

Appendix 6 Coastal

Appendix 6.1 Schedule of Significant Ecological Areas - Marine

[all provisions in this appendix are: rps/rcp]

Key to abbreviations:

SEA-M Significant Ecological Area – Marine

SEA-M1 Areas which, due to their physical form, scale or inherent values, are considered to be the most vulnerable to any adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

SEA-M2 Areas are of regional, national or international significance which do not warrant an SEA-M1 identification as they are generally more robust.

SEA-M1w, Areas that are identified as significant wading bird areas.

SEA-M2w

Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
1	Port Albert		
1w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Intertidal banks providing habitat and feeding ground for wading birds. Mangroves fringing inlet and wading bird habitat.	SEA-M2w
1b	Atiu Creek	Coastal regional park with intact sequences from native forest to mangroves and estuarine ecosystems in Mullet Creek, Atiu Creek and TakaheCreek. The native forest on the park includes stands of regenerating kanuka forest and scrubland, mature pohutukawa coastal forest, kauriforest on the ridges, and totara forest with broadleaved forest in the gullies. On the prominent Kauri Point there are sequences of totaraforest on ridges to coastal pohutukawa-puriri forest and to mangroves in the estuary. Large old growth mangroves occur in Takahe Creek. The park has intact areas of coastal forest which are now rare nationally	SEA-M1
2	Tapora Islands and Estuary		
2a	<i>Intertidal Areas including Gum Store Creek</i>	Area of sand banks, bars and dunes opposite the mouth of the KaiparaHarbour forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plantcommunities. The intertidal sand banks are a feeding ground and important mid tide roost for thousands of international migratory and NewZealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
2 b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i	<i>Tapora Islands and estuary</i>	The associated sand bars and islands (2b, 2g, 2j) provide a high tide roost for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species and a variety of other coastal bird species. In the shelter of the sand islands and inlet mouths grow important areas of mangroves and saltmarsh (2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2h, 2i, 2j). The vegetation adjoining the islands grades from the mangroves and saltmarsh into coastal shrublands and dune vegetation above Mean High Water Springs. Similarly, in the inlet mouths, the saline vegetation grades into freshwater vegetation beyond the coastal marine area. The saline vegetation provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation which provides shelter for the birds and potential nesting sites. The saltmarshes and dune vegetation include a number of threatened plant species, including pingao ('gradual decline').	SEA-M1
2j	<i>Okahukura Peninsula Wetland</i>	Estuarine wetland that is only inundated at extreme high tide, that provides habitat for threatened secretive wetland bird species. High plant species diversity, including good amounts of salt marsh ribbonwood with reeds and rushes grading into saltmarsh. Forms part of an ecological sequence from marine to freshwater backdune wetland.	SEA-M1
2w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Feeding ground and mid tide roost for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. High tide roost for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species and a variety of other coastal bird species.	SEA-M1w
949	<i>SEA-terrestrial site below MHWS</i>	Area of saltmarsh and shell banks contiguous with coastal shrubland and forest to east.	SEA-M2
3	Tauhoa River		
3a	<i>Intertidal banks of Tauhoa River</i>	Extensive area of intertidal banks associated with Tauhoa River, fringed with mangroves and supporting excellent saltmarsh and rich intertidal fauna.	SEA-M1
3b-d	<i>Tauhoa Scientific Reserve</i>	The Tauhoa Scientific Reserve (3b) is one of only two significant mangrove reserves in the country. The Department of Conservation has selected the Tauhoa Scientific Reserve and areas to the north (3b, 3c, 3d) as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV). The reserve comprises 291 hectares, 75-80% of which is dense mangrove forest. It was vested in the University of Auckland in 1949 and classified as a flora and fauna reserve. The reserve is considered to be of national importance.	SEA-M1

