

Appendices



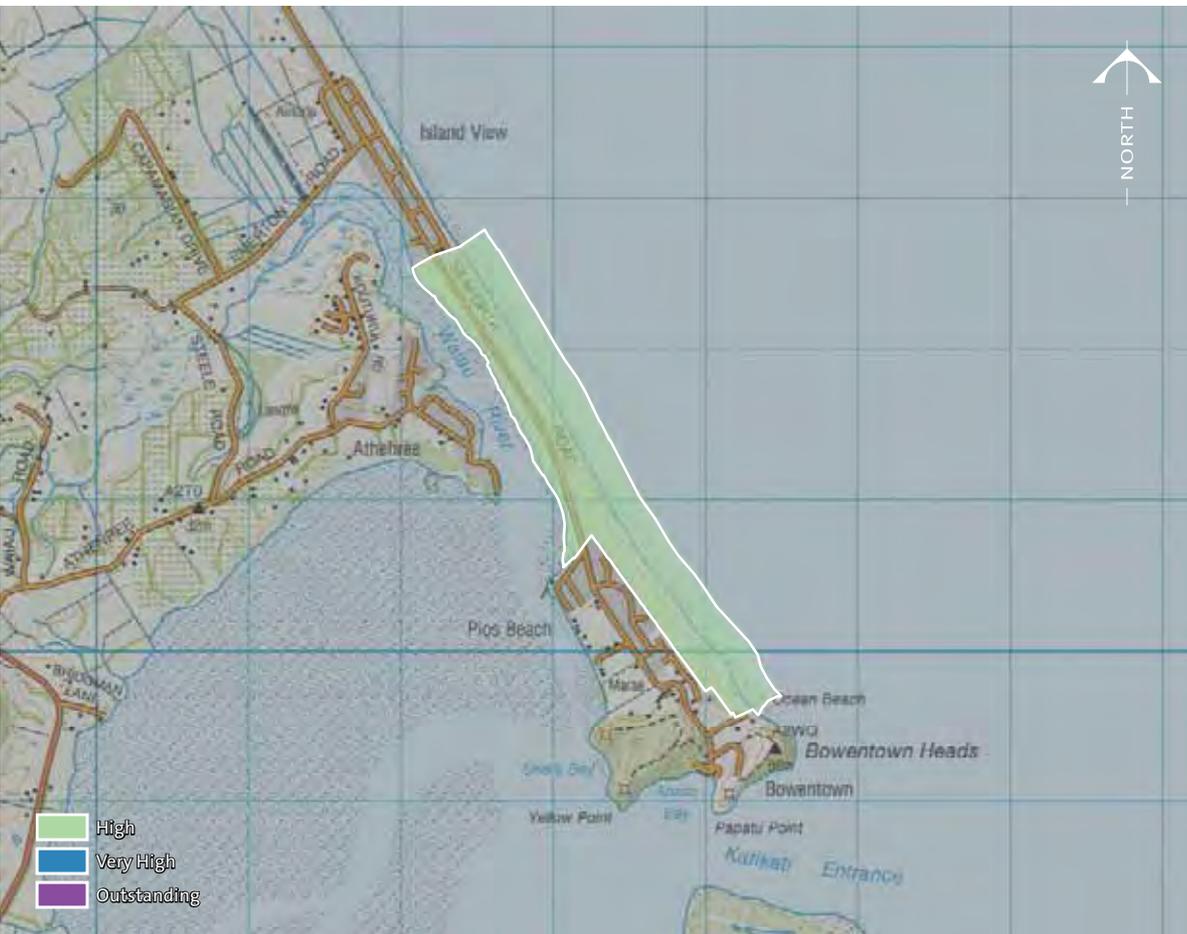
Orokawa Bay (Ora)

Very High

Orokawa Bay lies at the southern end of the Coromandel Peninsula. Covered in native coastal forest, species such as manuka, pohutukawa, puriri and nikau feature amongst the bush. Shrouded to the north and south with a steep rocky coastline the bay comprises a wide sandy beach with a terraced bush edge. Two DOC campsites are located in open clearings and are accessible only by walking track from Waihi Beach. Much of the site is located within Scenic Reserve.

1. Unmodified rocky coastline.
2. Remnant and regenerating native bush.
3. Vegetation extending to the coastal edge.
4. Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only.
5. Dynamic coastal processes occurring.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings. 2. Two streams discharge across the beach to the coast . 	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2. The beach system remains unmodified with a steep rocky coastline at either end, which extends northwards and southwards towards Waihi Beach. 3. Access is limited to DOC walking tracks and the bay contains two camp sites. 4. Modification is limited to the grassed camp sites and access tracks and associated structures. 	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Part of a larger forest feature, the coastal margin of the Orokawa Scenic Reserve consists of regenerating pohutukawa forest of national significance 2. It is modified by stands of invasive wilding pines. Although the feature has low diversity, it is in good condition and provides habitat for indigenous fauna and plants endemic to the Coromandel Ecological Region. 	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2. Modification extends to only the access tracks and open grassed camp sites. 	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very low levels of activities, with few boats, very few people (pedestrian only) and no settlement. 2. High level of remoteness and isolation for the entire embayment. 	Very High



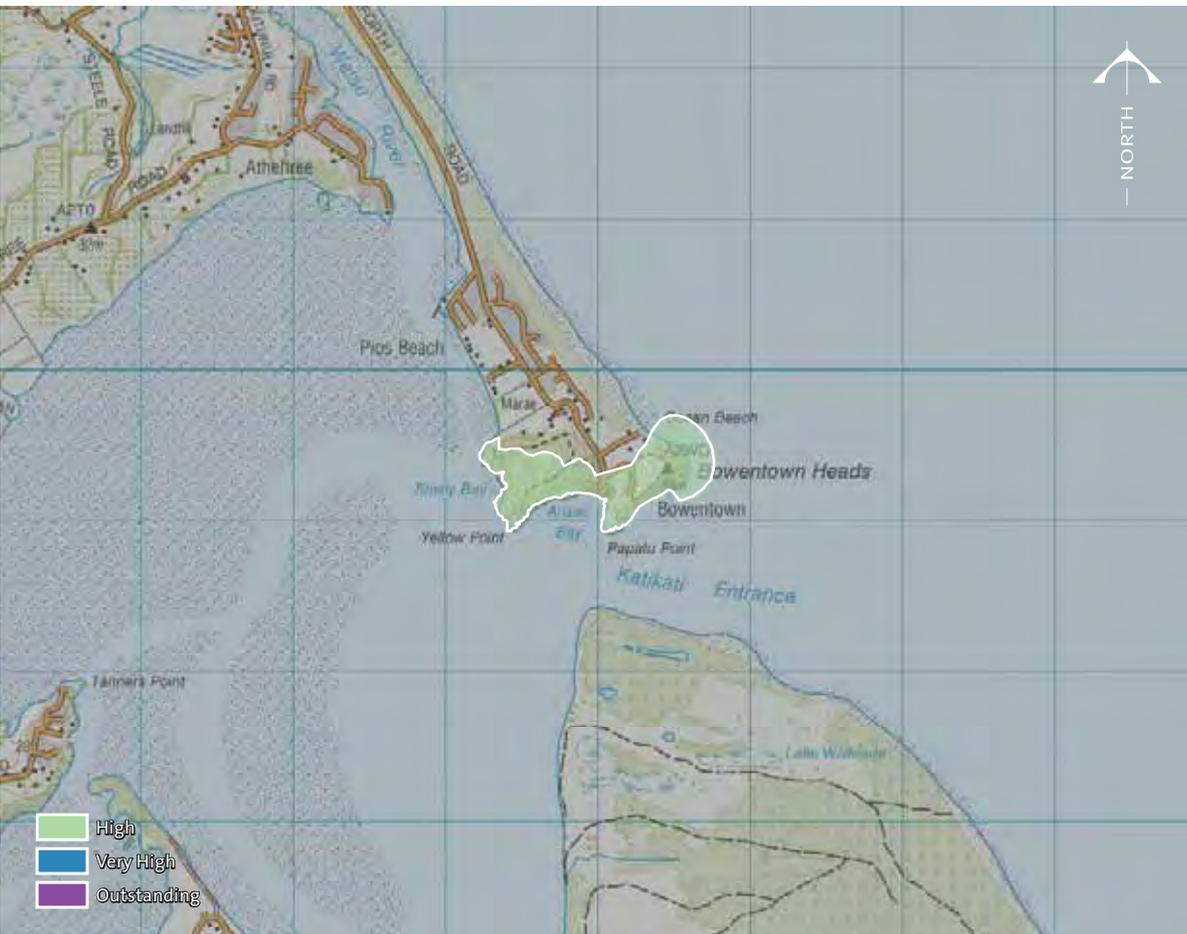
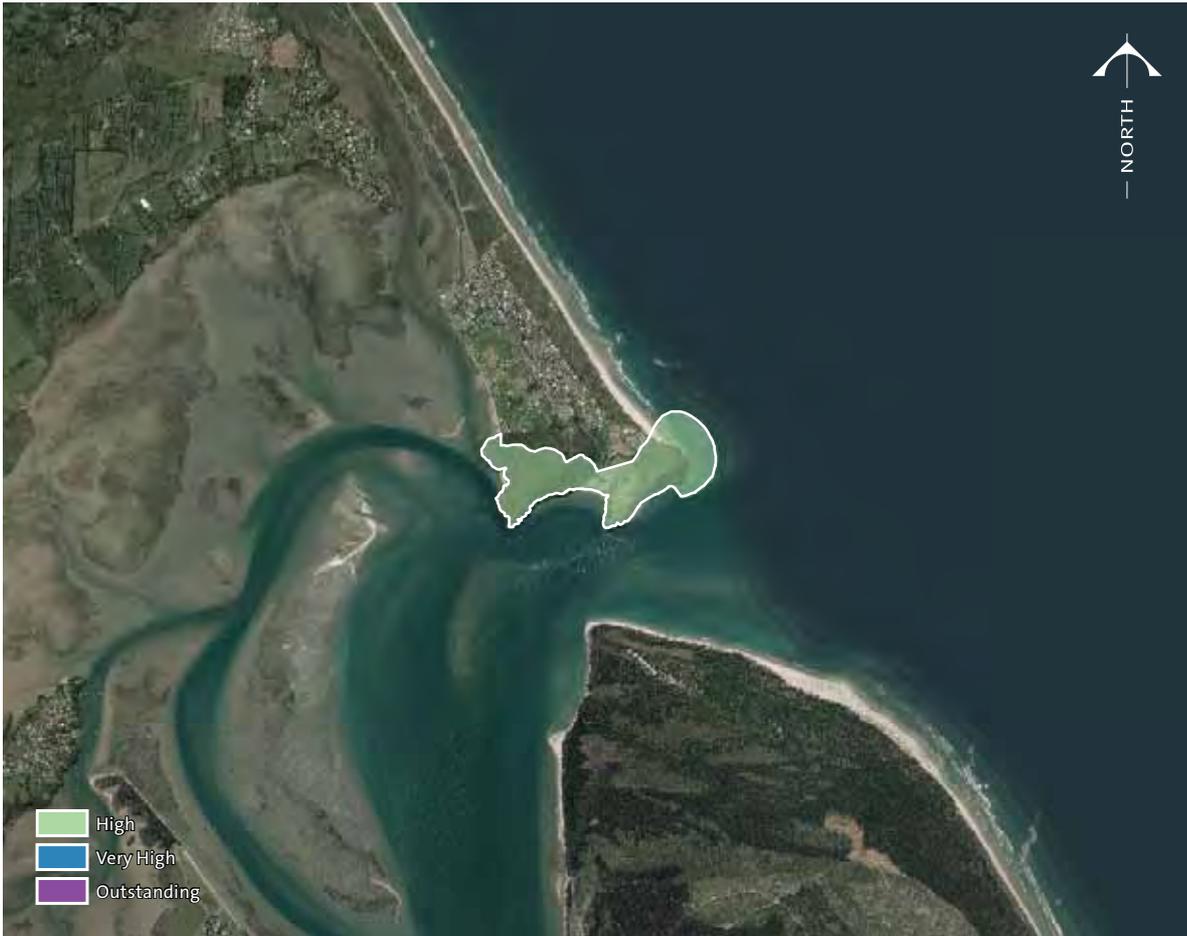
Albacore Ave to Bowentown Headland (AB)

High

Waihi Beach extends some 9 km between Rapatiotio Point and the Bowentown Heads. This section remains undeveloped, apart from the main road that extends along the feature and connecting pedestrian access tracks to the beach. Extensive dune vegetation exists with secondary and tertiary dune systems intact.

1. Natural dune profiles intact.
2. Native vegetation dominates the landcover.
3. Minimal modification from access with controlled access provided.
4. Dynamic coastal processes dominant on dune accretion and erosion.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. No physical modification to open coastal water body.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Dominant native vegetation cover with weed management in place. 2. Land is retained in natural landform except for those areas comprising vehicle access.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Where the dunes extend across the tombolo dune vegetation has higher indigenous biodiversity of regional significance and provides habitat for threatened indigenous fauna. 2. Narrow dunes have low to moderate diversity and are highly modified by weed infestations, and provide limited habitat for indigenous species other than common species habituated to residential environments.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Sand retention nets and walls are located at the outermost ends of this feature.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Residential settlement dominates parts of the southern ends of the area. 2. The southern area has limited use but still provides for recreational access. 3. A high level of activity on the beach as it is a popular recreational destination for the community. 4. A moderate sense of remoteness however access to the beach is possible at many points throughout this feature. 5. The lack of modification is visually apparent.	High



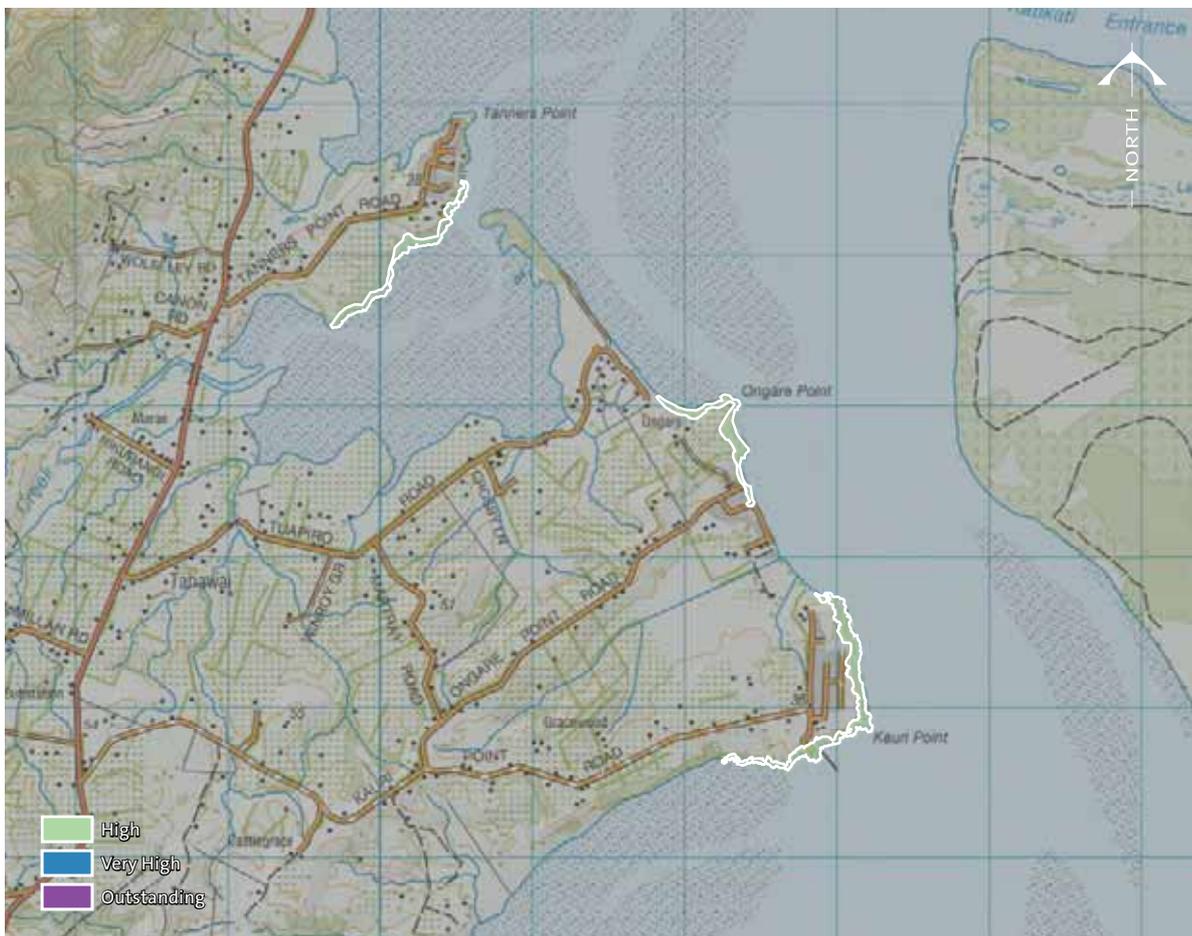
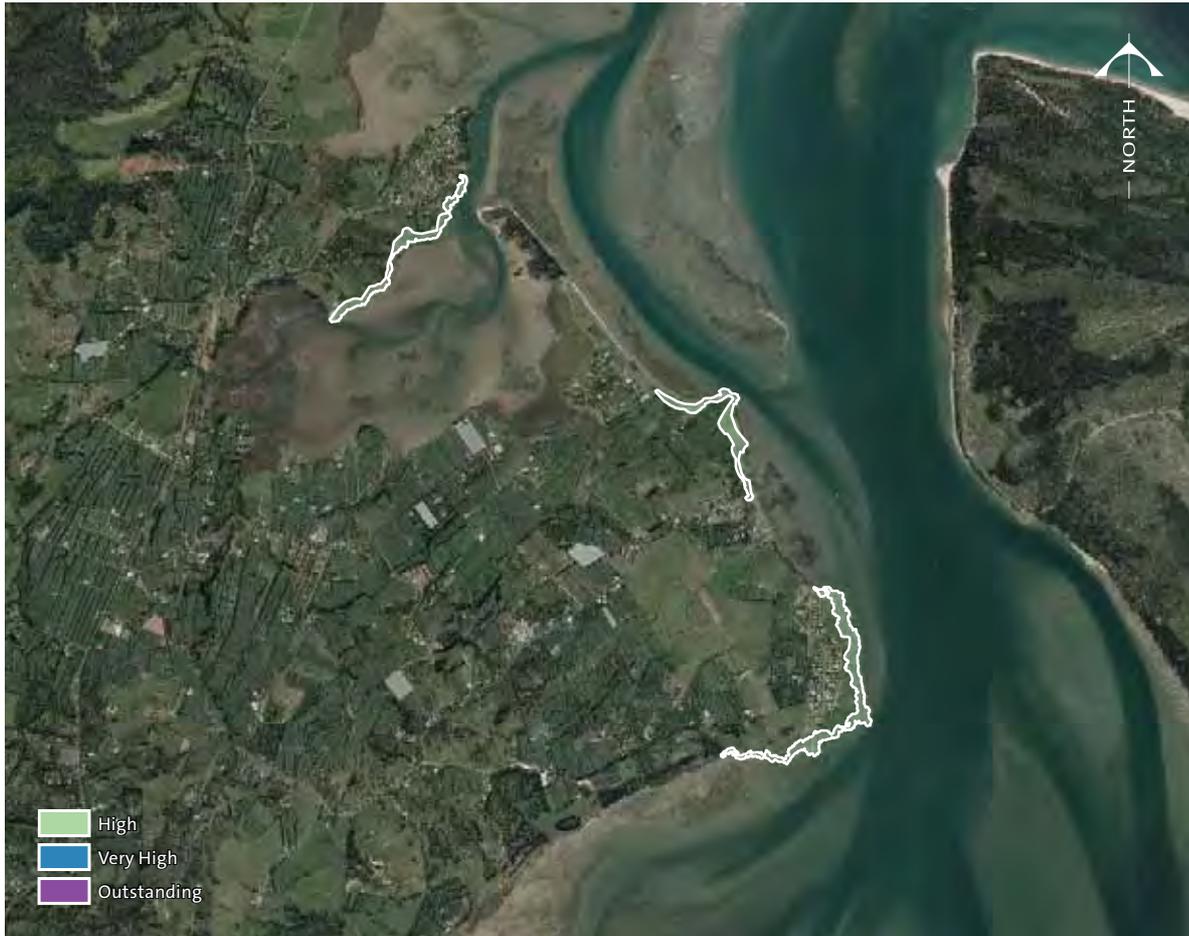
Bowentown Headland (BH)

High

The Bowentown heads form a striking landform that is regenerating in native bush. Rock caves are found on the remote coastal beach and Anzac Cove is a popular recreation destination for swimming and boating.

