

October 2016

# Golden Bay / Mohua Landscape Project

Final Report of the Small Working Group



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“.....”

## Whakatauki

*Me mahi tahi tātou mo te oranga o te katoa.*  
We must work together for the wellbeing of all.  
*Kia kaha, puritia kia ū kia mau, ki nga taonga a ngaitaua.*  
Be strong, hold fast, hold firm to our treasures.

.....”

## Arriving at a community recommendation

The community of Golden Bay is a small one, living in a landscape of unquestioned beauty. Like any small community, it can be economically and socially vulnerable. All recognise that there are parts of such a landscape that are vulnerable to change.

In 2012, a Small Working Group of eight people were selected by a larger community Working Group, to find common agreement on what were the outstanding natural landscapes and features in Golden Bay. The Group came from widely differing perspectives – from locals with a deep concern for environmental quality and others with an equally deep concern for the economic viability of the district, its communities and its businesses; from iwi trusts who were in the processes of Treaty Settlement, and who shared with the locals a genuine concern for community well-being. All came with a shared commitment to work through these issues without leaving a community legacy of divisiveness. The Group agreed to work with rigour and respect for opposing viewpoints, taking guidance from technical advisors where they could, but recognising the challenge was not simply a technical one. There are many practical complexities, as there are in any issue involving people.

Reaching agreement on what should be regarded as the outstanding natural landscapes and features of a district has been a challenge nationally. There have been cases where a pathway through has been found by collaborative process and local landowner negotiations. In others cases the issues were decided – sometimes in ways that created surprise – by Environment Court decisions. Our hope in this small community was that we could pioneer a way through the complexities of the issues by a largely self-led local collaboration. Tasman District Council has backed the Group, and Group members have invested our own time, energy, and courage into working with our own wider community members and with one another in the face of real differences of perspective, style, and local knowledge, to find common ground.

As a product of the work, our Group has arrived at a recommendation on what should be adopted as outstanding natural landscapes and features in Golden Bay / Mohua. It has also given some guidance on what this might mean for affected property owners by identifying activities they see as appropriate in and around outstanding natural landscapes and features, with the current management in the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

## A community of diverse views

A meeting of about 70 interested parties convened at the Kahurangi Function Centre, Tukurua, in December 2010. The impetus for this meeting came from Federated Farmers. Subsequently, a business group, who met in February 2011, expressed interest in being represented. A Large Working Group of about 30 people representing the diverse views of the community met three times during 2011. Recognising that they were not going to reach a shared view as a large group, at its fourth meeting in May 2012 they delegated the task to a Small Working Group of eight. Some members of the Small Working Group, the Large Working Group and other involved parties were concerned about the risks of increased regulation and impact on the remote community. Others were concerned about the risks of not adequately looking after nationally and regionally significant landscapes.

## Iwi settlement issues

Within the *rohe* of Golden Bay, there are many areas of significance to iwi. The concept of *he tangata* means *bones in the soil*. Iwi have respect for *wairua*, which is greater than a business or academic interest, and an Iwi understanding of what is natural and outstanding. This is to be respected. Some areas the Group identified as outstanding are subject to Treaty Settlement cultural redress provisions. Representatives from the Iwi Trusts have indicated initially that Iwi were cautious about introducing more rules than currently exist, and to work towards agreement with landowners where ONLs and ONFs include private land. A member of one of the local Iwi joined the Small Working Group as a link to the Trust Boards. This dialogue will need to continue.

## Statutory context and Council agreements

Section 6(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a matter of national importance, requires Council to protect outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate activity.

Around the country the identification of outstanding natural landscapes and features has been complicated by linkages with other environmental planning issues, as well as a long history of decisions and agreements across different regional jurisdictions and successive findings by the Courts. In 2008 the Tasman District Council had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay, agreeing to do this work, in order to resolve an appeal to the Environment Court in relation to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP). In response to community requests, Tasman District Council resolved in July 2011 to provide for a community voice in the process that would lead to the delineation of outstanding natural landscapes and features.

## Expert views

Views on the landscape status of Golden Bay / Mohua have been expressed by the Environment Court<sup>1</sup>, and by a variety of landscape experts. The Group took advice from the Council's experts and also from respected landscape professionals who were independently commissioned. An important conclusion was reached in Canterbury in the course of their collaborative limit setting process on water: that the matter of setting resource use limits is not *in the end* an expert or scientific process, but a social process informed by science and expertise. One of New Zealand's leading landscape architects (Frank Boffa) advised that finding the 'correct' answer on what is 'outstanding' in a landscape is up to the community.

## Establishment of the Small Working Group and its process

The Small Working Group of eight members was established in May 2012. At that meeting of the thirty-member community and agency Large Working Group it became clear that, while it was producing some useful results through breakout group work, it was not going to be able to arrive at a group recommendation. The Large Working Group agreed to reconfigure itself, and two members<sup>2</sup> were asked to confer and then suggest membership of what was to become the Small Working Group. The Large Working Group then endorsed the membership and gave them the mandate to work towards a recommendation. The Tasman District Council initially requested recommendations on both the identification of outstanding natural landscapes and features and appropriate plan provisions that could resolve risk activities. The Small Working Group has concluded its work completing the identification task with recommendations and having not resolved or endorsed particular plan provisions, instead handing that task over to TDC. The Council has supported the process through a dedicated planning staff member<sup>3</sup>, and mapping services.

The Small Working Group members came into the process with our own particular associations (shown in the table below); although as in any small community, people are engaged with many different networks and perspectives. All agreed however that while we worked together, we were working towards finding the common ground between us.

<sup>1</sup> *Golden Bay Marine Farmers v Tasman District Council EnvC W42/01*

<sup>2</sup> *Michelle Riley and Debs Martin*

<sup>3</sup> *Shelagh Noble and then Tom Chi*



The Small Working Group embarked on a phase of deliberately fact-finding, researching and establishing the principles on which its findings would be based. Through to 2013, this involved six of its meetings as two-day field visits around Golden Bay to ground-truth particular landscapes. After working through every location a draft set of findings were put to the Large Working Group in October 2014 for feedback (See Appendix 2). This took the form of written feedback as well as over 100 emails or personal correspondences with interested parties. The results of this feedback were incorporated and presented verbally to the TDC Environment and Planning Committee in July 2015.

### Small Working Group membership

- Michelle Riley (Federated Farmers)
- Helen Campbell (Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay)
- Don Mead (Friends of Golden Bay Inc.)  
Replaced for a time by Mike Newman who remained on as a member of the Small Working Group
- Joan Butts (economic development)
- Trina Mitchell (Manawhenua ki Mohua)
- Debs Martin (Forest & Bird)
- Doug Saunders-Loder (wild fishing / marine farming)
- Nigel Harwood (Northwest Coast farmers)

### Support team

- Glen Lauder and Phillip Barker

### Tasman District Council

- Steve Markham
- Shelagh Noble and then Tom Chi

The Group found its way into early agreement on its way of working. We recorded some of these in the *kete of principles* (see below). We include an Appendix on *Methodology and Resources* (Appendix 3). We would ground-truth the work where feasible, with field inspections and requests for information from Council or from member's immediate networks, to add to our already considerable local knowledge. Taking a part of the district at a time, the Group brought

all its focus to the available information, to maps and local knowledge. We formed an initial working view, with a willingness to revisit and iterate our approach. We grew in our understanding of the task as well as the landscape, and of different ways of describing our agreements (and differences). Through bringing iteration and rigour, and an enduring generosity (or at least, endurance) the Group stayed together on the task. This process of ground-truthing and discussion was a substantial commitment of time and energy by the Small Working Group. This process ultimately took over three years, and over two dozen meetings, many whole-day or two days long, and site-visits right across Golden Bay and the Northwest Coast during and between meetings. Between meetings members engaged in research as well as receiving views from the community through many conversations.

The Group agreed that there would need to be a future phase of engagement with Golden Bay residents, groups, and landowners to address any undue concerns and talk through ways they might or might not be affected.

### Our kete of principles for the work

- We agreed that the criteria must be robust. It is a 'wrong' approach to include a place mainly for reasons of protection, or to exclude it for reasons of future development. It needs to be included or excluded for landscape reasons alone.
- We were conscious of ownership of land within the landscape but we did not let ownership be a determining factor.
- Rigour was applied at all times in terms of what is valued about a landscape. We have ground-truthed many areas through site-visits.
- We respected the depth brought by Iwi to the process and a way of honouring the landscape.
- The Group took technical guidance on the task of the *identification* of outstanding natural landscapes and features, using criteria of *naturalness* and the *amended Pigeon Bay factors*.
- The Group drew on the specialist landscape report of Andrew Craig (Golden Bay Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features Study – draft v2 August 2012), and earlier landscape reports.
- The Group took advice from other landscape specialists where offered.

- The Group accepted the Environment Court's finding of fact that 'Golden Bay is an outstanding natural landscape / feature which is of national importance'.
- We accepted the proposition that a landscape is not strictly 'terrestrial' (it includes 'seascape').
- A feature is a defined area within a landscape; a landscape is an area perceived as a whole from different vistas – it is a landscape if you know that you are in it. Having defined a landscape, you then decide how much of it is outstanding.
- We accepted a notion that features might need a higher level of protection, as they are usually smaller and more discrete in the wider landscape.
- The difference between a landscape and a feature will largely be in its management. A landscape can be large enough to absorb a range of activities while features are more susceptible to damage.
- Some places within a landscape have a complexity of valued attributes and uses. As an example, the Small Working Group recognised that the quarry and port areas at Tarakohe may need special management due to the intensity activities taking place in a defined and highly valued area.
- We are keen to address fears. Landowners are respected for their knowledge and role of *kaitiakitanga* of the land. The outcomes should enhance meaningful and respectful dialogue with landowners.

### Many resources

Appendix 3 '*Methodology and Resources*' lists the many written resources the Group consulted or generated. These are in addition to the list of landscape experts and locally knowledgeable people named in the Group, the larger Working Group they consulted with, and the list of other experts outlined under '*Methodology*'.

### Our findings

As discussed above in the *kete of principles*, we came to a number of agreements about process before we felt confident that we could arrive at a recommendation together.

With respect for recent Treaty Settlement outcomes, the Group honoured the partnership in governance between Council and the Iwi Trusts. For this reason, the landscape significance of three parcels of settlement land – the headlands at Abel Head, Pakawau and Parapara – were identified as unresolved because a dialogue has yet to take place between the Iwi Trusts and Council.

In like manner, while the Small Working Group functioned collaboratively, members' perspectives would not always be unanimous. Some features / landscapes were recognised unanimously for their significant natural and outstanding qualities; others required negotiated agreement where the views, reflecting the community's, were contested. Members' perspectives were that some features / landscapes clearly did not meet the standards for being *outstanding* and *natural* enough;





and others have been left out of the recommendations with some reluctance. Appendix 3 details how the Group worked through their methodology. There were six locations where the Small Working Group could not reach a consensus of inclusion or exclusion and so have been identified as no-consensus locations. These locations, as with all others, have been passed onto the Council for their due consideration.

Assessing public land managed by the Department of Conservation (DOC) was especially difficult for the Group as it did not have the resources to assess or ground-truth large areas in the heart of the conservation land, and was unclear whether it had a mandate to do this. Broadly, public land managed by DOC comprises *National Park*, and *other conservation lands*. They took some guidance, however, from the purpose of the National Parks Act and from the report prepared to establish the Kahurangi National Park, and the respective management plans for Abel Tasman and Kahurangi National Parks. The National Parks Act 1980 states that these are 'areas of New Zealand that contain scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest'. Other conservation land may or may not meet these standards, although the Group could see evidence for some areas meeting the criteria for 'naturalness'. The Group's recommendation below makes their assessment and consensus apparent.

In three specific areas of conservation land outside the national park, the Small Working Group did not reach a consensus. Specifically, these are around Mt Burnett and two areas of 'stewardship' conservation land between the Big River catchment and Paturau River, and also, around Sam's Creek and Upper Takaka river. In the maps that follow these are indicated by question marks.

The Environmental Policy Manager at Council also invited the Group to offer guidance to Council on appropriate activities in the areas they recommended as outstanding. This guidance would assist the Tasman District Council in their shaping of policies in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP). The Group considers that existing activities in ONLs should be supported to continue, and this is relevant, as we were advised that the current policies in the TRMP take a *restrictive* approach rather than an *enabling* one. Appendix 2 summarises the responses to feedback received on the draft report. Appendix 3 contains the methodology of the Small Working Group's work and the resources it drew upon for its informed choices.

The following section considers, place by place, the landscape of Golden Bay, the deliberations and considerations of the Group in their evaluation, and the locations of the outstanding natural landscapes (ONLs) and outstanding natural features (ONFs). Each ONL or ONF is given a name, and the narrative describes the characteristics that contribute to why they are valued.

This section begins with narrative about the inquiry of the Small Working Group and then an overview of the landscapes and seascapes of Golden Bay. This is followed by a 'Narrative of Evaluation' in which outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are distinguished. This is written through the eyes of the Small Working Group, the narrative seeking to make visible the Group's deliberations and resolutions. Following this is a more formal description of the extent of each of the outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features, accompanied by maps, references to technical and expert sources, and where relevant, some narrative on appropriate activities (as referred to earlier). We acknowledge some repetition and duplication of content between these two sections.

### Learning to see and think together

Our purpose is to take the reader on something of a journey, akin to what the Group embarked on, to help make visible the Group's deliberations, our process of evaluation, and our resolutions. Veteran landscape architect Frank Boffa had offered that the whole of Golden Bay was an outstanding landscape, and early on in its work the Group considered this stance. But by its very name, 'outstanding' implies 'standing out from', and the Group took on the task of reaching resolutions on what we could regard as 'outstanding'. We accepted that this is what we had been asked to work towards by the larger Working Group. In some cases our resolution was unanimous, in others, there were differences in perspective. One of the strengths of the Group was that it was diverse – just as our community is diverse. Each member saw each landscape, each feature, through their own eyes. The Group came to learn a good deal from one another, about the landscape and of different ways of seeing.

In this overview and the subsequent narrative, we are inviting you, as community, to 'look over our shoulders' and start to see what we saw. This narrative is written as if the Group were travelling through the landscape, looking at one place at a time – just as we worked. The sequencing of the narrative tries to unfold to the reader some of the ways in which the Group came to resolve not only our differences but also different ways in which the landscape could be described – as features or landscapes. Residents and travellers, by land, sea or air, look at this landscape from many angles and perspectives, and as they journey, that angle or perspective changes. Travelling down from the elevation of Takaka Hill to the hall at Upper Takaka, the perspective changes from a broad vista of ranging peaks, to rural valley flats and enclosing slopes. The itinerant traveller catches one perspective, a long-time resident another. The Group had to build its capabilities to shift perspective, see one another's perspective, explore our common (and uncommon) perspectives and reach a resolution. We were also conscious that we were being asked to be the eyes and ears for a wider community – a community of local people who had their own perspectives and concerns, and a non-local

community including travellers now and in the future, who might come to cherish something outstanding.

The Group had to be both subjective and objective, and sought expert and technical advice to guide us. We knew however that the depth of local knowledge and the diversity of perspectives we brought were a key part of the task we had agreed to. Members had to stay true to ourselves, to the evidence as we saw it. And they sought out of that to bring a coherent leadership to our community which is about something larger than landscape.

### Narrative of evaluation

Our starting point is Farewell Spit, sometimes described as the most outstanding landscape feature of Golden Bay, visible from space. Seawards to its west and south is the wide sweep of the outer coast and landscapes of the Northwest. In our narrative below, we start with the Spit and the landscapes and features of the Northwest Coast.

Enclosed by Farewell Spit is the seascape of 'Golden Bay', and along its landward coastal margin a series of inlets and estuaries enclosed by sand-spits and outcropping headlands and distinctive cliffs. We will describe our deliberations regarding the westernmost of these inlets, and work eastwards highlighting as we go a series of local landscape features that give identity to the Bay and its sense of place, and some of which the Group came to view as outstanding.

Southwards from Wainui Bay, the land rises to the peaks of the Abel Tasman National Park. The narrative follows the Group's deliberations, and eventual resolutions. The narrative turns finally to the vast inland extent of the Kahurangi National Park and its flanking hills and valleys.

Many stories weave this landscape. Iwi have their stories, many, overlapping and interweaving. Our Group member offered a whakatauki to bless our work. *He kura tangata e kore e rokohanga, he kura whenua ka rokohanga. The treasured possessions of men are intangible; the treasures of the land are tangible.*



## Farewell Spit

### An Outstanding Natural Feature

The Group was unanimous in recognising Farewell Spit as an outstanding natural feature. It is New Zealand's longest spit system, more than 30 kilometres in length, a jewel in New Zealand's crown. It is a focal point for sightseeing tourism and is a defining landform of Golden Bay. It is an internationally significant habitat for wading bird species. The processes that give the form of the spit link to the active coastal processes of the Northwest Coast and the spit encloses Golden Bay and contributes to its tranquil coastal character. Other international recognitions are included in the following section under the description of the feature. The feature is important to Iwi, and Treaty settlement has made some specific acknowledgments that Government is obliged to follow. The Group offered its respect to this process. The feature is one of three overlay sites in the Treaty settlement deeds, meaning that DOC must apply principles of *kahukiwi*, *parirau whakaruru* and *te korowai mana* in managing the site.

## The Northwest Coast

### Northwest Coastal Marine – an Outstanding Natural Landscape

The Group recognised the outstanding character of the coastal cliffs of the Northwest Coast, the remoteness and wildness of the adjacent marine area, and wild extensive dune systems. After deliberation, it agreed that the marine and the coastal landscapes were outstanding, and described this combined water and land area as the Northwest Coastal Marine Outstanding Natural Landscape. It is long and linear, extending to Mean High Water Springs up the channel of river systems and up the cliff faces and hill slopes of some distinctive parts of the coastal landscape, including those elements to landwards which can be attributed to the coastal / marine formative processes. It extends seaward one kilometre. The outstanding natural landscape includes the outstanding natural features (ONFs) of Farewell Spit, Whanganui Inlet and Big River (see further, below). Other features include the inlets and estuaries associated with the Anaweka, Turimawiri, Anatori and Paturau Rivers, Pillar Point, Fossil Point, the Cape Farewell to Nguroa Bay coastal arches (including the Archway Islands), the Nguroa Bay to the Paturau River limestone coastal features, the sandy and rocky beaches such as Wharariki, the marine terraces at Paturau, and the longitudinal coastal dunes at Turimawiri which are over 30 metres high. This is a dramatic coastal landscape. It met the Group's assessment as *outstanding*. Other details of the landscape / seascape are included in the description in the following section.

Looking south, the Group reached an unanimous view regarding two inlets – Whanganui (or Westhaven) Inlet, and the Big River Estuary.

### Whanganui Inlet – an Outstanding Natural Feature

Whanganui Inlet was recognised by the Group as an outstanding natural feature inside the Northwest Coastal Marine Landscape. Its designation as an ONF recognises its special qualities and the need for a higher level of care. It is the second largest inlet of its type in the South Island with more than 70 creeks and streams feeding into it. Its marine ecosystem includes estuarine habitats and species that are highly valued, and there are notable intact vegetation sequences from estuary to hilltop and rare alluvial indigenous forest types adjacent to the estuary. The inlet is surrounded by a combination of forest and pasture, and the Group acknowledged the importance of the Mangarakau wharf and its associated economic activity.

### Big River Estuary – an Outstanding Natural Feature

Well south from Whanganui Inlet, the Big River Estuary is the other feature unanimously recognised as outstanding by the Group. The Estuary is relatively small, with very little history of human impact. It may be the least modified of all the inlets and estuaries in Golden Bay. The tidal influence extends inland into a catchment of densely clad indigenous forest dominated by northern rata and hard beech. The Group visited the remote site, noting the north side of the estuary bordered by a sandspit, and the south by a marine terrace of siltstone. Its unmodified catchment stood out from the coastal hinterland to the north.

### Northern Northwest Coast – an Outstanding Natural Landscape

The Group visited the Northwest Coast, and its local members helped us understand its complexities and subtleties. In the Group's assessment, the view from the sea towards the Whanganui Inlet headlands, Mount Lunar, and the bold and intricate coast are outstanding. The coast and Te Hapu area, from the Whanganui Inlet down to the Paturau River is considered visually dramatic on both the inland and seaward sides.

