

APPENDIX H – SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPES & FEATURES, AND SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURES

1. OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE (ONL)/ FEATURES (ONF)

Note: refer 'Central Hawke's Bay District – Outstanding Natural Landscape Assessment', January 2019 (Hudson Associates) for the full comprehensive assessment and evaluation supporting the identification of these outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier (Name/Location)	Description of Landscape	Summary Description of Landscape Values
ONL1	Ruahine Range	<p>The Ruahine Range ONL contains a significant area of unmodified indigenous vegetation and is comprised primarily of the Ruahine Forest Park. It includes the upper reaches of the district's major watercourses, such as the Tukituki and Waipawa Rivers.</p> <p>The Central Hawke's Bay District boundary runs along the ridgeline separating the eastern side of the range and Manawatū District on the western side. It stretches 35km from the Makāretu River in the south to Mākāroro River in the north. Much of the skyline lies within both districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape and visual values and naturalness derived from the endemic vegetation and expressiveness of the formative processes of the ranges which form part of the backbone of the lower North Island's geology. • The dynamic qualities demonstrated by the legibility of the hills, the dramatic appearance of the defining landform and the natural simplicity of the extensive unbuilt character and endemic vegetation cover result in a highly memorable landscape.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier (Name/Location)	Description of Feature	Summary Description of Landscape Values
ONF1	W(h)akarara Range	The W(h)akarara Range ONF comprises the southern extension of the Whakarara Range and south of the Gwavas Conservation Area, most of which lies in Hastings District to the north. It is characterised by rolling to steep hills with regenerating native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High landscape and visual values derived from the regenerating indigenous vegetation cover over the eroded landform pattern. • Contrast with the surrounding areas of pasture and pine forest increases the value of such remnant areas of regeneration.
ONF2	Mangamauku Stream & Upokororo Stream	<p>The Mangamauku Stream & Upokororo Stream ONF comprises a 7km long section of the Mangamauku Stream plus the Upokororo Stream and several unnamed tributaries.</p> <p>The Mangamauku Stream flows through a pastoral setting in a small valley system parallel to and north of Smedley Road and south of Matheson Road. It rises in the Whakarara Range, with many smaller tributaries feeding into larger streams that in turn combine to form the main channel of the Mangamauku Stream.</p> <p>A significant tributary is Upokororo Stream, which runs along the southern side of Matheson Road before joining the Mangamauku Stream 4.5km west of SH50.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distinguishing characteristics of the named streams and unnamed tributaries that cause them to form the ONF are the density of podocarp and Beech forest, which potentially includes original trees that survived the burning and clearance over the last hundred years, as well as its undeveloped character and containment within a defined landscape setting. • The presence of such dense native vegetation contributes to fulfilment of the 'ecological' and 'naturalness' factors in the landscape assessment process, while the containment within the incised main valley system and more rolling lower tributaries contributes to the 'expressiveness' and 'coherence' of the aesthetic factors. • Rarity and associational cultural values are also contributing factors.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier (Name/Location)	Description of Feature	Summary Description of Landscape Values
ONF3	Mangaoho Stream (& tributaries) One of three Incised River Valleys off the Ruahine Range.	The Mangaoho Stream (& tributaries) ONF flows through a pastoral setting in a small valley system parallel to and north of Mākāroro Road. It rises in the Whakarara Range, with many smaller tributaries feeding into larger streams that in turn combine to form the main channel of the Mangaoho Stream. Bounded by west-east running ridgelines to the north and south, these separate the Mangaoho Stream valley from Mākāroro Road to the south and Smedley Road to the north. Both of these ridgelines run parallel to the stream and contain the catchment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A section of the Mangaoho Stream itself, plus two named and two unnamed tributaries, are identified as forming the Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF). • The Mangaoho Stream flows through a pastoral setting in a small valley system parallel to and north of Mākāroro Road. It rises in the Whakarara Range, with many smaller tributaries feeding into larger streams that in turn combine to form the main channel of the Mangaoho Stream. • Bounded by west-east running ridgelines to the north and south, these separate the Mangaoho Stream valley from Mākāroro Road to the south and Smedley Road to the north. Both of these ridgelines run parallel to the stream and contain the catchment.
