land area: POHARA TO TATA				
PIGEON BAY CRITERIA				
(a) THE NATURAL SCIENCE FACTORS:	geological	topographical	ecological	dynamic components
	The majority of Pohara beach consists of quaternary sand, however the eastern extent changes into muddy and bioclastic Limestone which continues around the coastline including Port Tarakohe and Ligar Bay. The eastern coastline continuing around from Tata Beach consists of the same cretaceous bioclastic granite as the Abel Tasman National Park, with the Tata Islands composed of limestone. (Geological & Nuclear Sciences 1:250 000 Geological Map 9). Geological features include tomoblo, wave cut platforms, caves, arches and representative granite and limestone shores.	Coastline that includes limestone beaches and sandy spits. Port Tarakohe has artificial harbour walls and mining of limestone has affected topography. Both native vegetation and Pine forest are located on the hills behind. Tata Beach is contained between granite headlands and an isolated granite hill connected to the mainland by the Tata tomoblo. low dunes run along the back of the beach, with housing along the coast -especially at Pohara, Port Ligar and Tata.	The Cliffs (granite and limestone) form the roosting area of the spotted shag (*Stictocarbo punctatus punctatus*) and white fronted tern (*Sterna striata*). The Little blue penguin (*Eudyptula minor variabilis*) breeds in the area. A pair of reef heron (*Egretta sacra sacra*) are known to breed in the area. Mussel and kina beds are found along the coast. Pimelea longifolia and vulnerable sea spurge (*Euphorbia glauca*) are found in the area. (Department of Conservation, Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy.1993; Occaisonal Publication No.14 pg 81). The Golden Bay ED covers the alluvial valleys of Takaka and Aorere, as well as their adjoining older alluvial terraces. The Golden Bay Ecological District (see Appendix 7) was dominated by podocarp forest with totara dominant on drier alluvium. Occasional black beech and kahikatea swamp forest in wetter areas, associated with pukatea. Northern rata along coastal and lower limestone areas. coastal flax and cabbage tree swamp was common, wetter terraces held pakihi shrubland and rimu/silver pine forest. low on drier slopes was red, hard and black beech & rimu.	wave actions constantly eroding the coastline. Wave cut platforms clearly visible along Abel Tasman Drive between Pohara and Port Ligar - may still be eroded in high storm activity. Sand bars forming/changing shape in the intertidal area.
(b) AESTHETIC VALUES	memorability		naturalness	
	The landscape around the coast from Pohara to Tata appears natural even with the man made Port due to the rocky coastline that can at times be rough and the coastal native bush (which includes rata, punga fern and nikau). The limestone cliffs have high aesthetic value, also when the tide is high the coastline has high aesthetic value. Pohara appears somewhat domesticated due to the Pine trees on the surrounding hills and dwellings along the open curve of the beach. The cement works and the port introduce an isolated industrial area, with the large cement tank on the skyline weathered in to the landscape. The memorability is associated with the beauty along this coastline and also memories associated with holidays and summers in this area.		The Golden Bay ED has almost completely been cleared of its original vegetation. patches of alluvial forest remain (totara, black beech, kahikatea) and remnant rata on coastal limestone. Pakihi forest now replaced by manuka-dominant shrub. Extensive estuaries remain and sand dunes have been largely covered by marram grass. Kanuka replaced beech forest on drier hills. Farming, logging, mining all contributed to vegetation clearance. bracken fern, kanuka and manuka regenerating on abandoned farmland with some significant patches of totara. Gorse, barberry, hawthorn, buddleia and spanish heath are widespread weeds with banana passionfruit prominent around the coast.(see Appendix 7). Modified coastline includes Port Tarakohe, limestone mining at Pohara and Tarakohe; and holiday settlements at Pohara and Tata Beech. Rocky shoreline at Tarakohe still exhibits high naturalness as does Tata Beach Headland (Abel Tasman Point) and Tata Islands. Exotic weeds (banana passionfruit, gorse) are found along coastline and inhibiting native growth patterns. The cement works located int he valley at Port Tarakohe which reduces the visual prominence of this building. When visible, the towers are approximately 15 and 12 metres in height and detract from the naturalness. Visual association and connection to the port and yaught marina clusters these unnatural forms together. Pinetree forest behind Ligar Bay and Tata and the associated logging also detract from this landscape.	
(c) EXPRESSIVENESS (LEGIBILITY)	formative processes			
	Geological features include tomoblo, wave cut platforms, caves, arches and representative granite and limestone shores. The layers of strata in the limestone are clearly visible especially along Tarakohe coastline. Formative processes from wave action and movement of sands by the current close link to beaches. Wave action may have toppled large limestone slab just to east of Port Tarakohe.			
(d) TRANSIENT VALUES	occasional presence of wildlife		values at certain times of day/year	
	birds feeding off rocks/ along sandy beach (oyster catcher/waders/ seagulls) Gannets and Terns out to sea. Godwits seen on Pohara Beach. A pair of falcon seen along limestone cliffs of Pohara.		High winds/ rough weather can contribute to wildness of coast and natural character. Calm waters add aesthetics and reflective qualities of sky or sunset. Wave patterns on beach and small streams exposed at low tide create channels through the sand. Different aesthetics associated with a high tide where the sea is close to the road/beach, and the low tide, where the sea is isolated from the viewer unless walking out in the intertidal areas.	
(e) VALUES SHARED/RECOGNISED				
	Pohara to Abel Tasman Point coastline is of national importance due to presence of vulnerable sea spurge and threatened reef heron and the outstanding seascapes including a tomoblo (a sandbar that connects an island to the mainland or to another island.), wave cut platform, caves, arches and representative examples of sheltered shore granite and limestone substrates (Department of Conservation, Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy.1993; Occasional Publication No.14 pg 80). Limestone cliffs used by rock climbers. Pohara beach is considered safe for swimming - shallow waters without strong tidal rips. Bowling Club at Pohara beach and tennis courts.			
(f) VALUE TO TANGATAWHENUA				
	The Pa sites in this area were used as look out points for the whole bay (first warning points). Maori burial sites located in the landscape have great spiritual significance to local Maori. Mussel and kina beds are important food gathering areas. (Department of Conservation, Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy.1993; Occasional Publication No.14 pg 82). Marae (Onetahuna) in Pohara. Pohara translated as "Beyond; the place of the long view"; and Tata "Close; to dash against; or twin islands"(pg 23 of Beautiful Golden Bay New Zealand - compiled by Golden Bay Promotion assn)			
(g) HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS				
	Site of the monument commemorating Abel Tasman's visit in 1642 - memorial donated by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands - patroness of Abel Tasman National Park. Cement works used to produce over 20% of New Zealand's cement.			
CONCLUSION:	**COASTLINE: OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE/FEATURES; FLAT LANDS UP TO TAKAKA HILLS: LPA (SECTION SEVEN LANDSCAPE); TAKAKA HILLS: OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE/FEATURES**			