To the immediate south of the Whanganui Inlet, the forests descend steeply into reaches of the Paturau River and blend into the Mangaraku Swamp (which is being considered for Ramsar recognition as an internationally significant wetland). Towards the coast and along it are visually-imposing coastal cliffs and headlands that frame the opening of the Whanganui Inlet to the sea. The Group agreed this is an outstanding natural landscape, a landscape of wildness, naturalness and isolation.

As it applied itself rigorously to the assessment of each part of the landscape, the Group agreed (though with reluctance for some) that parts of the northern hinterland are not sufficiently remarkable to be included in the outstanding natural landscape, although some of this land is within the Kahurangi National Park.

Features included within the outstanding natural landscape are Mount Lunar, the Kaihoka dune-dammed Lakes, the north and south headlands of the Whanganui Inlet, Knuckle Hill, Te Hapu ridge, the Mangarakau wetland, the Nguroa Bay to the Paturau River limestone coastal features, and the Haidinger Bluffs (the Castles) in the Wakamaramas.

Defining the outline edge of each landscape took deliberation. This outstanding natural landscape boundary was drawn to extend eastward to include the ridgeline of the lower Whakamarama Ranges descending a short way into the flanks of the Aorere Valley.

One of the challenging aspects of coming to know and assess a landscape is the difference made by different viewpoints – including whether the observer is viewing from a distance or close up, or enclosed within the landscape. An example of this was the Group's deliberations around Mount Burnett. The mountain is a rare outcrop of dolomite rock, with distinctive botanical associations. It is also the only economic quarry of the mineral in New Zealand. The Group agreed that from a distance, seen from many parts of the Bay, the domed summit of Mt Burnett is a stand out feature in the Wakamarama range. From closer in, the quarry site – by the nature of its mining activity – is highly modified, although the mining activity is

only visible from above. When the quarry was consented, a mediated agreement provided for a working compromise in which visually intrusive activity would be permitted in some parts and excluded in others. Some of the same hard questions presented themselves to the Group in its assessment. The Group concluded that how the site and the consented activities should be managed is best determined between the Council, the leaseholder (quarry operator) and landowners (DOC), and has left the landscape status unconfirmed.

### Southern Northwest Coast – an Outstanding Natural Landscape

The Group was clear that the catchment of Big River warranted inclusion in an outstanding natural landscape. There is a sense of wildness and isolation in the locality because of the no-exit road.

Inland the Group wrestled to find a shared definition of the landscape boundary. There were parts of the landscape that Group members saw as especially compelling – the cliff features on either side of the Paturau River, as an example, or the dune-dammed Lake Otuhie.

The Group also reviewed the sand dunes at the Turimawiri River mouth and five main river catchments flowing west from the Wakamarama Range. Along the coast and inland are a number of archaeological and Wahi tapu sites of cultural and spiritual importance to Iwi, particularly around the mouth of the Anaweka River. The Poutini Trail is a historic coastal route that Maori used for the transport of pounamu north from Westland.





The extensive former Maori occupation reserve known as Tai Tapu estate is not yet included in the National Park. The whole Tai Tapu estate extends from the South Head Cone of the Whanganui Inlet to the Council boundary beyond Big River, and remains 'stewardship conservation land' administered by DOC as part of the Northwest Nelson Forest Park. It was withheld from inclusion in the Kahurangi National Park while the treaty settlement deeds were under negotiation. The Small Working Group has reserved its view on the Tai Tapu estate in the knowledge of matters of settlement and dialogue between the Iwi Trusts and Council.

The adjacent area upon between the Big River catchment and Paturau River on which it did not reach consensus was due to contested views on its *outstandingness* and *naturalness*. Part of this area has been affected by historical forestry and mining activity. The members' acknowledged that over time the processes of regeneration could lift the landscape quality to 'outstanding'.

### Golden Bay

#### Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine – an Outstanding Natural Landscape

The Group took on board an incorporated the finding of fact by the Environment Court that Golden Bay / Mohua is an outstanding natural landscape / seascape. The Court has recognised that boating, fishing and marine farming are part of the character of the landscape and provided guidance where aquaculture including spat collection could take place. This coastal marine outstanding natural landscape includes the Farewell Spit tidal channels and sand flats, and two aquaculture management areas (AMAs) within.

The coastal margin of Golden Bay is especially appreciated by residents and visitors alike – on land and from the water. These 'quiet places' are in stark contrast to the dramatic coastal landscape of the Northwest Coast. This called for the Group to view the coastal marine margin of the Bay through a different lens to the outer Northwest Coast, and the Group deliberated on whether each of the subtly or distinctly different estuaries and embayments and their associated sand bars and headlands warranted recognition as an outstanding natural feature, such as we came to regard the inlet at Wainui Bay. These others, from west to east, include Puponga, Pakawau, Ruataniwha / Waikato, Parapara, Onekaka, Onahau, Waitapu, Motupipi, Ligar Bay / Tata Beach and Wainui. The coastal cliffs and the harbour at Port Tarakohe were studied in depth.

The resolution of the Group was to take a lead from the Environment Court's finding, that Golden Bay was an outstanding landscape / seascape. The Group was unanimous

in acknowledging the very distinctive landscape character that the coastal cliffs, headlands, sandspits and estuaries contribute to the experience of Golden Bay by residents and visitors. The Group agreed (by negotiation between perspectives) that the coastal marine outstanding natural landscape should be regarded as extending into each of these inlets and estuaries. Further, taking a lead from the Group's adopted approach in the Northwest Coast, it was agreed that the outstanding natural landscape designation should be extended onto the landforms where the form or origin is closely related to the coastal marine landscape and contributes significantly to its outstanding landscape character. The details are described in the following section. The Group deliberated on the landward extent, and generally used mean high-water springs.

The marble and limestone coastal cliffs at Tarakohe were recognised as a signature landscape feature of Golden Bay. To many regular holiday makers, to locals and to tourists, these cliffs signal 'Golden Bay'. Because the Tarakohe Cliffs are so distinctive, they are recognised as an outstanding natural feature. It is possible that some local planning or strategy is needed to secure what is valued, and enable both the uses and the landscape around the port and cliffs to be protected.

In many parts of Golden Bay (as around New Zealand) use (human activity) will be compatible with an ONL or ONF designation. Given the Environment Court decision, which places an ONL designation across sea areas which are also AMAs (Aquaculture Management Areas), there was a logic in adopting the same approach at Port Tarakohe where landscape significance and multiple uses coincide. The Golden Bay Coastal Marine ONL is across a very large landscape which in the finding of the Environment Court was seen to be able to absorb the influence of activities such as aquaculture and remain outstanding in quality. Case law has also established that it is not justified to excise small areas from a larger whole. As with all of the wharves and ports in the study area of Golden Bay, the Group notes that the port at Tarakohe extends out into the coastal marine ONL and as it is such a relatively small area, excising it would be unjustified. The Group also acknowledges the economic and recreational importance of Port Tarakohe and suggests it is an appropriate activity that can be absorbed by the ONL without diminishing it as a whole. Potential future expansion of the Port should be undertaken in such a way as to be sensitive to the landscape attributes of the Coastal Marine ONL and the nearby Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF.

Wainui Bay is commercially known as a highly reliable site in NZ for mussel spat catching. The Group was consistent in focusing on landscape quality distinct from use, as part of its evaluation, and in line with *our kete of principles*.

The Group arrived at the view that in principle the marine-based ONL should include of the inlets and estuaries to mean high water springs, excepting in a number of locations (in some of the estuaries / inlets and around Port Tarakohe) the ONL comes further onto land. While the Group agreed that each individual estuary or inlet in the Bay not be given ONF status other than Wainui Bay Inlet, it did agree that there should be a narrative included in the report on each individual estuary or inlet, and this is included in the descriptions in the following section.

#### Wainui Bay Inlet – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The ONF includes the Tata headland (Abel Tasman Point), the Tata Islands, and a narrow coastal strip joining these to the lower part of the feature. The ONF is also part of the Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine ONL, and it is surrounded by the Abel Tasman ONL on land. There are spectacular views of the Wainui Bay Inlet from Abel Tasman Point, from the Totaranui Road, and from the Gibbs Hill section of the Abel Tasman Coastal Track.

We considered an ONF designation and concluded, because of the surrounding ONL landscape status both seaward and landward (which extends up into the Abel Tasman National Park) and the unusual form – being both a Bay and an Inlet – agreed to adopt the outstanding natural feature status.

### Outstanding Natural Features of Golden Bay, Takaka and Aorere Valleys

#### Port Tarakohe Cliffs – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF contains two discrete sections either side of the quarry entrance. Both sections straddle the road to include the rocky outcrops at the water's edge. They comprise impressive towers and pinnacles along the coastal road. Two have fallen together to form a spectacular 20-metre-high natural tunnel, considered possibly the most easily accessible and visual in the country.

The naturalness of the cliffs has been partly compromised by the blasting and bulldozing for road construction and maintenance, and vegetation removal that has allowed weeds to proliferate, obscuring some of the features. The coastal limestone cliffs are a highly recognised feature in the Bay and this lead the Group to include these as an outstanding natural feature, despite their moderate naturalness. The Group accepts that some changes to the cliffs may come through safety and maintenance measures necessary to maintain the roadway around and through the cliffs. Development in the area should be designed to be sensitive to the qualities of the cliff feature.

#### Hanson Winter – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The Group recognised the outstanding qualities of the Hanson Winter ONF, which is an extension of the same limestone formation described in the Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF. It is managed by DOC as a Scenic Reserve. This area is of special significance to Iwi. The feature extends onto private land, including QEII covenanted land under restoration.

#### The Grove – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The Group recognised the very distinctive signature of the landscape local to the Grove. It was described to us as 'an excellent example of karst developed in Oligocene limestone, and still mostly preserved under indigenous forest'. A more detailed description is given in the following section. The Grove ONF is part of the hogsback karst formation. There are some wahi tapu sites in this location.

#### Paynes Ford – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The Group recognised the outstanding character of some limestone outcrops in the Tākaka River at Paynes Ford, and some contiguous land with similar landform and regenerating bush cover on the property to the north. Discussions with the adjoining landowner have helped define an edge for this ONF. There is a harakeke restoration and planting area adjacent. The feature also extends west to include some karst formations within the river itself. The Group deliberated on and chose to include meanders of the oxbow formation, an earlier channel of the Tākaka River that was cut off in the 1930s. The oxbow contains a large, permanently flowing spring which issues from a vent in Takaka limestone and contributes to the full surface flow of the Takaka River downstream in dry times.

#### Te Waikoropupū Springs – an Outstanding Natural Feature

The Group recognised the outstanding character of Te Waikoropupū Springs. These are the largest tidal karst springs in the southern hemisphere, and has the clearest spring water in the world. It is a complex spring feature with several vents. These artesian springs are slightly tidal and saline. They are described as a spectacular and picturesque focus for tourist visitors, and are a much appreciated and visited part of Golden Bay.

The Te Waikoropupū Springs Management Plan, developed by DOC in partnership with Iwi, explains the cultural and spiritual importance of the place and proposes ways to enhance the *mauri* and *wairua*, as well as practical management options. The feature is one of three overlay sites in the Treaty settlement deeds, meaning that DOC must apply principles of *kahukiwi*, *parirau whakaruru* and *te korowai mana* in managing the site.



The Springs themselves are an important wahi tapu site, and are listed as a Water of National Importance for biodiversity and wetland values. They are the subject of a draft Water Conservation Order.

### **Aorere River, Gorge and Tributaries – an Outstanding Natural Feature**

The Group agreed the Aorere River, Gorge and Tributaries to be an outstanding natural feature. The braided section of the Aorere River is the only example of a braided river pattern in Golden Bay. There are two deeply incised gorges between 60 – 100 metres in length, cut into Palaeozoic rocks beneath the Aorere peneplain. The two main tributaries, the Finney and Salisbury Creeks are part of the feature.

### **Abel Tasman and Eastern Tākaka**

#### **Abel Tasman – an Outstanding Natural Landscape**

After deliberation, the Group agreed on the extent of an outstanding natural landscape which would include that part of the Abel Tasman National Park in the Golden Bay sub-region. The Group was careful not to include National Park or other conservation land simply on the basis of management or ownership, in accordance with our agreed *kete of principles*.

The Group did not have access to the same granularity of local knowledge compared with other parts of Golden Bay. It did take some lead from the purpose of the National Parks Act, and from the document that build the case for the inclusion of lands in the Kahurangi National Park, which explains the principles and how they were applied. The Group was equally rigorous with its deliberations on areas of private land adjacent to and surrounded by the National Park. The description in the following section explains the recommended boundaries.

The Abel Tasman ONL covers a diversity of landscapes from the coastal beaches experienced on the Great Walk coastal track, to the limestone and marble karst landscapes of the Canaan area. The primary object of the Park's Management Plan 2008 – 2018 is the preservation of New Zealand's smallest national park's landscapes, indigenous ecosystems and natural features. These include beautiful estuaries, rocky headlands, coarse golden sand beaches and dunes that make the Abel Tasman coast internationally significant in terms of scenic beauty. The Park also has sub-alpine bogs, tussock lands and lowland coastal forests. Mount Evans and Murray Peak are the highest elevations within the Park and sit within the study area west of Evans Ridge.

The area is historically important with Māori occupation and traditions extending back over centuries. The earliest recorded contact between Māori and pākehā in New Zealand was on 18 December 1642 near Wainui Bay. The Abel Tasman Coastal Walk emerges at Wainui Bay. An unsealed road provides access from Wainui through to Totaranui Beach on the Tasman side of the Park. Another unsealed road leads north from the top of the Tākaka Hill to Canaan Downs where there is walking access to Harwoods Hole, the deepest vertical shaft in the country (176m deep).

The Abel Tasman Outstanding Natural Landscape can be seen from Wainui Bay and from Tākaka Valley. From Wainui, the headlands and coast are spectacular, and the Group chose to include the farmland of Wainui Bay within the ONL because of its relative scale and sense of enclosure. This is supported in recent case law, specifically the Man O'War decision. The Group were advised that 'the marine processes are evident, and there is diverse vegetation, presence of whitebait and native snails. Transience, vividness and coherence are high, with very high legibility'.

From the Tākaka Valley, the road traveller sees only the upper eastern edge of the Abel Tasman ONL, which gives a distinct sense of place to locals. The Group deliberated on and included an outlier to the Abel Tasman ONL on the Pikikirunas behind Motupipi. Landscape advice described this with the words: 'The natural processes show through the pasture on this bluffy hill face. This is a dynamic face that shows clearly the processes of its formation. A strong aesthetic effect is created by the visible bluffs'. The Group accepted that this hill face could be seen as an important focal point and marker for those living and traveling through the lower valley.

The ONL includes Rawhiti Cave (Manson Cave), one of the largest cave entrances in New Zealand, with possibly the most outstanding and diverse twilight-zone flora of any cave in New Zealand. Gorge Creek Gully is also a feature within the ONL. It is on the eastern side, where the Takaka Valley narrows. The adjacent hill face is remarkable for the folds in the hill slope. It is very steep, with slips, native bush and some forestry but this is not dominant. The dramatic nature of the form and the steepness rising up from the valley floor are key attributes.

### **Kahurangi and Ranges**

#### **Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges – an Outstanding Natural Landscape**

The Kahurangi National Park has many inaccessible areas that the Group has been unable to ground-truth. It accepted, on balance, and especially on the basis of the extensive reports upon which the establishment of the National Park was based, that there was a weight of evidence in favour of an outstanding natural landscape designation. The decision was not taken without being carefully weighed.

Most of the National Park has been included on the basis that evaluating 'scenic quality' is part of the DOC assessment process for National Park status<sup>4</sup>. The northern part of the Heaphy Track traverses the top end of the Goulard Downs and is of significance to Iwi. This feature is one of three overlay sites in the Treaty settlement deeds, meaning that DOC must apply principles of *kahukiwi*, *parirau whakaruru* and *te korowai mana* in managing it. Landscape advice included 'visual integrity'. From the Aorere Valley there is a significant vista above the massive stretch of peneplain that leads up to Mount Olympus, and to the west the striking face of the Wakamaramas and the Haidinger Bluffs are in view. 'The higher your eye goes the more spectacular the landscape', read the advice.

The Group deliberated at length on boundaries to delineate the edge of this ONL in Upper Tākaka. A line was agreed skirting the lower level of Hailes Knob and continuing around the upper reaches on the western side. This line forms the boundary between the Abel Tasman ONL and the Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL. The description and map in the next section indicate the agreed boundary. The Group deliberated at length with regard to the landscape status of the stewardship land around the Sams Creek area, which heads inland from the western side of Upper Tākaka and is not included in the abutting Kahurangi National Park. The Group had differences of views on the landscape status of the area, and it did not reach consensus on this.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Conservation. (1993). Northwest South Island National Park Investigation, Report to the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Nelson, New Zealand: Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy.



## NORTHWEST COASTAL MARINE ONL

This coastal marine ONL extends the length of the Northwest Coast from the lighthouse at Kahurangi Point to the tip of Farewell Spit and extends out seaward one kilometre from Mean High Water Springs. It includes the Archway Islands, other coastal rocky outcrops, the Whanganui Inlet, and other estuaries and inlets. The Northwest Coastal Marine ONL also comes onto land along the coastal strip between Big River and the Paturau River and from Nguroa Bay to Cape Farewell, where it extends further inland to include the Old Man Range, part of the Puponga Farm Park at Triangle Flat, and the whole land formation of Farewell Spit.

There is a Mataitai Reserve from the south side of the river mouth within Nguroa Bay to Kaihoka Point. There is a second Mataitai Reserve from the south side of the Paturau River mouth to the northern side of the Turimawiwi River mouth. Commercial fishing is not allowed.

Farewell Spit, the Big River Estuary and the Whanganui Inlet are Outstanding Natural Features (ONFs) within the ONL.

### Characteristics and features

While the Northwest Coastal Marine ONL is predominantly a seascape, the land formations at the coastal edge are integral to the landscape setting. Along the length of coast from Kahurangi Point to the tip of Farewell Spit the land-based Northern and Southern NW Coast ONLs abut this coastal marine ONL in many places to create a seamless outstanding natural landscape. There are five main river estuaries below mean high-water springs. From north to south these are the Paturau, the Anatori, the Turimawiwi, the Anaweka and Big River. Some larger land areas at the coast may not be included in the ONL, but the cliffs, dunes and geological features at the coastal edge do warrant inclusion. In these locations the Northwest Coastal Marine ONL comes onto the land to acknowledge their significance. This occurs between Big River and the Anatori River to specifically include the longitudinal dunes at Turimawiwi along with other coastal features, and also between Sandhills Creek and the Paturau River to include the marine terraces. These features are specified in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory, which recognises landforms and geological features. The Northwest Coastal Marine ONL also comes on to land north of Nguroa Bay to include the cliffs and coastal arches around Wharariki, Cape Farewell, the edge of the Puponga Farm Park, the Old Mans Head and the full land extent of Farewell Spit.

Big River is the most isolated and pristine of all the inlets in the Golden Bay sub-region. Whanganui Inlet is a place of tranquil

coastal landscapes where lowland forest meets sheltered arms of estuarine water. Although the road impinges on this scenery, it provides views of unmodified parts of the inlet and of the limestone outcrops that form the western backdrop to this area.

Farewell Spit is continually extending in length and separates the wild, exposed Northern Coastal Marine ONL from the protected, sheltered Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine ONL on its eastern side. An unsealed access road takes visitors in a short northerly direction to the Farewell Spit viewpoint at Puponga headland, and branches around to the west to Wharariki.

### The Northern Coastal Marine ONL includes the following landscape features:

- Farewell Spit (also ONF)
- The Whanganui Inlet and its numerous sub-inlets (also ONF)
- The inlets and estuaries associated with Big River (also ONF), and the Anaweka, Turimawiwi, Anatori, Paturau Rivers
- The Cape Farewell to Nguroa Bay coastal arches, including the Archway Islands
- The Nguroa Bay to the Paturau River limestone coastal features
- Sandy and rocky beaches, such as Wharariki
- The Old Mans Range
- Triangle Flat and parts of the Puponga Farm Park with its dune lakes and wetlands
- Cape Farewell, Pillar Point and Fossil Point – Cape Farewell was named by Captain Cook as the departure point for his first voyage to New Zealand (1769–70)
- The longitudinal coastal dunes at Turimawiwi
- The marine terraces at Paturau
- The two Mataitai Reserves down the coast.

