prominent backdrop to most of the eastern end of the Island.</p>	<p>High Extensive forest tracts combined with stream corridors, largely natural and often very dramatic coastal margins and the inlet of Te Matuku Bay – interacting directly with the seas of the Hauraki Gulf. The coastal edge is little developed and often conveys feelings of remoteness, wildness and near wilderness.</p>	<p>Very high Very iconic sequence of landforms and natural / pastoral landcover flanked by a wild and highly scenic coastal edge. The Puke Range acts as a centre piece for the eastern end of Waiheke Island upon which the natural continuum of hills and ridges around it are focussed.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.</p>

Area No & name: Area 79; Waiheke Island Awaawaroa Bay & Valley

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Islands Wild nature(coastal) Wild nature(hill country) Wild nature(estuaries) Valley corridor including flanking hills and ridges that extends down to Awaawaroa Bay</p>	<p>Interplay between indigenous vegetation and pasture reinforcing topography.</p>	<p>High Valley corridor incorporating hills on its margins extending in a linear fashion down to Awaawaroa Bay and</p>	<p>High Quite contained, but continuous sequence of native forest and wetland following the Awaawaroa Stream</p>		<p>High Continuous sequence of natural landcover and processes dominate the valley corridor and create a strong sense of</p>	<p>High/mod Significant sequence of natural features and processes that dominate the valley /bay landscape despite the presence of pockets of residential</p>	<p>High Very strong sense of a natural continuum that is reinforced by the enclosing hills which frame the valley and a strong</p>	

including mangroves and coastal flats. Also comprises a sizeable area of native remnant forest and regeneration.		its intertidal flats.	corridor down to the tidal flats and mangroves of the Bay.		linkage between Awaawaroa Bay and its valley hinterland.	development and open pasture on the lower valley's western flanks.	sense of interconnection between the valley corridor and the bay at its base. A strong sense of continuity from forest and wetland to the bay margins within this tightly framed landscape.	
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Area No & name: Area 80; Waiheke Island South coast headlands (Whau Point to Awaawaroa Bay)

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Headland and rocky coastal landforms including areas of remnant forest and pasture, steep, sedimentary cliffs and shoals framing larger bays along the southern coastline of Waiheke Island overlooking the Tamaki Strait.	Coastal landforms and remnant indigenous vegetation.	High Very prominent series of headlands and points that define the margins of some of southern Waiheke's more prominent beaches – Rocky and Awaawaroa Bays. Comprising a prominent sequence of sedimentary cliffs, shoals, bays, native forest remnants and rolling pasture within the immediate hinterland.	Mod/high Remnant pockets of native forest linked with rocky to cliffed coastal margins and small bays.	High Very marked interaction between the headland sequence and Tamaki Strait, with individual headlands framing the major inlets of Rocky and Awaawaroa Bays.	High Very pronounced series of cliffed and rocky headlands backed by often steeply rolling pasture and native forest remnants that interact positively with one another.	High/mod Despite the prevalence of open pasture and some houses in the coastal hinterland, a mixture of remnant forest and the cliffed / rocky coastline itself imbues the wider landscape with significant naturalness.	High Clearly articulated sequence of headlands and coastal cliffs, backed by bush and pasture that strongly define this part of Waiheke Island's southern edge and reinforce the indented 'sunken valley' profile of much of this coastline.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Tamaki Strait, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.

Area No & name: Area 81; Waiheke Island, Whakanewha

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (estuaries) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Wild nature(Wetland) Sequence of rolling hill country covered in native forest and regenerating shrubland extending down into a large	Coastal landforms, wetlands and indigenous vegetation.	High Natural sequence of rolling hill country linked with both a wetland basin landform and the gently shelving margins of Rocky Bay including shell	Very high Extensive sequence of remnant forest and regenerating shrubland, together with multiple stream corridors that drain into the extensive wetland along the		High Very extensive and continuous sequence of forest / shrubland connected with an extensive wetland and Rocky Bay's shallow intertidal area creating a strong feeling of	Very high Unusually cohesive and extensive amalgam of coastal forest, wetland and coastal margin features combine with intact natural processes to lend the Regional Park a distinctive, endemic, natural character.	High Clear amalgam of natural features and processes that differentiates the Regional Park for the more open pastoral and rural residential landscapes to the	High/mod Highly atmospheric interaction with Rocky Bay, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day combined with