1. Unmodified rocky coastline including caves and isolated beach.
2. Dominant headland with native vegetation cover around the escarpments.
3. The isolated rock caves and beach area, on the western edge, are a significant natural feature of the area.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Unmodified coastal edge, excluding a boat ramp at Anzac Cove.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The two peaks of the headland are covered in a mixture of regenerating native bush with outcrops of mature pohutukawa along the rock edges. 2. Modification to valley between comprises two carparks, roading, access tracks, a boat ramp and amenity planting.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The mature and regenerating pohutukawa forest on the headlands also has regional significance and provides habitat for uncommon indigenous plants and nesting sites for penguins, but is modified by weed infestations.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The Bowentown headlands and bar demonstrate highly natural processes. 2. The rock caves are an example of the highly dynamic natural processes occurring on this coastal edge.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The headland appears dominant with its natural landform and vegetation cover. 2. A sense of isolation is gained at the ocean beach to the west, facing the main harbour entrance.	High



Tanners Pt, Ongare Pt and Kauri Pt Headlands (TP)

High

Modification of this coastal edge has been extensive, with small residential settlements and farming land use right to the harbour edge. However small pocketed features of native vegetation cover along the coastal edge are located at Tanners Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point headlands. The dominant vegetation cover of pohutukawa provides a habitat for native understorey and assists protection against coastal erosion.

1. Outcrops of dominant pohutukawa clad escarpments with native bush understorey.
2. Natural processes occurring along the intertidal zone.
3. Minor modifications to the coastal edge.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clusters of moorings are located around Bowentown, Athenree, Tanners Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point. 2. Several jetty structures are located along the coast including at Tanners Point and Kauri Point. 	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remnant pockets of native coastal pohutukawa remain. 2. Residential settlements at Athenree, Tanners Point, Tuapiro Point, Ongare Point and Kauri Point create built clutter within the coastal landscape. 	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Kauri Point pohutukawa forest has low diversity but is regionally significant. 	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas with minimal coastal edge modifications have higher value. 2. Limitations on the natural processes occurring within parts of the harbour with seawalls creating solid edges to the harbour, restricting natural erosion patterns. 	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The vegetated edge of the harbour margin, contribute to a sense of the natural environment and isolation for harbour users. 	High



Mauao (M)

High

Mauao remains as a dominant feature in the coastal environment. Vegetation patterns have been modified significantly over the years with remnant pohutukawa remaining on the lower base track area. Wild fires, historical grazing, settlement and infrastructure have resulted in significant modification to the feature. However, the coastal edge remains intact and vegetation patterns are improving through replanting programs.

1. Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.
2. Extensive regenerating native bush.
3. Volcanic features including steep landform and cliff faces.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The water body surrounding Mauao, excluding the port's shipping channel, remain largely unmodified. 2. Some navigation and cultural features exist on the rocky outcrops with some historical seawalls near the Tangaroa statue. 	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mauao has undergone significant modification through pre European settlement, European settlement and practices. Since becoming a reserve the feature has improved its native vegetation cover. 2. Tracks and structures (water reservoir and light house) plus other navigation equipment and managed pasture. 3. Historically Mauao was settled by Maori and remnant historical features remain within the landform on the mountain. 	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mature and regenerating pohutukawa forest on Mauao also has regional or national significance and provides habitat for threatened and uncommon indigenous plants and seabirds, but is modified by weed infestations, fire, slope stabilisation, tracks and disturbance associated with recreational use. 	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parts are highly natural with the main coastal edge remaining unmodified. 2. The base track of Mauao comprises modification to the landform however, the coastal edge remains highly dynamic for its coastal processes. 	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mauao remains a highly natural feature of the Tauranga landscape. The native vegetation cover, rocky shoreline and steep escarpments provide a sense of naturalness within a highly urbanised environment. 	High



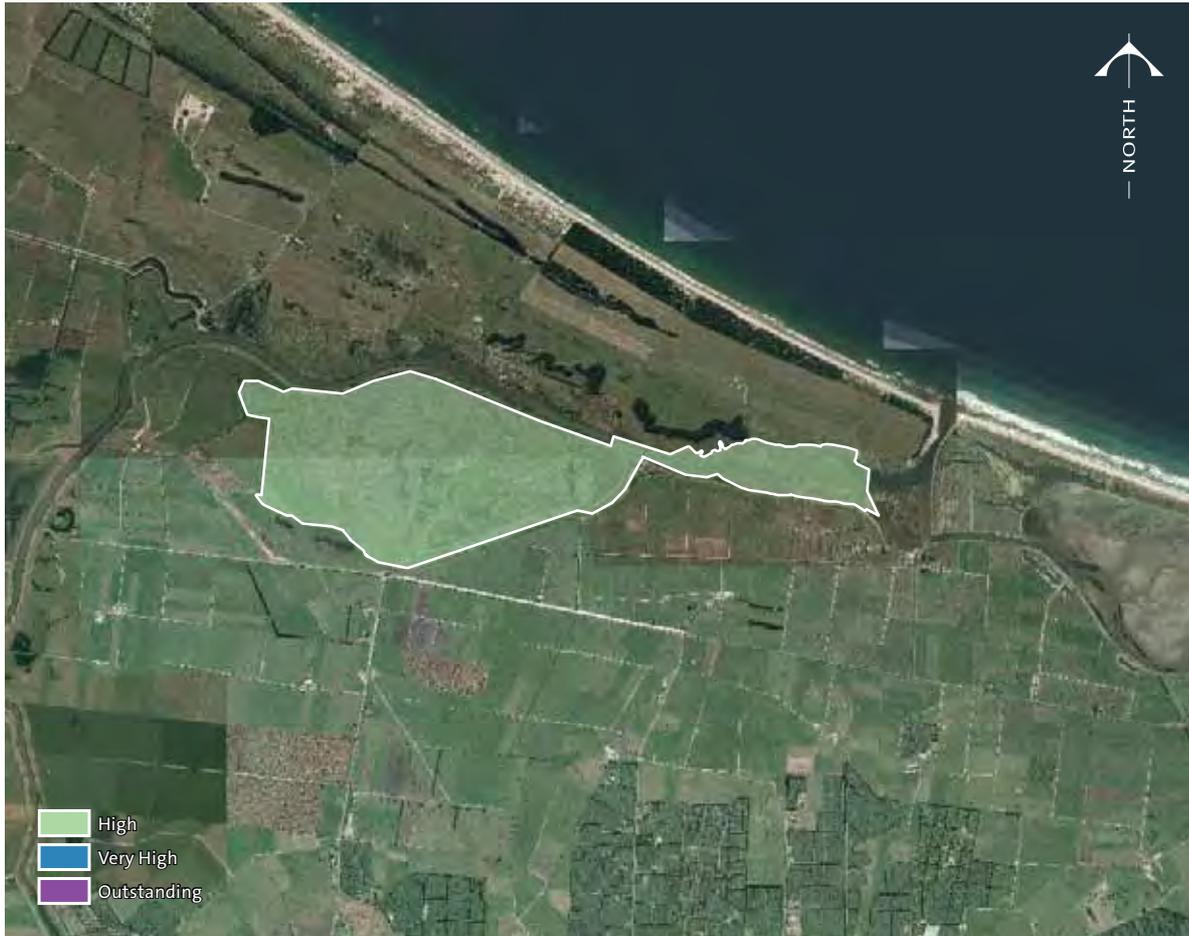
Papamoa Dunes (P)

High

The Papamoa dunelands are a contiguous system that has been heavily modified at the Mount Main Beach, built upon for most part of the residential areas and modified behind for further residential settlement. Small pockets of unmodified primary and secondary dune systems are found within some Maori and publicly owned land. Te Tumu provides an indicator of the dune patterns once found within Papamoa, prior to residential development.

1. Natural dune profiles intact.
2. Native vegetation dominates the landcover.
3. Minimal modification from access with controlled access provided.
4. Dynamic coastal processes dominant on dune accretion and erosion.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The water body along the coast is void of modification with a large sandy beach remaining void of structures. 2. Some stormwater outlets existing within these areas. 	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Papamoa coastal dune lands comprise extensive areas of native vegetation cover. 2. Some weed infestation remains and is managed as part of the CoastCare program. 	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the dunes extend across a wider area and there is less encroachment from residences, dune vegetation has higher indigenous biodiversity of regional significance and provides habitat for threatened indigenous fauna, while retaining a component of exotic species. 	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parts are highly natural with unmodified dune processes occurring. The landform remains largely unmodified with secondary and tertiary dune systems remaining intact. 	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dune systems are perceived as a highly dynamic and iconic part of the coastal processes of the Papamoa Beach areas. 	High



Kaituna River (KR)

High

The Kaituna River mouth originally exited at the Maketu Harbour mouth and seawalls and retaining are present to manage erosion and water flow into the estuary, at the river cut. The Kaituna wetland is a remnant feature of the wider wetland that once extended immediately behind the dune environment in this area.

1. Kaituna wetlands vegetation cover and water body.
2. Flood plains and intertidal zone within the river corridor comprising remnant wetlands and spawning areas for native fish.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The water body of the Kaituna River has been managed within stop banks to manage the flood risk. Lower flood plains within the stop banks form part of the intertidal and flood plain environment.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The Kaituna River comprises a distinctive rear coastal wetland.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Kaituna River wetlands have moderate diversity, are modified by weed infestations, and provide habitat for a range of indigenous wetland fish and bird species. The flood plains and wetlands alongside the river provide spawning habitats for native fish species.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The Kaituna River and Maketu Estuary have been significantly modified and channelled.	Moderate
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Parts of the Kaituna River display highly natural processes and patterns, including intertidal zones and the Kaituna wetlands. The natural floodplains remains visible and reflects the dynamic nature of the river system.	Moderate



Maketu Estuary (ME)

High

The Maketu Estuary and dune sand spit are an example of an historic wetland and river system set behind a sandy coastal edge. Modification to the natural patterns and processes has occurred from the creation of a new river mouth for the Kaituna River, stopping the major flows of water into the Maketu Estuary.

1. Native saltmarsh and intertidal vegetation cover within the estuary.
2. Dune planting and natural processes occurring on the dune feature.
3. Extensive intertidal zone within the estuary within minimal modification.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Water outlet into the Estuary is highly modified, however, the patterns within the estuary are largely unmodified.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The dune system remains unmodified 2. Some maemae are located within the estuary.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Maketu Estuary, spit, dunelands and saltmarshes have moderate to high diversity with regional significance, are modified by weed infestations, and provide habitat for a very high diversity of indigenous fauna species, notably wading birds.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural coastal processes are dominant for the coastal dune system. The estuary has undergone modification to the intertidal zone from the Kaituna River cut modification.	Moderate
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Despite the modification to the water body the estuary and dune feature appear largely unmodified and highly natural. The community support the restoration and management of this natural feature.	Moderate



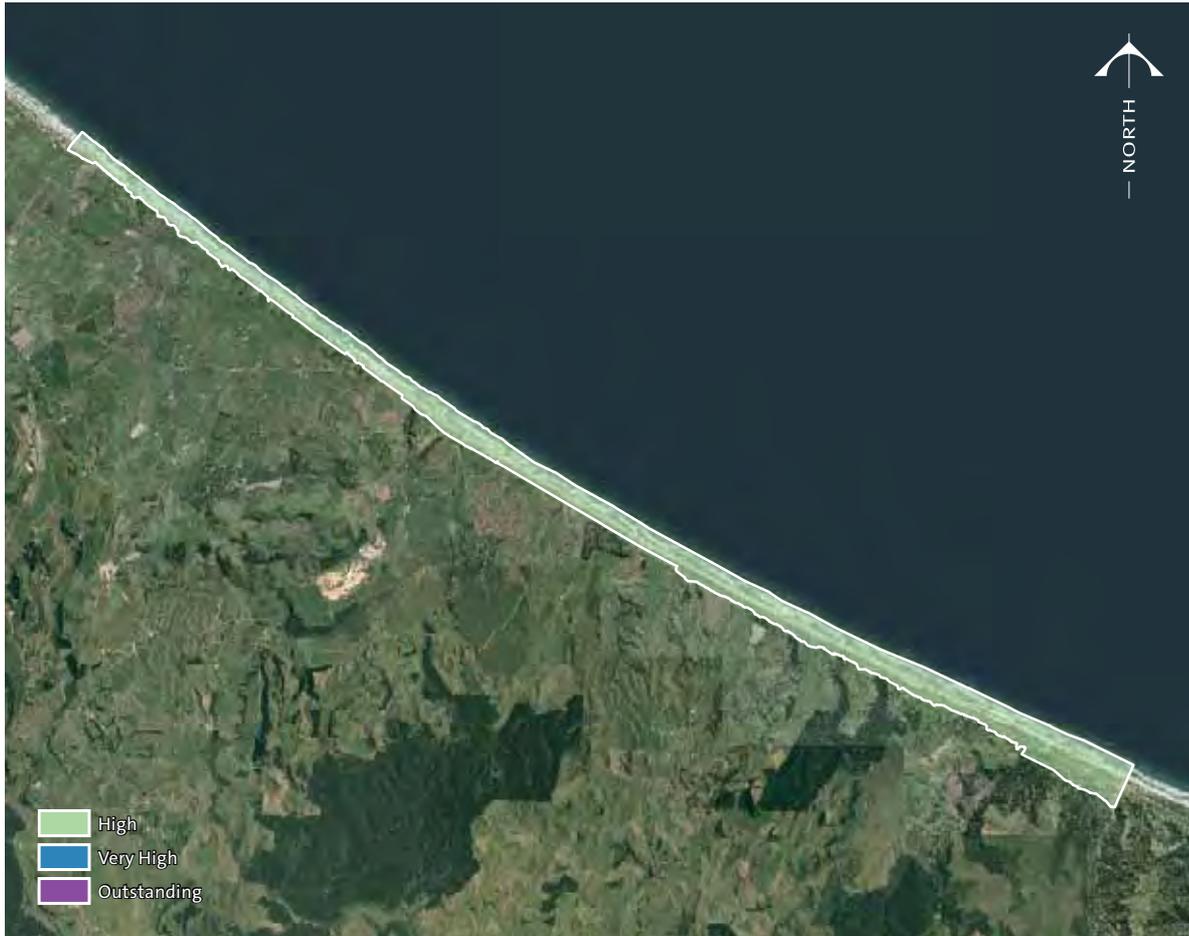
Waihi Estuary Water Body and Mouth (WA)

High

Settlement of Little Waihi has resulted in retaining structures placed along the harbour edge to manage continue coastal erosion. Reclamation of parts of the estuary for farming have resulted in linear patterns within parts of the harbour.

1. Intertidal areas of the exposed estuary floor with associated flora and fauna.
2. Saltmarsh and native vegetation along the margins.
3. Natural patterns along the estuary edge.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Minimal activity occurs along the open coast with no structures, jetties or moorings. Maketu Harbour and Waihi Estuary contain maimai, boat ramps and jetties. The harbour has modified through reclamation, retaining and redirection of the water channels.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Modification has occurred to the margins of the Waihi Estuary through farming practices and reclamation. The harbour margin is dominated by residential development at Little Waihi and the Bledisloe Park campground.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of a narrow fringe of indigenous secondary forest and the freshwater wetlands of the Waihi Estuary. The main body of the estuary, its associated saltmarshes (seaward of the stopbanks) and Pukehina Spit is more diverse and less modified by exotic vegetation or landuse. These areas provide habitat for a wide range of indigenous wading and wetland birds.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Seawalls and reclamation existing within the Waihi Estuary.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Parts of the estuary and its mouth are unmodified and are wild and scenic. Other areas of the harbour margin are modified for erosion control with built form dominating the edge at the settlement of Little Waihi.	Very High



Otamarakau to Piripai Coastal Dunes (OP)

High

The Matata dunelands provide a striking example of the natural dune and rear dune wetland system that occurs along this sector. Modification around settlement areas and post major storm events have resulted in the loss of some natural wetlands. The location of the rail corridor and State Highway create a divide however the dune and coastal escarpment demonstrate vividly the current and historical coastal processes that occur within this landscape. The two river systems have been modified to create a new cut through the dunes, leaving the old river path behind the dunes as remnant wetlands. Residential development has occurred on the frontal dune systems and resulted in modification to the natural patterns and processes through introduced exotic planting and built form.

1. Native dune vegetation.
2. Secondary and tertiary dune profiles remain intact.
3. Rear dune wetlands remain intact.
4. Minimal modification to the natural coastal edge exists.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Minimal activity on the water edge and water. As an open coastal edge no physical modification to the ocean is apparent. Two river cuts are apparent, being heavily modified from their original route. The end of Piripai Spit some training walls have been placed to manage flood waters and the harbour mouth depth.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. A dominant coastal dune landscape, structures are apparent along the top of the coastal escarpment. The Matata and Thornton dunes remain largely unmodified except for small settlements located at Matata, Thornton and Coastlands. Dune areas with rear dune wetlands or unmodified patterns still remain.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The coastal dunes are narrow and vary from relatively unmodified to highly modified areas. These areas vary from low to moderate diversity and are highly modified by weed infestations, and provide limited habitat for indigenous species other than common species.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Dune protection measures and residential settlement managing dune erosion and accretion. Fence lines are present along the Otamarakau escarpments and coastal erosion is very active here.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>		High



Matata Wetlands (MW)

Very High

The eastern Matata wetlands remain as a remnant feature of the natural river course of the Tarawera River system. The Tarawera River once exited to the west of Matata through the dune system but was redirected through the Thornton Cut in the early 1900's. The wetland contains a raupo and native sedge species, providing a habitat for native and exotic wildlife. Combined with the coastal dune system this area displays very high natural character attributes.

1. Natural dune profiles intact with native vegetation cover.
2. Remnant river system and water course.
3. Native wetland species and habitat.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The water bodies original water course has been modified by a man made river mouth. The Awatarariki Stream now feeds the wetland along.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Land remains as a coastal reserve and is maintained for its natural habitat. Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. The coastal wetland comprises a mixture of mature wetland species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural processes are modified however a natural river discharges into the wetland via a series of culverts. The landform remains intact and largely unchanged from its natural pattern.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Viewed from Thornton Road the wetland displays area unmodified, apart from the historical modification of the river course.	Very High



Thornton Dunes (TD)

Very High

The Thornton dunes comprises the natural dune system located between the Tarawera and Rangitaiki Rivers. A unique species of manuka exists in this section of the coast, known as the 'Thornton Manuka' and is a dominant part of the vegetation cover in parts of this feature. Modification from farming land use and some residential housing adjoining the feature has occurred.