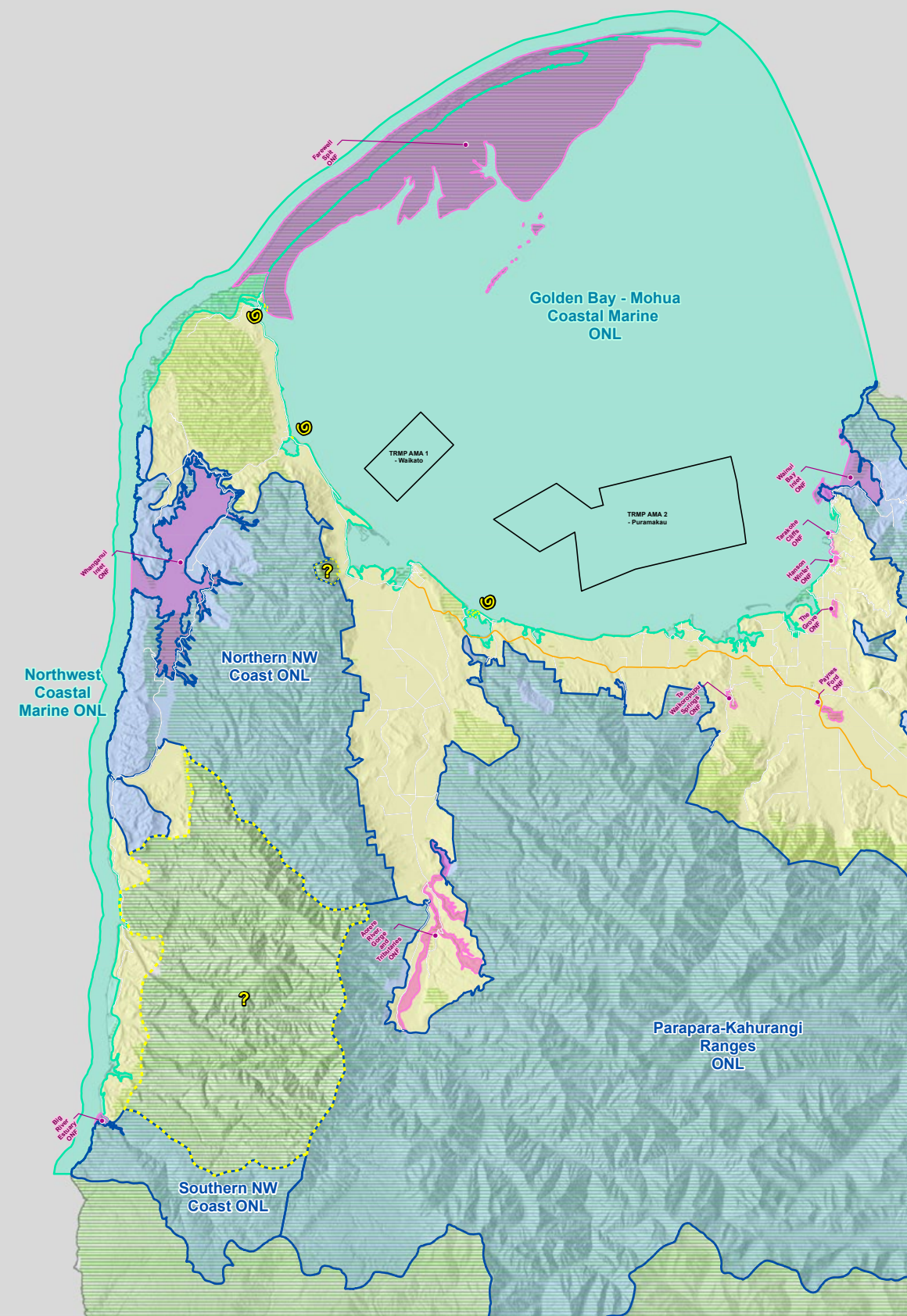
### Appropriate activities

Recreational boating; commercial and recreational fishing in unrestricted areas are appropriate activities.

Iwi wish to retain protected customary rights over food gathering and other tikanga activities along the coast and in the Whanganui Inlet and other estuaries, all of which are part of the coastal marine area.

Normal farming practices are appropriate, on land outside the DOC estate. Inside the Doc estate farming is appropriate where consistent with Department of Conservation permissions.

Within the DOC estate, appropriate activities are those in accordance with the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan, the DOC Conservation Management Strategy, permissions granted by DOC, and the Farewell Spit Management Plan.



Northwest Coastal Marine ONL following a review of feedback received

**Legend**

- ONL
- NOT ONL
- ONF
- ONL-Marine
- No Consensus
- No Consensus - Iwi Association
- DOC Estate
- No Consensus

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## NORTHERN NW COAST ONL (North of the Paturau River)

This ONL extends from Nguroa Bay / Mount Lunar in the north to the Paturau River in the south. The eastern edge overlaps the Burnett Range. Much of this ONL is conservation land (the Northwest Nelson Forest Park) or Kahurangi National Park. The Whanganui Inlet is both a defined ONF and part of the adjoining Northwest Coastal Marine ONL. It is surrounded by the land-based ONL. The southern part of the Whanganui Inlet is the Westhaven marine reserve, and the northern part a wildlife management reserve.

### Characteristics and features

The landscape setting of the Whanganui Inlet dominates the Northern NW Coast ONL. The area is remote and wild, compared with the more sheltered landscapes of the Bay. Access is by way of a single unsealed road from Pakawau which branches North to the area around Kaihoka Lakes, and South as far as Turimawivi. The western part of this ONL is characterised by coastal processes and elements such as dune-lands, wetlands, lakes, estuaries and the dramatic, exposed limestone cliffs of the seaward barrier range. The land cover is shaped by the weather, while the farmed pastures down the coast make the land forms highly visible. The eastern part of this ONL comprises the Wakamarama Range, which forms a backdrop to the Aorere Valley. Some of the Northern NW Coast ONL is Kahurangi National Park, although not all the National Park land is included in the ONL. Some of the ONL (in particular that part known as the Tai Tapu estate) was withheld from inclusion in the Kahurangi National Park while the treaty settlement deeds were under negotiation. This area extends from the South Head Cone of the Whanganui Inlet across to Knuckle Hill, then South to Mount Stevens and Southwest to the Council boundary beyond Big River, and remains 'conservation land' administered by DOC as part of the Northwest Nelson Forest Park.

Other attributes and characteristics of the Kahurangi National Park, particularly the biophysical characteristics, are described in more detail under the Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL.

The balance of land in the Northern NW Coast ONL, apart from roads and some Council holdings, is in private ownership. The two small settlements at Rakopi and Mangarakau, together with visitor accommodation on larger farm holdings, and a wharf on the Whanganui Inlet are reminders of human activity but these have little visual impact on most vistas. Historically the area supported forestry, sawmilling, flax harvesting, gold mining and coal mining. Within the Northern NW Coast ONL are a number of archaeological and Wahi tapu sites of cultural and spiritual importance to Iwi, particularly around the Whanganui Inlet. The Poutini Trail is a historic coastal route that Māori used for the transport of pounamu north from Westland.

### The Northern NW Coast ONL includes the following landscape features:

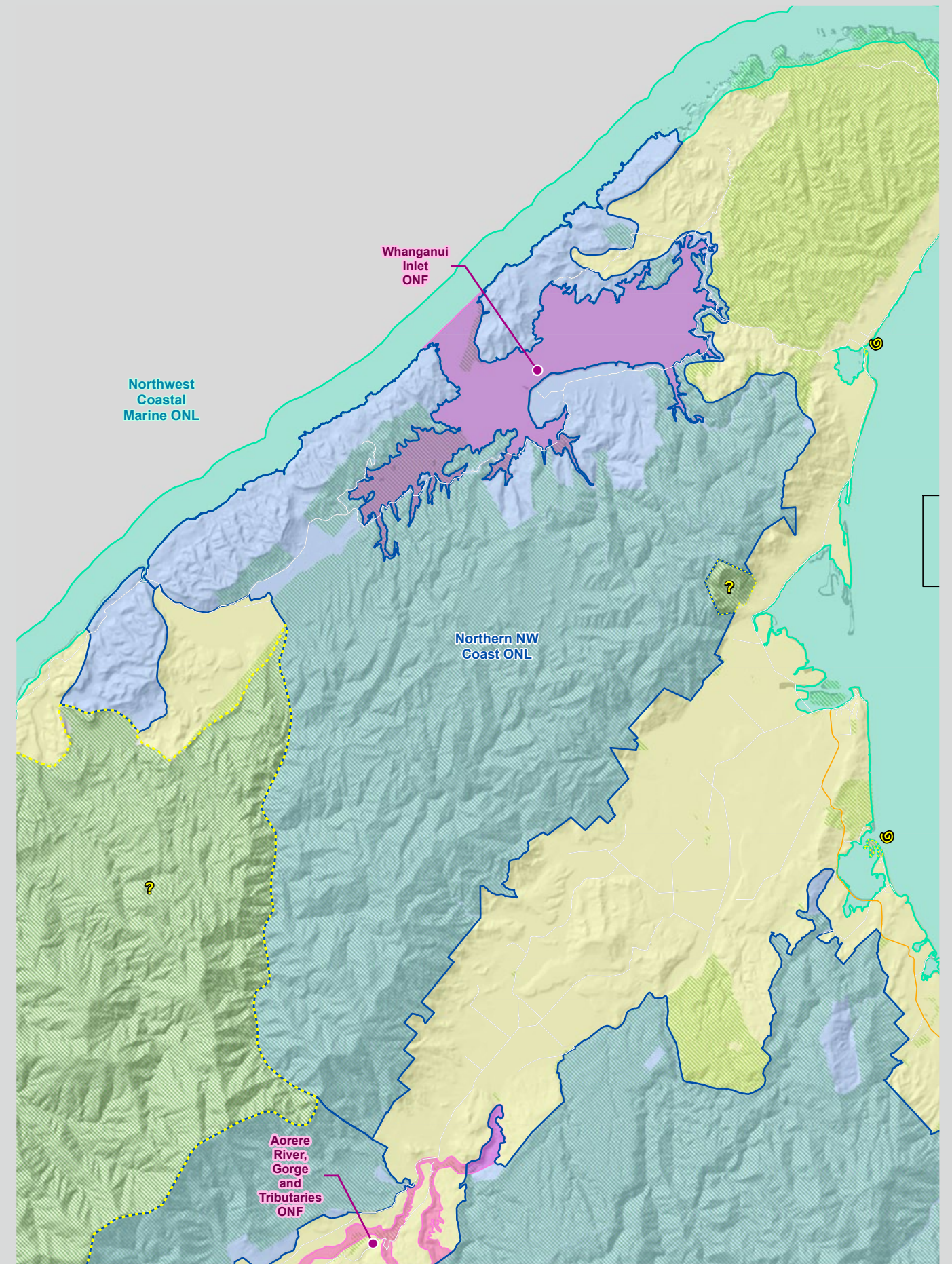
- Mount Lunar
- Kaihoka dune-dammed Lakes
- The north and south headlands of the Whanganui Inlet
- Knuckle Hill
- Te Hapu ridge
- The Mangarakau wetland
- Nguroa Bay to the Paturau River limestone coastal features
- The northern extent of the Wakamarama Range
- Haidinger Bluffs (the Castles) in the Wakamarama Range.

### Appropriate activities

Normal farming practices are appropriate activities on land outside the DOC estate. Existing wharf activity at Mangarakau is appropriate. [Dolomite mining activities within the quarry area at Mount Burnett are appropriate. This does not over-ride the responsibility to manage all other environmental effects in accordance with the purpose of the RMA<sup>5</sup>.]

Within the DOC estate, appropriate activities are those in accordance with the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan and the DOC Conservation Management Strategy.

<sup>5</sup> The Group takes this view in general. The area in which dolomite mining currently takes place is outside of the Group's consensus.



Northern NW Coast ONL  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**

- ONL
- NOT ONL
- No Consensus
- ONL-Marine
- DOC Estate
- No Consensus - Iwi Association
- No Consensus

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## SOUTHERN NW COAST ONL (South of the Paturau River)

This ONL includes the Big River catchment and coastal land south to the Kahurangi Lighthouse. It includes Lake Otuhie and extends to the coastal marine area in this location. Most of the coastal cliffs and marine terrace features from Big River north to the Paturau River are described under the Northwest Coastal Marine ONL.

### Characteristic and features

The unsealed road continues as far south as Turimawivi, however there is no bridge over the Anatori so access further south is limited to 4WD vehicles and reliant on clement weather. Adjacent logging of indigenous forest previously occurred around the Anaweka and south of Lake Otuhie. Inland and across some of the ONL is a former Maori occupation reserve known as the Tai Tapu estate. The whole Tai Tapu estate extends from the South Head Cone of the Whanganui Inlet across to Knuckle Hill, then south to Mount Stevens and southwest to the Council boundary beyond Big River, and remains 'stewardship conservation land' administered by DOC as part of the Northwest Nelson Forest Park. It was withheld from inclusion in the Kahurangi National Park while the treaty settlement deeds were under negotiation.

Other attributes and characteristics of the Kahurangi National Park, particularly the biophysical characteristics, are described in more detail under the Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL.

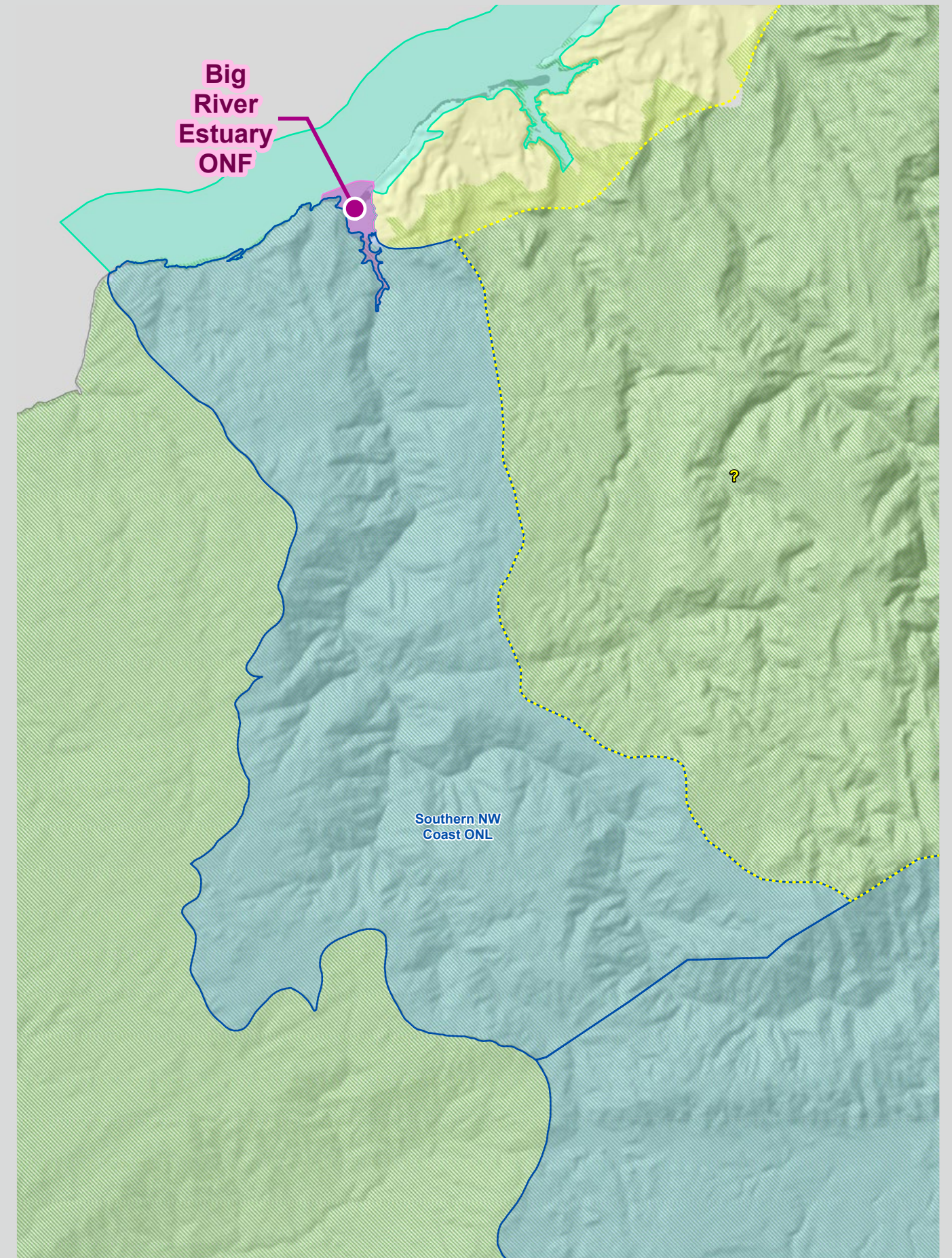
In the adjacent areas pastoral farming continues down the coast as far as Big River. Gold and coal are known mineral resources. Mining for gold has occurred in the past in the Golden Blocks goldfield south and east of Lake Otuhie. There were some five gold mines in the vicinity of Slaty Creek, of which the Aorangi mine was the most productive. The area is subject to recent investigations and exploration permits. In this area are a number of archaeological and Wahi tapu sites of cultural and spiritual importance to Iwi, particularly around the mouth of the Anaweka River. The Poutini Trail is a historic coastal route that Maori used for the transport of pounamu north from Westland.

### The Southern NW Coast ONL includes the following features:

- Lake Otuhie dune-dammed lake and its forested limestone bluffs
- The Paturau Marine Terraces
- The Turimawivi River mouth valley-controlled longitudinal sand dunes.

### Appropriate activities

Normal farming practices are appropriate activities on land outside the DOC estate. Within the DOC estate, appropriate activities are those in accordance with the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan and the DOC Conservation Management Strategy. [Potential mineral extraction may be acceptable, provided effects on landscape are managed. This does not override the responsibility to manage all other environmental effects in accordance with the purpose of the RMA<sup>6</sup>.]



Southern NW Coast ONL  
following a review of feedback received

- Legend**
- ONL
  - NOT ONL
  - ONL-Marine
  - No Consensus
  - DOC Estate
  - No Consensus - Iwi Association
  - No Consensus

0 1 km

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<sup>6</sup> The Group takes this view in general for the adjacent area that is outside the Group's consensus.



## PARAPARA-KAHURANGI RANGES ONL

The ONL extends from the Wakamarama Range in the west to the Takaka Hill in the east. It abuts the Southern NW Coast ONL along its western edge, and abuts the Abel Tasman ONL at State Highway 60. It follows the DOC boundary below Parapara Peak, and generally follows the DOC boundaries within the Aorere Valley, although the Aorere Goldfields are not included. In the Takaka Valley the upper edges of both sides of the valleys tend to follow a consistent view line just below the western and south-eastern ridgelines. The valleys themselves set the context for the ONLs above and behind, but are not in themselves considered outstanding.

The Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL includes most (but not all) of the Kahurangi National Park that sits in the Golden Bay sub-region of the Tasman District Council. The Kahurangi National Park is broader than the Golden Bay sub-region. It extends to the east over the Arthur Range into the rest of the Tasman District, and into the West Coast Region as far south as the Little Wanganui River.

### Characteristics and features

The biophysical attributes and qualities described in this section are largely taken from the *Northwest South Island National Park Investigation Report* undertaken by DOC in July 1993 as part of the creation of the Kahurangi National Park. The report found the scenery to be of National Park quality. It is closely related to the diverse landforms, which give it scale, often a grand scale, and texture. They also have relevance for conservation land included in the Northern and Southern NW Coast ONL areas.

The geology is the most diverse of any area in the country. It contains New Zealand's oldest evidence of volcanism and oldest fossils, and has the best assemblage of ancient Palaeozoic rocks. The oldest landform type in New Zealand is the flat areas of basement rock, which are exposed in the Mount Arthur tablelands and Goulard Downs. The area has internationally significant karst (limestone and marble) areas and cave systems.

The area's plant and animal life are among the most diverse in the country. Many native species of plants, insects, spiders and giant land snails are found nowhere else. The area is one of the largest un-fragmented protected natural areas remaining in New Zealand. Its areas of alpine limestone plants are the most extensive in New Zealand. The flora includes more than half of the native species found in New Zealand (1226 of the 2413 species) and at least 70 of these are endemic to the area.