ONF4	Mākāroro Gorge One of three Incised River Valleys off the Ruahine Range.	The Mākāroro River Gorge ONF flows from Whakarara downstream for approximately 1.5km (2.5km river length) through a deeply incised gorge generally enclosed by native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values contributed to by the remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation cover in combination with the eroded valley landform pattern. • Contrast with the surrounding areas of pastoral land increases the value of such remnant areas of vegetation and meandering valleys. • Historic and cultural values, with the Mākāroro River forming the walking route for Colenso and Māori travellers passing through Motu o Puka Pa. • Cultural values of the river's Mauri and as a tributary to the Tukituki River and those associated Deed of Settlement responsibilities.
ONF5	Three Sisters and Te Whata Kokako	The Three Sisters and Te Whata Kokako ONF comprises a group of seven uplifted tilted limestone cuesta hills with classic exposed limestone crust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High aesthetic values of legibility and naturalness with an unbuild landform that is clearly expressive of its geological origins, with perception of this being greatly assisted by the pastoral cover, lack of trees or buildings or earthworks. • The extremely high cultural values related to Horehore Pa and association with this area for 500 years by Māori. • The highly legible tilted landforms and cuesta formations with their limestone edges and rockfield are clearly expressive of past uplift and geological processes.
ONF6	Silver Range	The Silver Range ONF comprises the tilted uplifted mudstone ridgeline extending 10km from south of Elsthorpe up to the CHB district boundary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic values of expressiveness and legibility of geological processes. • High geological natural science values due to the expressiveness of its formative process of fault movement and tilted uplift. The ridge has significance as a geological feature, for educational purposes and aesthetic interest.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier (Name/Location)	Description of Feature	Summary Description of Landscape Values
ONF7	Kairakau Coastline	The Kairakau Coastline Coastal escarpment ONF comprises the hills behind Kairakau beach and the Manawarakau Gorge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values derived from the memorable geological formations which exhibit a visually striking landform. This results in very high expressiveness and aesthetic values, which is coupled with very high cultural values and the ecological significance of parts of these cliffs. • Very high cultural significance of the Manawarakau Gorge including eight nearby Pa sites, urupā and one of the most extensive concentration of pits along the Central Hawke's Bay coastline. It is also located along the trans-peninsular route stretching from Cape Kidnappers to Cape Turnagain which is plentiful in Māori archaeological sites.
ONF8	Pourērere, Aramoana and Blackhead Coastline	The Pourērere, Aramoana and Blackhead Coastline ONF comprises the coastal cliffs from approximately Paoanui Point down to Blackhead Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values derived from the memorable steeply eroded coastal escarpments which are visually striking. • There is a very high level of expressiveness and aesthetic values, which is coupled with very high cultural values which feature frequently along this stretch of coastline.
ONF9	Parimahu	The Parimahu ONF comprises the south facing coastal wetland basin enclosed by rolling hills near the northern headland of the Pōrangahau beach system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values due to the landform containment created by the basin, in conjunction with the naturalness exhibited by this contained coastal wetland which holds significant ecological values. • Parimahu is highly valued by tangata whenua with two recorded pa sites and evidence of considerable occupation. This area is also located along the transpeninsular route stretching from Cape Kidnappers to Cape Turnagain which is plentiful in Māori archaeological sites.
ONF10	Porangahau Foredune and Estuary	The Porangahau Foredune and Estuary ONF comprises a 13km long beach system bound between the headlands of Blackhead Point and Te Paerahi Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values derived from the geomorphological process resulting in an extensive longshore sand bar and the resulting ecological values (flora and fauna) of the dune system/estuary. • This is a dramatic coastline which has a very high level of expressiveness and aesthetic values, along with very high cultural values associated with this stretch of coastline.
ONF11	Whangaehu Coastal Cliffs	The Whangaehu Coastal Cliffs ONF comprises the coastal cliffs south of Pōrangahau to the District's Southern Boundary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high landscape values derived from expressive coastal processes, along with the legibility of the mudstone characteristics which are visually striking. • Due to the majority of development being concentrated around the settlements, the remaining areas retain a high degree of perceived naturalness for the coastal processes that are underway. • There are also high cultural values associated with this stretch of coastline.