1. Native dune vegetation.
2. Endemic native vegetation cover exists.
3. Secondary and tertiary dune profiles remain intact.
4. Minimal modification to the natural coastal edge exists.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Coastal waters remain unmodified.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Land remains as a coastal reserve and is maintained for its natural habitat. Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Natural dune profiles remain intact with the secondary and tertiary dune systems present. A dominant dune system that rises some 10 m above the rear dune plains landscape.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Displays a number of natural patterns and processes that are dynamic.	Very High



Rangitakei River Mouth (RR)

Very High

The wetland remain as a remnant feature of the natural river course of the Rangitakei River system. The wetland contains native coastal wetland species, providing a habitat for native and exotic wildlife. Combined with the coastal dune system this area displays very high natural character attributes.

1. Natural dune profiles intact with native vegetation cover.
2. Remnant river system and water course.
3. Native wetland species and habitat.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The water bodies original water course has been modified by a man made river mouth.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Intact mature native vegetation dominates the wetland and coastal edge.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. The coastal wetland comprises a mixture of mature wetland species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Natural processes are dominant with a rear dune wetland, river mouth and coastal beach system present. The coastal dune systems remain intact.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The natural patterns of the dune system is dominant and recognisable from public viewpoints.	Very High



Piripai Dunes and Spit (PI)

High

Large dune systems that remain largely unmodified with natural patterns and native vegetation that dominates the areas. The spit forms part of the Whakatane River mouth with modification to the distal end with flood training walls. Rural and residential subdivision along this coast has significantly modified this natural feature with a small front dune system remaining along its edge. Grazing of some areas still continues.

1. Natural dune landform comprising frontal, secondary and tertiary dune profiles.
2. Native coastal and dune species dominating the area.
3. Natural dune patterns remnant of the interface of the natural river and coastal water processes.
4. Estuarine margins of the Whakatane River.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Highly dynamic coastal processes occurring along the river and coastal margins. The intertidal processes are significant. Modification to the distal end has occurred to manage erosion of the spit.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The frontal dune system and river margins remain largely intact with native vegetation cover. The area has some modification from historical burials and farming practices. Access tracks are found through the site for vehicles and pedestrians.	Moderate
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of native coastal dune species, with some infestation of weed species. The river margins comprise native estuarine species with some weed infestation along the margins of the feature.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural processes are dominant in this area with the flood plain for the river forming a large part of the river margins. The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Whakatane CBD overlooks this area and views a natural coastal dune system with some degradation of the land cover. The dynamic processes are represented in the natural landform and the intertidal processes.	High



Kohi Point (Ko)

Very High

Kohi Point is a dominant landscape feature with native vegetation cover. It demonstrates high levels of natural character through the lack of modification. The pohutukawa clad escarpment behind creates a natural backdrop and is a remnant of the unmodified environment that once occurred along this section of the coast.

1. Unmodified rocky coastline.
2. Remnant and regenerating native bush.
3. Vegetation extending to the coastal edge.
4. Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only.
5. Dynamic coastal processes occurring.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2. Unmodified with a steep rocky coastline which extends eastward towards Ohope Beach. 3. Modification is limited to the walking tracks that access through the reserve.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2. Modification extends to only the access tracks.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low levels of activities, with few boats, very few people (pedestrian only) and no settlement. 2. High level of remoteness and isolation for the entire edge.	Very High



Ohope Scenic Reserve (OR)

Very High

The pohutukawa clad escarpment behind creates a natural backdrop and is a remnant of the unmodified environment that once occurred along this section of the coast.

1. Mature pohutukawa dominated native bush.
2. Location along the escarpment edge.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	NA	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Dominant native pohutukawa species with native understorey form a key indicator of the historical vegetation patterns of the area. Modification to the margins contributes to fragmenting the feature.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. A steep escarpment creates a dominant coastal edge displaying the natural process of coastal accretion and erosion.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Vegetation cover creates a scenic backdrop to the Ohope settlement.	Very High



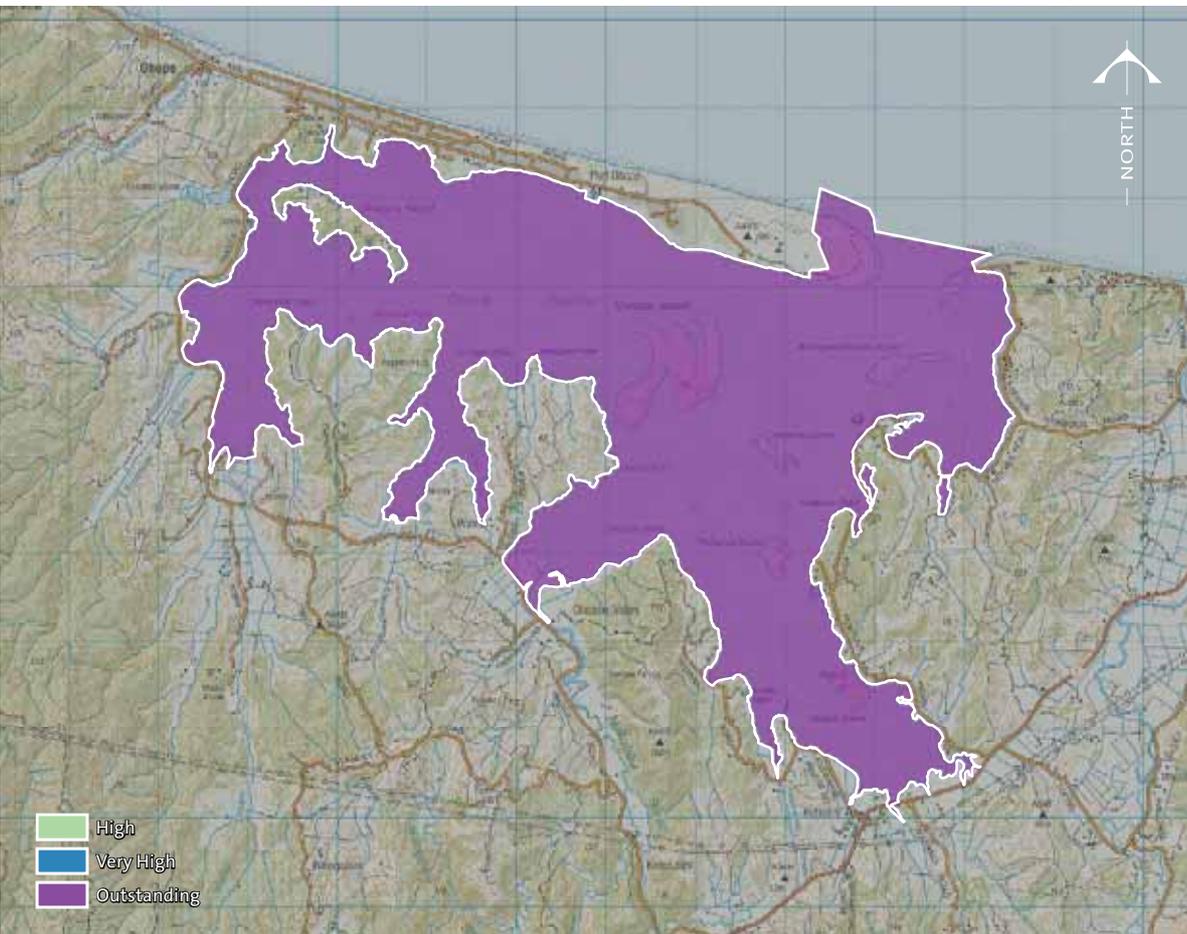
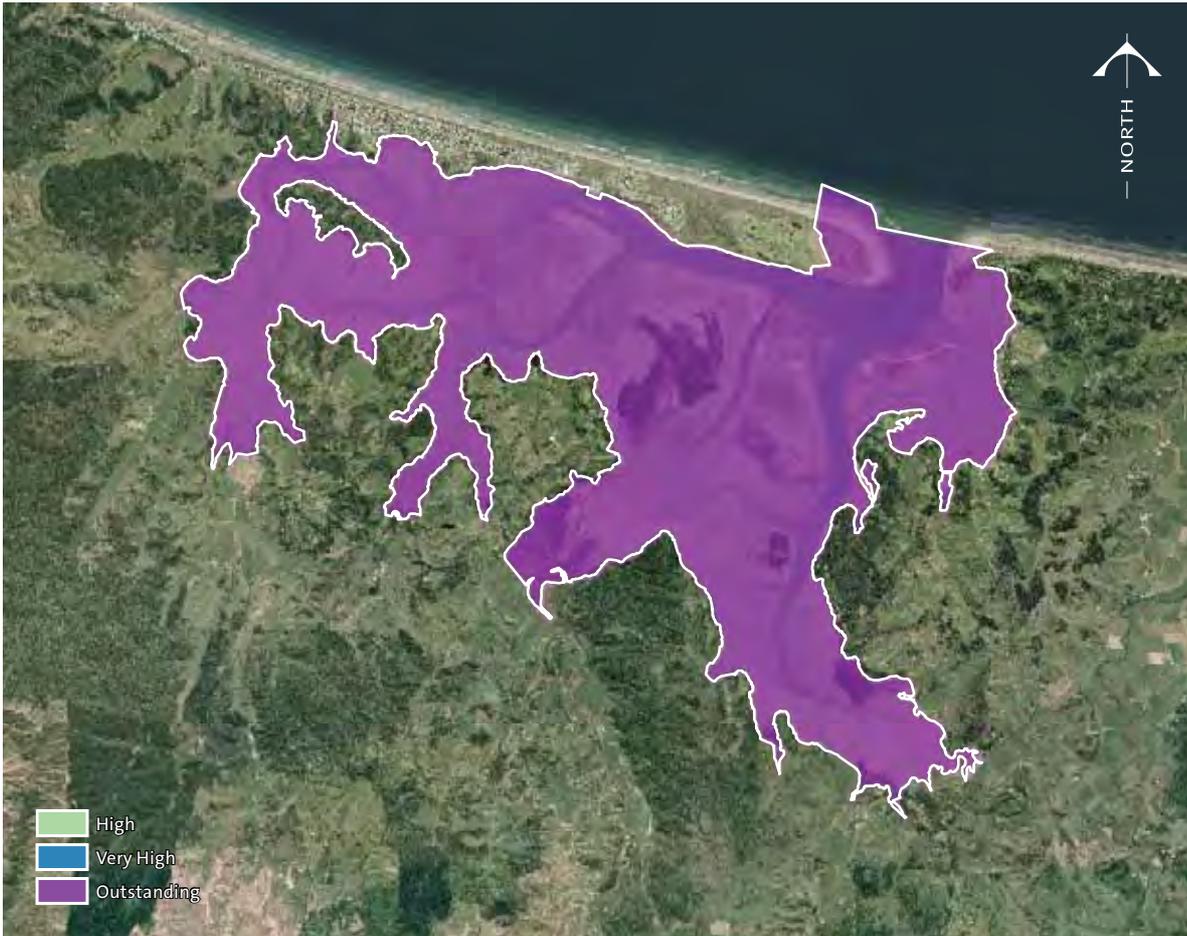
Ohope Spit (OS)

High

The Ohope dunelands are similar to all of the northern dunelands where residential development have occurred upon the frontal and secondary dune lands. The Ohope Spit has some modification as a result of the golf course, whilst the remainder comprises high levels of natural character. The harbour mouth is highly dynamic with the sand spit changing its form on a frequent basis.

1. Natural dune landform comprising frontal, secondary and tertiary dune profiles.
2. Native coastal and dune species dominating the area.
3. Natural dune patterns remnant of the interface of the harbour and open coastal water processes.
4. Estuarine margins of the Ohiwa Harbour.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Highly dynamic coastal processes occurring along the harbour and coastal margins. The intertidal processes are significant. Modification to the distal end has occurred to manage erosion of the spit.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The frontal dune system and river margins remain largely intact with native vegetation cover.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Native coastal dune vegetation dominates this coastal area. Some exotic species exist as part of the golf course.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural processes are dominant in this area for the dune formation. The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The natural patterns of the dune system is dominant and recognisable from public viewpoints.	High



Ohiwa Harbour

Outstanding

Ohiwa Harbour is considered in two parts; The harbour and its margins. The harbour supports an important habitat for native wildlife and flora. The landform around the margins remains largely unmodified with exception of Wainui Road, the fish and chip shop, the oyster farm and Port Ohope. In the wider sense these modifications are relatively minor when the whole harbour is considered. The harbour is approximately 27 km² in area, with a width of 5.5 km and length of 8 km. Development of the landward extent has been largely from farming practices and associated housing. More recently rural residential subdivision has been a popular activity along the Ohiwa Harbour coastline, with a small increase in the visual clutter along the landward extent. The harbour mouth is highly dynamic with the sand spit changing its form on a frequent basis. Historical residential lots for Ohiwa are now located within the harbour's water body, having been eroded.

1. Large intertidal native habitats.
2. Intact natural margins of the harbour.
3. Large areas of dominant native vegetation cover on islands and margins.
4. Diverse flora and fauna present.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Minimal structures exist on the harbour, located at Ohope Wharf and the far western end jetty. The harbour is a water body that displays a diverse habitat of marine aquatic flora and fauna. A shallow harbour system the harbour displays distinctive natural patterns. A small pocket of marine farming is found at the far western end of the harbour.	Outstanding
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The rural landscape around the Ohiwa Harbour has scatterings of dwellings consistent with a rural landscape. Much of the coastal vegetation has been lost and all that remains is set within the harbour itself.	Outstanding
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The harbour margins contain pockets of remnant coastal native bush, including the harbour margins and parts of Ohakana Island. The harbour itself is largely unmodified and displays large areas of saltmarsh and mangrove habitats and pockets of freshwater wetlands grading to saltmarsh. It includes the nationally significant Uretara Island, Hiwarau coastal vegetation and Pataua and Motuotu Island. The harbour supports a diverse system of flora and fauna and is unique.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Some minimal limitations on the natural processes occurring with seawalls, dune protection measures. Most coastal processes still occur with increased siltation of the harbour as a result of inland and coastal erosion processes.	Outstanding
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The northern end of the harbour is busy with the port commercial activities, residents from Ohakana Island and the users of Wainui Road. The scale of the harbour gives a sense of remoteness and the vegetation patterns and water provides a sense of wilderness.	Outstanding



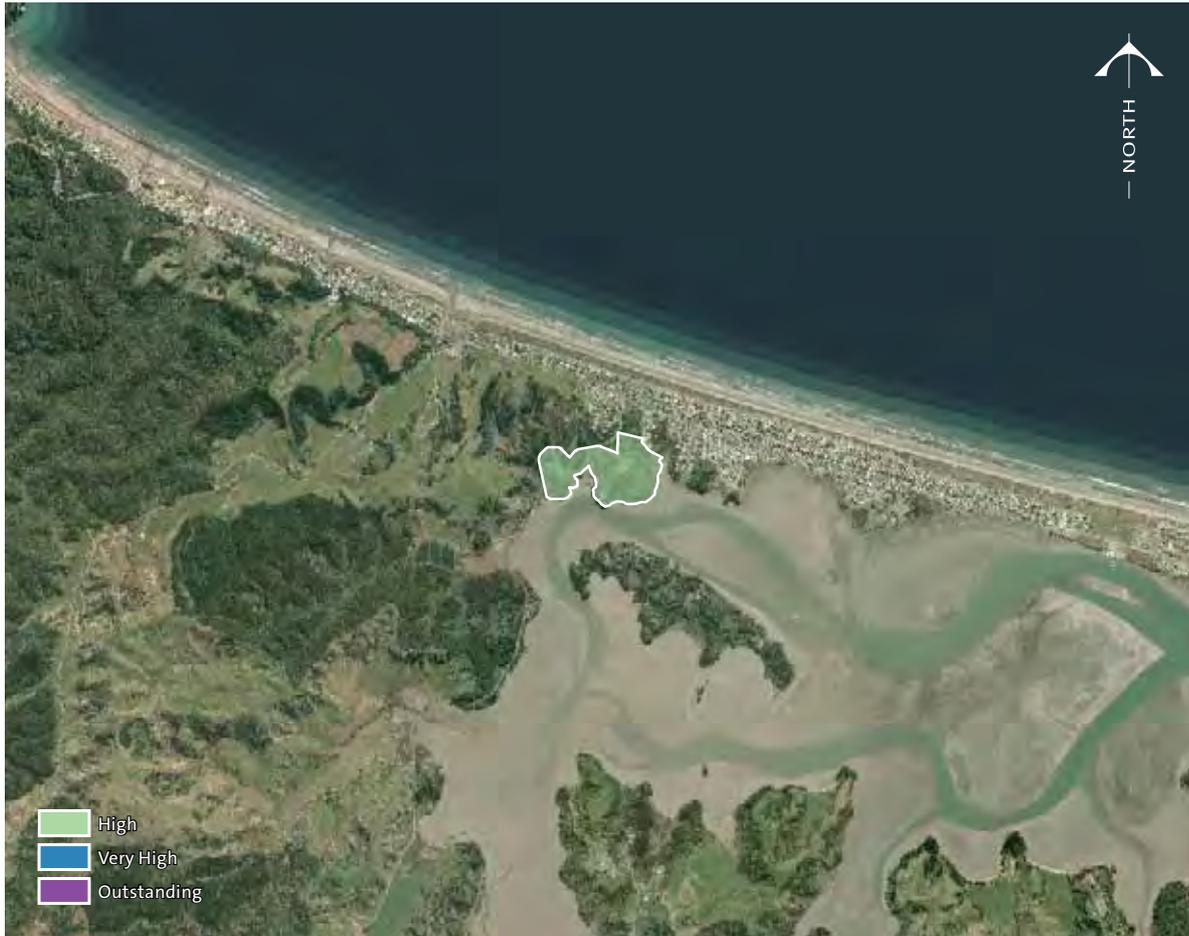
Ohiwa Harbour Margins (OM)

High

The margins of Ohiwa Harbour are the areas that still retain intertidal natural environments but have been physically separated from the harbour as a result of roading infrastructure. These areas contribute to the experience of Ohiwa Harbour however have had some modification to their natural processes and patterns.