There are also large areas of lowland forest, which are not well represented in other national parks. The area's large size and intact ecosystems make it an important stronghold for native fish and native birds. These include threatened birds, such as the great spotted kiwi and blue duck, and birds that range widely, such as the South Island kaka. Over 100 native bird species are recorded in the area as well as both species of bats, New Zealand's only native land mammals. The area is important for the large, endemic carnivorous land snails of the genus *Powelliphanta*, as almost half of its 40 named forms are confined to this area.

The area has great cultural and historical significance for tangata whenua. Following European settlement, the area's primary significance was for exploitation of natural resources. This has left a legacy of tracks, gold workings and other evidence of human development. The area is one of the most highly mineralised areas in New Zealand, and prospecting is continual. The Aorere Goldfields have not been included in the ONL because of the extensive modification. The Cobb Valley hydro-electric power plant sits comfortably within the ONL, with minimal visual intrusion.

The area has extensive hut and track systems, along with opportunities for canoeing, rafting, hunting, trout fishing and world class caving. The margins are used for pig hunting, whitebaiting, horse riding, mountain biking and off-road vehicles. Fossicking for gemstones and gold panning is also popular. Road access extends up the Aorere Valley to the start of the Heaphy Track, and up the Takaka Valley to the Cobb Dam. The Barron Flat area can be accessed over logging tracks and there is 4WD access through the Aorere Goldfield to appreciate vistas of the ONLs beyond. There are also many outstanding features, which are listed below.

### The Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL includes the following landscape features:

- The Goulard Downs
- Part of the Tasman Wilderness Area

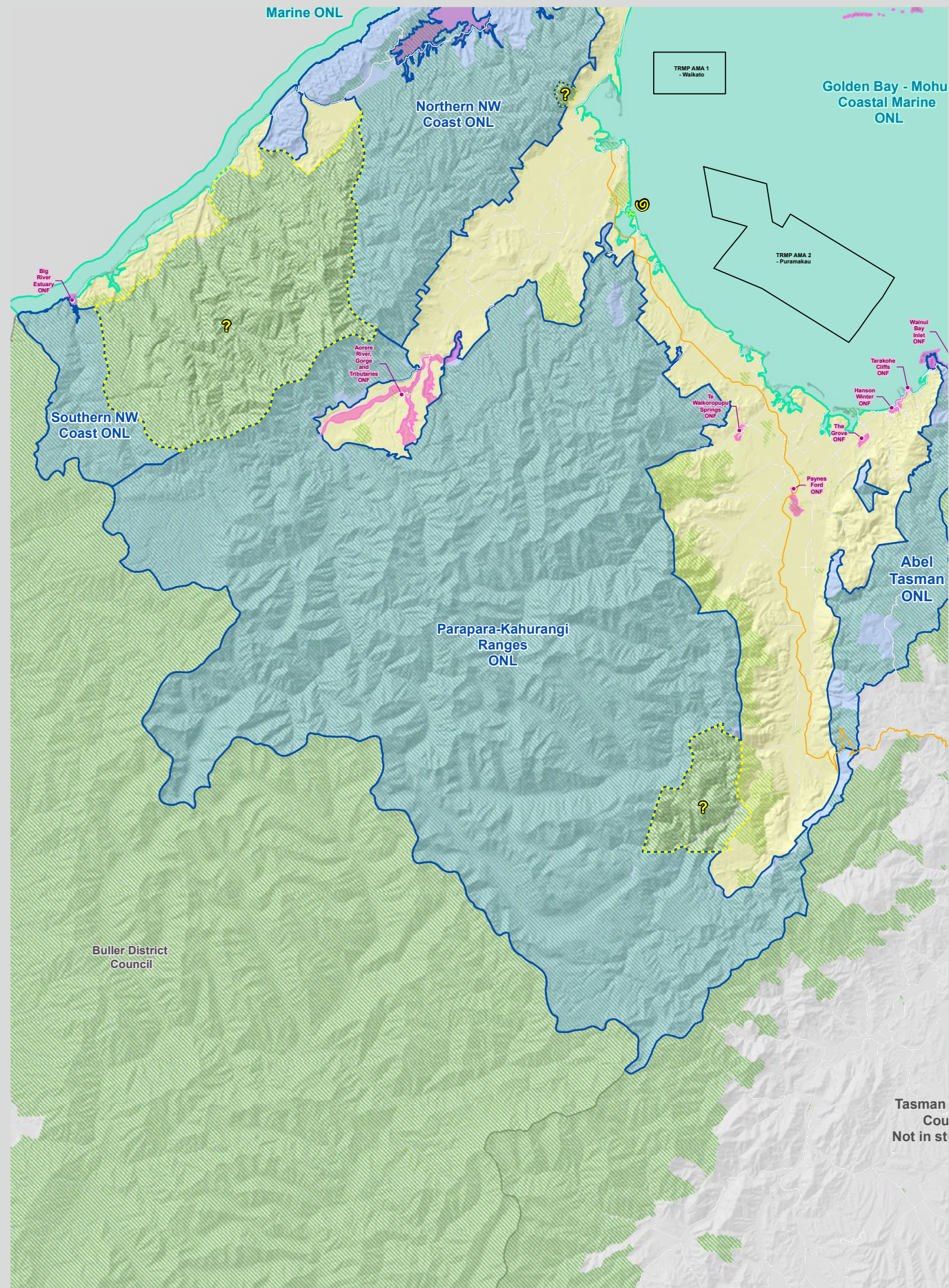
- The northern section of the Heaphy Track
- The Dragons Teeth in the Douglas Range
- The Boulder Glacial Lake
- Mount Olympus
- Lake Stanley debris dam
- Lake Sylvester
- The Lockett Range in the Cobb vicinity
- The Cobb Glacial Valley and Dam, where small areas of limestone are important because they contain the oldest fossils (trilobites) yet discovered in New Zealand
- Mount Mytton, and its glacial karst
- Parapara Peak
- Mount Snowden
- Hailes Knob
- Hoary Head
- The Crusader
- Part of the Mount Arthur tablelands
- The Mount Arthur Range land and its karst systems
- The plunging gorges and massive rivers
- Catchment area for Takaka River and its significant tributaries, Waitui, Waingarō, Anatoki
- Catchment area for the Aorere River and its minor tributaries.

### Appropriate activities

Within the DOC estate, appropriate activities are those in accordance with the Kahurangi National Park Management Plan and the Department of Conservation Management Strategy. Normal farming practices are appropriate outside the DOC estate. Activities associated with the Cobb hydro-electric power scheme are also appropriate. [Potential mineral extraction may be acceptable, provided effects on landscape are managed. This does not over-ride the responsibility to manage all other environmental effects in accordance with the purpose of the RMA<sup>7</sup>.]

<sup>7</sup> The Group takes this view in general for the adjacent area that is outside the Group's consensus.





Parapara-Kahurangi Ranges ONL  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL (Blue outline)  
 NOT ONL (Yellow)  
 ONF (Pink)  
 ONL-Marine (Cyan)  
 No Consensus (Dotted yellow)  
 DOC Estate (Green)  
 No Consensus - Iwi Association (Question mark icon)  
 No Consensus (Question mark icon)

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## GOLDEN BAY / MOHUA COASTAL MARINE ONL

The ONL includes all the coastal marine area within an arc extending from the tip of Farewell Spit to Separation Point / Te Matau and inward to Mean High Water Springs. The Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine ONL extends onto land at Port Tarakohe where it abuts the Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF. It also extends onto some land associated with the estuaries, mainly to include promontories, headlands and spits that are part of the estuarine features.

### Characteristics and features

Coastal processes and their effect on land strongly influence the landscape of the shoreline. Farewell Spit, extending eastward more than 30 kilometres, is the best example of this. The tidal sand flats and salt marsh of the Bay are the primary feeding ground for wading birds. The Bay itself is some 12 kilometres across and contains two large aquaculture management areas for marine farming activity, 3,500 hectares of which are at most expected to be in production at any one time. In certain weather conditions and from certain locations the buoys can be seen from shore, as can the lighthouse and pine trees located on the tip of the Spit. Generally visual impact diminishes at 3 kilometres from shore if at sea level.

The port operation at Port Tarakohe previously served the former cement works, and now is an asset of economic importance to the mussel farming industry. It is encompassed by the coastal-marine ONL and is flanked by the ONL of the Port Tarakohe cliffs. In behind these cliffs is a working quarry that supplies locally and regionally.

Numerous inlets and estuaries indent the coastal strip and these epitomise the character of Golden Bay. These are spread like a 'string of pearls' along the length of the inner coastal margin. Being located in a shoreline environment the inlets are subject to dynamic tidal activity, and significant transient landscape conditions, reinforced by weather and the presence of wildlife. Coastal settlements are interspersed around the Bay coastline, which becomes less sandy and rockier towards the Tata Islands, Wainui Bay and the Abel Tasman National Park at the eastern end.

The more significant inlets and estuaries are described in the following section. They are all valued in varying degrees for their aesthetic appeal, biodiversity, shellfish collection, bathing, whitebaiting, fishing, boating and scientific appeal. There is evidence of early Māori settlement.

Modifications include jetties and wharves (at Collingwood, Milnthorpe, Waitapu), boat ramps, as well as the substantial port facilities at Port Tarakohe. Causeways are quite common across inlets as well as rip rap features, placed to alleviate coastal erosion.

**Puponga Inlet** (33ha) is a small, shallow estuary, bordered by saltmarsh and herbfield flats, and crossed by two causeways. It is a breeding area for banded rail and Australasian bittern. Horse trekking through the estuary is common.

**Pakawau Inlet** is a 65ha shallow estuary with one tidal opening, one main basin and a large area of saltmarsh. The presence of banded rail, spotless crane and South Island fernbird has been reported.

**Waikato Estuary** sits just north of the Ruataniwha Inlet. It is a small (19ha) elongated, shallow estuary with a northern and southern basin and large areas of saltmarsh. The northern headland (Totara Avenue) is wooded with regenerating coastal totara, and quite densely residential. Rip-rap walling protects the sea-facing frontage. It has important shell banks utilised by roosting waders, and is visited by banded rail, banded dotterel, variable oystercatcher, Caspian tern and occasional white-fronted tern.

**Ruataniwha Inlet** is the largest estuary in Golden Bay / Mohua (864ha). It is a well-flushed, tidal river type estuary, with an associated extensive lagoon and delta with saltmarsh and seagrass beds. Banded rail, Australasian bittern, royal spoonbills and South Island fernbird are present. Other coastal birds including international waders are common. A number of islands occupy the Aorere River delta. Most of the river catchment is steep and covered with indigenous vegetation. Twelve percent of the catchment is developed for pasture and dairying, but the strong river flow maintains reasonable water quality.

**Parapara Inlet** is a moderately-sized estuary (over 195ha) with a large embayment cut off from the main body of the estuary by a causeway (State Highway 60). It is fed by the Parapara River and the catchment is mostly undeveloped, dominated by indigenous forest and saltmarsh which comes to the edge of the estuary. The settlement of Milnthorpe to the north is heavily treed and abuts the Milnthorpe Park and Arboretum (DOC Scenic Reserve). The presence of banded rail, Caspian tern and white heron are noted, with an important roost at the top of the southern sandspit.

**Onekaka Estuary** is a small (23ha), shallow estuary, surrounded by a narrow fringe of bush with pasture behind. A small causeway crosses the estuary near the northern spit.



## OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPES, MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

It is very important for birdlife, with South Island fernbird, Caspian tern, banded rail, banded dotterel and white-fronted tern reported. Remains of the historic Onekaka wharf and tramline extend into the Bay from the seaward side of the northwestern spit. Hematite is a prevalent mineral, and pig iron was smelted at Onekaka in the early 1900s, with much of it shipped to Australia.

**Onahau Estuary** is a small (32ha), shallow estuary with a very large area of saltmarsh that merges into freshwater wetland at its head. It has a sandspit that migrates and changes shape, and a fringe of manuka surrounding most of its internal edge. It is notable for the presence of banded rail, South Island fernbird and marsh crake.

**Waitapu Estuary** is a complex, tidal river, tidal lagoon and delta system (560ha), located at the mouth of the Takaka River and situated between Rangihaeata Head and Sopers Hill. There is a historic wharf still in use, including a nearby fishing factory operation. The lagoon system to the east is relatively separate from the modified channel of the Takaka River. Extensive areas of saltmarsh exist, and there are areas of totara forest around the river mouth. Birds present include the royal spoonbill, banded rail, Australasian bittern, marsh crake and South Island fernbird.

**Motupipi Estuary** is a moderately-sized (169ha) estuary with two main arms on either side of Motupipi Hill. The Pohara golf course is established on the eastern sandspit, with a historic cemetery also located there. The estuary provides important high tide roosts for both national and international waders, and is notable for the highest number of banded rail in a Golden Bay/Mohua estuary. Also present are marsh crake and fernbird. The surrounding land is mostly developed and dominated by high producing pasture, with some indigenous and exotic forest.

**Ligar Bay (Tata Beach) Estuary** is a small (17ha), shallow estuary which discharges into Ligar Bay. It is influenced by the surrounding granite catchments, and is notable for the presence of banded rail and South Island fernbird. The Separation Point granite is highly erodible, and the estuary is vulnerable to run-off from the forestry land uses above. The Tata Beach settlement dominates the northern arm of the estuary. Tata Beach in particular known for the regular dawn visit of squadrons of pied shags.

**Wainui Inlet** is a moderately-sized (215ha), shallow estuary with a small tidal arm. It is surrounded by highly erodible Separation Point granite. Together with open bay it is an outstanding natural feature, and is described in more detail in the next section. The feature is also contained within an outstanding natural landscape and is flanked by the Abel

Tasman National Park on its western side. Much of the catchment is regenerating indigenous forest, with a small component (9%) of pastoral use. Important high tide roosts are located at the tops of both spits, and banded rail, marsh crake and South Island fernbird are also found here. There are important historic connections with early contact between Iwi and Europeans, and a *urupa* is a particularly important cultural site for Iwi.

### The Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine ONL includes the following landscape features:

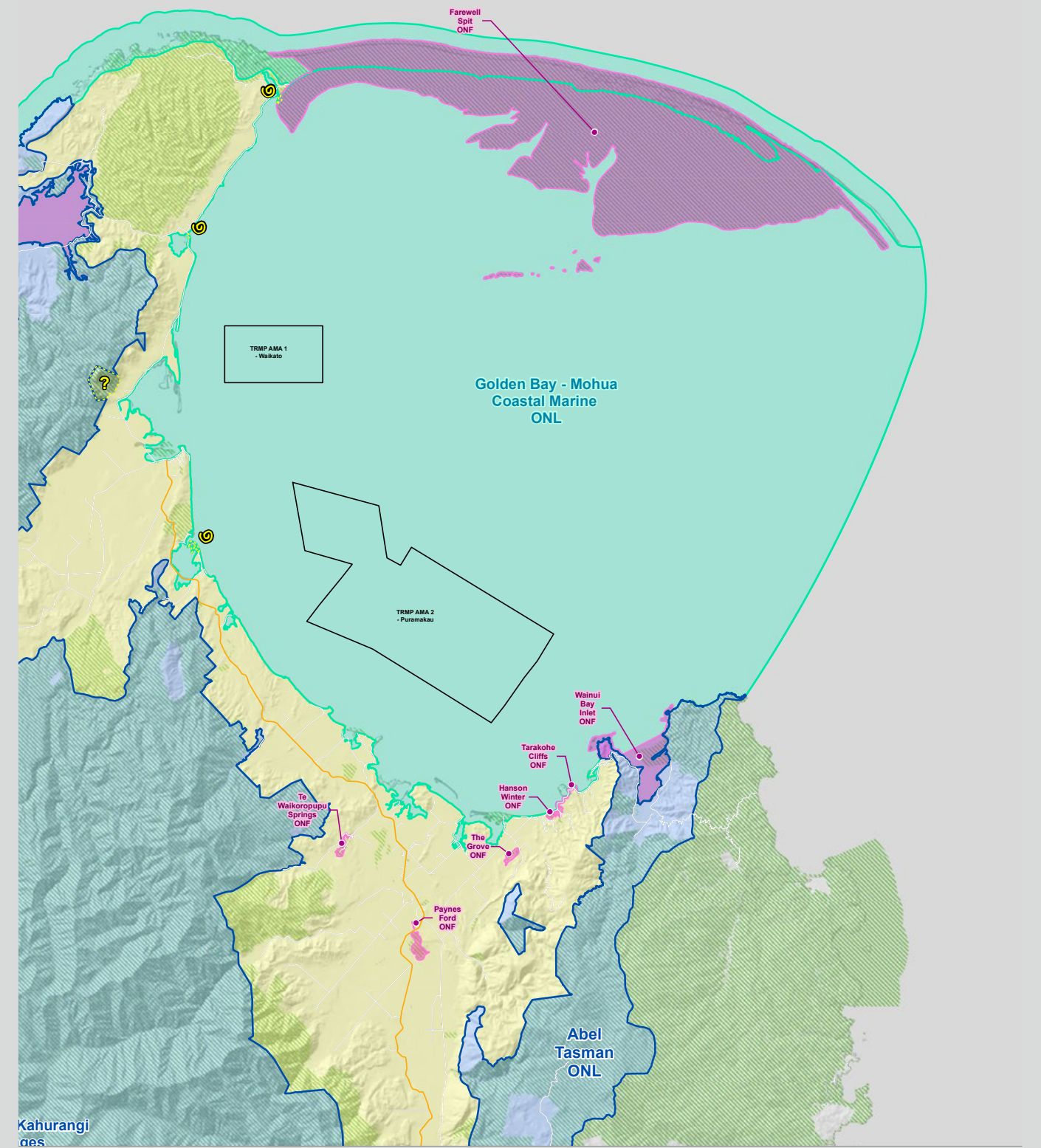
- Puponga Inlet
- Pakawau Inlet
- Ruataniwha / Waikato Inlets
- Parapara Inlet
- Onekaka Estuary
- Onehau Estuary
- Waitapu Estuary
- Motupipi Estuary
- Ligar Bay Estuary
- Wainui Bay Inlet (also an ONF)
- Port Tarakohe (the cliffs are a separate ONF and these about the ONL)
- Farewell Spit tidal channels and sand flats.

### Appropriate activities

Port operations at Port Tarakohe; existing mussel spat farming at Wainui Bay; aquaculture in defined aquaculture managements areas (AMAs); commercial and recreational boating and fishing activity; navigational aids; mooring opportunities.

Activities at Port Tarakohe are appropriate in the context of a wider strategic planning exercise for the locality. Development that is dependent on the marine farming industry may occur on the existing modified coastal margin at Port Tarakohe provided that the development does not adversely impact on the landscape qualities of the Port Tarakohe cliffs and the land-water interface. It is noted that activities at the Port also include general cargo, wet fish, dolomite and the facility is important for civil emergency management.

Iwi wish to retain protected customary rights over food gathering and other tikanga activities within the Bay and in the estuaries, all of which are part of the coastal marine area.



Golden Bay - Mohua Coastal Marine ONL following a review of feedback received

**Legend**

- ONL
- NOT ONL
- ONF
- ONL-Marine
- No Consensus
- No Consensus - Iwi Association
- No Consensus
- DOC Estate

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## ABEL TASMAN ONL

The Abel Tasman ONL includes that part of the Abel Tasman National Park within the Golden Bay catchment, west of Separation Point / Te Matau and extending down Evans Ridge. It includes land at Whariwharangi, all of Wainui Bay and Canaan Downs, and the upper reaches of the eastern Takaka Valley between Gorge Creek and State Highway 60 at the Takaka Hill. A striking hill face behind Motupipi is part of the Abel Tasman ONL. Although a discrete outlier when viewed from above, at ground level it stands out against the rest of the Pikikiruna Range. While most of the ONL is either National Park or conservation land, private land is included at Wainui Bay and Canaan Downs where it is largely surrounded by the DOC estate. Some private land is also included at the Pikikiruna edge along the upper Takaka Valley. Gorge Creek Gully marks the point where the lower Takaka Valley starts to widen out.

The Abel Tasman ONL abuts the Parapara-Kahurangi ONL at State Highway 60 where the main road crosses the Takaka Hill.

### Characteristics and features

The Abel Tasman ONL covers a diversity of landscapes from the coastal beaches experienced on the Great Walk coastal track, to the limestone and marble karst landscapes of the Canaan area. The Takaka Hill is known as the Marble Mountain. Erosion of the soluble marble rock has created a classic karst landscape characterised by sinking streams, dry valleys, resurgent springs, and areas of intricately carved karren formations and dolines (sinkholes). Elsewhere the rock underlying much of the area is the erodible Separation Point granite, which creates the golden sands for which the Park is famous.