2. **SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURES (SAF)**

Note: refer 'Central Hawke's Bay District – Outstanding Natural Landscape Assessment', January 2019 (Hudson Associates) for the full comprehensive assessment and evaluation supporting the identification of these significant amenity features.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier (Name/Location)	Description of Feature	Summary Description of Landscape Values
SAF1	Mākāroro River	The Mākāroro River SAF includes the length of river from the gorge down to the junction with the Waipawa River. This is a 5km stretch of river (5km direct or 9.5km as the river flows), with the upper end of the gorge being east of the Whakarara Settlement intersection and the lower end of the SAF being Mākāroro Road bridge (Burnt Bridge) just upstream of the confluence with the Waipawa River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The combination of distinctive incised landform, and perceived and ecological naturalness due to the presence of remnant and regenerating native forest, historic and cultural associations. Current pastoral activities within the river channel potentially reduce the ecological naturalness.
SAF2	Mangataura Stream	<p>The Mangataura Stream SAF extends almost 10km from the eastern edge of the Ruahine Range down to the confluence with the Waipawa River. It has an area of approximately 380ha, which includes the upper portion which is made up of a number of smaller tributaries. These all originate in the Ruahine Range and join together at Whakarara settlement before combining to form the larger Mangataura Stream that joins the Waipawa River 5km downstream from the settlement.</p> <p>The tributaries and the stream flow through incised channels enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portions. Each channel is filled with a mixture of regenerating native vegetation and pasture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density of native vegetation, which may include original trees that survived the burning and clearance over the last hundred plus years, plus its containment within a defined landscape setting. Presence of such dense native vegetation also contributes to fulfilment of the 'ecological' and 'naturalness' factors in the landscape assessment process, while the containment within the incised main valley system and more rolling lower tributaries contributes to the 'expressiveness' and 'coherence' aesthetic factors. Rarity and associational cultural values are also contributing factors.
SAF3	Waipawa River – Upper	The Waipawa River - Upper SAF extends 4.5km from the eastern edge of the Ruahine Range down to the confluence with Middle Stream, then a further 1km downstream of that. The tributaries and the river flow through deeply incised valleys enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portion. Each channel is filled with a mixture of regenerating native vegetation and pasture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River gorge geomorphology, with the extensively incised valley that has carved its way through the rolling foothills of the Ruahine Range. Areas of regenerating native vegetation reinforce the escarpments, particularly the south facing slopes that remain wetter during the year.
SAF4	Tukituki River - Upper	The Tukituki River - Upper SAF extends 7.5km direct (11.5km as the river flows) from the eastern edge of the Ruahine Range. The tributaries and the river flow through deeply incised valleys enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portion. The river channel is filled with a mixture of regenerating native vegetation and pasture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River gorge geomorphology, with the extensively incised valley that has carved its way through the rolling foothills of the Ruahine Range. Areas of regenerating native vegetation, particularly on the south facing escarpments and valleys that remain wetter during the year, reinforce the naturalness and meandering presence of the gorge and incised valley system.