1. Intertidal saltmarsh habitats.
2. Remnant harbour margin retained.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The water body in these areas is managed for tidal movement.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Land use remains as a harbour intertidal zone.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The harbour itself is largely unmodified and displays large areas of saltmarsh and mangrove habitats and pockets of freshwater wetlands grading to saltmarsh.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural processes have been modified for the inlet and outlet of water with modification around the feature. However, the feature has adapted and displays similar patterns to that found on the true harbour edge.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The pockets of harbour margin display the natural harbour margin as compared to the modified extent from the road edge. These areas contribute to the scenic quality of the Ohiwa Harbour as a whole.	High



Tauwhare Pa Scenic Reserve

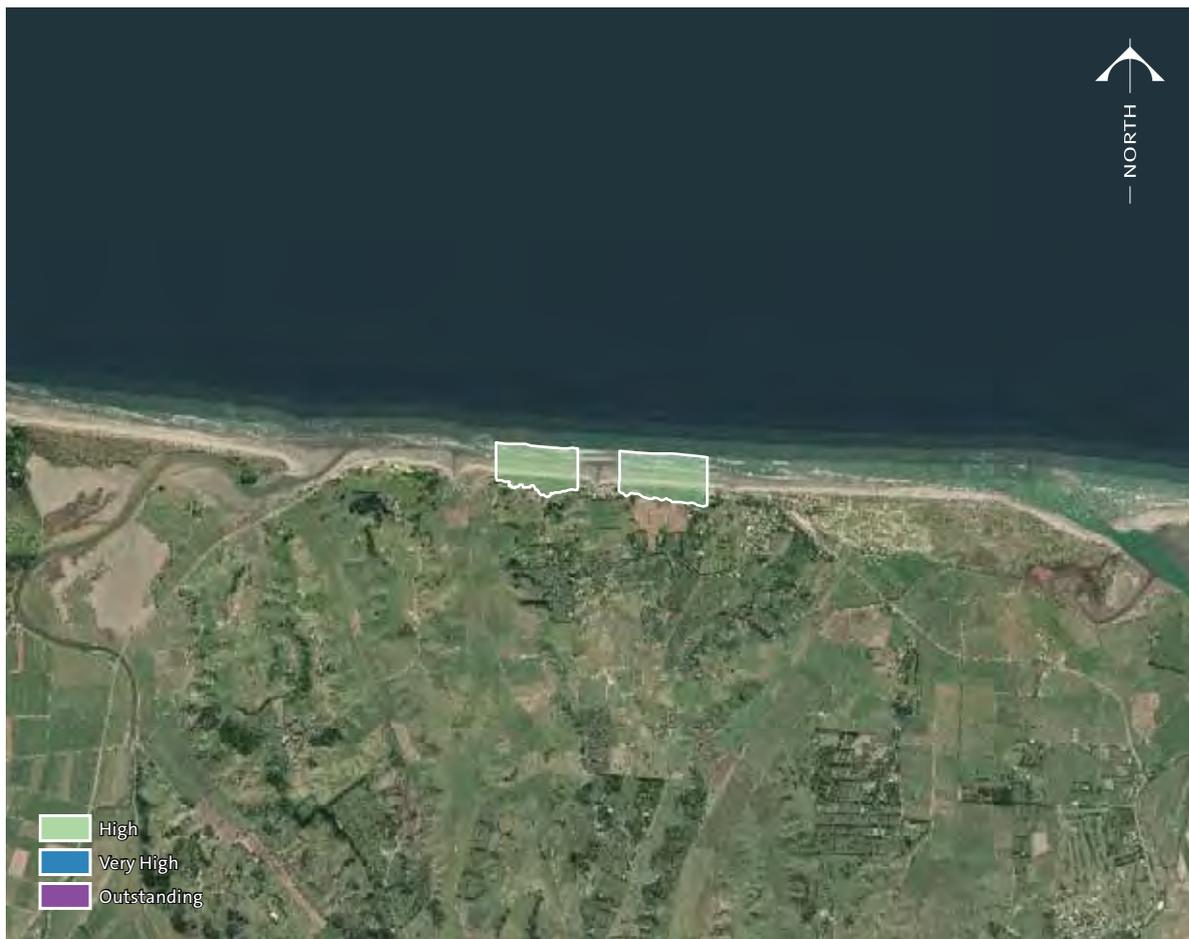
High

Pohutukawa and native bush clad escarpment contributes to the overall experience of Ohiwa Harbour. The bush clad escarpments display an example of the historic vegetation patterns once found around the Ohiwa Harbour.

1. Unmodified rocky coastline.
2. Remnant and regenerating native bush.
3. Vegetation extending to the coastal edge.
4. Remote and isolated with pedestrian access only.
5. Dynamic coastal processes occurring.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Unmodified coastal edge with no structures or moorings.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Mixture of regenerating native coastal bush and remnant pohutukawa coastal bush. 2. Modification is limited to the walking tracks that access through the reserve and the historic pa site.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The mature and regenerating native bush has regional and national significance and provides a habitat for uncommon and threatened indigenous plants.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. 2. Modification extends to only the access tracks.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. This area contributes to the scenic qualities of the harbour itself and the coastal margin.	High

Waiotahi Estuary (WEs)		Very High
<p>The Waioeka wetlands and river mouth comprise a largely unmodified coastal edge with some farming around the edges.</p>		
<p>1. Intertidal areas of the exposed estuary floor with associated flora and fauna. 2. Saltmarsh and native vegetation along the margins. 3. Natural patterns along the estuary edge.</p>		
Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Minimal activity occurs along the open coast with no structures, jetties or moorings. The harbour has been modified through reclamation, retaining and redirection of the water channels.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Modification has occurred to the margins of the estuary through farming practices and reclamation.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Waiotahi River estuary and spit consists of a diverse range of indigenous vegetation types from forest to sandfields with high diversity and regional significance.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The harbour entrances remain unmodified, however, the Waiotahi Estuary has some river and edge modification.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Ohiwa and Waiotahi are small settlements with the coastal environment having a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness.	Very High



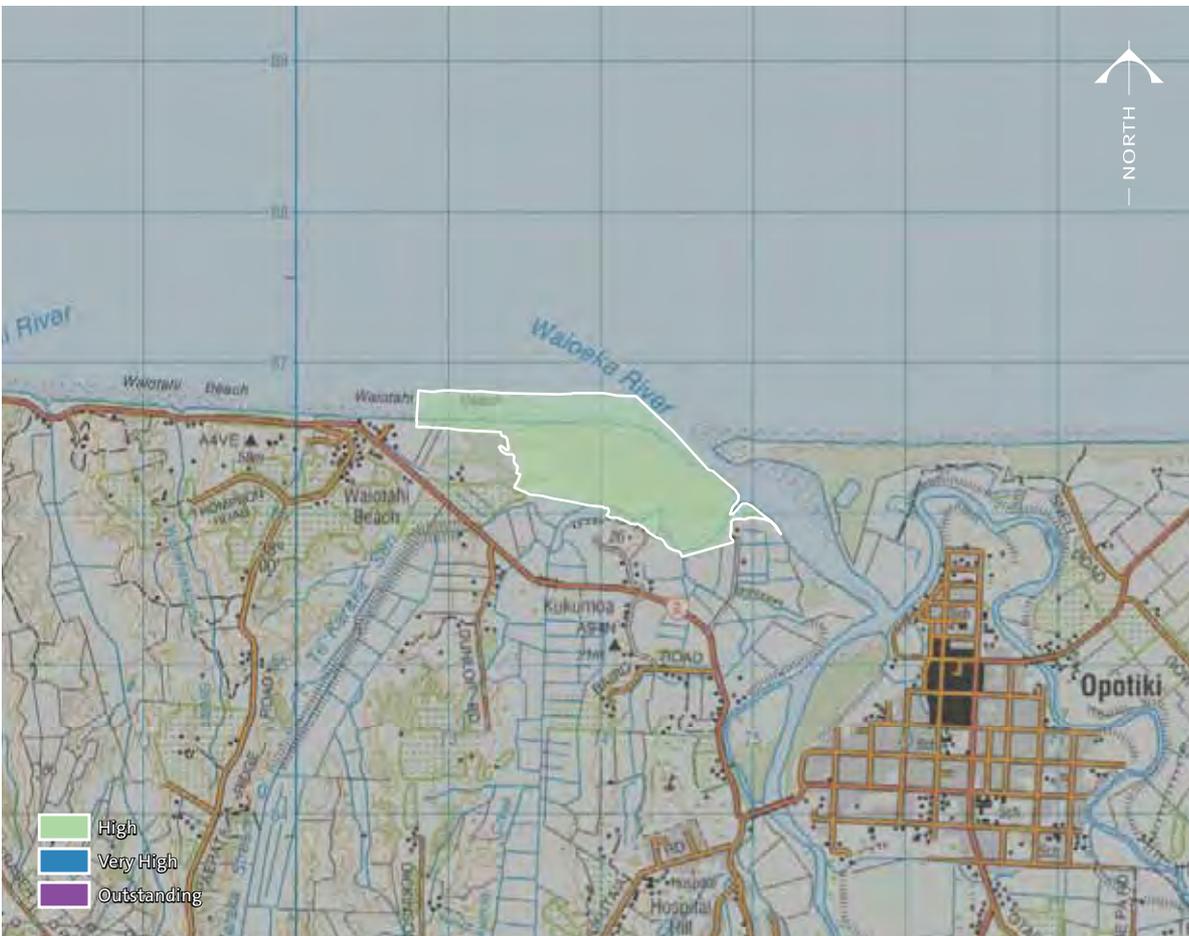
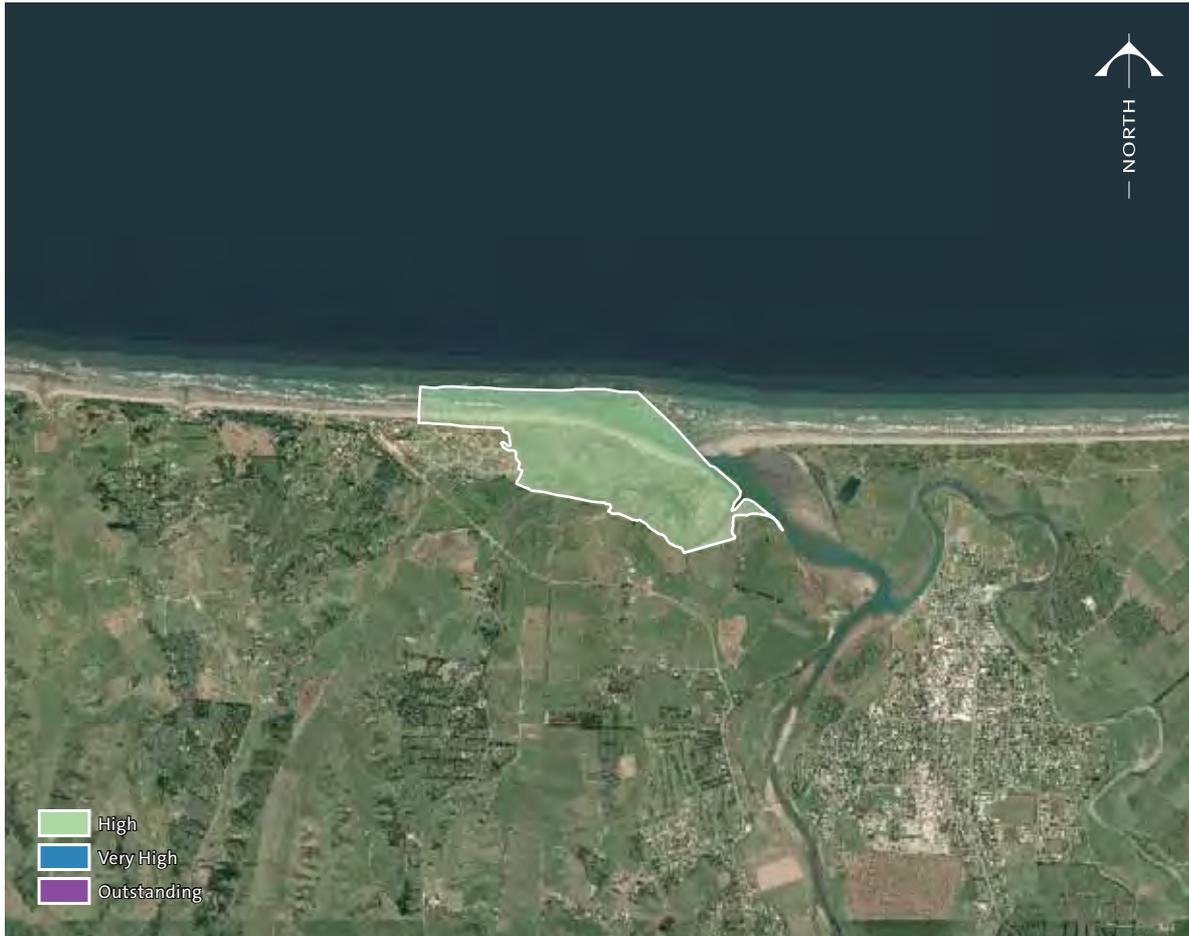
Waiotahi Dunes and Escarpment (WD)

High

Rolling foothills extend down to a steep escarpment that meets the coastal dunelands between the Ohiwa and Waiotahi settlements. Pockets of native vegetation cover are located along the roadside edge by Waiotahi settlement.

1. Large outcrop of pohutukawa dominated native bush and coastal dune planting.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Open coastal waters unmodified from human activity.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. State highway extends through the centre of the native bush area immediately adjacent to the frontal dune edge.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Large pohutukawa dominated native bush cover iconic of historical coastal vegetation cover.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Natural coastal processes are moderately affected by inclusion of road network.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Whilst not remote, the perception of the area is of a natural coastal edge, representative of the native bush cover that would have once dominated this coastline.	High



Waioeka Estuary (WaE)

High

The Waioeka wetlands and river mouth comprise a largely unmodified coastal edge with some farming practices around the edges.

1. Natural dune patterns and vegetation cover.
2. Intertidal estuarine vegetation with an unmodified edge.
3. River mouth and coastal dune edge.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The natural watercourse patterns within the estuary are largely unmodified with a small intertidal stream extending through the estuary to the Waioeka River.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Large dune land and wetlands are located adjacent to the Waioeka River.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Waioeka Estuary and associated wetlands has high diversity and regional significance, and provides habitat for a range of indigenous bird and fish species.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Limitations on the natural processes occurring with dune protection measures and earthworks on the dunes. The harbour entrance remains unmodified, however the estuary has some modification of its natural edge.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Native dune landform and the dynamic natural processes of the coast dominate this area. Whilst not pristine the area is valued for its natural patterns.	High



Omarumutu Dunes (OD)

High

The Omarumutu dunes and inlet comprise a dynamic frontal and secondary dune system with native vegetation cover. A number of access tracks and the National Cycleway extend along this dune system. The rear dune wetland is a remnant path of the nearby Waiaua River watercourse and supports native wetland vegetation cover.

1. Native dune landform and vegetation cover.
2. Rear dune wetland water body and formation.
3. Wetland native vegetation cover.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The natural watercourse of the Waiaua River and wetland and its interaction with the open coastal waters displays a highly natural environment. Minor modification to the stream has resulted in channelled stream outlet.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. A dominant coastal dune landscape the natural patterns are modified from access tracks along and across the dune system.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The wider section of sand flats, saltmarsh and estuary at the Waiaua River mouth has high diversity with regional significance, and the estuary provides significant habitat for indigenous fish and bird species, but is modified by grazing.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural processes are dominant in this area for the dune formation. The landform depicts the dynamic natural processes that continue to dominate this coastline along with the natural patterns of a river mouth, although partially modified.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Displays a dynamic natural coastal edge with adjoining development and the state highway detracting from the sense of isolation.	High



Tarakeha and Pehitairi Peninsula (TPP)

Very High

From Opape to the end of the region, the coastal environment comprises a rocky coastline with small sandy embayments sited between rocky headlands. The Tarakeha and Pehitairi peninsula are the first of many peninsula in this area that are covered in native vegetation. Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky coastal edge and the landward coastal environment.

1. Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.
2. Extensive regenerating native bush.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline and the water body has minimal modification to it.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification. The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species and support a nationally critical endangered plant species.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. An unmodified natural coastline void of modification from infrastructure or housing. Some modification occurs sporadically for land management purposes, e.g. rural fencing. The natural coastal processes dominate this coastal environment.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Dominant headland landform and the dynamic natural processes of the coast dominate this area. Native vegetation cover, whilst not pristine the area is valued for its natural patterns.	Very High



Rocky Shoreline - Whituare Bay to Parinui and Whitianga Bay to Pokohinu Point (Whi)

High

Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky coastal edge and the landward coastal environment. Whituare Bay forms a sandy embayment where much of the settlement is sited. Much of the native coastal vegetation exists around the rocky headlands with the embayments modified for productive landuse.

1. Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.
2. Extensive regenerating native bush.
3. Steep escarpments and remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal modification to it. Small boat ramps located for settlements.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification. The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. The coastal road extends within the coastal environment.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species and support a nationally critical plant species.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. An unmodified natural coastline void of modification from infrastructure or housing. Some modification occurs sporadically for land management purposes, e.g., rural fencing. The natural coastal processes dominate this coastal environment.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.	High



Motu River Mouth (Mot)

Very High

The Motu River remains an unmodified feature of the coastal edge, with its vegetation cover a mixture of native and exotic species. The river patterns are constantly in change with the river mouth forming a shingle barrier between the coastal waters and the river course.

1. Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline.
2. Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation.
3. Native bush cover along the margins.
2. Dynamic nature of the river watercourse.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline, the water body has minimal modification to it. 2. Natural patterns and coastal shoreline demonstrate a large natural river mouth, now rare along the Bay of Plenty coastline.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Motu River is notable for high wildlife value supporting threatened indigenous fish and bird species and is of national significance.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The Motu River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth entrance with an undefined channel. In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. There is infrequent use of the coastal environment in this area with only State Highway 35 extending through part of the area.	Very High



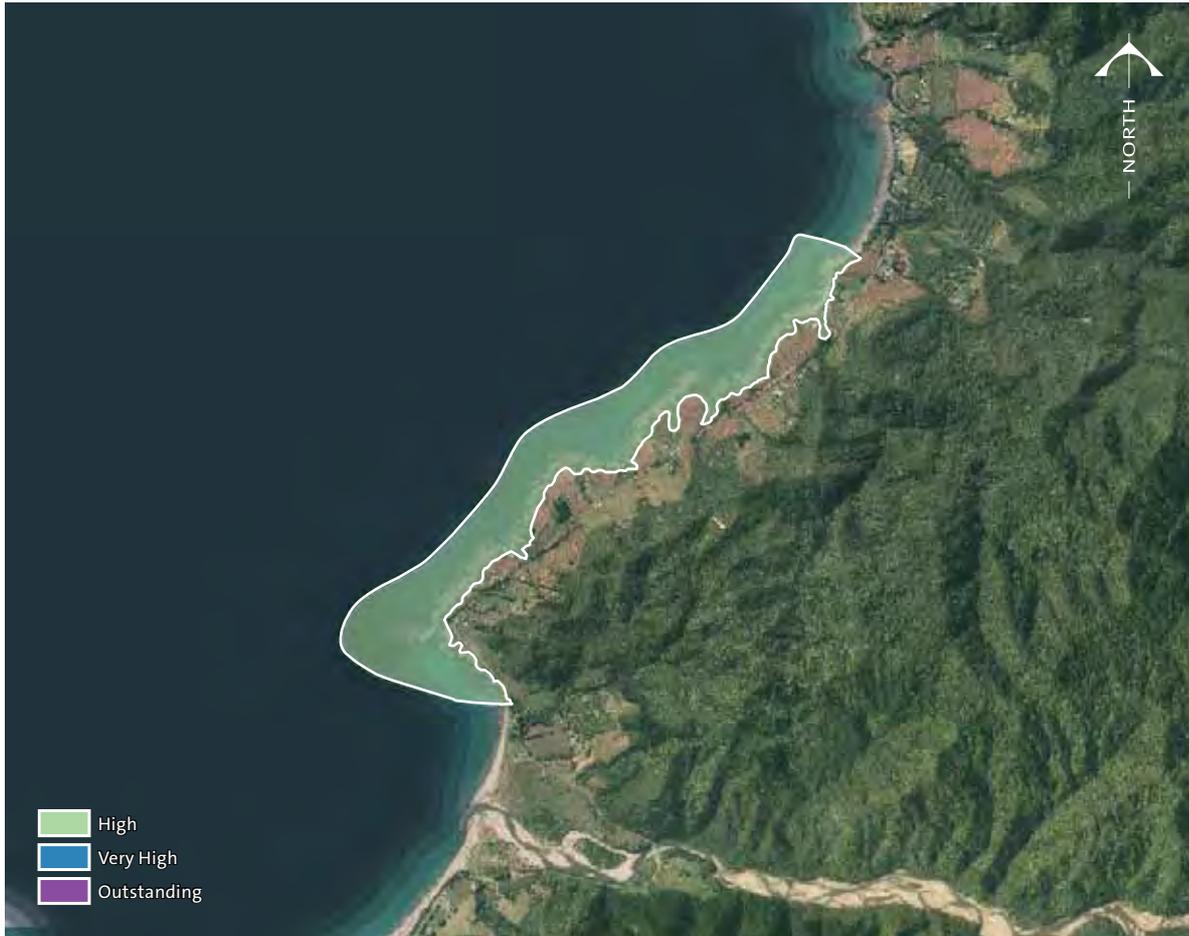
Haparapara River mouth (Ha)

Very High

The Haparapara River remains an unmodified feature of the coastal edge, with its vegetation cover, a mixture of native and exotic species. The river patterns are constantly in change with the river mouth forming a shingle barrier between the coastal waters and the river course.

1. Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline.
2. Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation.
3. Native bush cover along the margins.
4. Dynamic nature of the river watercourse.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline, the river channel and mouth is unmodified with a meandering and disappearing watercourse.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Haparapara River is notable for outstanding wildlife value supporting threatened indigenous fish species and is of regional significance.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The Haparapara River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth entrance with an undefined channel. In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. There is infrequent use of the coastal environment in this area with only State Highway 35 running parallel to the feature.	Very High



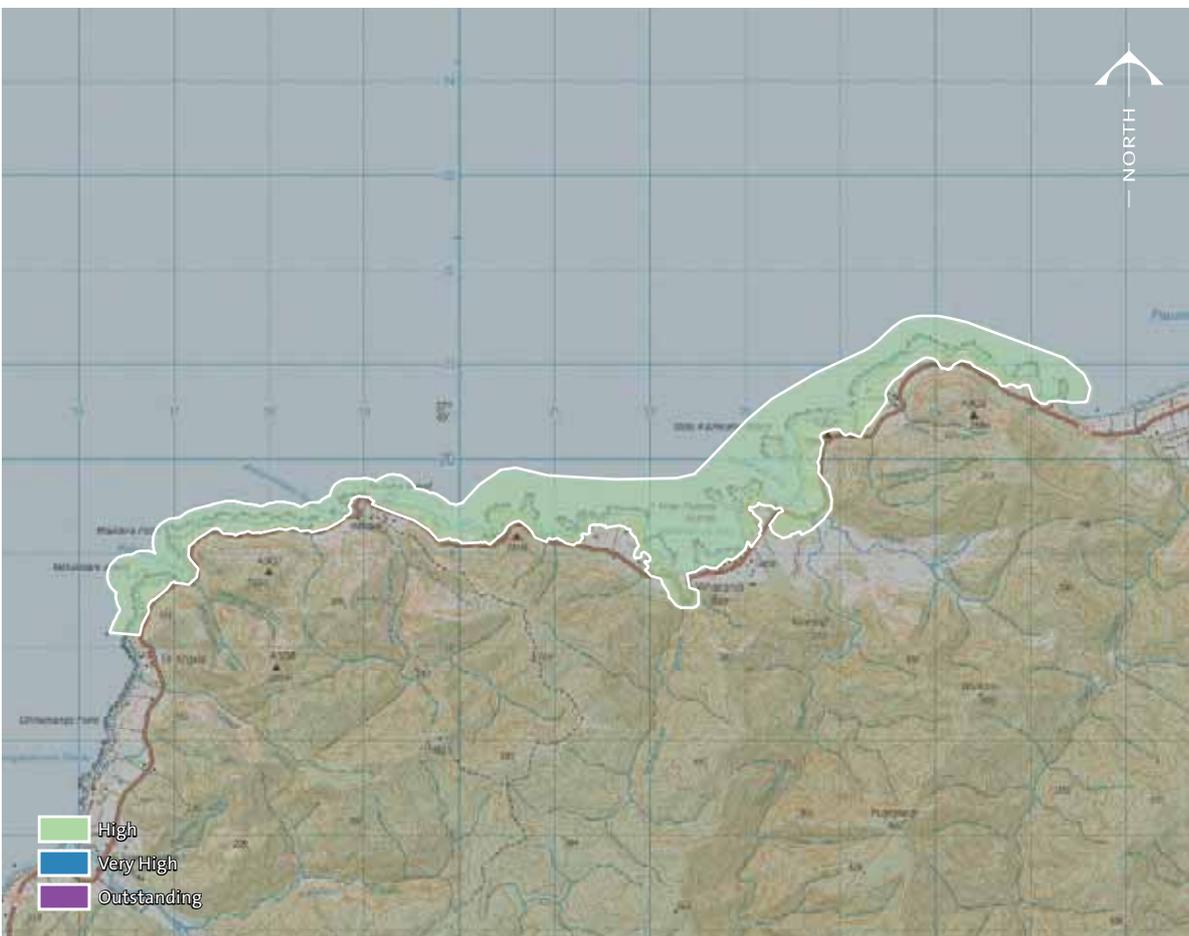
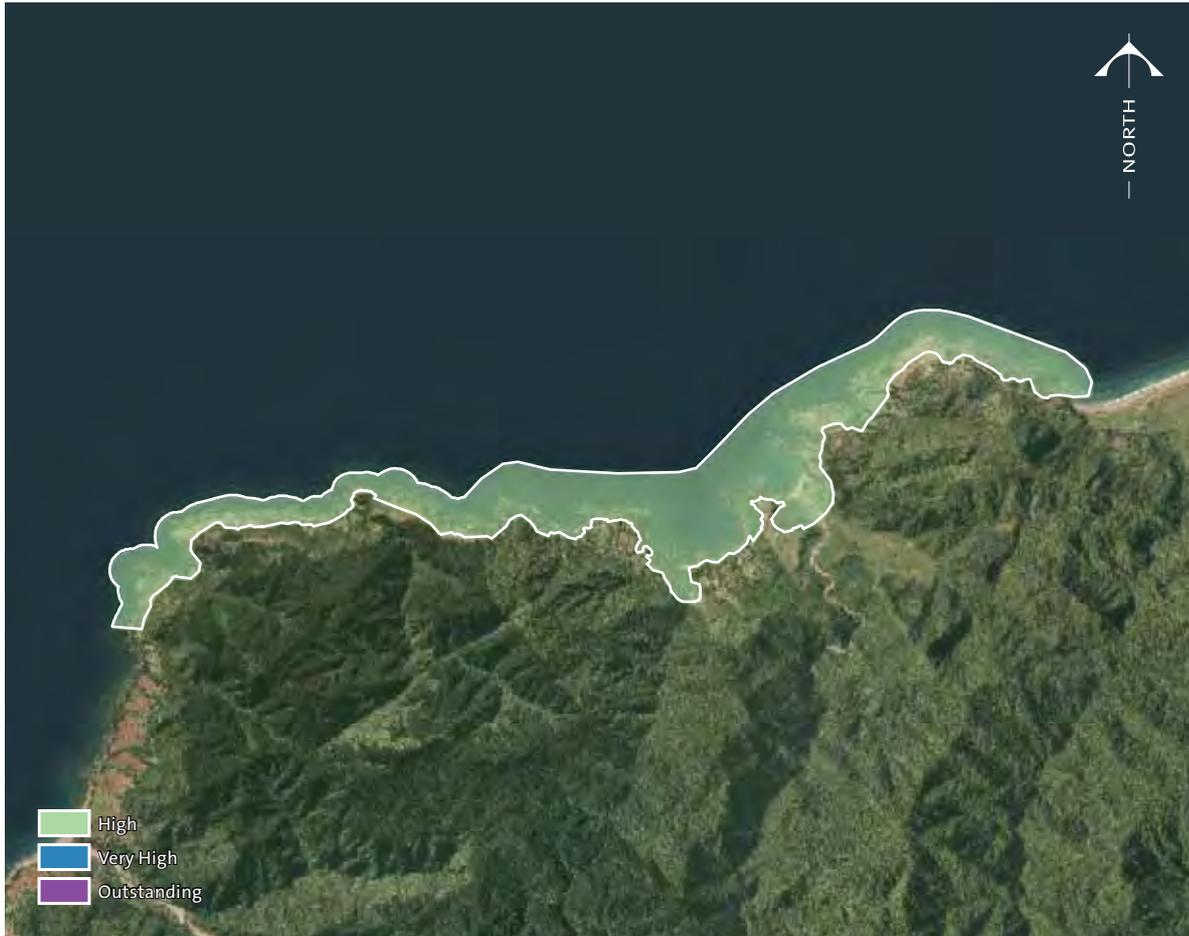
Rocky Shoreline - Okahu Pt to Wairore (Oka)

High

Pohutukawa outcrops extend around peninsula and form a transition between the rocky coastal edge and the landward coastal environment. Much of the native coastal vegetation exists around the rocky headlands with the embayments modified for productive landuse.

1. Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.
2. Extensive regenerating native bush.
3. Steep escarpments and remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal modification to it. The interface between the ocean and streams remains unmodified. No moorings or permanent activity occurs within the immediate coastal waters.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification. The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Displays a highly natural coastal process with an unmodified rocky coastline. The vegetation patterns remaining within this feature display the natural environment prior to human inhabitation.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.	High



Rocky Shoreline - Te Kopua to Papatea Bay (TKP)

High

The rocky coastline, steep escarpment and native vegetation cover provides a visually striking coastal landscape. Modification to the landform is minimal in most parts, as the steep hills limit land use activities. Grazing of some of the hill slopes has resulted in the denuding of parts of the coastline, however the coastal edge has remained heavily vegetated.

1. Rocky shoreline and sandy beaches clad with dominant pohutukawa outcrops.
2. Extensive regenerating native bush.
3. Steep escarpments and remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline the water body has minimal modification to it. The interface between the ocean and streams remains unmodified. Small areas of moorings or permanent activity occurs within the immediate coastal waters.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Native vegetated clad headlands dominate the coastline with minimal modification. The rocky coastline remains unmodified, with settlement located within the embayments. The coastal road extends entirely within the coastal environment.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The headlands have vegetation consisting of indigenous scrubland and treeland including pohutukawa and taraire with national and regional significance. Diversity is high because of the range of vegetation types and sequences which support a wide range of indigenous bird species.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Displays a highly natural coastal process with an unmodified rocky coastline. The vegetation patterns remaining within this feature display the natural environment prior to human inhabitation.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Native vegetation cover combined with the rocky shoreline creates a sense of remoteness and emphasises the dominant processes of the ocean upon the coastline.	High



Raukokore River (RaR)

High

The Raukokore River mouth remains unmodified and demonstrates the natural river patterns and processes of other rivers along this part of the coast.

1. Natural dune patterns meeting the shingle bank along the shoreline.
2. Natural watercourse patterns and islands of vegetation.
3. Native bush cover along the margins
4. Dynamic nature of the river watercourse.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. An unmodified coastline, the river channel and mouth is unmodified with a meandering and disappearing watercourse.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The river bed has large shingle banks covered in native and exotic vegetation cover. The margins meet native bush cover with the coastal dunes connecting from the west.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The Raukokore River is notable for outstanding wildlife value supporting threatened indigenous fish species and is of regional significance.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The Raukokore River displays dynamic natural processes occurring at the river mouth entrance with an undefined channel. In many places the river exits through the shingle bank along the coastal shoreline.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The coastal environment has a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. Agricultural farming along the margins detracts from its remoteness however the river patterns display a highly natural environment.	High



Te Ahikehe Point to Cape Runaway (TeA)

High

The vertical cliffs of Te Ahikehe Point demonstrate the dynamic coastal processes occurring in the bay. Whangaparoa Bay comprises significant dune and rear dune wetlands that dominate the coast, with settlement located behind these features.

1. Vertical cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and tectonic uplift.
2. Coastal vegetation cover dominates part of this feature along with coastal wetlands and dunes.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Infrequent use of the coastal waters, mainly recreational, some small scale commercial.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Settlement and farming practices around Waihou bay have removed any remnant vegetation cover. Infrastructure and settlement extends along the coast at Waihou Bay. The immediate coastal edge remains largely unmodified from Te Ahikehe Point to Cape Runaway.	Moderate
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Whangaparoa Beach and river mouth has high habitat diversity ranging from dunes to wetlands, supporting a diverse indigenous bird and fish fauna. It has national significance but is modified by grazing and weed infestations. The Oruaiti Beach dunes and rocky headlands are part of a larger feature that has vegetation sequences from the coast to the ridgeline, and has high habitat diversity and regional/national significance but is modified by recreational uses and weed infestations.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. The natural dune processes still occur, modified through land use practices. Coastal erosion dominates Te Ahikehe Point.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Whangaparoa Bay has built form which is evident along the coast. Natural coastal sounds dominate but some settlement and associated activities reduces the sense of remoteness. Cape Runaway has minimal use and is very remote with a strong sense of wilderness.	High



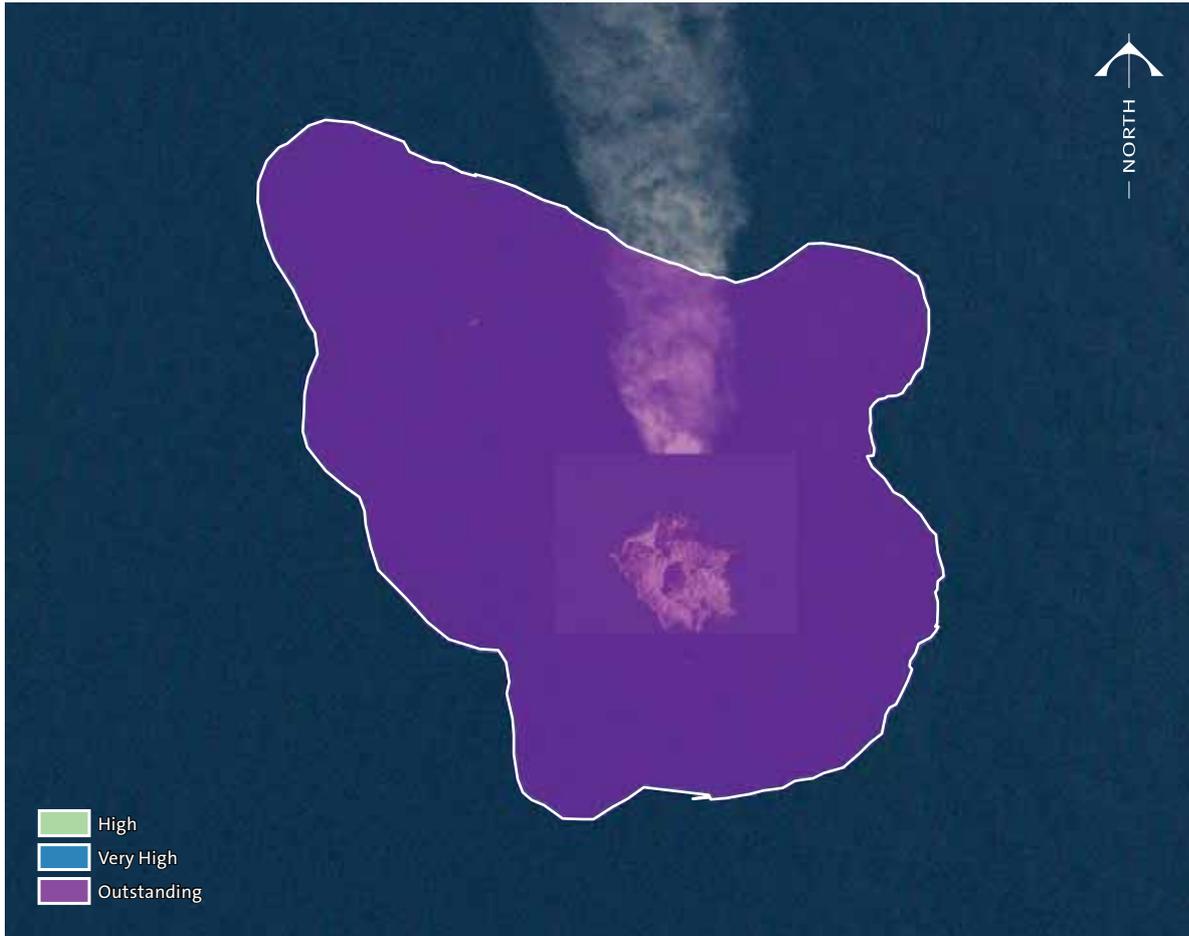
Cape Runaway to Potikirua Point (Run)

High

Cape Runaway forms a dominant headland and is covered in regenerating bush. A steep rocky coastline extends along this entire sector. Road access is sited behind the dominant ridge and outside the coastal environment. Settlement is sparse in this area with some rural housing and a single hotel located along the mid slopes of the coastal edge. Vegetation cover has been modified to accommodate grazing of stock, however dominant pockets are located along the edge and up into valleys that meet the coastal edge. The rocky shoreline provides a wild and scenic coastline and that has a high sense of remoteness.

1. Dominant landform and natural patterns extending toward the steep rocky shoreline.
2. Native vegetation cover.
3. Sparse nature of settlement and human modification.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Unmodified steep rocky coastline with infrequent use of the coastal waters.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Modification to the landcover has occurred through land use practices of farming. Largely unmodified except for a single remote hotel located along the coast.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The sector consists mainly of grazed pasture with isolated pohutukawa forest remnants (grazed) and small areas of scrubland that will provide limited habitat for common indigenous fauna species and have local significance. The associated rocky reefs and small islets are likely to have relatively unmodified intertidal and sub-tidal indigenous fauna and vegetation.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The coastal environment having a sense of untouched wilderness and remoteness. Access to the water is limited and a scattering of dwellings do not dominate the coastal environment.	High



Whakaari and Te Paepae o Aotea (WT)

Outstanding

Whakaari (White Island) is the crater of an active volcano located 44 km off the Bay of Plenty coastline. The island is 19.8 km² in area and is bordered by cliffs formed by ocean wave erosion. Vegetation cover on the island is limited to 14 species including pohutukawa.

1. Dominant volcanic processes and formation.
2. Native vegetation cover.
3. The island feature as a whole is iconic for its natural processes at a regional and national level.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Some minimal modification to the island for access for tourism and monitoring.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Historical mining occurred however remain as remnants only. Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Both features include the main islands and a number of associated islets and rocky reefs with indigenous vegetation that are naturally of low diversity, and are nationally significant. The islands provide habitat for a range of seabirds. The associated marine reserve recognises the unique marine biodiversity associated with the subsurface geothermal features.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of permanent activity with a high sense of remoteness and wilderness. The volcanic island's active status demonstrates the wilderness and its distance from shore contributes to its remoteness.	Very High



Moutohora Is and Rurima Is (Mout)

Outstanding

Moutohora Island (Whale Island) and Rurima Island are located on the Pacific Ring of Fire. Whale Island displays a range of natural features and processes occurring on the island, including a volcanic field running through the centre of the island. Rurima Island is located just north of Whale Island and contains similar vegetation cover and rock formations.