Preservation of New Zealand's smallest national park's landscapes, indigenous ecosystems and natural features is the primary object of the Park's Management Plan 2008 – 2018. There are beautiful estuaries, rocky headlands, coarse golden sand beaches and dunes that make the Abel Tasman coast internationally significant in terms of scenic beauty. The Park also has sub-alpine bogs, tussock lands and lowland coastal forests. Mount Evans and Murray Peak are the highest elevations within the Park and sit within the study area west of Evans Ridge.

The wide variety of habitats within the park, from sub-alpine ridges to sandspits, islands and limestone coastal formations results in a wide variety of flora and fauna. Over 70 species of birds have been recorded. Significant remnant communities include the short-jawed kokopu, and waders such as the variable oystercatcher and banded dotterel. Blue penguins

nest along rocky sections of the coast and pied shags have small colonies in the coastal forest and the Tata Islands.

The area is historically important with Maori occupation and traditions extending back over centuries. The earliest recorded contact between Maori and pakeha in New Zealand was on 18 December 1642 near Wainui Bay.

The Abel Tasman Coastal Walk emerges at Wainui Bay. An unsealed road provides access from Wainui through to Totaranui Beach on the Tasman side of the Park. Another unsealed road leads north from the top of the Takaka Hill to Canaan Downs where there is walking access to Harwoods Hole, the deepest vertical shaft in the country (176m deep).

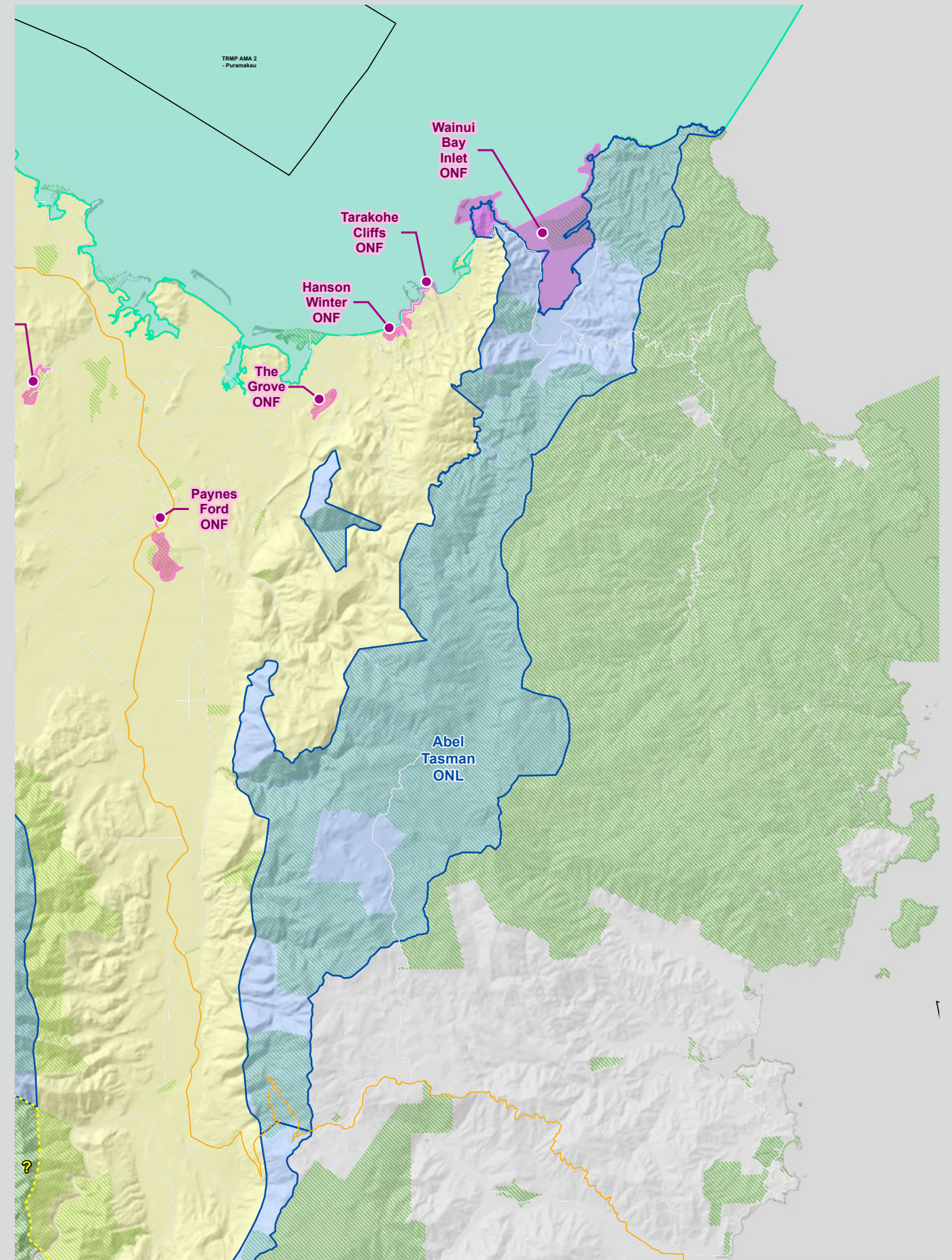
### The Abel Tasman ONL includes the following landscape features:

- Wainui Bay and Inlet (also an ONF)
- Wainui Falls
- Whariwharangi Bay
- Gibbs Hill
- Abel Tasman Point
- Tata Islands
- Separation / Te Matau Point
- Harwoods Hole
- Starlight Cave
- Canaan Downs
- Rawhiti Cave
- Dry River Gorge
- Gorge Creek Gully
- Mount Evans
- Murray Peak.

### Appropriate activities

Within the DOC estate, appropriate activities are those in accordance with the Abel Tasman National Park Management Plan and the Department of Conservation Management Strategy. Normal farming practices are also appropriate in some locations, such as Canaan Downs and Wainui Bay.

Other appropriate activities in Wainui Bay are those associated with the Tui Community and visitor accommodation associated with the Abel Tasman Great Walk.



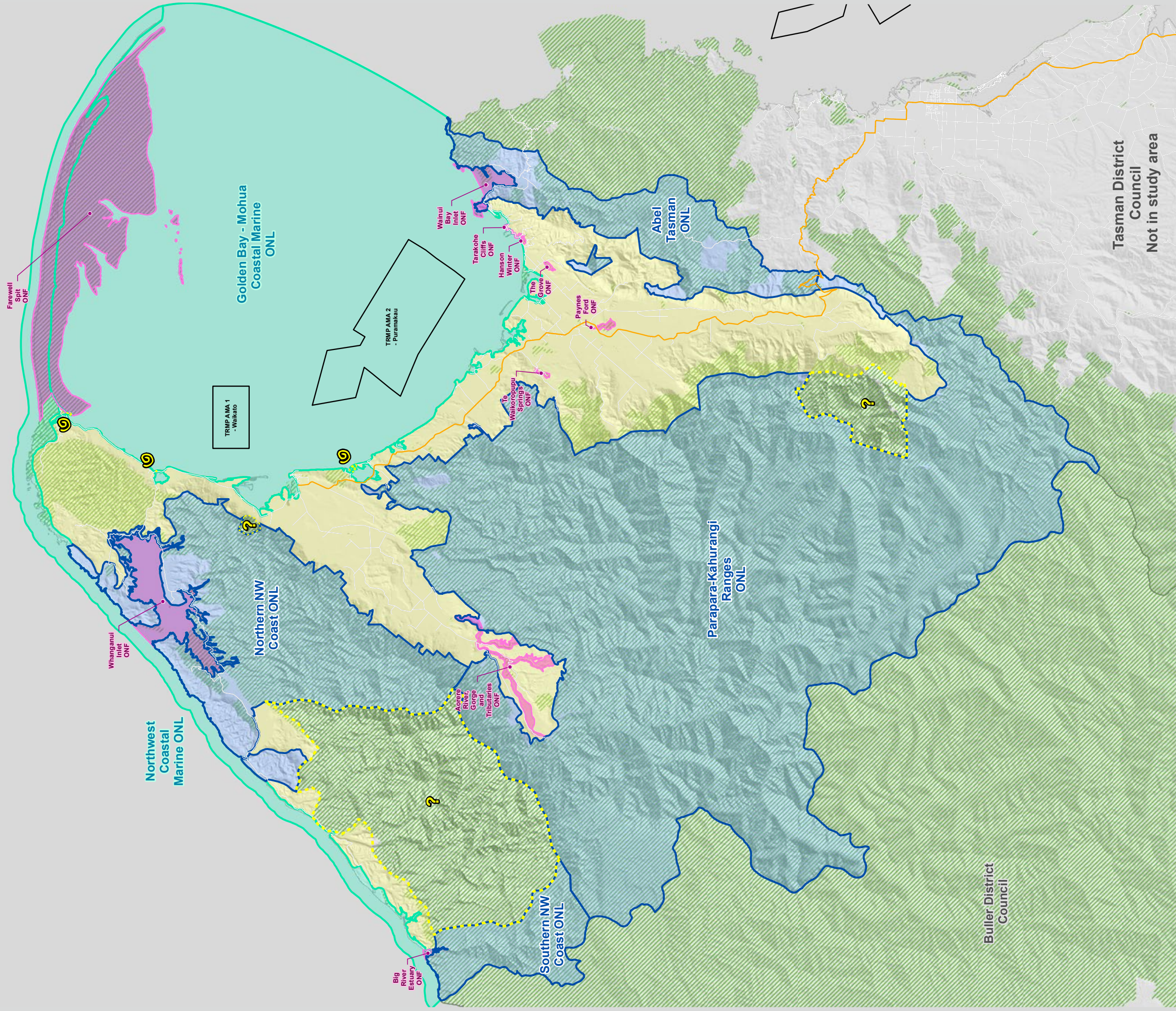
Abel Tasman ONL  
following a review of feedback received



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OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPES,  
MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS



ONFL Location Map

following a review of feedback received

Legend

- ONL
- ONF
- NOT ONL
- ONL-Marine
- No Consensus
- DOC Estate
- State Highway
- No Consensus - Iwi Association

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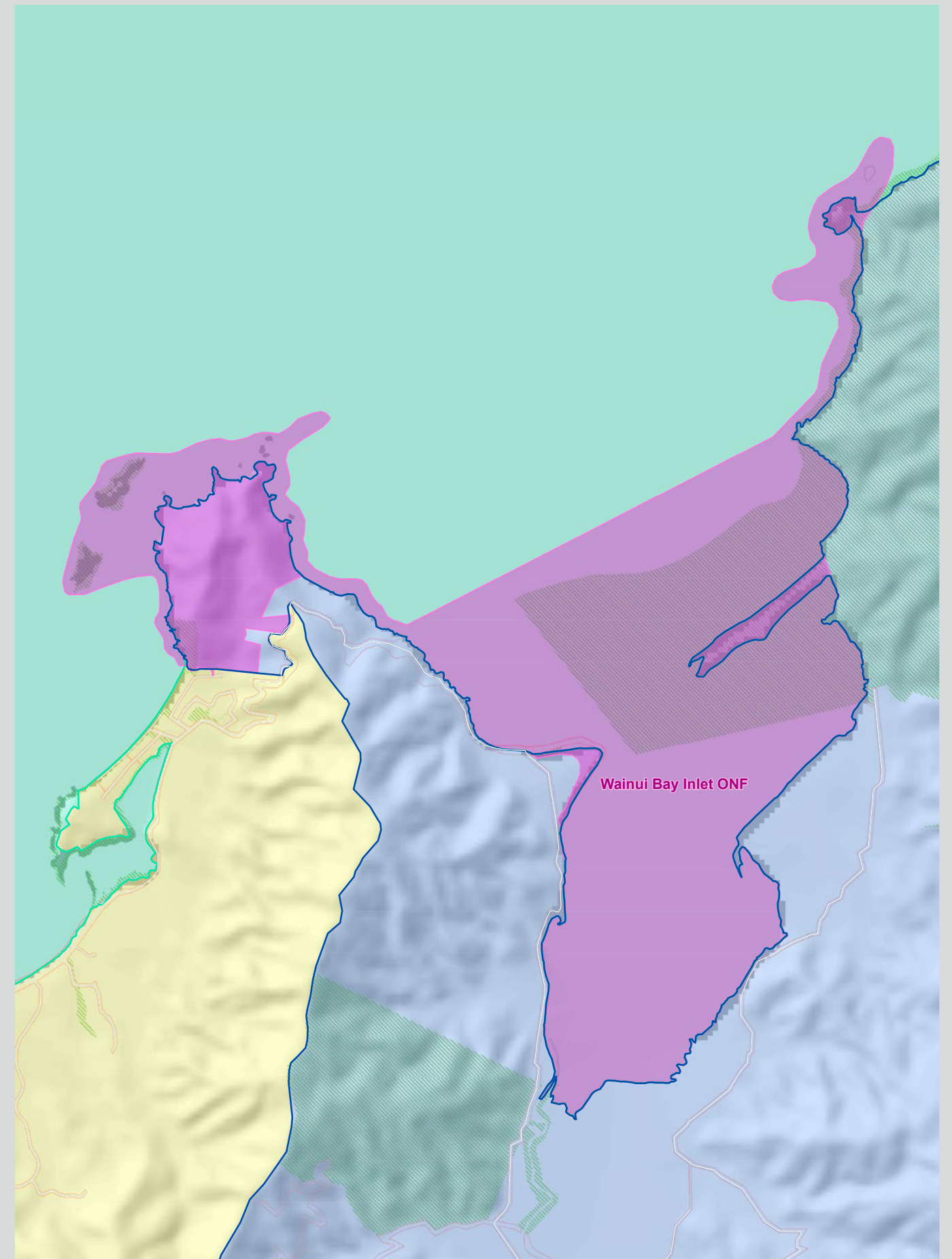
## WAINUI BAY INLET ONF

The ONF includes the Tata headland (Abel Tasman Point), the Tata Islands, and a narrow coastal strip joining these to the lower part of the feature. A coastal strip also extends north on the eastern side to connect Taupo point to the ONF. The lower part of the ONF, from a line across from Uarau Point where the shallows begin, extends over the sand spits and into the inner inlet.

The ONF is also part of the Golden Bay / Mohua Coastal Marine ONL, and it is surrounded by the Abel Tasman ONL on land.

There are spectacular views of the ONF from Abel Tasman Point, from the Totaranui Road, and from the Gibbs Hill section of the Abel Tasman Coastal Track.

The highly exposed golden sands create strong transience. This inlet is unusual in combining both a bay and an inlet. There are areas around Wainui Bay and Inlet of cultural significance to Iwi (the *urupa*) and of historic importance relating to first encounters between Iwi and Europeans.



Wainui Bay Inlet ONF  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

0 0.3 km  
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## WHANGANUI INLET ONF

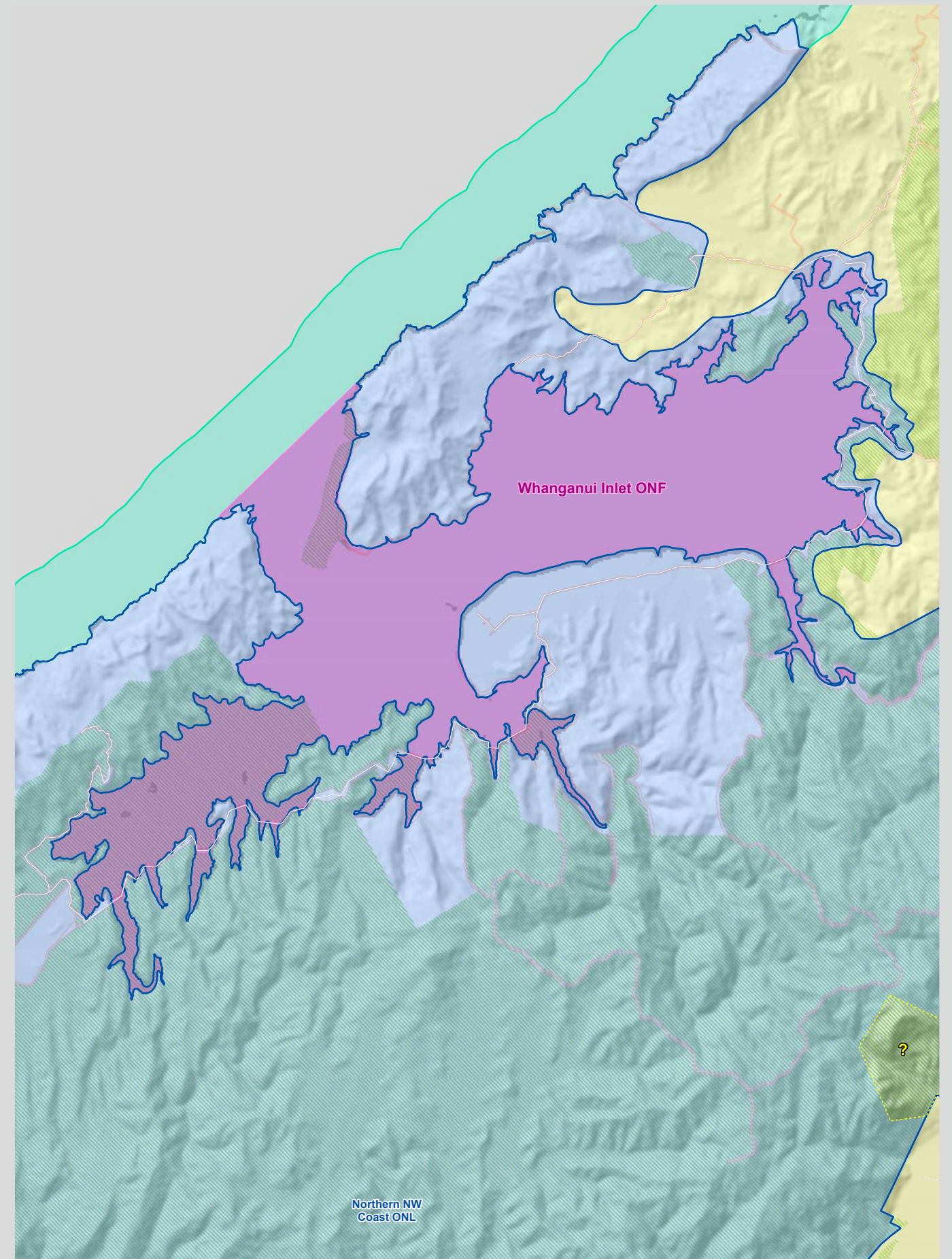
The ONF is surrounded by the Northern NW Coast ONL, and is part of the Northwest Coastal Marine ONL.

At 2,774 hectares, it is the second largest barrier-enclosed inlet in the South Island with more than 70 creeks and streams feeding into it. The southern part is the Westhaven marine reserve and the northern part is a wildlife management reserve. It appears to have very little modification.

It has a Category A listing on the Geopreservation Inventory for its minerals (coal measures and soft sandstone), as well as having the most easily accessible examples of dinosaur footprints in New Zealand.

It is surrounded by a combination of forest and pasture, and is notable for intact vegetation sequences from estuary to hilltop and rare alluvial indigenous forest types adjacent to the estuary. There is an excellent variety of estuarine habitats and species, as well as being an important breeding site for vulnerable banded rail, banded dotterel and Australasian bittern.

The Group acknowledged the importance of the Mangarakau wharf and its associated economic activity. There are many locations within the inlet of cultural significance to Iwi, and historic importance in relation to early settlement economic activity.