raupo wetland basin; also linked with the wetland and intertidal margins of Rocky Bay.		banks and intertidal flats.	southern edge of the regional park – also linked with the Bay’s intertidal margins.		cohesion and integrity. Contrasts strongly with nearby farmland and residential development.		south, as well as residential landscapes across Rocky Bay and closer to Onetangi.	abundant birdlife along the coastal shore, as well as within the wetland and forest.
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Area No & name: Area 82; Waiheke Island Southwestern rocks and islands

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Small island features (four) that sit at the entry to Putiki and Rocky Bays as well off Church Bay and within Sergeant Channel, near Motuihe.	Coastal landforms and remnant vegetation.	High Prominent and discrete, albeit relatively small island features that are notable for their uplifted profiles and some vegetation surrounded by the sea.		High Very exposed and clearly articulated island features that contribute to the indented character of Waiheke and Motuihe’s larger island landforms, including the dynamic Interaction between the sea and those islands’ coastal margins.	High/mod Distinctive features of the coastal landscape associated with southern Waiheke and Motuihe.	High Relatively unmodified coastal landforms that allied with some native vegetation cover and rock shelves have a distinctive Hauraki Gulf character.	High Landform remnants that are clearly a product of coastal processes which help to articulate the wider interaction between land and sea in an expressive manner.	Mod Highly atmospheric interaction with the Tamaki Strait and Sergeant Channel, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day.

Area No & name: Area 83; Waiheke Island Park Point Headland

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Combination of a very prominent Park Point headland, combined with coastal cliffs and rock shoals framed by a rolling hinterland and large areas of native forest / shrubland.	Coastal landforms and remnant vegetation, particularly pohutukawa.	High A very distinctive headland at the junction between western and southern Waiheke Island that also marks the confluence of Tamaki Strait with the Sergeant Channel. The cliffed / rocky coastal edge is reinforced by a backdrop of native forest and shrubland intermixed with some areas of	Mod/high Relatively large sequence of native forest and shrubland directly connected with the coastal edge and Tamaki Strait.	High Park Point is a very prominent feature at the junction of Tamaki Strait and the Sergeant Channel, its serrated coastline interacts very directly with the waters of Tamaki Strait especially and its landform is further expressed by the areas of native vegetation across it.	High An amalgam of a quite dynamic and dramatic coastal edge that is further articulated and reinforced by its backdrop of native forest / shrubland in particular.	High/mod Cohesive sequence of native forest cover and shrubland directly linked with a sequence of bays, promontories and rocky shoreline that interact with the CMA.	High Strongly defined landform, including a signature Park Point, and gently rolling to rolling hinterland that are reinforced by the native landcover.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the Tamaki Strait and Sergeant Channel, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day.