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3c, e-g	<i>Tauhoa River</i>	An extensive area of intertidal banks fringed with mangroves and supporting excellent saltmarsh and rich intertidal fauna. Here the banks have built up to form low islands and the saline vegetation in the intertidal area grades into the terrestrial vegetation. The saline vegetation provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds. The areas of adjacent terrestrial vegetation also provide shelter for the birds and potential nesting sites. This is one of the two most extensive areas of saline vegetation in the Kaipara Harbour and is relatively unmodified by reclamation.	SEA-M1
3w1-4	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	High quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds.	SEA-M1w
4	Moturemu Island	Moturemu Island is a regionally important wildlife habitat as it supports a breeding colony of grey-faced petrel which is unusual for the west coast of the region. Supports nationally and regionally threatened plant species.	SEA-M1
174	Kaipara Harbour seagrass meadows	Seagrass meadows provide a number of important roles, including trapping and stabilising bottom sediments, nutrient recycling, the creation of high primary productivity, and the provision of habitat to a wide variety of plant and animal species, including invertebrates, fish and birds. Seagrass meadows tend to have greater numbers of fish and species diversity than adjacent non-vegetated habitats. Kaipara Harbour's vast seagrass meadows support a wide variety of fish and the harbour is the main source of juvenile snapper for the west coast of the North Island.	SEA-M1
5	Mataia		
5		Along the coast in the southern part of this area, developing mangroves below Mean High Water Springs grade into regenerating coastal kauri forest. This type of connection is now rare in the main body of the Kaipara Harbour due to vegetation clearance and reclamation around the harbour. Most other such gradations between natural saline and terrestrial vegetation in the Kaipara are found in the estuaries or rivers that flow into the harbour. Provides habitat for wading birds and secretive wetland birds.	SEA-M1
5w1-2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
6	Jordan's Farm, Oyster Point and Shelly Beach Island		
6a	<i>Intertidal banks</i>	Area of intertidal banks, shell banks and mangroves forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The rich intertidal banks are a feeding ground for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
6b-d	<i>South Kaipara roosts</i>	Shelly Beach Island (6c) and nearby pasture on Jordan's Farm and Oyster Point collectively provide the numerically most important high tideroost on the Kaipara for these birds and a variety of other coastal bird species. ShellyBeachIsland is a key area in the KaiparaHarbour formarine bird species. In recent years it has become a major nesting site for Caspian tern, a threatened coastal bird, with around 500 birdsnesting on the island. In the shelter of the shellbanks at ShellyBeachIsland and Oyster Point (6c, 6d) and in the mouth of the MakarauRiver(6b) grow important areas of mangroves and saltmarsh. The vegetation grades from the mangroves and saltmarsh into coastal shrublands aboveMean High Water Springs at ShellyBeachIsland and Oyster Point (6c, 6d) and into mature kanuka forest with emergent tanekaha and kauri atthe MakarauRiver (6b). The saline vegetation provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds. The Department ofConservation has selected this area, with the addition of an area of intertidal bank to the north, as an Area of Significant ConservationValue (ASCV).	SEA-M1
6w1-3	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
168w	Shelly Beach	Beach and intertidal habitat in Kaipara Harbour providing a significant area for wading birds.	SEA-M2w
7	Kaipara River Mouth		
7a	<i>Kaipara River West Bank</i>	Very extensive area of mangroves within the coastal marine area which grades into areas of saltmarsh. These areas, in turn, grade into theterrestrial vegetation growing on the highest ground. The mangroves and saltmarsh vegetation provides habitat for threatened secretivecoastal fringe birds. Areas of adjacent terrestrial vegetation provide shelter for the birds and potential nesting sites.	SEA-M2
7b	<i>Kaipara River (East Bank)</i>	The southern part of the saline vegetation on the eastern bank of the Kaipara River is the largest single block of dense mangrove in theregion and is in good condition and spreading. The saline vegetation provides habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds. Areasof adjacent terrestrial vegetation provide shelter for the birds and potential nesting sites.	SEA-M1
8	Puharakeke		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