Whanganui Inlet ONF  
following a review of feedback received

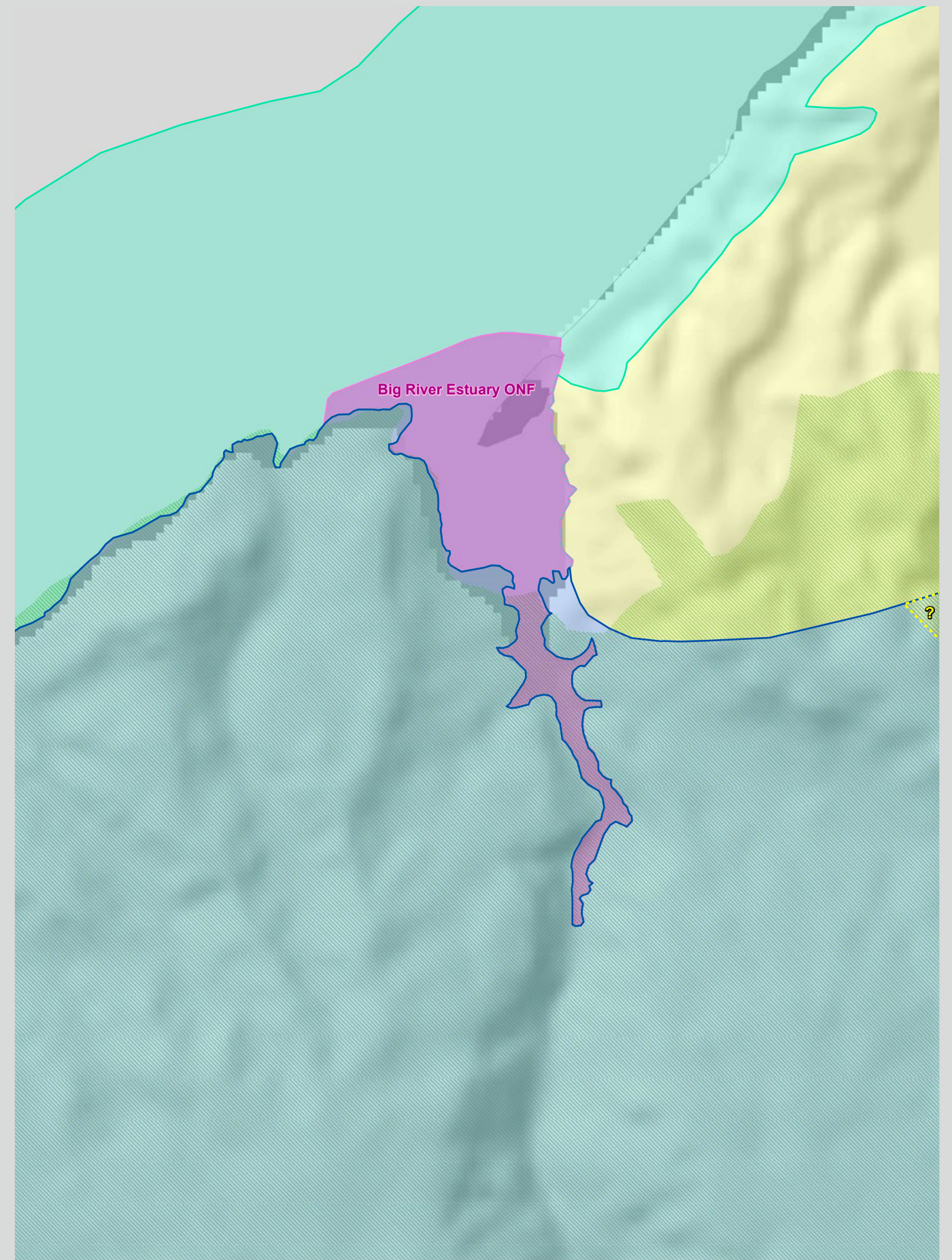
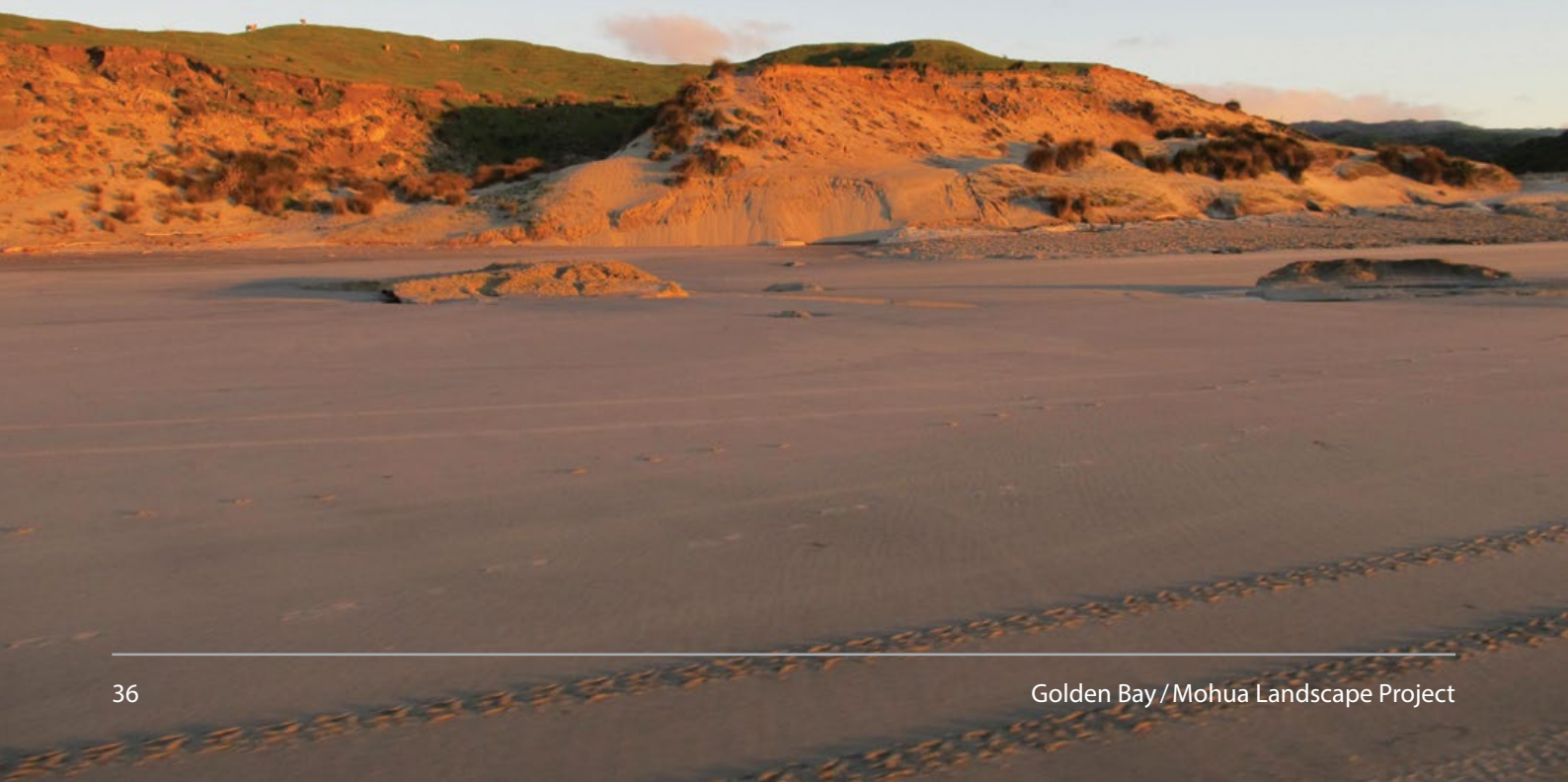
**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

0 0.85 km  
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## BIG RIVER ESTUARY ONF

Big River Estuary is a small (30ha) estuary with very low level of human impact. It is the least modified of all the estuaries in Golden Bay. The catchment is clad in unmodified indigenous forest dominated by northern rata and hard beech. Rare variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern are present. The north side of the estuary is bordered by a sandspit, while the south is bordered by a marine terrace of siltstone.



Big River Estuary ONF  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

0 0.2 km  
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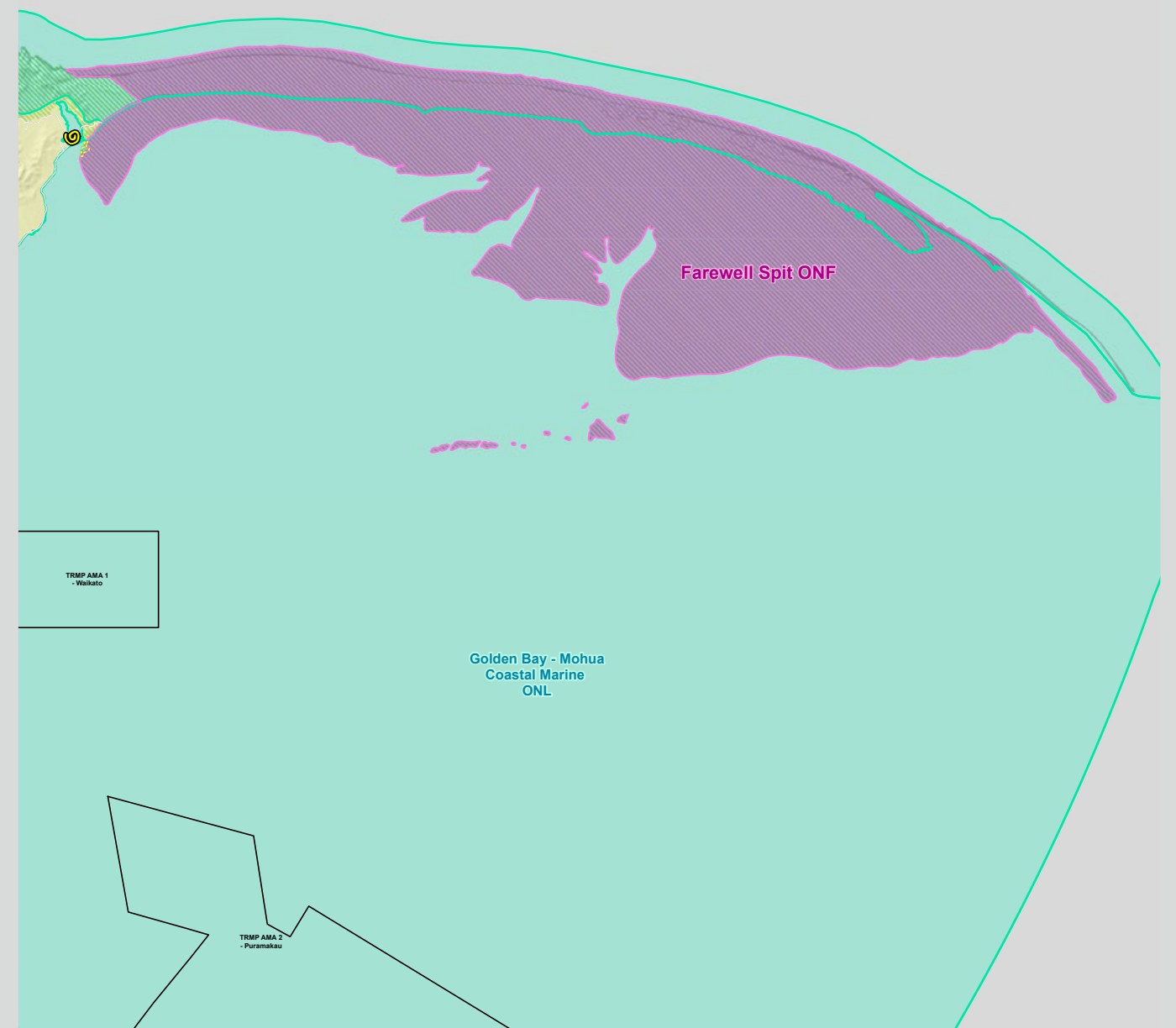


## FAREWELL SPIT ONF

Farewell Spit is New Zealand's longest spit system. It is more than 30 kilometres in length, and is internationally recognised under International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria as an important wetland. The tidal flats and channels are of great significance in the Bay and are part of the feature. It is also recognised as an internationally important landform by the Geopreservation Inventory (Category A) and is managed by DOC as a Nature Reserve, the highest form of protection under the Reserves Act. The Spit is a major tourist attraction.

It contains important sites for a wide variety of wading species, which feed over the intertidal flats. It is notable for the presence of rare plants including *Euphorbia glauca*, sand daphne, sand spike rush and *Eleocharis neozealandica*. A gannet colony is located at the tip of the Spit. Marine mammals frequently beach along the shallow tidal waters at this end of the Bay.

The area is an overlay site in the Treaty settlement deeds, meaning that DOC must apply principles of *kahukiwi*, *parirau whakaruru* and *te korowai mana* in managing the site.



Farewell Spit ONF  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

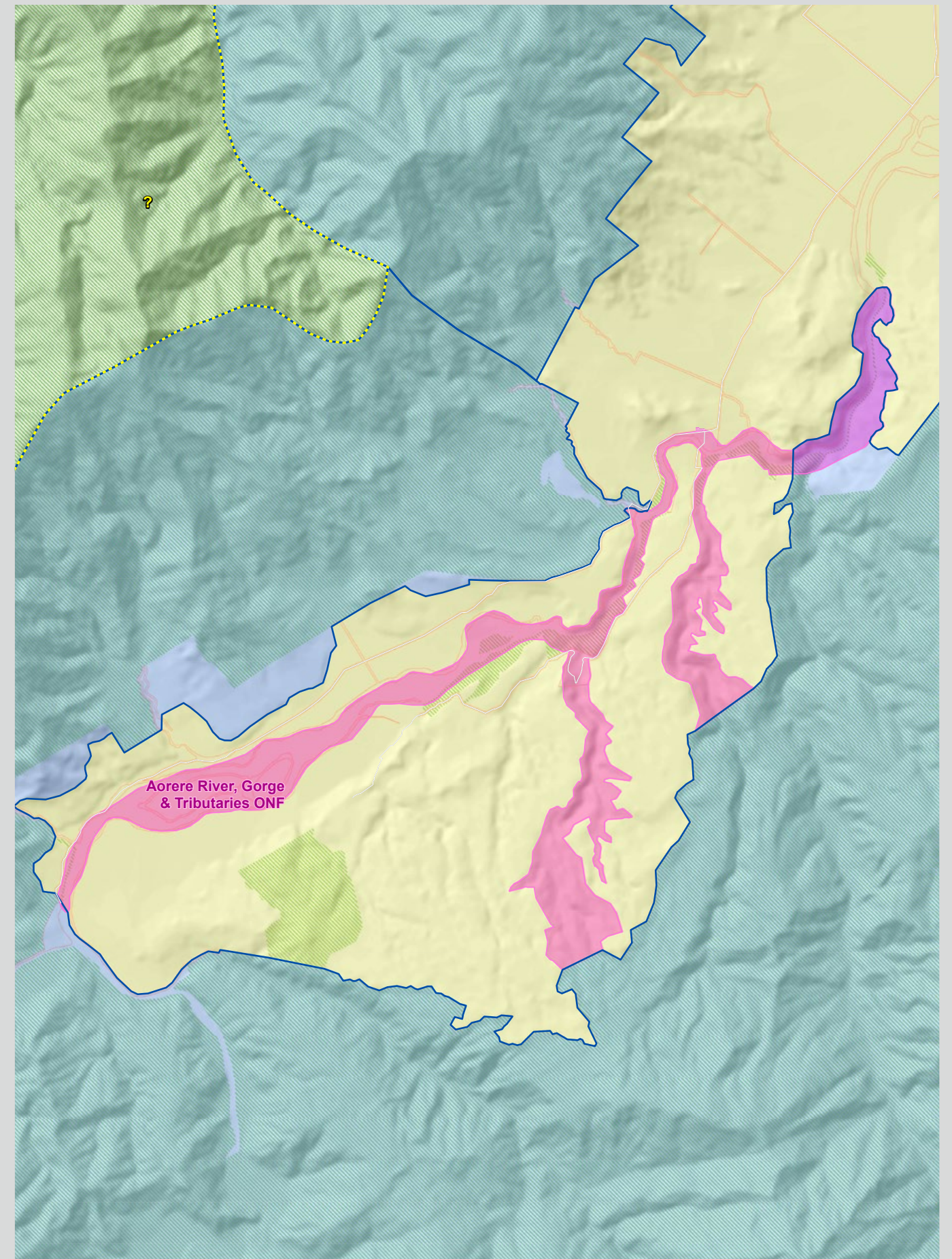
0 2 km  
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## AORERE RIVER, GORGE AND TRIBUTARIES ONF

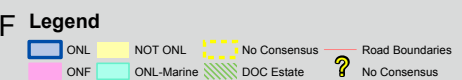
The braided section of the Aorere River is the only example of a braided river pattern in Golden Bay. There are two deeply incised gorges between 60 – 100 metres in length, cut into Paleozoic rocks beneath the Aorere peneplain. They have a Category C listing on the Geopreservation Inventory. The two main tributaries, the Finney and Salisbury Creeks are part of the feature.

Some parts of the Aorere River upstream from the gorges are areas where gold panning and fossicking are allowed under the Crown Minerals Act.



Aorere River, Gorge and Tributaries ONF

following a review of feedback received



0 0.75 km

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## TE WAIKOROPUPŪ SPRINGS ONF

Te Waikoropupu Springs is the largest tidal karst spring in the southern hemisphere, and one of the clearest water springs in the world. It is a complex spring with several vents. The water arises from two main aquifers, the deeper Arthur Marble Aquifer and the shallow aquifer which is partly recharged by the Tākaka and Waingarō rivers. The springs are slightly tidal and saline, and are artesian in character. They are a spectacular and picturesque tourist destination within a DOC Scenic Reserve.

Additional information may be found in the Te Waikoropupu Springs Management Plan, developed by DOC in partnership

with Iwi. This Plan explains the cultural and spiritual importance of the place and proposes ways to enhance the *mauri* and *wairua*, as well as practical management options.

The feature is one of three overlay sites in the Treaty settlement deeds, meaning that DOC must apply principles of *kahukiwi*, *parirau whakaruru* and *te korowai mana* in managing the site. It is a Wahi tapu site, and has a Category A listing on the Geopreservation Inventories. The Ministry for the Environment lists it as a Water Body of National Importance for geodiversity and geothermic values and is listed in the DOC management plan and TDC TRMP as a significant water body.



Te Waikoropupu Springs ONF  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

0 0.07 km  
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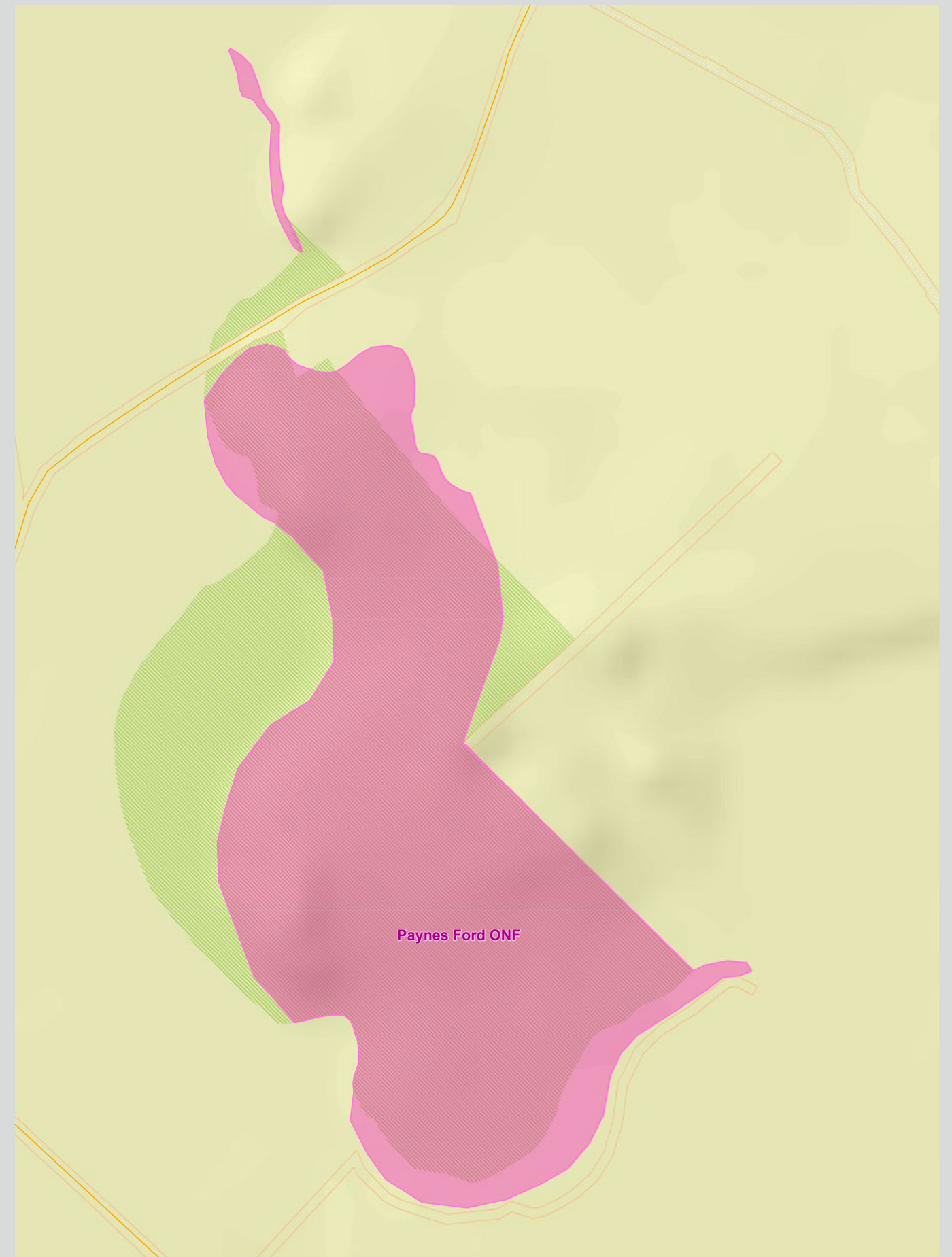
## PAYNES FORD ONF

Paynes Ford ONF includes some limestone outcrops in the Takaka River and some contiguous land with similar landform and regenerating bush cover on the property to the north. Discussions with the adjoining landowner have helped define this edge. There is a harakeke restoration and planting area adjacent. The feature extends west to include some karst formations within the river itself.