1. Vertical cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and volcanic processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.
3. The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible modification occurring only as a result of the DOC hut.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Some minimal modification to Moutohora Island for access for recreation and monitoring.	Outstanding
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor. A DOC hut is located on Moutohora Island for accommodation.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Rurima Islands Wildlife Refuge includes several islands with complete cover of a diverse range of vegetation types and are nationally significant. They have no mammalian pests, high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species, notably tuatara. Moutohora Island Wildlife Management Reserve has complete cover of a diverse range of vegetation types including a unique sequence of geothermal vegetation occurs from the high tide mark up to forest and is nationally significant. It has no mammalian pests, has very high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. Some exotic weed species are present.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. Moutohora depicts a full range of natural processes from a rocky coastal shoreline to a volcanic crevasse that extends through the island.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity with a high sense of remoteness and wilderness. Moutohora island's active volcanic crevasse demonstrates the wilderness and its distance from shore contributes to its remoteness.	Very High



Tuhua (Tu)

Outstanding

Tuhua is a 15 km wide shield volcano dominated by a 3 km caldera crater. The volcano has the most diverse history of volcanic eruption types and is renowned for its unique obsidian glass found on the island. As a DOC and Marine Reserve, the island's remoteness is apparent. Vegetation cover is indigenous and remains untouched. Occupation of the island was historically Maori with an existing DOC hut located on the island. Access to the island is gained from South East Bay by boat. Several lakes exist on the island and are geothermally heated. As the largest off shore island, it displays high values in natural character and is also an Outstanding Natural Landscape.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes of coastal erosion and volcanic processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.
3. The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible modification occurring only as a result of the DOC hut.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. No modification to coastal edge for access and use. Marine Reserve extends around the island.	Outstanding
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Structures exist to provide tourist access and remain minor. A DOC hut is located on Moutohora Island for accommodation.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The indigenous pohutukawa forest of Mayor Island Wildlife Sanctuary provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. It is unmodified by possums, has no mammalian pests, has very high biodiversity and provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. Some exotic weed species are present. The surrounding rocky reefs are known to support moderate to high marine biodiversity.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes. Volcanic processes are evident within the thermally heated lakes on the island.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.	Very High



Karewa Island (Kar)

Outstanding

Karewa Island forms a steep rocky island, which provides a DOC sanctuary for tuatara. Vegetation cover comprises native coastal bush and canopy cover. The island is largely inaccessible due to its rocky shoreline.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.
3. The natural environment dominates this island, with the only visible modification occurring only as a result of the wreck of the Taranaki Steamer (which sank off the island in 1878).

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. No modification to coastal edge for access and use. Marine Reserve extends around the island.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. No structures or manmade landuse practices occur on the island.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The indigenous vegetation of Karewa Island Wildlife Sanctuary provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. It provides habitat for a range of flora and fauna species, notably tuatara and nesting for flesh-footed shearwater. Some exotic weed species are present in low numbers and there are no mammalian pests present. The feature includes a number of outlying rocky islets and reefs.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.	Very High

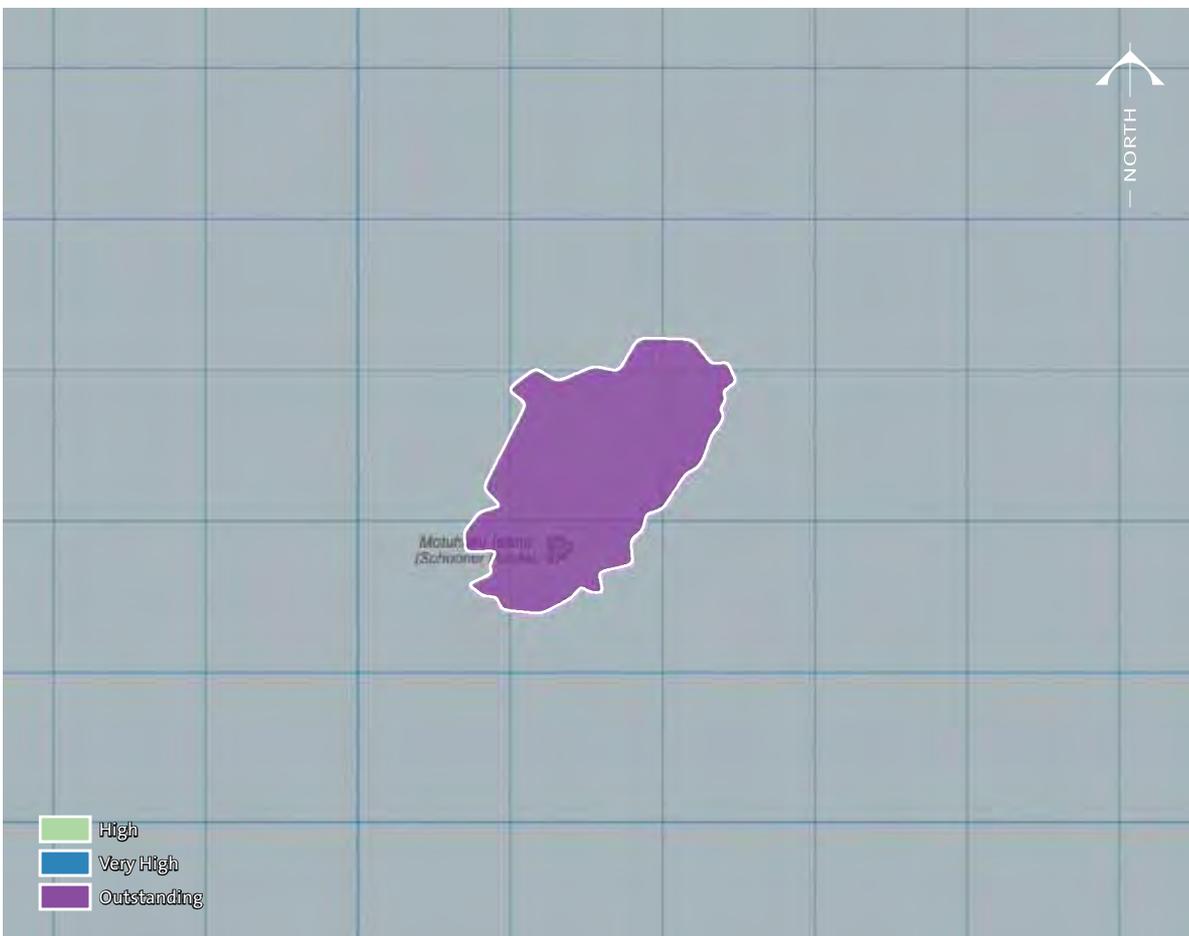
Motiti Island Margin (Moti)

High

Motiti Island is the only inhabited offshore island along the Bay of Plenty Coastline. As a flat plateau the island has been developed into cropping and grazing blocks. Much of the coastal vegetation has been cleared with pockets of pohutukawa extending along the rocky shoreline. The small islands immediately surrounding Motiti are also included in the feature.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs clad with pohutukawa and native coastal bush cover along the immediate edge.
2. The coastal intertidal zone displays the dominant natural processes surrounding the island.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Some permanent modification around parts of the island has occurred to provide for ferry, vehicle and pedestrian access to the shoreline.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Motiti Island is heavily modified for agricultural, horticultural and residential activities. The area identified supports the interface of native vegetation cover on land unsuitable for farming, along the coastal fringe.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Indigenous vegetation consists of a narrow fringe of good quality pohutukawa forest around the coastal margin of the land with moderate diversity and regional significance.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with minor modifications to the coastal processes to enable access to the coastal edge.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Motiti Island has a part of its coastline which are inaccessible however the modification contribute to some remoteness.	High



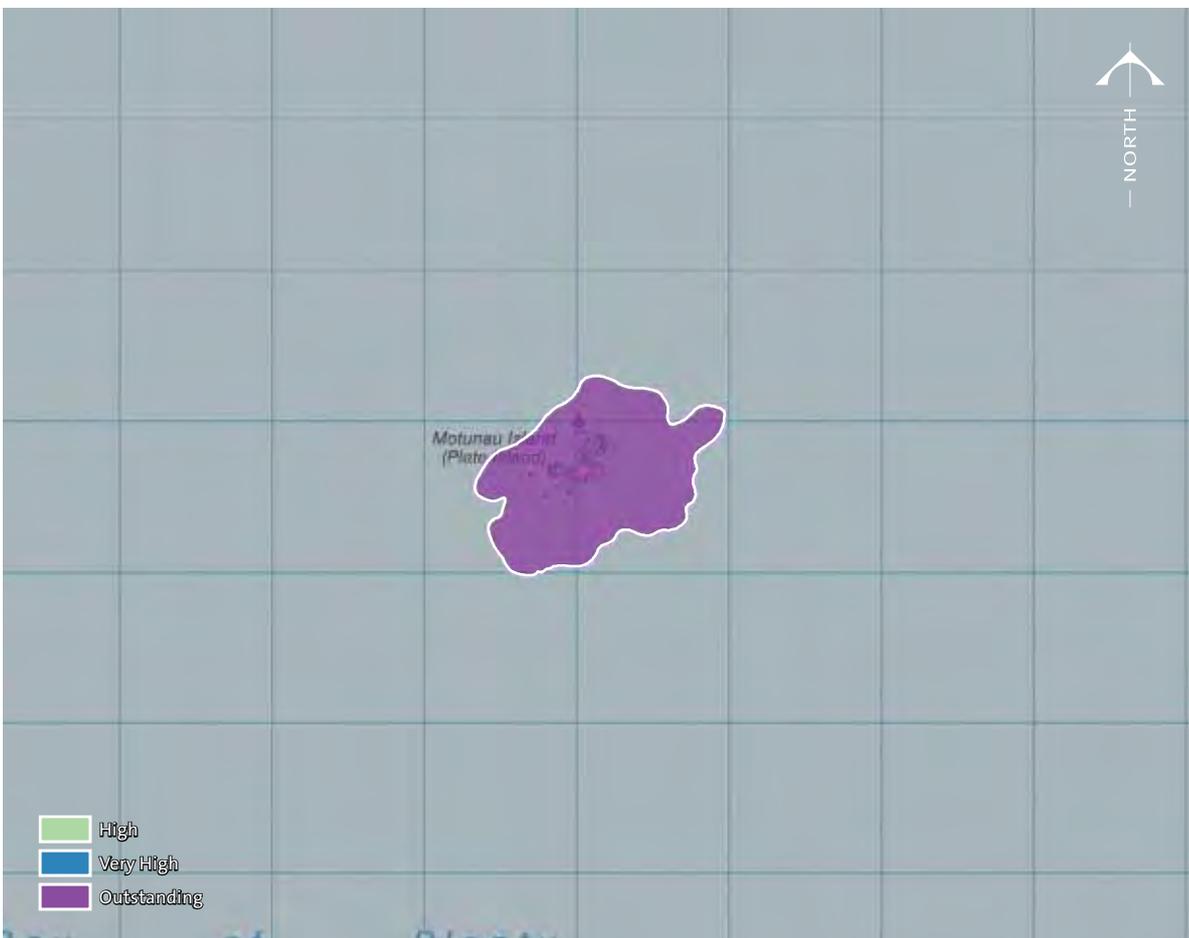
Motuhaku Island (Sch)

Outstanding

The offshore island of Motuhaku is a relatively small rocky islands with some coastal vegetation located upon the upper plateau of the islands.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Highly dynamic coastal waters around the steep cliffs, creating caves and striking rock formations around the island.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. No structures or man made landuse practices occur on the island.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The island coastal margins support a range of seabirds, shorebirds and other native bird species. Plate (Motunau) Island is unmodified and has national significance.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.	Very High



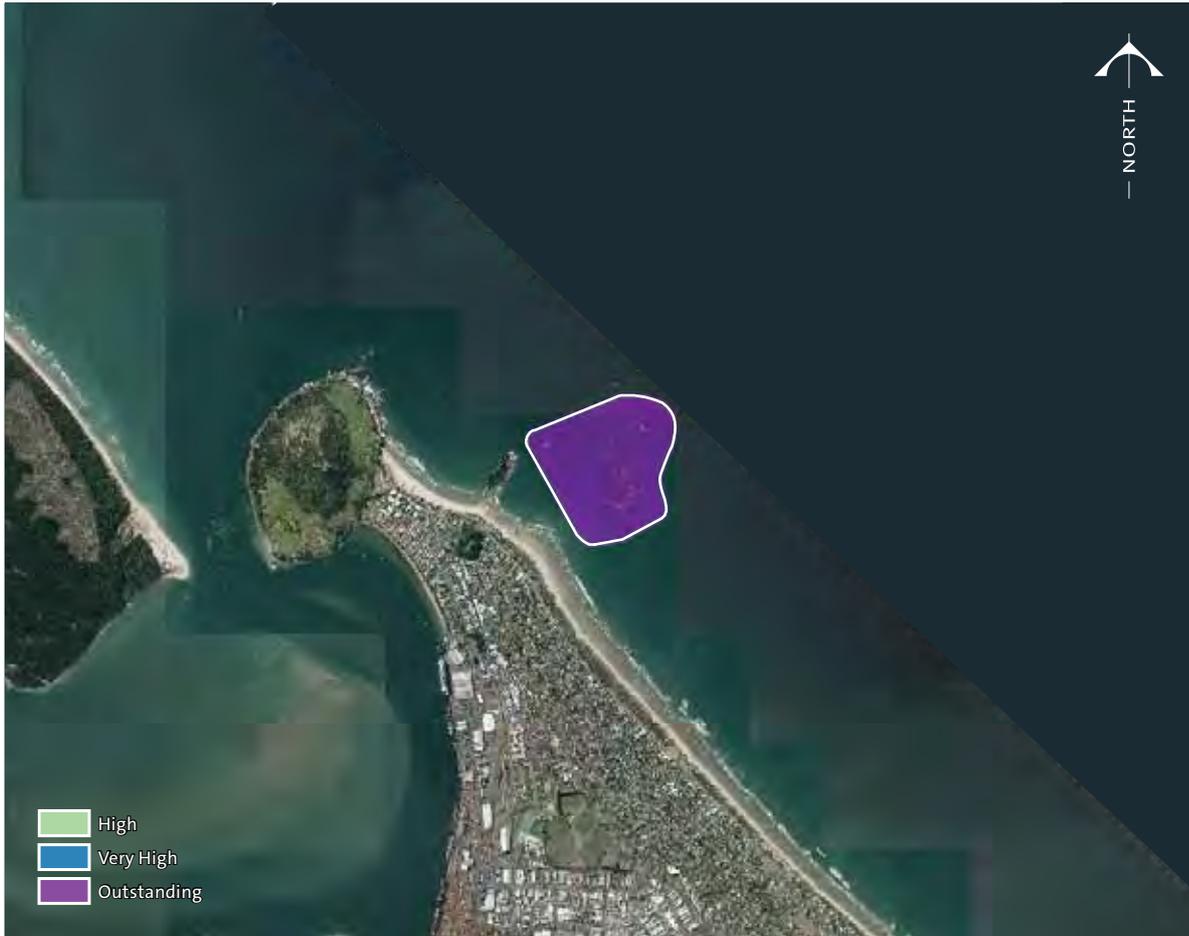
Motunau Island (Mnau)

Outstanding

The offshore island of Motunau is relatively small rocky islands with some coastal vegetation located upon the upper plateau of the islands.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Highly dynamic coastal waters around the steep cliffs, creating caves and striking rock formations around the island.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. No structures or man made landuse practices occur on the island.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The island coastal margins support a range of seabirds, shorebirds and other native bird species. The Island is unmodified and has regional significance.	Outstanding
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its distance from shore and unmodified state.	Very High



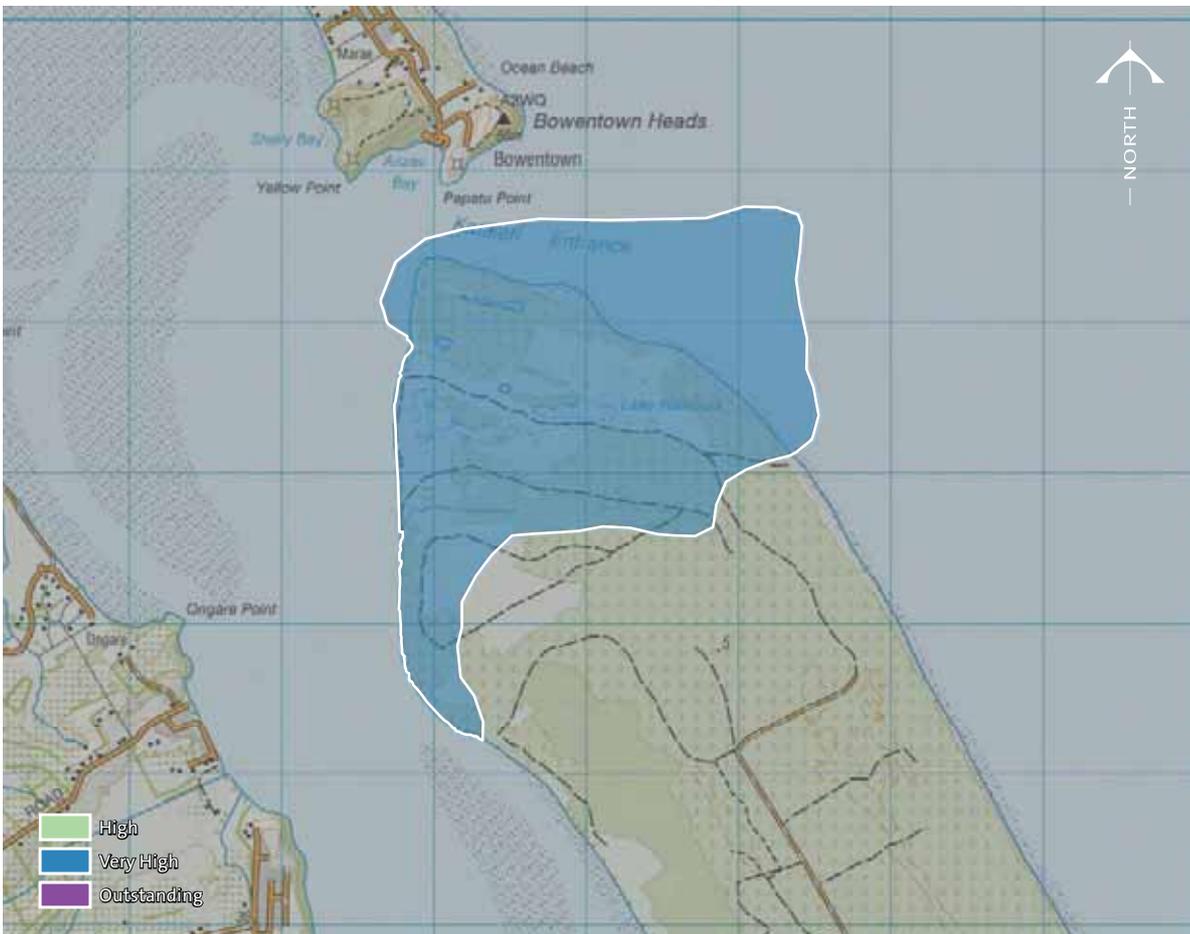
Motutau Island (Motu)

Outstanding

Motutau Island, also known locally as Rabbit Island, forms a steep rocky island surrounded. Vegetation cover comprises native coastal bush and canopy cover. The island is largely inaccessible due to its rocky shoreline.