		pasture (some future residential sites). The coastal edge also contains a number of enclosed, well defined bays and beaches.						
Area No & name: Area 84; Pakatoa Island & Tarahiki (Shag) Island								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Eastern coastline of Pakatoa Island, together with Tarahiki (Shag) Island comprising a sequence of headlands that are dominated by bare exposed rock and cliffs – contrasting with areas of pasture, pines and visitor accommodation on the rest of Pakatoa.	Retention of interplay between coastal landforms and indigenous vegetation.	High Series of prominent rock / cliff headlands at the eastern end of Pakatoa Island and a nearby island that clearly express the natural geological and weathering processes associated with all of the Hauraki Gulf Islands.	High	High Very dramatic interaction between the headlands and island extending out into the eastern Hauraki Gulf. Exposed, raw and elemental interaction of these features with the sea and weather.	High Both the eastern headland and Tarahiki Island are notable for their cliffs, shoals and dramatic uplift from the waters of the Hauraki Gulf. This is, to a degree, accentuated by the native vegetation on both features.	High Essentially comprising a very raw and natural sequence of landform features that interact directly with the CMA. The cliff / bush sequence at the eastern end of Pakatoa contrasts with its more pastoral / developed hinterland and pines.	High Dramatic interface between land and sea expressive of coastal processes, which has a very raw, wild character that contrasts with - in the case of Pakatoa - the more sheltered, protected nature of adjoining bays and coves.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the eastern Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.
Area No & name: Area 85; Ponui Island								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country) Very extensive island feature, comprising a natural sequence of coastal headlands, cliffs, bays and beaches framed by and inland backdrop of rolling hill country that contains a mixture of remnant native forest and open pasture.	Retention of coastal landforms and interplay between indigenous vegetation and rural pasture reinforcing topography.	High Large island flanked by an almost continuous sequence of natural beaches, bays, rock shoals, cliffs and headlands linked with a rolling series of ridges and stream valleys in the coastal hinterland. The landform pattern is complemented by areas of forest remnants, stream corridors and	High/mod Strong interconnection between forest remnants stream corridors and natural coastal margins of Ponui Island	High/mod Very exposed, indented coastline that interacts dramatically with the waters of the eastern Hauraki Gulf, an interaction that is often accentuated by the cliffed margins and headlands of the island's coastline.	High Very large island that expresses many of the endemic values of the Hauraki Gulf through the combination of its largely natural coastal edge and the strongly patterned / structured interplay between its open pasture and native forest remnants.	High/mod Very clear sense of connection between Pounui's forest / shrubland / wetland and stream environments and the natural sequence of promontories, cliffs, and bays that define its coastal edge and interaction with the Hauraki Gulf.	High Extensive and relatively cohesive combination of remnant forest, open pasture and natural coastal margins contribute to a landscape that displays many of the hallmarks of the archetypal Hauraki Gulf landscape.	High Highly atmospheric interaction with the eastern Hauraki Gulf, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year / day. Abundant coastal birdlife.

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Area No & name: Area 88; Aotea, Great Barrier Island (includes Kaikoura, Broken & Rakitu (Arid) Islands)</p>								
<p>Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (estuary & harbours) Wild nature/cultured nature (lowlands) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country)</p> <p>Very extensive island landscape that captures many of the qualities of pre- European New Zealand, embracing a spectacular array of coastal (ocean beach and bays / coves to rocky, cliffed, scarps and headlands) landscapes and lowland to hill country environments that include wetlands and very large tracts of coastal forest. The centre of the island is dominated by a spine of spectacular hills, ridges and bluffs.</p>	<p>Retention of coastal landforms, indigenous vegetation and interplay between vegetation and landform/topography.</p>	<p>Very high Spectacular array of hill country to coastal landforms – from the central spine of Gt. Barrier Island to a complex mixture of estuaries, bays, ocean beaches, cliffs and rock shoals.</p>	<p>Very high Very extensive tracts of native forest that are relatively free of pests and weeds, and which lend this island landscape a profoundly NZ identity. Extensive estuarine and wetland habitats linked to both the dominant forest and more exposed coastal margins.</p>	<p>Very high Dramatic interaction between Gt. Barrier’s rugged, often raw and wild, coastline and the open seas of the outer Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>Very high Iconic amalgam of landforms, vegetation, habitats and coastal environs that have a profoundly natural, largely untouched quality. A key relic of New Zealand’s natural heritage.</p>	<p>Very high A landscape dominated by natural features and processes, in which, for the most part, human development and activities have a secondary role. An often wild, remote and wilderness landscape.</p>	<p>Very high Very obvious interaction of cohesive natural features and processes which contribute to a truly iconic native / natural landscape.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with the outer Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year/day. Abundant coastal and terrestrial birdlife.</p>
<p>Area No & name: Area 89; Hauturu, Little Barrier Island</p>								
ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
<p>Islands Wild nature (coastal) Wild nature/cultured nature (hill country)</p> <p>Discrete and intact island landscape that captures the qualities of pre- European New Zealand, embracing a spectacular array of rocky coastal landscapes and steep hill country environments that are covered with an extensive tract of indigenous coastal forest. A very pronounced uplifted island</p>	<p>Retention of indigenous vegetation cover and interplay between vegetation and landform/topography.</p>	<p>Very high A very insular landform that is notable for its starkly uplifted and conical profile, amplified by steep coastal margins and the native forest across virtually all of Little Barrier.</p>	<p>Very high Very extensive tract of native forest that is free of pests and weeds, which lends this island landscape a profoundly primordial NZ identity: directly linked to the exposed coastal margins and open sea.</p>	<p>Very high Dramatic interaction between Little Barrier’s rugged, often raw and wild, coastline and the open seas of the outer Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>Very high Iconic amalgam of landforms, vegetation, habitats and coastal environs that have a profoundly natural, now untouched quality. A key relic of New Zealand’s natural heritage.</p>	<p>Very high A landscape totally dominated by natural features and processes. A wild, remote, wilderness landscape of truly national significance.</p>	<p>Very high Very obvious interaction of cohesive natural features and processes which contribute to a truly iconic native/natural landscape.</p>	<p>High Highly atmospheric interaction with the outer Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean, affected by weather and light conditions, time of year day. Abundant coastal and terrestrial birdlife.</p>