SAF5	Tukipo River	<p>The Tukipo River SAF extends almost 3.5km from the lower foothills of the Ruahine Range down to the flats of the river terraces. It has an area of approximately 113ha, which includes the upper portion which is made up of a number of smaller tributaries. These all originate in the lower foothills and join together at the Clinton Makāretu Road before flowing east towards SH50. The tributaries and the river flow through incised channels enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portions. Each channel is filled with a predominance of regenerating native vegetation and some pasture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of native vegetation, which may include original trees that survived the burning and clearance over the last hundred plus years. • Containment within a defined landscape setting.
SAF6	Tangarewai Stream	<p>The Tangarewai Stream SAF extends almost 5km from its western end in the lower foothills of the Ruahine Range to its eastern end on the flats of the river terraces. It has an area of approximately 190ha, which includes the upper portion which is made up of a number of smaller tributaries. These all originate in the lower foothills and join together southwest of Ashley Clinton before flowing east towards SH50. The tributaries and the river flow through incised channels enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portions. Each channel is filled with a predominance of regenerating native vegetation and some pasture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of native vegetation, which includes (perhaps deliberately) original trees that survived the milling, burning and clearance over the last hundred plus years. • Containment within a defined landscape setting. • The presence of such dense native vegetation contributes to fulfilment of the 'ecological' and 'naturalness' factors in the landscape assessment process, while the containment within the incised main valley system and more rolling lower tributaries contributes to the 'expressiveness' and 'coherence' aesthetic factors. Rarity and associational cultural values are also contributing factors.
SAF7	Mangatewai River	<p>The Mangatewai Stream SAF extends almost 10km from the eastern edge of the Ruahine Range down to SH50. It has an area of approximately 530ha, which includes the upper portion which is made up of a number of smaller tributaries. These all originate in the Ruahine Range and join together just south of Te Wai Station at the end of Crump Road and Boyle Road.</p> <p>The tributaries and river flow through incised channels enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portions. Each channel is filled with a mixture of regenerating native vegetation and pasture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of native vegetation, which includes regeneration and may include original trees that survived the burning and clearance over the last hundred plus years. • Containment within a defined landscape setting. • The presence of such dense native vegetation contributes to fulfilment of the 'ecological' and 'naturalness' factors in the landscape assessment process, while the containment within the incised main valley system and more rolling lower tributaries contributes to the 'expressiveness' and 'coherence' aesthetic factors. Rarity and associational cultural values are also contributing factors.
SAF8	Makāretu River	<p>The Makāretu Stream SAF extends 7.5km from the lower foothills of the Ruahine Range down to the flats of the river terraces. It has an area of approximately 250ha. Its upper tributaries all originate in the upper hills of the Ruahine Range, with the North Branch starting near Moorcock Saddle and the southern tributaries starting near Apiti Track, a long-used access across the Range from Norsewood to Makiekie Creek and then on to Apiti in Manawatū District. The river flows through incised channels enclosed by rolling hills in the upper portions and abutting flatter terraces in the lower portions before crossing the flat terraces of the Ruataniwha Plains as it approaches SH50. The channel is filled with a mixture of regenerating native vegetation and pasture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of native vegetation, which includes regeneration and may include original trees that survived the burning and clearance over the last hundred plus years. • Containment within a defined landscape setting. • The presence of such dense native vegetation contributes to fulfilment of the 'ecological' and 'naturalness' factors in the landscape assessment process, while the containment within the incised main valley system and more rolling lower tributaries contributes to the 'expressiveness' and 'coherence' aesthetic factors. Rarity and associational cultural values are also contributing factors.

SAF9	Te Aute Limestone Crest	The Te Aute Limestone Crest SAF comprises a length of tilted limestone ridge with exposed limestone edges (cuesta's) on the eastern edge. The ridge runs for 27km, starting at Pakipaki in Hastings District to the north and finishing west of Otane in CHB. 7km of the ridge lies within CHB district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High aesthetic values of visibility and legibility of exposed limestone unbuilt landform that is clearly expressive of its geological origins. • Visibility is assisted by lack of pine plantations, which have been planted on other limestone ridges in the area. • Ecological values of Highfield native vegetation, recognised as high significance in PNA assessment.
SAF10	Lake Whatuma	The Lake Whatuma SAF comprises the shallow lake south of Waipukurau township.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whatuma has strong historic cultural associations for Māori and with the original establishment of the town. Its physical qualities have been greatly diminished over time and would benefit from enhanced water quality, fish life and increased endemic riparian vegetation. • High cultural values exemplified by the presence of white basket fungus (<i>Ileodictyon cibarium</i>) a local Māori delicacy. • It has high aesthetic values which are contributed to by the unbuilt nature of periphery and openness of the western backdrop.
SAF11	Pōrangahau Inland Dunes	The Pōrangahau Inland Dunes SAF comprise the dune system (Sand Plain) located behind the Pōrangahau foredune.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high landscape values of this location relate to the geomorphology which is exhibited through both remnant and active coastal processes. This is a highly expressive dune system. • The uniqueness of the seaward parabolic dune movement and rich cultural components (particularly Rangitoto Pa) elevated the value of this area, however the extent of modifications reduce the status down to SAF from a potential ONF. The SAF is focused on the northern end of the Sand Plain, as this appears to have undergone less landform modification.