The feature also extends south to include the meanders of the oxbow formation, an earlier channel of the Takaka River that was cut off in the 1930s. The oxbow contains a large, permanently flowing spring, which issues from a vent in Takaka limestone and contributes to the surface flow of the Takaka River downstream in dry times.

The southern end of the feature shows one of the best and most easily visible examples of stalactites formed on exposed bluffs. These are good examples of hooked biokarst. The feature has high legibility, and is visible from State Highway 60. Both the spring and the bluffs are included as Category C listings on the Geopreservation Inventory.

The feature is used for rock-climbing and abseiling. Removal of vegetation has modified the site to some extent and allowed weed growth to increase. This has probably altered the algae and moss covering the stalactites and changed the biokarst activity. The river is an important swimming site.



Paynes Ford ONF  
following a review of feedback received

**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

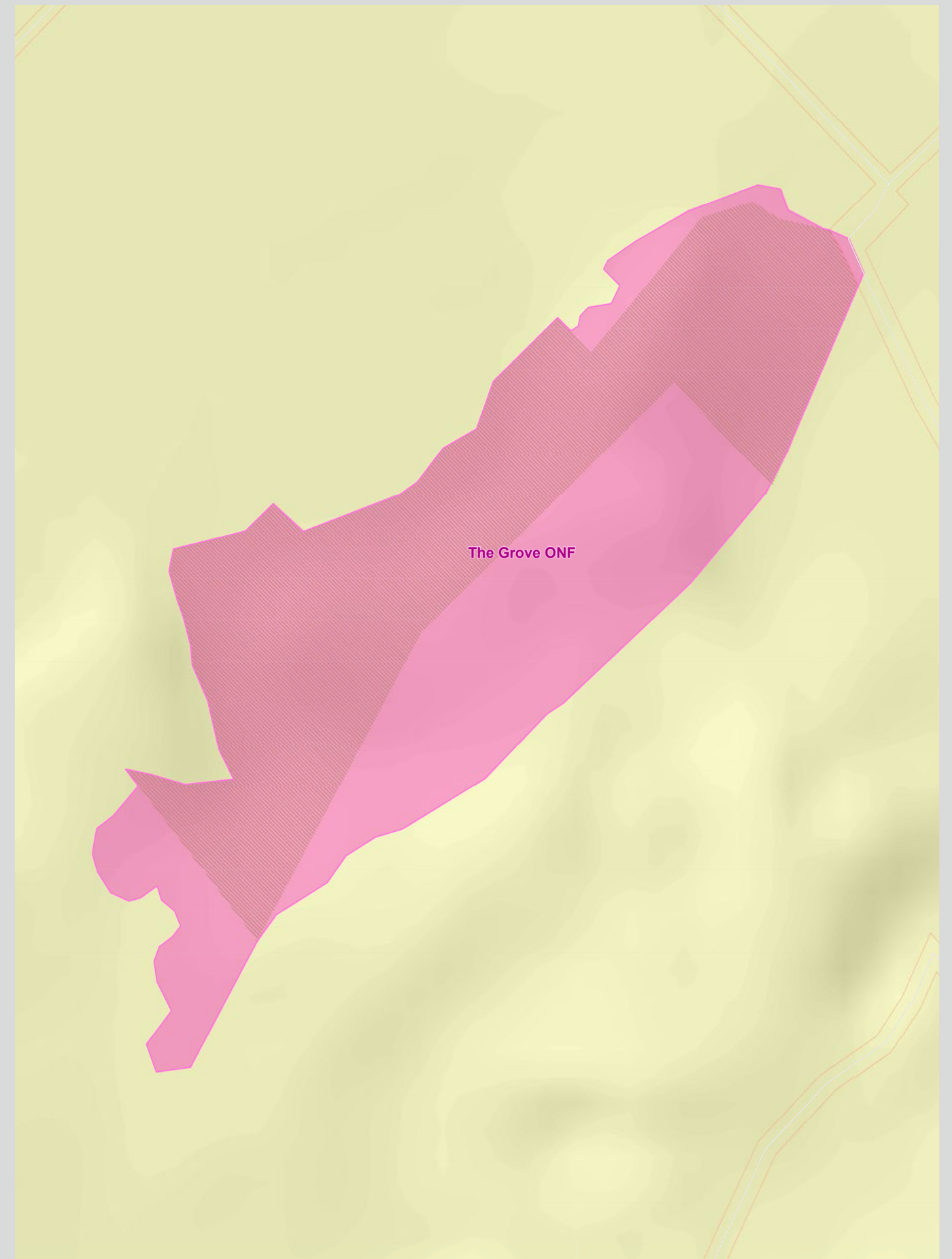
0 0.1 km  
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## THE GROVE ONF

The Grove is an excellent example of karst developed in Oligocene limestone, and still mostly preserved under indigenous forest. It contains grikes (features formed by solution of vertical joint sets) and clints (blocks isolated by grikes) and stream sinks developed in Takaka limestone. There is a small area of sinkholes on private farmland to the southwest. The Grove is a Category C listing on the Geopreservation Inventory.

The Grove ONF includes some areas of contiguous landform and cover on adjoining land where there is limited modification. It is part of the northern section of the 'hogsback' karst formation. There are some Wahi tapu sites in this location. It is an important tourist site.



The Grove ONF  
following a review of feedback received



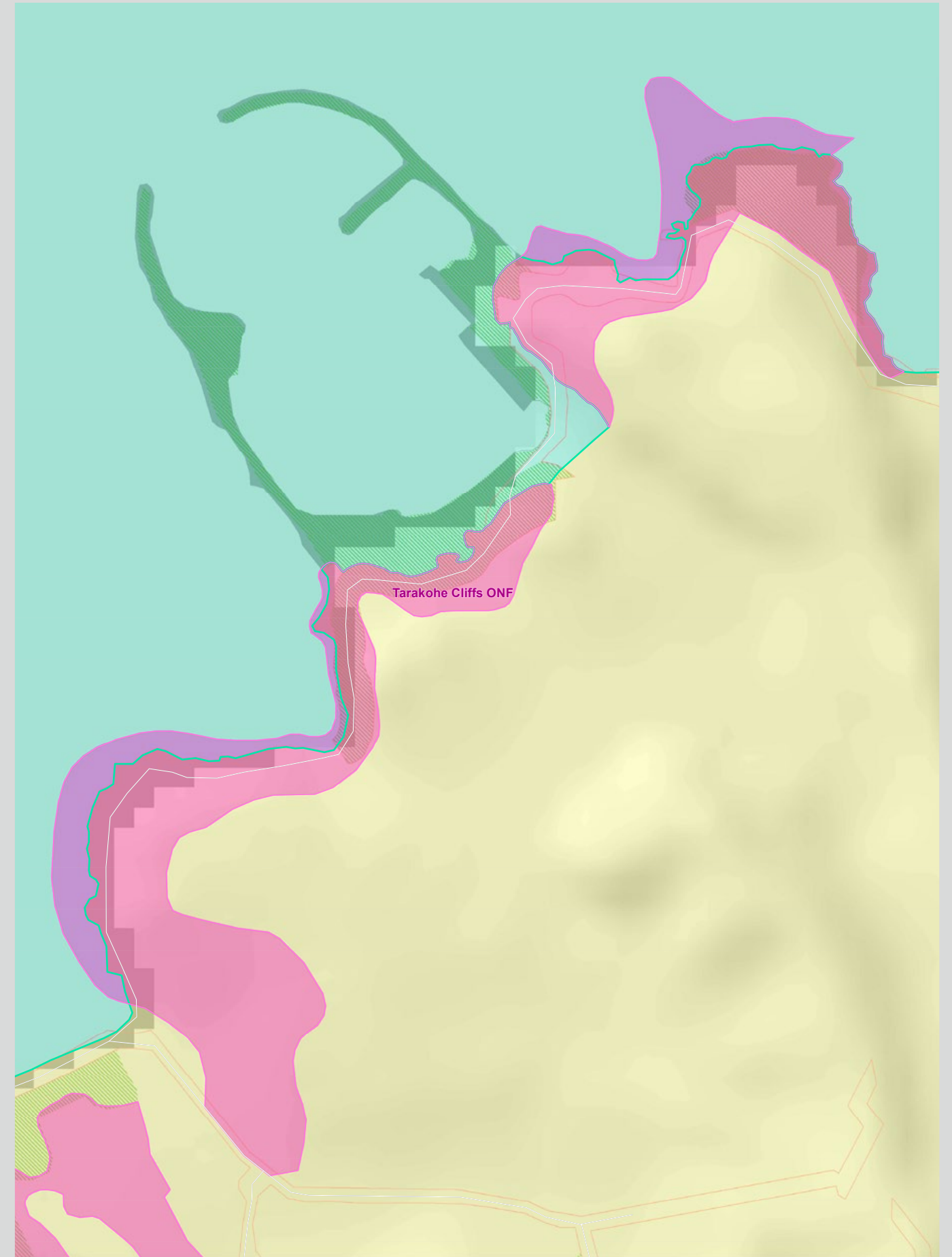
0 0.06 km N  
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## PORT TARAKOHE CLIFFS ONF

The Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF contains two discrete sections either side of the quarry entrance. Both sections straddle the road to include the rocky outcrops at the water's edge. They comprise impressive towers and pinnacles along the coastal road. Two have fallen together to form a spectacular 20-metre-high natural tunnel, considered possibly the most easily accessible and visual in the country. The feature has a Category C listing on the Geopreservation Inventory.

The coastal limestone cliffs are special and deserve a degree of protection. They are moderately natural and coherent, notwithstanding the modifications from road construction and maintenance, and the vegetation removal that has allowed weeds to proliferate. They demonstrate very high vividness and legibility. Tangata whenua value them highly despite alterations for road works and stability. Little Blue Penguin have their habitat in this vicinity.



Tarakohe Cliffs ONF  
following a review of feedback received

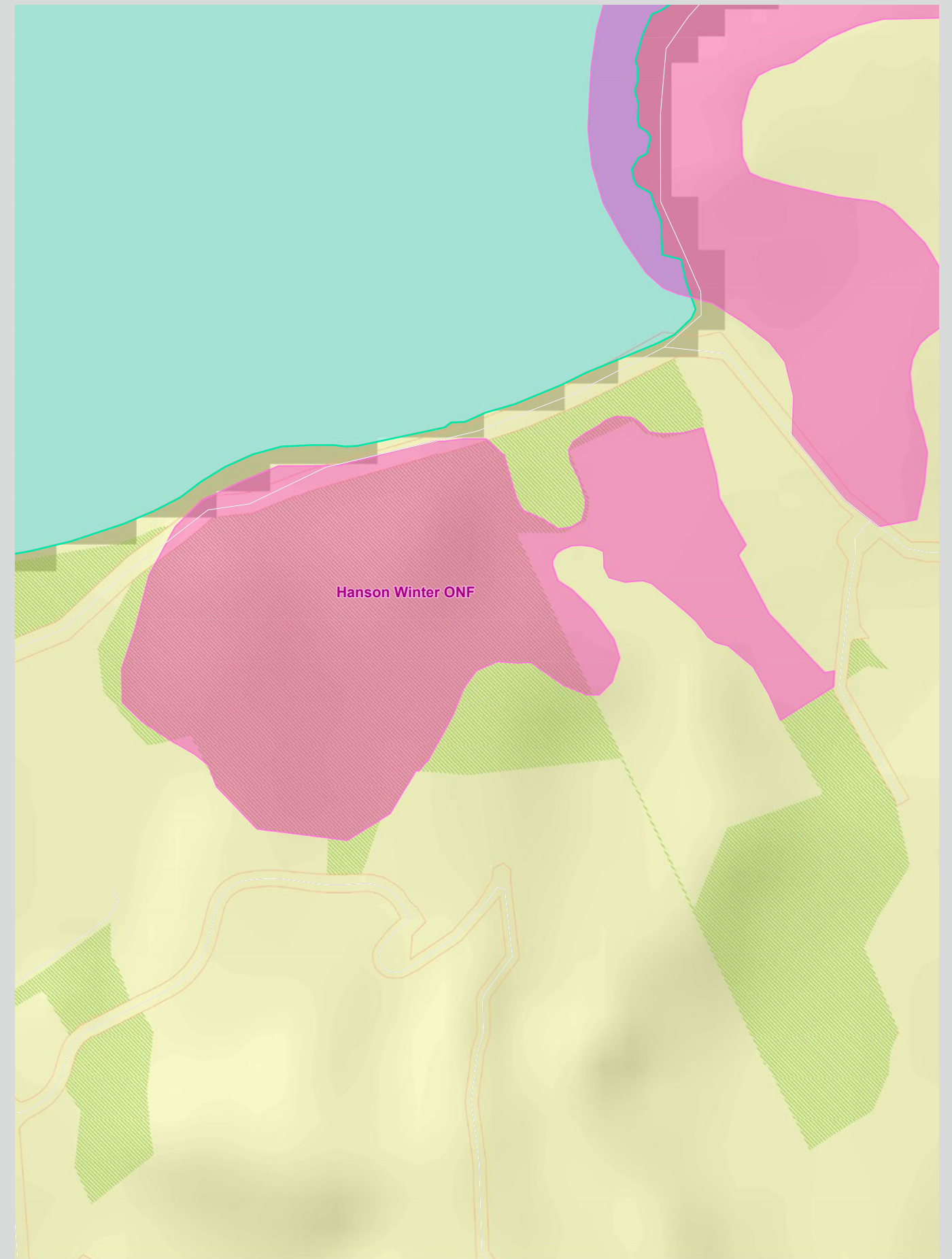
**Legend**  
 ONL NOT ONL No Consensus Road Boundaries  
 ONF ONL-Marine DOC Estate ? No Consensus

0 0.08 km  
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## HANSON WINTER ONF

The Hanson Winter ONF is an extension of the same limestone formation described in the Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF. It is managed by DOC as a Scenic Reserve. The area is of significance to Iwi. The feature extends onto private land, including QEII covenanted land under restoration.



Hanson Winter ONF  
following a review of feedback received





## INFORMATION OF THE SMALL WORKING GROUP SENT OUT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FEEDBACK ON THE DRAFT REPORT (OCTOBER 2014)

The following information in this Appendix was released to the public as an FAQ and some discussion points, so that members of the public could provide informed feedback on the Small Working Group's draft report (October 2014). This Appendix is retained for context and historical purposes, but some information and discussion points may be out of date. It contained indicative landscape policy and rules provided by the TDC planner but were not the recommendations of the Small Working Group. For the current draft proposed plan changes by the Tasman District Council, refer to their website and public documents. The Small Working Group did not ultimately resolve or complete advice to the Council on policies, rules and other provisions for the Tasman Resource Management Plan, though it has provided feedback to its drafting consistent with this report.

### What is the Golden Bay Landscape Project? How will it affect me?

The Golden Bay / Mohua Landscape Project seeks to protect Outstanding Natural Features (ONLs) and Landscapes (ONFs) from inappropriate subdivision, use and development [Resource Management Act (RMA) s6(b)] while promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources RMA s5 – Purpose of the Act.

This document is an Appendix to the Report of the Small Group.

### What has been happening?

Since June 2012 a Small Group representing the Golden Bay / Mohua community has met 21 times to review past reports, consider feedback, and form a shared view about what areas are sufficiently natural and remarkable to be considered outstanding natural landscapes or outstanding natural features.

We anticipate a change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), which is a formal legal process. Council has undertaken to examine the landscapes / features of the rest of the District once the Golden Bay process has progressed.

### What are Outstanding Natural Features (ONFs) and Landscapes (ONLs)?

These are places around a region that are considered to be remarkable for a combination of reasons – their physical presence and qualities, their beauty, and their meaning for those who live and visit there.

A feature or a landscape must meet the criteria to be considered an ONL or an ONF. An ONF is a specific area like Farewell Spit; a landscape is a larger area like parts of the Northwest Coast.

### How do I know if my property is an ONF or an ONL?

We have prepared maps showing where ONFs and ONLs are proposed. These will help us in our discussions with land owners and the community.

The ONFs and ONLs will be marked on the Planning Maps that form part of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) An ONF and an ONL can extend into the sea, as well as over land. The seascape of 'the Bay' is part of the surrounding landscape.

### What does it mean if my property is part of an ONF or an ONL?

It means that there is a wide community view that your property is located somewhere special. We will suggest that Council consider providing free advice in relation to any required consents. And also consider waiving fees if being in an ONL or ONF is the only reason for a consent. Council may also consider rates relief

Landscape Design Guide will help you to plan your activity in a way that gets the best outcome by avoiding or minimising adverse effects on landscape. This will be useful whether or not you require a resource consent.

### What are 'appropriate activities' and how do I know if something is 'inappropriate'?

In the report we have suggested appropriate activities that already occur and may continue to do so in an ONL. This doesn't necessarily mean more rules. Golden Bay is a community that traditionally uses basic resources in the farming, fishing, forestry, mining, hydropower production and tourism. People have asked questions about the following activities: eeling, aquaculture, sea nets, fishing, trawling, hunting maimai, jet skis, hovercraft, motorbikes, noise, sluicing, mineral extraction, and cultural harvesting, among others.

Some activities require a resource consent already, and some don't.

An 'inappropriate activity' is something that would spoil the quality of the landscape. Matters to be taken into account include the location and scale of the activity, the significance of effects on landscape, and how likely it is these consequences will occur. You may still be able to do what you want to do. The effects of the activity on the landscape or feature need to be considered in preparing an application, alongside other environmental effects.

### Can I continue to run my farm and carry out normal farm activities like tracking and fencing?

Yes, normal farm activities can continue, including but not limited to crop rotation, farm tracks, culverts, woolsheds, fences, water tanks, worker's accommodation, weed control, shelterbelts, gravel extraction. Some of these activities already need a resource consent, and will continue to do so.

.....  
The following information on potential additional regulation was staff advice provided to the Small Working Group in advance of a public consultation and feedback process. This advice, however, was not endorsed by the Small Working Group and instead was intended to raise potential issues and promote discussion. (Comment: July 2016)

### Will there be more consent requirements?

In relation to buildings and structures, your consent requirements may be increased. Some policies and rules in the TRMP may change. You may need an additional resource

consent if your proposed building is over a certain size and located in an ONL in a conspicuous location, or if an activity is likely to damage or destroy an ONF.

A resource consent is already required for many activities.

Resource consents are needed for all subdivisions, for earthworks (tracks longer than 100m per hectare / slopes greater than 35 degrees), second dwellings, vegetation clearance, and buildings within 200 metres of the coast. All activities in the coastal marine area need a 'coastal permit'. All discharges of contaminants require a 'discharge permit'. And there are 'water permits' to manage the take and use of water.

The following are some suggested additional ways to make sure outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features are respected. It is mostly the visual effects of structures that are of concern.

### Subdivision

*Currently:* All subdivisions currently require resource consent.

*If you are in an ONL:* Additional criteria would ensure qualities of an ONL or ONF are considered in a subdivision application.

### Dwellings and farm sheds

*Currently:* The first dwelling on a site in Rural 2 does not require a resource consent (subject to other conditions).