landform with a distinctive conical shape and very limited coastal edge.							
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LOCATION: ISLANDS: RODNEY AREA

Area No & name: Area 86; Kawau Island

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature(coastal) Wild nature(estuary & harbours) Highly variable island landscape comprising a dynamic and very exposed cliffed and rocky eastern coastline, together with a much more sheltered western coastline that comprises a complex sequence of harbours, headlands, inlets, bays and small beaches: framed by rolling inland terrain covered mostly in native shrubland, but with pockets of mature forest in more sheltered locations.	Retention of coastal landforms and indigenous vegetation cover.	High Archetypal split between eastern (dynamic cliffs and shoals) and western (deeply indented and embayed) coastal environments, with hinterland landscape dominated by a more gentle sequence of ridges and slopes covered in native shrubland and pockets of forest.	High A regenerating coastal forest landscape and extensive coastline, including stream corridors and shallow intertidal harbours that interact with one another, including areas of mangrove and salt marsh.	High Very dramatic junction between Kawau’s eastern coastline and the open waters of the outer Hauraki Gulf combined with the prominence of the island as the gateway to Kawau Bay.	High A very prominent island in close proximity to Auckland’s eastern coastline that clearly expresses the natural / endemic values of the Auckland’s island landscape. An iconic centrepiece for views from around the edge of Kawau Bay.	High A strong endemic signature is evident in both coasts, with their contrasting characteristics, as well the natural landforms and extensive shrubland / forest cover of the Island’s interior.	High Kawau Island has a very distinctive profile and landscape character derived from its elements and processes, including both contrasting coastlines and the vegetative sequence across much of the rest of the island, particularly in the east.	High Interplay of Kawau Island with both and enclosed Kawau Bay and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Sea birds prevalent.

Area No & name: Area 87; Motuekareka Island and islets

ONL Description		WESI Criteria						
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Natural Science Factors			Aesthetic Values		Expressiveness	Transient values
		Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Naturalness		
Islands Wild nature (coastal) Dramatic and highly attractive island landforms that combine sheer cliffs and rock shoals with sheltered coves and beaches backed by pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation (high values despite pines on Motuekareka).	Retention of coastal landforms and indigenous vegetation.	High Dramatic small island landforms that combine cliffs and rock shoals with attractively enclosed and sheltered sand beaches that are further defined by a backdrop of coastal vegetation.		High Starkly exposed islands that interact dramatically with outer Kawau Bay and the more open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. Contrast of sheer uplifted landforms with parts of Motuekareka island that are barely above sea	High Very pronounced contrast with the waters of the surrounding inner and south channels to and from Kawau Bay: sometimes appear to be offshoots of Kawau Island and the Martins Bay coastline.		High Appeal is largely derived from the contrast between these well defined islands and their sea surrounds; in the case of Motuekareka Island this is reinforced by the contrast between a pronounced northern headland and a series of attractively	High Interplay with the outer edge of Kawau Bay and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife.

				level.			enclosed coves and beaches backed by coastal vegetation.	
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