1. Vertical rocky cliffs demonstrating the natural coastal processes.
2. Native flora and fauna dominate these islands and contribute to the remoteness.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. No modification to coastal edge for access and use.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. No structures or man made landuse practices occur on the island.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The indigenous pohutukawa forest of Motuatau Island Scenic Reserve provides almost complete cover on the island and is nationally significant. It provides habitat for a wide range of endemic, threatened and rare flora and fauna species. Some exotic weed species are present but are controlled. The feature includes a number of outlying rocky islets and reefs including that to the north of the nearby Motuariki Island.	High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. Excellent example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Very low level of activity and visible built form. A high sense of remoteness and wilderness are gained from its unmodified state. The distance from shore contributes to its reduced perception of remoteness.	High



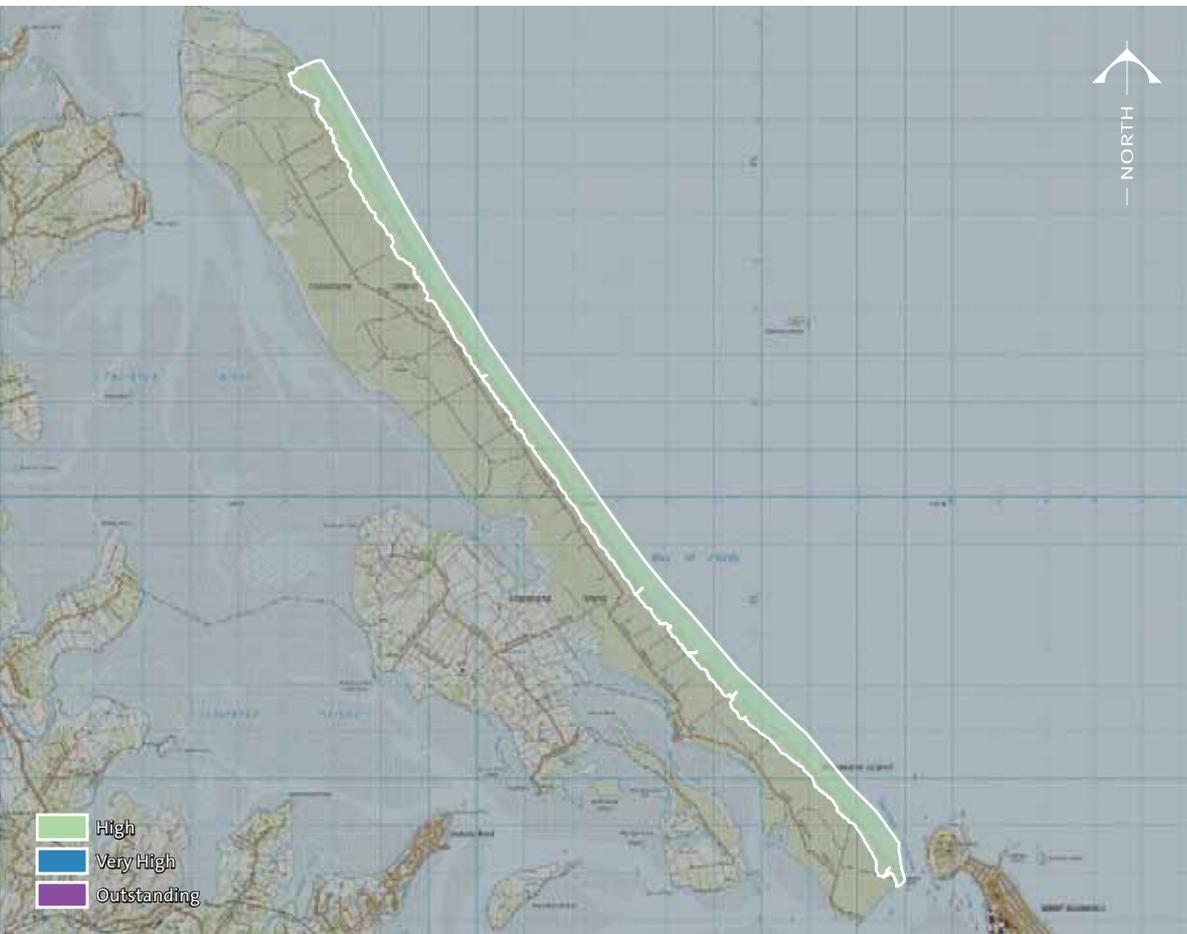
Matakana Island - Northern End (MatN)

Very High

Matakana Island is the largest barrier island in New Zealand. The coastal extent of the island forms a large sand dune system that extends some 23km between the northern and southern harbour entrances. The harbour extent of the island comprises a raised landmass that supports a residential settlement and rural cropping and farming.

1. Striking coastal wetlands at the northern end of Matakana depict the historical vegetation patterns of this island.
2. Dune formation across the island and the interface with the northern harbour entrance.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The coastal edge of this feature is unmodified and displays highly dynamic processes of erosion and accretion of the island land mass.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Much of the island has been modified through forestry, horticultural and agricultural land use practices. Forestry dominates the immediate edge whilst the inland extent of this feature comprises large areas of significant wetlands.	Very High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The seaward coastal margin of the island includes dunes and wetlands with high quality and beneath the canopy diverse indigenous vegetation that has national significance and includes threatened plant species. It provides a relatively undisturbed habitat for a wide range of threatened and uncommon wetland and shore birds, notably nesting areas for NZ dotterel. On the harbour-side coastal margins, Indigenous vegetation consists of mainly of the estuarine saltmarsh and intertidal habitats. These coastal margin features are included in the Tauranga Harbour feature. The wetlands provide relatively undisturbed habitat for indigenous wetland fauna and range in significance from local to national.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. A good example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes to the majority of the island. However, the dominant pine plantation limits the dune coastal processes and encourages accretion of the dune system. The inner harbour edge has undergone some modification at settlement areas to manage coastal erosion and access.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The open coast beach has significant remoteness and appears wild as a result of the expanse of coastal waters along the extensive beach. Human activity is minimal. The harbour extent and landward extent, excluding the settlement areas are remote and wild.	Very High



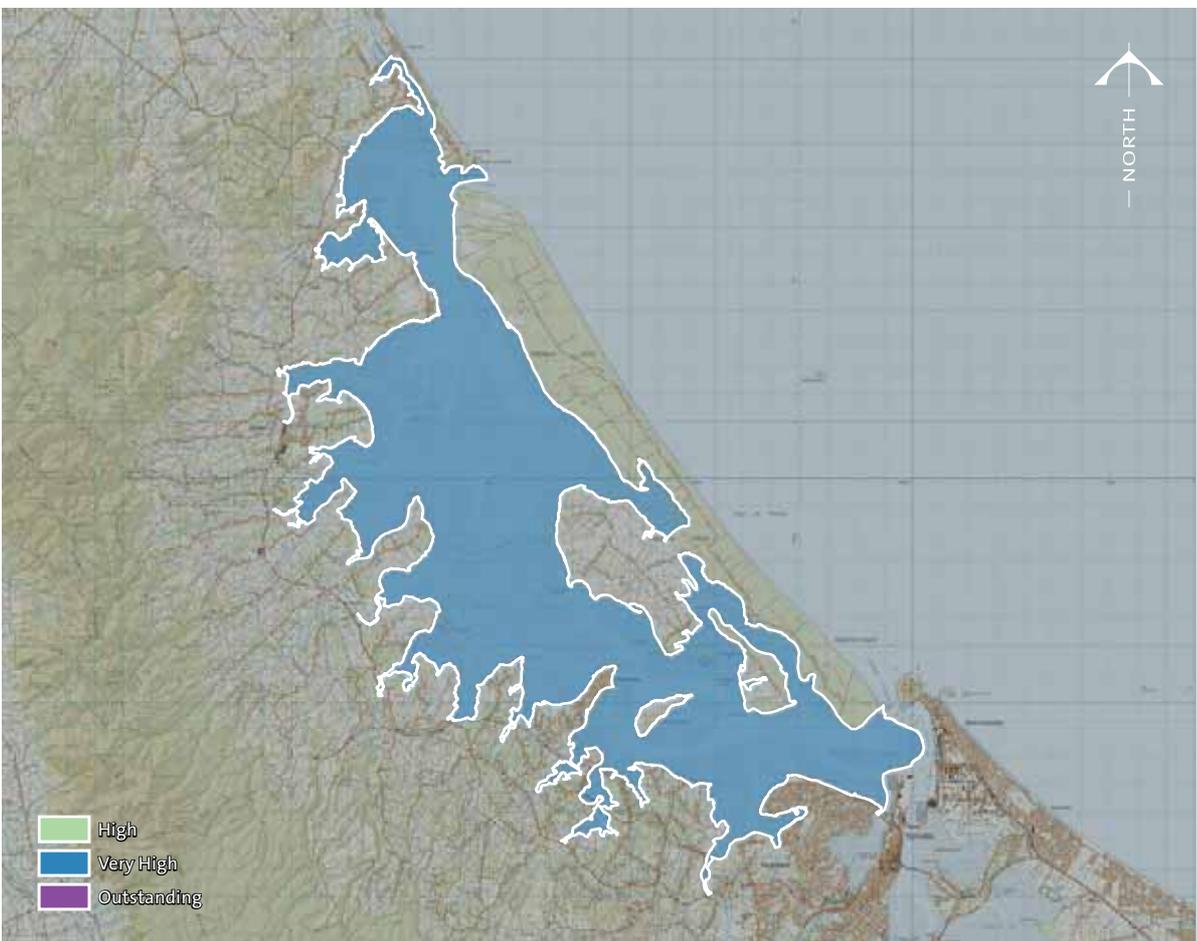
Matakana Is - Open Coastal Edge (MatC)

High

Matakana Island is the largest barrier island in New Zealand. The coastal extent of the island forms a large sand dune system that extends some 23 km between the northern and southern harbour entrances. The harbour extent of the island comprises a raised landmass that supports a residential settlement and rural cropping and farming.

1. Dune formation across the island and the interface with both harbour entrances, including the sand spit at the southern Tauranga Harbour entrance at Panepane Point.
2. Frontal dune profiles.
3. Native dune vegetation in the understorey.
4. Native fauna within the dune system.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. The coastal edge of this feature is unmodified and displays highly dynamic processes of erosion and accretion of the island land mass.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Much of the island has been modified through forestry, horticultural and agricultural land use practices. Forestry dominates the immediate edge with an understorey of native vegetation within the dune system.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The seaward coastal margin of the island includes dunes and wetlands with high quality and beneath the canopy diverse indigenous vegetation that has national significance and includes threatened plant species. It provides a relatively undisturbed habitat for a wide range of threatened and uncommon wetland and shore birds, notably nesting areas for New Zealand dotterel.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. A good example of natural processes with no modifications to the coastal processes to the majority of the island. However, the dominant pine plantation limits the dune coastal processes and encourages accretion of the dune system. The inner harbour edge has undergone some modification at settlement areas to manage coastal erosion and access.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. The open coast beach has significant remoteness and is wild. Human activity is minimal.	High



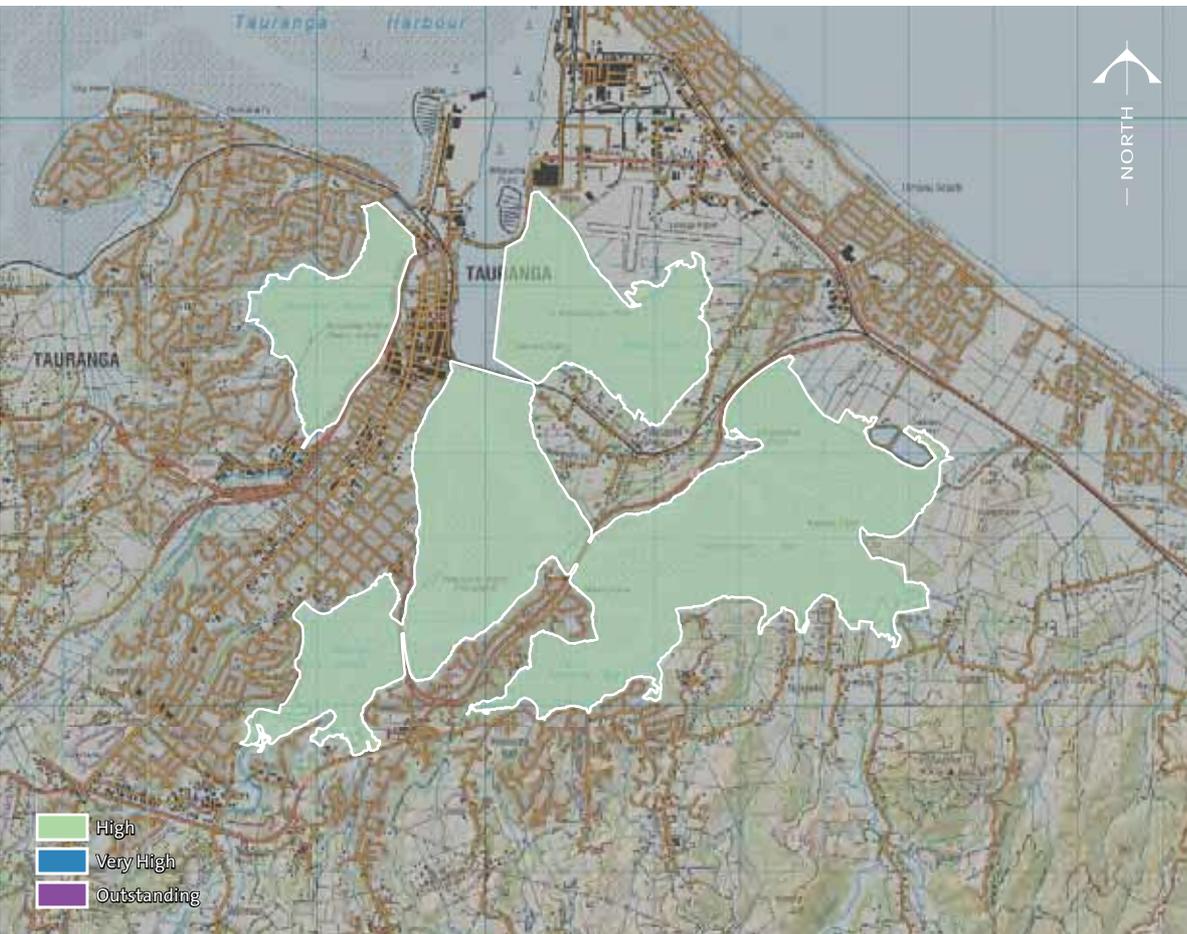
Tauranga Harbour Northern Harbour (THN)

Very High

Tauranga Harbour is a shallow tidal estuary of 224km² of which 93% is exposed at low tide. Mangroves are present along the coastline along with saltmarsh. More recently in settled areas the mangroves have been removed and unnatural lines formed within the vegetation patterns. Similarly there has been damage to the subtidal sea floor from the removal operations. Sedimentation is apparent in the southern harbour estuaries where reclamation has contributed to the retention of sediment.

1. Natural patterns throughout the harbour, particularly when it is exposed during low tide.
2. Unmodified harbour margins with natural edges and vegetation patterns.
3. Native flora and fauna dominating the harbour margins

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Inlets and water ingress to the harbour have been modified to concentrate flows of water around built up areas. There has been modification to the harbour margins to accommodate commercial and recreational harbour use. Other parts of the northern harbour estuaries remain largely unmodified and in a natural state. Channel markers are located along the natural deep water channels in the harbour along with navigation signs. Small boat ramps provide recreational access within developed margins of the harbour.	Very High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. The harbour contains some permanent moorings around Omokoroa, Katikati, Tanners Point and Athenree. Minor harbour structures include channel markers and jetties. Remaining natural parts of the harbour remain intact.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. The northern extent of the harbour below MHWS has low modification and includes the extensive areas of seagrass, saltmarsh around the margins of the mainland and islands, mangrove shrublands, transitions to freshwater wetlands at river mouths, shell and sand banks used by indigenous birds. It has high diversity of habitats and vegetation types, areas with regional and national significance, and supports a wide range of indigenous bird and fish species including uncommon and threatened species.	Very High
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. A mixture of excellent examples of coastal processes along with significant changes to the coastal processes. The northern end of the harbour remains largely unmodified except for the settlement areas.	Very High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Parts of the harbour are inaccessible by boat and foot. Large parts of the northern harbour have a strong sense of remoteness particularly alongside Matakana Island. Adjacent to the mainland the harbour is more accessible and numerous activities occur along the harbour margins. Beaches are popular recreation spots and residential settlements clutter parts of the coastline.	Very High



Tauranga Harbour - Southern Harbour (THC)

High

Tauranga Harbour is a shallow tidal estuary of 224 km² of which 93% is exposed at low tide. Mangroves are present along the coastline along with saltmarsh. More recently in settled areas the mangroves have been removed and unnatural lines formed within the vegetation patterns. The harbour margins have been modified and reinforced to accommodate residential development. Siltation of the southern extent of the harbour is a likely result of the modifications to the harbour margins and from adjoining land use change. Structures form part of the harbour and its margins. Navigation structures a minor structures with retaining structures along the harbour margin defining a modified harbour edge.

1. Natural patterns throughout the harbour, particularly when it is exposed during low tide.
2. Unmodified harbour margins with natural edges and vegetation patterns.
3. Native flora and fauna dominating the harbour margins.

Degree of Natural Character	Evaluation	Attribute Rating
<i>Water</i>	1. Inlets and water ingress to the harbour have been modified to concentrate flows of water around built up areas. There has been modification to the harbour margins to accommodate commercial and recreational harbour use. Other parts of the southern harbour estuaries remain largely unmodified and in a natural state. Channel markers are located along the natural deep water channels in the harbour along with navigation signs. Small boat ramps provide recreational access within developed margins of the harbour.	High
<i>Land Cover and Land Use</i>	1. Part of the harbour have been heavily modified to accommodate boat ramps and deep water access to boat ramps. Channel markers are scattered throughout the harbour and are visible during the night time.	High
<i>Terrestrial Biotic Systems</i>	1. Tauranga Harbour below MHWs has low modification and includes the extensive areas of seagrass, saltmarsh around the margins of the mainland and islands, mangrove shrublands, transitions to freshwater wetlands at river mouths, shell and sand banks used by indigenous birds. More recently removal of mangroves has occurred adjoining inhabited areas. It has high diversity of habitats and vegetation types, areas with regional and national significance, and supports a wide range of indigenous bird and fish species including uncommon and threatened species.	Moderate
<i>Abiotic System and Landform</i>	1. A mixture of excellent examples of coastal processes along with significant changes to the coastal processes. The southern end of the harbour has more modification as a result of the urbanisation of this part of the harbour. Modification includes reclamation for the port, roads and bridges and retaining for residential settlement to prevent erosion.	High
<i>Perceptual</i>	1. Parts of the harbour are inaccessible by boat and foot. Adjacent to the mainland the harbour is more accessible and numerous activities occur along the harbour margins. Beaches are popular recreation spots and residential settlements clutter the coastline.	High

GIS Data Inventory

Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Accuracy	Supply date
Aerials: Opotiki	Aerial photographs for Opotiki area.	2003	NZMG	1:5,000	16/08/2010
Aerials: Rotorua	Aerial photographs for Rotorua area.	2006	NZMG	1:5,000	17/07/2009
Aerials: Western Bay of Plenty	Aerial photographs for Western Bay of Plenty area.	2007	NZMG	1:5,000	Unknown
Aerials:Whakatane	Aerial photographs for Whakatane area	2007	NZMG	1:5,000	16/06/2010
AreaSigConCulVal	Area of Significant Conservation or Cultural Value in the Coastal Marine Area	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	06/07/2010
ASCH99	Area sensitive to Coastal Hazards	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	26/07/2010
CoastlineBOPRegion	Bay of Plenty Coast line	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	Batch 2
CHPZ_2010	Coastal habitat Preservation Zone	Current RPS	NZMG	Unknown	Unknown
Coastal Marine Areas and River Mouths	Coastal marine area boundary at the river mouth	Current RPS	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
Coastal ONFL Revision A	Coastal outstanding features and landscapes	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	Unknown
DEM: WDC_2m_DEM	2m digital elevation model for selected areas of the Whakatane District	Unknown	NZTM	1:5,000	Unknown