*If you are in an ONL:* No resource consent is to be required (unless required by another rule) provided:

- a dwelling (excluding the garage) is less than 300 square metres;
- no part of the building protrudes above the skyline when viewed from a public place;
- the building has a natural finish and / or is painted in recessive colours.

### Free-standing towers

*Currently:* A free-standing tower may be erected up to 25 metres in height in a rural zone without resource consent (subject to other conditions).

*If you are in an ONL:* You will need a resource consent (restricted discretionary activity) if a free-standing tower is greater than 10 metres in height.

(This proposed provision will be reviewed in the Sect 32 process).



## Outstanding Natural Features

*If you have an ONF on part of your property:* A resource consent (discretionary activity) is required for any activity that would damage or destroy an outstanding natural feature, apart from

- works required for public health and safety;
- works required for road maintenance.
- works required for biodiversity and habitat improvement, for example weed control.

## Policies

*If you are in an ONL:* Policies will be introduced into the TRMP to specify those activities that currently exist that are appropriate activities in that location. The effects of an appropriate activity are considered acceptable and not necessarily adverse.

## What about public notification?

If you lodge a resource consent for an activity that adversely affects your neighbours and / or has 'more than minor' adverse effects on the environment (landscape is part of the environment), then it will be notified. This is what happens at the moment, unless your neighbours give written approval.

## Will this lower the value of my property?

We have a valuation report from Telfer Young that has considered the effect on property values should the above rules apply. The conclusion is that a majority of cases there will be no effect on property values. A full cost-benefit analysis will be undertaken by Council, called a section 32 Evaluation Report. This will review the options and weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of any proposed changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

## What compensation is available?

Being part of an ONL or an ONF does not put your land into the same category as a QEII covenant or conservation covenant (which allows for remission of your rates). Council is not trying to get public access onto your land. It is your land and, in most circumstances, you may continue as before.

It is a reality that planning rules do change over time to adapt to new circumstances or knowledge, for example, about contaminated sites and sea-level rise. The recent Supreme Court King Salmon decision has raised the bar for limiting adverse effects on landscape in the coastal environment, and this is part of our thinking.

## Are there benefits to me as a landowner?

By identifying outstanding natural landscapes and features valued by the community, we hope that this will provide greater certainty, and lead to less litigious arguments about the effects on landscape / features. It should be easier to prepare resource consents, if one is required, and Council will provide advice to help you and may waive fees in some circumstances.

## What will happen next?

The next step in the process is to present this report to Council. It would then be for Council to prepare a Plan Change for notification, and seek formal submissions. Council then deliberates on the submissions and decides whether to adopt the final Plan Change document into the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

A full options paper (a section 32 Evaluation Report) will be prepared to accompany the formal plan change document.

Owners of any identified land can still request an inspection of their property so that the Council can be absolutely sure the aerial photos, maps and the visual appraisal from public viewpoints are an accurate assessment.

## RESPONSE TO FEEDBACK ON THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SMALL WORKING GROUP

This Feedback was confirmed following the 21st Meeting of the Small Group on Wednesday 27 May 2015.

Note: in addition to 25 written comments from a diverse range of stakeholder in the Large Working Group, the Small Working Group members fielded more than 100 emails, phone calls and general conversations with the community that the Group took on board in its agreements.

### Requests for additional places to be included:

#### Include entire NW Coast (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. Original exclusions are retained because large sections of landscape do not meet the criteria for ONL.

#### Include Upper Aorere Peneplain (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. Original outcome is retained. The Peneplain is part of the Upper Aorere landscape but does not meet the criteria for ONL.

#### Include coastal cliffs between Onekaka River and Parawhakaoho River (FOGB and F&B)

Agreed these are a feature but not an ONF.

#### Include the Paynes Ford Oxbow (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. Amendment agreed. ONF adjusted accordingly.

#### Include the whole Pikipiruna Range (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. The Pikipirunas as a whole do not meet the criteria for ONL or ONF.

#### Include the Hogsback (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. The Grove is retained as an ONF at the upper end of the Hogsback limestone feature. The balance of the Hogsback does not meet the criteria for ONF.

#### Include the whole Tata hill tombolo rather than just the QE II covenant around the base (Tilling, FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. The estuarine edge has high naturalness, but the more elevated section does not meet the naturalness criteria. It is part of the estuarine feature, but does not have outstanding status. The inner estuarine edge below the road has now been included in the coastal-marine ONL.

#### Include the Puponga to Pakawau Coast as in Boffa Report (F&B)

Request considered. This area is adjacent to the Golden Bay-Mohua Coastal-Marine ONL but does not meet the criteria for ONL.

#### Include the whole base of Farewell Spit (F&B)

Request considered. The northern coastal features, Old Man's Head, and the Triangle Flat area are now included in a revised Northwest Coastal-Marine ONL which also covers the land component of Farewell Spit. Farewell Spit (to the full extent of the Ramsar and Nature Reserve areas) is also an ONF.

#### Extend estuaries inland from CMA boundary (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. The Golden Bay estuaries are all part of the Golden Bay Coastal-Marine ONL. This now includes some terrestrial components where they contain high biophysical, aesthetic and cultural characteristics, and also meet the naturalness threshold. The ONF status of the Golden Bay estuaries has been removed. While the estuaries have value and importance as a whole, the Small Working Group felt that each estuary should also meet ONF criteria in their own right. By contrast, the Whanganui Inlet, Big River Estuary and Wainui Bay Inlet meet the criteria for naturalness and outstandingness, and are considered both ONF and ONL. The large wetland area at the top of the Puponga Inlet is also excluded.

#### Include all Geopreservation sites (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. These sites have high bio-physical qualities but this is only one suite of factors that contributes to ONL or ONF status. Some Geopreservation sites meet the criteria for ONF and / or ONL, but not all. No change to prior recommendation.

#### Include more sites of importance to Iwi (FOGB and F&B)

Request considered. Sites of cultural importance to Iwi are already recognised in the TRMP. As with bio-physical factors demonstrated by Geopreservation sites, cultural sites on their own do not meet the criteria for ONL or ONF status. No change to prior recommendation. The Small Working Group recognises and respects the appropriate channels for deliberation between Iwi, The Crown and Council.



### **Extend the NW Coast Marine ONL out from 1km to 3 nautical miles (F&B)**

Request considered. The Small Working Group was clear that the wild open exposed NW coast is different in character to the enclosed and gentler Golden Bay-Mohua coast. The extent of each Coastal-Marine ONL is related to the different geography of each. The original extents are retained.

### **Include all National Parks and DOC Reserves (FOGB and F&B)**

Request considered. Where the Small Working Group was able to view the DOC land it carefully considered a rationale for placement of an edge or boundary, looking at elements, patterns and processes, as well as land form, land cover and land use. Skylines and sightlines also played a part. We looked at the landscape without regard to ownership, though often the ownership is reflected in the appearance of land and how it is managed. We have excluded areas of DOC land that do not meet the criteria for ONL or ONF status where we have been able to view and evaluate that land. The bulk of the Kahurangi National Park and the Abel Tasman National Park have been included in ONL, because the criteria for national park status requires high scenic and other attributes. Some questions remain about that part of the Tai Tapu Estate (Northwest Nelson Forest Park) between the Big River catchment and the Paturau River, and areas of stewardship land at Mount Burnett and Sams Creek. These three areas are unconfirmed. Note: the coastal areas around Lake Otuhie and the Anatoru River remain within the ONL.

### **Consider Ramsar boundary for Farewell Spit rather than Nature Reserve boundary if they are not the same (FNHTB)**

Request considered. We confirm that the ONF boundary is based on the Nature Reserve boundary and this is the same as the Ramsar boundary.

### **Review the boundaries around a number of ONFs to be sure the inclusion is for a landscape reason (this is a specific DOC request in relation to Te Waikoropupu Springs ONF, Paynes Ford ONF, Rawhiti Cave and Dry River Gorge ONF, Gorge Creek Gully ONF and Hanson Winter ONF).**

Request considered. We have looked more closely at the land forms and landscape reasons for the edges of these features as delineated, and have adjusted the following accordingly:

**Waikoropupu Springs** – The boundary has been reduced to the more immediate area around the Springs.

**Paynes Ford** – The boundary has been extended to the south to include the Oxbow; and reduced to the west to follow the edge of the limestone feature. A section of riverine outcrops north of the road are a part of the ONF.

**Rawhiti Cave & Dry River Gorge** – This is no longer proposed as an ONF. This feature abuts the former 'Moletas' Hill Face ONF. Both of these have been revised as a discrete ONL (an outlier of the Abel Tasman ONL). The Cave and Gorge are features within the ONL described by narrative rather than delineated.

**Gorge Creek Gully ONF** – This is no longer proposed as an ONF. This feature abuts the former Gorge Creek Face ONF. Both of these have been revised as an extension of the Abel Tasman ONL. As with the adjacent Harwoods Hole, the Gorge is a feature within the ONL described by narrative rather than delineated.

### **Consider alternative view of Wainui Bay as ONF rather than ONL (workshop recommendation)**

Request considered. Wainui Bay is both ONL and ONF. The extent of the ONF remains unchanged (apart from a small adjustment to the western spit). The farmland is enclosed by Abel Tasman National Park to the east and south, and some areas of conservation land to the west. It is considered to meet the criteria for ONL, and is shown as part of the Abel Tasman ONL.

## Requests for exclusions

### **Existing Port Tarakohe need not be in the ONL (but future expansions into CMA would be). This is a comment from DOC**

Request considered. This is one of a number of locations where the marine ONL goes onto land. We acknowledge the close relationship between the Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF and the Golden Bay-Mohua Coastal-Marine ONL. There are overlaps, and the Coastal-Marine ONL continues inland to the edge of the cliffs.

### **Exclude Fernbrae Farm from the ONF. Comment from Merv Solly**

Request considered. The previously proposed ONF status has been removed. We agree that the large area of the farm is not part of the feature. The Coastal-Marine ONL includes the end of the barrier spit and some spits protruding within the estuary. (Note that the Waikato southern headland is also included in the coastal-marine ONL.)

### **Exclude Gorge Creek Face ONF. Comment from Steve Zelco**

Request considered. The previously proposed ONF status has been removed. This visually impressive face of the Pikikirunas is included in the Abel Tasman ONL. The abutting Gorge Creek Gully is identified in narrative rather than a delineated ONF.

### **Exclude Devils Boots. Comment from McLellan family**

Request considered. The Small Working Group agreed that the Devils Boots is a well-known and iconic local feature, but does not meet the criteria for ONF status. This has been removed from ONF status.

### **Exclude part of Motupipi estuary. Comment from Bob Butts**

Request considered. This is an automatic correction (not a change) which is proposed along with about 86 other properties which has been shown as ONFs because the title (limited as to parcels) extends into the CMA.

### **Exclude Mount Burnett Dolomite Quarry (conservation land). Comment from Merv Solly**

Some questions remain about the status of this area; not confirmed as ONL.

### **Exclude Sams Creek (conservation land). Comment from MOD (Paul Angus), Straterra (Bernie Napp), NZ Petroleum and Minerals (Melanie Smith)**

Some questions remain about the status of this area; not confirmed as ONL. In addition, the Upper Takaka Valley ONL edge has been altered in this vicinity.

### **Exclude Aorere Goldfields (conservation land). Comment from Hardie Resources (Al Richardson), Straterra (Bernie Napp)**

The Goldfields do not meet the criteria for ONL. The boundary is redrawn.

### **Exclude NW Coast permitted area (within conservation land). Comment from Strategic Elements (Matthew Howard), Straterra (Bernie Napp)**

Some questions remain about the status of this area; not confirmed as ONL.

### **Exclude private land without agreement of owner; exclude land where Iwi has an interest unless consultation has occurred; exclude DOC land. (Iwi position)**

While it is at variance with our principles to consider land ownership in deciding landscape status, the Iwi are acknowledged as Treaty Partners with Council, and any recommended ONLs or ONFs are subject to further consultation with Iwi, in particular the headlands at Abel Head, Pakawau, and Parapara. These three headlands are unconfirmed ONL.

### **Exclude Moletas Hill Face ONF (Leon and Chrissy Moleta)**

This is no longer ONF. However the Hill Face and adjacent Rawhiti Cave and Dry River Gorge area are proposed as an outlier to the Abel Tasman ONL.

### **Exclude Wakatu Incorporation land (David and Marilyn Ferguson)**

This has been considered. The area at Nguroa Bay meets the criteria for ONL and is retained as such.

### **Exclude more areas from Northwest Coast (comment to Nigel Harwood)**

Request considered. The two ONFs along the Northwest Coast are removed. It is considered that outstanding status of the coastal features can be recognised by an extension of the Northwest Coastal-Marine ONL onto land. The discrete features along this outstanding coastline are described in narrative rather than individually delineated. The Northwest Coastal-Marine ONL also replaces the Wharariki Coastal ONL, and the edge is redrawn to include Old Man's Head and Triangle Flat.





## METHODOLOGY AND RESOURCES

### Our methodology

The Group's methodology has evolved and matured over time. It drew on the work of a number of respected landscape experts, including Andrew Craig, Frank Boffa, and Liz Gavin (Kidson). Andrew had presented his work at length to the previous Large Working Group. The Small Working Group members experienced some frustration at the differences in advice between landscape experts, explained in part by their very different depth of local knowledge of Golden Bay. The Group invited another landscape architect Mike Steven to explain his views on 'naturalness', as the Environment Court had described these as helpful. The Group undertook its own extensive research throughout the process, as this came to light its working conclusions also evolved, underpinned by greater understanding.

Through these inputs the Group came to understand no place in New Zealand is totally pristine. There is a point where natural elements, patterns and processes dominate over cultural elements, patterns and processes. Where the 'cultural' is the influence of humans in the landscape; the natural – cultural spectrum reflects the varying degrees of intentional management by humans. Elements are things in the landscape, like forests and gorges through to fences and buildings; processes include river and tidal flows through to harvesting and watering; patterns are seen in vegetation

sequences or rock outcrops through to rows of trees and square paddocks. Urban environments show the most cultural alteration and are at the farthest extreme from pristine natural landscapes.

They were informed by looking at previous reports, studies and policies of other regions, and Environment Court decisions (Listed references below). The approach the Group has adopted is that both landscapes and features must demonstrate a sufficient level of *naturalness* and then a sufficient level of *outstandingness*. The Group utilised the 'Pigeon Bay factors', developed through case law in the Environment Court, and also employed in the landscape study by Andrew Craig, they were seen as helpful as an interpretive framework, common language and as a common means to evaluate in their own assessment the previous landscape study. The Small Working Group was not bound by these factors; they were only one tool used in the Group's ground-truthing process. They became a primary method by which to reveal the inevitable similarities and differences of view of how people relate to the landscape and its quality through which they could deliberate to reach their recommendations.

As an important framework it is shown below. The Pigeon Bay factors for *outstandingness* include biophysical factors, aesthetic factors and cultural factors.

#### The Pigeon Bay factors

The Pigeon Bay factors are a set of factors and qualities, which make up landscapes.

### Bio-physical factors

**Natural Science** – the explicit and inherent presence of bio-physical attributes, such as geological, botanical, hydrological, faunal and ecological components. Rarity is an important consideration.

**Transience** – ephemeral conditions relating to the presence of wildlife, climate and seasons.

### Aesthetic factors

**Vividness** – contrast, or how striking a landscape or feature is, including to what extent it conveys a sense of the sublime, and for this reason is memorable.

**Legibility** – clarity of elements, patterns or processes.

**Coherence** – composition, namely the intactness, inter-relatedness and harmony of elements, patterns and processes and how they are arranged and fit together.

### Cultural factors

**Shared and Recognised** – qualities that are commonly understood to exist by both experts and the lay public.

**Historic** – the explicit or inherent presence of sites of historic significance to both Maori and Pakeha.

**Tangata whenua** – qualities in the landscape valued by Maori.

As landscape assessment is primarily a visual exercise, most weight is given to how these matters are perceived. We then came to a shared view through agreement, negotiation and acceptance of differing views.

Much of the discussion was around defining edges of a landscape or feature. While property boundaries are not a landscape reason, they do frequently coincide with a perceived difference in landform, land cover and / or land use due to its management. Contours, sightlines, ridgelines, landscape character unit boundaries may all be useful edges.

The Group has been conscious of Environment Court decisions about scale, and size of areas excluded from ONL status. Any areas excluded are sizeable enough to dominate a view shaft. Some larger landscapes include smaller landscapes within. And not all parts of a landscape or feature may be considered outstanding.

We have also covered the full range of significance, from Farewell Spit ONF, which is of recognised international importance, to smaller features of local importance such as the Port Tarakohe Cliffs ONF.

### Our resources

The following background reports have informed us in our inquiry:

#### Landscape and natural character advice

**Craig, Andrew. (2012). *Golden Bay Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features Study – Draft Version 2*. Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand: Tasman District Council.**

Council invited Andrew Craig to provide assistance in reviewing the Boffa Miskell Reports below. Andrew presented draft material to the first Working Group meeting on 20 July 2011, and subsequently to a Council workshop in November 2011. Version 1 of his report was presented to the fourth Working Group meeting on 23 May 2012.

**Boffa Miskell Ltd. (2005a). *Tasman District Coast Landscape Character Assessment*. Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand: Tasman District Council.**

**Boffa Miskell Ltd. (2005b). *Tasman District Coast Landscape Character Assessment – Background Report*. Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand: Tasman District Council.**

**Boffa Miskell 2011, *Golden Bay Outstanding Natural Landscape and Features (draft)***

**Lynn, Ian. (2012). *Land types of the Tasman District*. Lincoln, New Zealand: Landcare Research.**

**Kidson, Liz. (2006). *Evidence of Elizabeth Jane Kidson on behalf of Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay Incorporated for Friends of Nelson Haven and Tasman Bay v Tasman District Council EnvC W42/2006 and W46/2006*.**

This appeal was resolved by a Memorandum of Understanding in 2008 in which Council undertook to commence landscape work in Golden Bay as a first step.

**An on-line questionnaire was undertaken and consultation meetings with the following community groups and local experts were held, to identify places valued by the community (2008):**

- Golden Bay Community Board
- Greg Napp (Department of Conservation)
- Philip Simpson (Ecologist)
- Forest & Bird, and Friends of Golden Bay
- Manawhenua ki Mohua
- Shannel Courtney (Department of Conservation)
- Federated Farmers representatives.



These meetings resulted in the mapping of areas considered significant. Federated Farmers, however, did not consider it appropriate to map areas without a clearer understanding of purpose and methodology.

**Law and case law**

The Resource Management Act 1991.

Clearwater Mussels Ltd v Marlborough District Council [2016] NZEnvC 21.

Environmental Defence Society Inc v The New Zealand King Salmon Co Ltd [2014] NZSC 38.

Golden Bay Marine Farmers v Tasman District Council EnvC W42/01

Man O'War Station Ltd v Auckland Council [2015] NZHC 767.

**Other reports and resources**

Department of Conservation. (1993). *Northwest South Island National Park Investigation, Report to the New Zealand Conservation Authority*. Nelson, New Zealand: Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy.

Department of Conservation. (2007). *Conservation General Policy*. Wellington: Department of Conservation.

Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy. (2001). *Kahurangi National Park Management Plan 2001 – 2011*. Nelson: Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy.

Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy. (2008). *Abel Tasman National Park Management Plan 2008 – 2018*. Nelson: Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy.

Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy. (1996). *Conservation Management Strategy*. Nelson: Department of Conservation, Nelson / Marlborough Conservancy.

New Zealand Conservation Authority. (2005). *General Policy for National Parks*. Wellington: New Zealand Conservation Authority.

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. (2013). *Investigating the future of conservation land: The case of stewardship land*. Wellington: Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

Robertson, Barry and Leigh Stevens. (2012). *Tasman Coast: Waimea Inlet to Kahurangi Point, Habitat Mapping, Ecological Risk Assessment, and Monitoring Recommendations*. Prepared for Tasman District Council. Nelson: Wriggle Limited.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

The NZ Geopreservation Inventory.

The Inventory promotes earth science conservation. Its purpose is to ensure the survival of the best representative examples of New Zealand's geologic features, landforms, soil sites and active physical processes so that we can understand the unique geological history of New Zealand, development of its landforms and evolution of its biota. Sites are evaluated in terms of the importance (A International; B National; and C Regional) and vulnerability on a scale of 1 – 4, 1 being most vulnerable.

The Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

Te Tau Ihu Statutory Acknowledgements 2014.

An attachment to the resource management plans for the three Top of the South Councils, and available on the internet.