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Accuracy	Supply date
DEM: WBOPDC_TCC_DEM_2m	2m digital elevation model for selected areas of the Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City Councils.	Unknown	NZTM	1:5,000	Unknown
DEM: Opotiki_DEM_2m	2m digital elevation model for selected areas of the Opotiki District	Unknown	NZTM	1:5,000	Unknown
Dunelands	Defining the extent of the Dunelands	Unknown	NZTM	1:25,000	Unknown
HistoricHeritageInventory		Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
InundationLevelsRangitaikiPlains	Coastal inundation extent on the Rangitaiki plains as shown in the operative Regional policy Statement	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	20/07/2010
InundationLevelsTGAHarbour	Coastal inundation line in the Tauranga Harbour as shown in the operative Regional policy Statement	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	20/07/2010
InundationRisk_WDC2007	Coastal inundation risk in the Whakatane area as shown in the operative Regional policy Statement	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	20/07/2010
OpotikiCoastalInundationZones	Coastal inundation risk in the Opotiki area as shown in the operative Regional policy Statement	Current RPS	NZMG	1:25,000	20/07/2010
Outstanding Coastal Landscapes	Outstanding coastal landscapes	2006	NZMG	1:50,000	Unknown
Outstanding Inland Landscapes	Outstanding inland landscapes	2007	NZMG	1:50,000	Unknown
PapamoaBellRd FloodableArea	Floodable areas in Bell Road area Papamoa	Current RPS	NZMG	Unknown	20/07/2010
SH_Bridges	Bridges on State highways	Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
SoilsBOPRegion	Soils of the BOP region	Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
SSCE_2010		Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
Tauranga_Bridges	Tauranga City Councils bridges	Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Accuracy	Supply date
Wbopdc_bridges	Western Bay of Plenty District Council Bridges	Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010
Whakatane_bridges	Whakatane District bridges	Unknown	NZMG	Unknown	06/07/2010

Other data sources

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Source	Accuracy	Supply date
Addresses	New Zealand coverage of street addresses.	Feb 2010	NZTM	BML	1:5,000	Feb 2010
Archaeological	New Zealand index of Archaeological sites	2008	NZTM	NZAA	1:50,000	2008
Climate datasets	New Zealand coverage of frost, rain and solar predictions for each month	Unknown	NZTM	NIWA	1:50,000	2009
Council boundaries	Territorial and Regional Council Boundaries	2006	NZTM	BML	1:50,000	Unknown
Geopreservation_sites_NZ	New Zealand coverage of the Geopreservation sites.	Unknown	NZMG	BML	1:50,000	Unknown

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Source	Accuracy	Supply date
LCDB2	Landcover Database 2 (LCDB2) dataset polygon shapefiles. This database (LCDB2) is a thematic classification of 42 land cover and land use classes. The polygon features contain a code and boundary representing the land cover type for the period Summer 1997 / 97 and Summer 2001 / 02. The data set was designed to be compatible in scale and accuracy with Land Information New Zealand's 1:50,000 topographic database.	Summer 1997/98 and Summer 2001/02	NZTM	MFE	1:50,000	2004
LENZ	Land Environments of New Zealand (LENZ) environmental classification shapefiles & grids; intended to underpin a range of conservation and resource management issues. Landscape classification that groups together sites that have similar environmental conditions. Climate, soils and landform information included. Grid data at 25 & 100 metres & polygons. Levels 1 to 4 classifications & Threatened Environments.	Unknown	NZMG	MFE	1:50,000	Unknown

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Source	Accuracy	Supply date
NZLRI	<p>Land Resource Inventory (LRI) polygon database with landcover information including rock, soil, slope, erosion, and vegetation.</p> <p>The data were collected between 1973 and 1979 from detailed aerial photo-interpretation, large-scale resource maps and extensive fieldwork. Also contains Land Use Capability (LUC) assessments for each of the polygons described</p>	Unknown	NZMG	BML	1:50,000	Unknown
Ohiwa Visual Catchment Ridgelines	Ohiwa Visual Catchment Ridgelines	Unknown	NZTM	BML	1:50,000	Unknown
Parcel	New Zealand coverage of land parcels.	Feb 2010	NZTM	BML	1:5,000	Feb 2010

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Source	Accuracy	Supply date
QE2_covenants	Inventory of Registered, Formalised and Approved QEII Open Space Covenants The digital layer of QEII covenant boundaries has been compiled from various sources around the country, including regional and district councils, DOC conservancies and surveyors. Funding from TFBIS in 2005 enabled QEII to sub-contract the digital capture of covenant boundaries from survey plans for the remaining parts of the country. Since 2005, new covenant boundaries are supplied directly to QEII from the surveyors who produce the survey plans. It should be noted that the digital boundaries of the covenants are a graphic representation only and should not be taken as the definitive covenant boundary.	November 2011	NZTM	QE2 National Trust	1:50,000	17 November 2011
Roads	New Zealand coverage of cadastral based road centrelines.	Feb 2010	NZTM	BML	1:5,000	Feb 2010
Topodata	New Zealand coverage of the NZMS260 digital data that make up the map series.	Version 15	NZTM	Ollivier and Co	1:50,000	2008
Topography raster (Topo50)	The Topo50 map series provides topographic mapping for the New Zealand mainland and Chatham Islands at 1:50,000 scale	Edition 1.0, September 2009	NZTM	LINZ	1:50,000	September 2009
Topography raster (Topo250)	The Topo250 map series provides topographic mapping for the New Zealand mainland and Chatham Islands at 1:250,000 scale	Edition 1.0, September 2009	NZTM	LINZ	1:250,000	September 2009

Short name	Description	Date / version	Projection	Source	Accuracy	Supply date
Western Bay of Plenty District Council Conservation Lot Covenants	Inventory of Registered, Formalised and Approved Covenants relating to features protected under the provisions of historic and current versions of the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan relating to conservation lots.	15 November 2011	NZTM	WBOPDC		15 November 2011
Whakatane District Council ONFL	Whakatane District Council outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape, proposed District Plan	Unknown	NZTM	WDC	1:25,000	Unknown
Whakatane ONFL line	A landscape or feature that has been evaluated as comprising outstanding values for its natural science factors, aesthetic values, transient values, shared and recognised values, Maori values and historical associations.	Unknown	NZTM	BML	1:25,000	Unknown

Overlay Reference Table

ONFLNum	ONFLID	ONFLName
1	ONFL 1	Orokawa Bay
2	ONFL 2	Bowentown Heads
3	ONFL 3	Tauranga Harbour, Waimapu Estuary and Welcome Bay
4	ONFL 4	North Matakana Island Wetlands
5	ONFL 5	Matakana Island (South)
6	ONFL 6	Tanners Point
7	ONFL 7	Ongare Point
8	ONFL 8	Kauri Point
9	ONFL 9	Motuhua Island
10	ONFL 10	Mauao (Mt Maunganui), Moturiki Island and Motuotau Island
11	ONFL 11	Maketu Estuary and Barrier Spit
12	ONFL 12	Okurei Point
13	ONFL 13	Waihi Estuary
14	ONFL 14	Kohioawa Beach Dunefield and Wetlands
15	ONFL 15	Escarpment and Pohutukawa along the Matata Straights
16	ONFL 16	Matata Wetlands
17	ONFL 17	Piripai Distal Spit
18	ONFL 18	Kohi Point, Otarawairere Bay and catchment
19	ONFL 19	Distal Point of Ohope Spit
20	ONFL 20	Ohiwa Harbour
21	ONFL 21	Uretara Island
22	ONFL 22	Pataua Island
23	ONFL 23	Waiotahi Estuary
24	ONFL 24	Waiotahi Spit and Estuary Mouth
25	ONFL 25	Pohutukawa tunnels over State Highway 2 at Waiotahi
26	ONFL 26	Tarakeha (Opape)
27	ONFL 27	Haurere Point
28	ONFL 28	Pehitairi Point
29	ONFL 29	Haumiaroa Point
30	ONFL 30	Whituare Bay
31	ONFL 31	Maraenui Escarpment (Whituare Bay)
32	ONFL 32	Motu River Mouth

ONFLNum	ONFLID	ONFLName
33	ONFL 33	Orangohunui Point, Whitianga Bay to Ohae Point
34	ONFL 34	Motunui Island and Associated Reefs
35	ONFL 35	Whanarua Bay
36	ONFL 36	Ruakokere River Mouth
37	ONFL 37	Oruaiti Beach, offshore rocks and Waikanapanapa cliffs
38	ONFL 38	Whangaparaoa dunefield, wetland and estuary
39	ONFL 39	Kopongatahi Point
40	ONFL 40	Cape Runaway
41	ONFL 41	Steep coastal hills between Cape Runaway and Lottin Point
42	ONFL 42	Karewa Island and sub-tidal context
43	ONFL 43	Tuhua (Mayor Island) including sub-tidal landscape/seascape
44	ONFL 44	Motiti Island
45	ONFL 45	Moutohora Lands (Whale Island)
46	ONFL 46	Whakaari (White) Island and associated sub-tidal and surface islands

SSCENum	SSCEID	SSCENAME
1	SSCE-1	Hikurangi
6	SSCE-6	Tetley Road Inlet
10	SSCE-10	Mangawhai Bay
11	SSCE-11	Mangawhai Bay Inlet
12	SSCE-12	Omokoroa
13	SSCE-13	Jess Road
14	SSCE-14	Newnham Road
15	SSCE-15	Waikaraka Estuary
17	SSCE-17	Te Puna Estuary
22	SSCE-22	Oikimoke
24	SSCE-24	Waikareao Estuary 2
25	SSCE-25	Kaitemako Stream Mouth
27	SSCE-27	Ngapeke Road Wetlands
28	SSCE-28	Mangatawa
29	SSCE-29	Rangataua Bay B
30	SSCE-30	Waipu Bay Margins
36	SSCE-36	Tunanui Stream Inlet
39	SSCE-39	Stipa
40	SSCE-40	Kutarere
41	SSCE-41	Pukeruru
43	SSCE-43	Reeves Road Wetlands
44	SSCE-44	Ohiwa Loop Road Saltmarsh
45	SSCE-45	Island near Whangakopikopiko Island
55	SSCE-55	Ouaki Creek Wetlands
57	SSCE-57	Te Awawairoa Stream
61	SSCE-61	Harbour Road
62	SSCE-62	Awaraputuna Stream
64	SSCE-64	Waiotane Stream
65	SSCE-65	Wainui Wetland
68	SSCE-68	Welcome Bay
70	SSCE-70	Blue Gum Bay 2
71	SSCE-71	Tirohanga Point Pohutukawa

SSCENum	SSCEID	SSCENAME
72	SSCE-72	Tirohanga Point Beach
74	SSCE-74	Motuopae Island
75	SSCE-75	Waimapu Estuary Walkway
76	SSCE-76	Hairini
77	SSCE-77	Duck Bay
78	SSCE-78	Pukehina
79	SSCE-79	Thornton Road Dunes
80	SSCE-80	Wahieroa Wetland
81	SSCE-81	Orini Stream
82	SSCE-82	Clayton Place
83	SSCE-83	Ohope Dunes
84	SSCE-84	Paparoa Pa Historic Reserve and Surrounds
85	SSCE-85	Williams Wetland
86	SSCE-86	Toritori
87	SSCE-87	Onekawa
88	SSCE-88	Bryans Beach B
89	SSCE-89	Looney's Remnants
90	SSCE-90	Bryans Beach A
91	SSCE-91	Lower Paerata Ridge
92	SSCE-92	Stokes Road Coastal Forest
93	SSCE-93	Hikuwai Beach
94	SSCE-94	Te Matau
95	SSCE-95	Tirohanga Dunes and Wetland
96	SSCE-96	Opape
97	SSCE-97	Maraenui Wetland
98	SSCE-98	Waiokaha Stream Corridor
99	SSCE-99	Tauranga Stream
100	SSCE-100	Oruaiti Wetland
101	SSCE-101	Tutaetaka Island
102	SSCE-102	Cape Runaway Pohutukawa Remnants
103	SSCE-103	Potikirua
104	SSCE-104	Maungahiha

SSCENum	SSCEID	SSCENAME
105	SSCE-105	Okurei Point
106	SSCE-106	Tarawera River Raupo Wetland
107	SSCE-107	Walker Road Wetlands
108	SSCE-108	Ngakautuakina Point
109	SSCE-109	Waipapa Estuary Wetland
110	SSCE-110	Omokoroa Wetlands
111	SSCE-111	Steele Road Wetlands A
112	SSCE-112	Tye Park Inlet
114	SSCE-114	Matakana Island Wetlands 3
115	SSCE-115	Opureora Inlet
117	SSCE-117	Hopukiore
118	SSCE-118	Moturiki Island
120	SSCE-120	Whangaparaoa B
121	SSCE-121	Motuhua Island
122	SSCE-122	Steele Road Wetlands B
123	SSCE-123	Matakana Point
124	SSCE-124	Snodgrass Road Inlet
125	SSCE-125	Islets near Ohakana Island
126	SSCE-126	Hiwarau Pohutukawa
127	SSCE-127	Waitekohe Stream Mouth
128	SSCE-128	Central Matakana Wetlands
129	SSCE-129	Southeastern Matakana Wetlands
130	SSCE-130	Motuopuhi Island
131	SSCE-131	Rereatukahia
132	SSCE-132	Waihi Beach Grey Willow Forest
133	SSCE-133	Hokianga Island
134	SSCE-134	Ohope Pohutukawa Remnants
135	SSCE-135	Waiherehere Road Wetland
137	SSCE-137	Apata Estuary
138	SSCE-138	Waitao Stream
139	SSCE-139	Waihi Estuary Southern Margin
140	SSCE-140	Motuputa Island

SSCENum	SSCEID	SSCENAME
141	SSCE-141	Motiti Islets
142	SSCE-142	Taumaihi Island
143	SSCE-143	Motiti Island
144	SSCE-144	Te Rereatukahia
145	SSCE-145	Matahui Road
147	SSCE-147	Rangiwaea Island Foreshore
148	SSCE-148	Motutangaroa Isle Foreshore
149	SSCE-149	Rangiwaea Island Estuary
150	SSCE-150	Rangiwaea Island East
151	SSCE-151	Maketu Estuary Saltmarsh
152	SSCE-152	Elizabeth Wetland
153	SSCE-153	Central Waihi Beach
154	SSCE-154	Waipa Road
155	SSCE-155	Kuka Road Wetlands
156	SSCE-156	Shark Alley to Kaituna Spit Sand Dunes
158	SSCE-158	Wharere Road Wetland
159	SSCE-159	Pukehina Spit
160	SSCE-160	Maketu Road Wader Roost
161	SSCE-161	Kaituna River
162	SSCE-162	State Highway 2
163	SSCE-163	Ruatuna
164	SSCE-164	Ohiwa Scenic Reserve and Surrounds
165	SSCE-165	Oroi
166	SSCE-166	Te Whiorau
167	SSCE-167	Waimanu
168	SSCE-168	Waihau Pohutukawa Remnants
170	SSCE-170	Kopurererua Stream Wetland
171	SSCE-171	Rangiwaea Island Sandspit
172	SSCE-172	Otamarakau-Matata-Whakatane Dunes B
173	SSCE-173	Otamarakau-Matata-Whakatane Dunes C
174	SSCE-174	Ranginui Road

CHPZNum	CHPZID	CHPZName
1	CHPZ-1	Athenree
3	CHPZ-3	Tuapiro
4	CHPZ-4	Matakana Island 2
5	CHPZ-5	Matakana Island 4
6	CHPZ-6	Blue Gum Bay 1
7	CHPZ-7	Katikati Inlet
8	CHPZ-8	Park Road Estuary
11	CHPZ-11	Aongatete Estuary
12	CHPZ-12	Tirohanga Mangroves
13	CHPZ-13	Wainui Estuary
14	CHPZ-14	Te Hopai Island
17	CHPZ-17	Waipapa Estuary
18	CHPZ-18	Otapu Bay
19	CHPZ-19	Opureora
25	CHPZ-25	Wairoa River Wetlands
26	CHPZ-26	Waikareao Estuary 1
27	CHPZ-27	Waimapu Estuary
28	CHPZ-28	Poike
33	CHPZ-33	Whitiwhiti
36	CHPZ-36	Pataua Island Scientific Reserve & Extension
37	CHPZ-37	Motuotu Island Nature Reserve
38	CHPZ-38	Uretara Island
40	CHPZ-40	Hiwarau (Part)
41	CHPZ-41	Waiotahe Estuary
42	CHPZ-42	Bowentown Shellbanks
45	CHPZ-45	Kaituna River Wetlands (Part) and Kaituna River Mouth
46	CHPZ-46	Waewaetutuki
48	CHPZ-48	Tuapiro Estuary Sandspit
49	CHPZ-49	Whakatane Estuary
50	CHPZ-50	Ohope Spit
52	CHPZ-52	Matakana Wetlands C
53	CHPZ-53	Ohiwa Spit

CHPZNum	CHPZID	CHPZName
54	CHPZ-54	Tauwhare
55	CHPZ-55	Kauri Point
58	CHPZ-58	Whangakopikopiko Island
59	CHPZ-59	Omarumutu
60	CHPZ-60	Orokawa (Part)
61	CHPZ-61	Motu-Waikakariki River (Part)
62	CHPZ-62	Whangaparaoa Beach and River Mouth
64	CHPZ-64	Matahui Point Intertidal flats
65	CHPZ-65	Bowentown Heads
68	CHPZ-68	Matakana Island 1
69	CHPZ-69	Matua Estuary - Yorke Park
78	CHPZ-78	Otira Sand Dunes
79	CHPZ-79	Papamoa Sand Dunes
80	CHPZ-80	Kaituna Sand Dunes and Wetland
81	CHPZ-81	Maketu Spit and Wildlife Management Reserve
82	CHPZ-82	Arawa Wetland
86	CHPZ-86	Otamarakau-Matata-Whakatane Dunes A
88	CHPZ-88	Ohinekoao (Part)
89	CHPZ-89	Matata Scenic Reserve (Part)
90	CHPZ-90	Kohika Wetland (Part)
91	CHPZ-91	Kohi Point
92	CHPZ-92	Ohope Scenic Reserve and Extension (Part)
93	CHPZ-93	Onekawa Forest Remnants
94	CHPZ-94	Waiotahe Spit
95	CHPZ-95	Waiotahe Beach
96	CHPZ-96	Waioweka Estuary (Part)
97	CHPZ-97	Tirohanga Pa
98	CHPZ-98	Haurere and Opape Headlands (Part)
101	CHPZ-101	Hawai - Motu River (Part)
102	CHPZ-102	Houpoto Swamp (Part)
103	CHPZ-103	Haparapara River-Te Kaha (Part)
105	CHPZ-105	Whanarua (Part)

CHPZNum	CHPZID	CHPZName
107	CHPZ-107	Raukokore Mouth (Part)
109	CHPZ-109	Te Ranginui-Oruaiti-Whangaparaoa-Tapuaeharuru (Part)
113	CHPZ-113	Tikirau
115	CHPZ-115	Otarawhata Island
116	CHPZ-116	Karewa Island
117	CHPZ-117	Tuhua (Mayor Island)
122	CHPZ-122	Motunau Island
123	CHPZ-123	Rurima, Moutoki and Tokata Islands
124	CHPZ-124	Moutohora (Whale Island)
125	CHPZ-125	Te Paepae o Aotea (Volkner Rocks)
126	CHPZ-126	Whakaari (White Island)
128	CHPZ-128	Bowentown Sand Dunes and Beach
129	CHPZ-129	Matakana Wetlands D
130	CHPZ-130	Motuotau Island
131	CHPZ-131	Wainui Estuary Wetlands
134	CHPZ-134	Tahunamanu Island
136	CHPZ-136	Oscar Reeve Scenic Reserve and Extension
138	CHPZ-138	Egg Island Sandbank
140	CHPZ-140	Mauao 1
141	CHPZ-141	Mauao 2
142	CHPZ-142	Matakana Wetlands B
144	CHPZ-144	Ongare
145	CHPZ-145	Matakana Wetlands A
157	CHPZ-157	Rangataua Bay A