8a	<i>intertidal banks</i>	Extensive area of intertidal banks fringed with mangroves on the sheltered edges and with shellbanks on the more exposed parts. Supports range of saltmarsh and mangrove vegetation. The mangroves and saltmarsh vegetation provides habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringebirds. This is one of two areas containing the most extensive saline vegetation in the Kaipara Harbour and has been relatively unmodified by reclamation in the last 40 years.	SEA-M2
8b-d	<i>islands and shellbanks</i>	Many of the banks (8b, 8c, 8d) have built up to form low islands and the saline vegetation in the intertidal area grades into the terrestrial vegetation growing above Mean High Water Springs. The saline vegetation provides habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds. This is one of two areas containing the most extensive saline vegetation in the Kaipara Harbour and has been relatively unmodified by reclamation in the last 40 years.	SEA-M1
8w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
9	Omokoiti		
9a	<i>Saltmarsh and intertidal flats</i>	Large and diverse area of saltmarsh and mangrove vegetation contiguous with 9b and with the intertidal banks (9w1) which are a feeding ground for the thousands of waders that roost at Omokoiti.	SEA-M2
9b	<i>saltmarsh</i>	Large and diverse area of saltmarsh and mangrove vegetation comprised mainly of a sizeable area of mud and glasswort to landward of a broad band of mangroves. This glasswort flat provides a high tide roosting site for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds and a variety of other coastal bird species, including a number of threatened species. Most importantly, four or five blackstilts, or about 10% of the entire population of this endangered species, spend the winter at this site. The saline vegetation is a habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds.	SEA-M1
9w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	The intertidal banks are a feeding ground for the thousands of waders that roost at Omokoiti.	SEA-M2w
9w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
10	South Kaipara Head		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
10a, b	<i>Waionui Inlet</i>	Wainui Inlet is a large estuarine ecosystem (10a) that is an important feeding ground and high tide roost for a large number of wadingbirds, including threatened species. In the southernmost parts of the inlet (10b) there are sizeable areas of mangroves and saltmarshes which form notable ecotones with the surrounding terrestrial vegetation. On the eastern side these grade into mature manuka – kanuka forest, while on the western side they are bordered by duneland and seasonal wetland, both of which provide a habitat for a variety of threatened plants. Secretive and threatened coastal fringe birds use the margins of the lagoon habitat, particularly where terrestrial vegetation offers shelter for roosting and breeding. Bar-tailed godwit; Lesser knot; South Island pied oystercatcher; New Zealand dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'); Variable oystercatcher; Wrybill ('nationally vulnerable'); Turnstone; Red-necked stint. One of few estuary areas in Kaipara Harbour without a pastoral catchment.	SEA-M1
10c	<i>Papakanui Spit</i>	Papakanui Spit is a 3 kilometre long active sand spit almost enclosing Wainui Inlet. The spit is also used as a high tide roost by thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. The large sand spit is one of the largest nesting areas in New Zealand for white fronted terns. Major breeding site for wading birds on the Kaipara harbour, in particular New Zealand dotterels ('nationally vulnerable') and variable oystercatchers. Is one of only three sites in New Zealand where New Zealand fairy tern ('nationally critical') breed. New Zealand dotterel, variable oystercatcher, banded dotterel, black-backed gulls (northern-most colony) nest on the spit.	SEA-M1
10d	Dune fields	A large area of mobile dune fields. Extensive areas of pingao-spinifex on active dunes, while kanuka colonising more stable dune areas. Very rare and endangered vegetation type in New Zealand and a high priority for biodiversity protection.	SEA-M1
10w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
11	Oaia Island	Oaia Island is one of four sites near Muriwai that support breeding colonies of the Australasian gannet. It is also used regularly as a haulout site by New Zealand fur seals. Cooks scurvey grass, a nationally threatened plant has been recorded from the island. Rare ecosystem type.	SEA-M1
12	Muriwai	Representative stretch of exposed sandy beach supporting a typical range of bivalves which live burrowed deeply into the sand around extreme low water springs. Muriwai and Rangitira Beaches are the only locations in Auckland where toheroa are found.	SEA-M2
13	West Coast (Muriwai to Karekare)		

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13a		<p>The rocky shores support a diverse range of marine algae and invertebrates and, under the influence of cool currents, show affinities with marine ecosystems to the south. From O'Neill Bay to Piha is the only part of the region in which bull kelp, a marine alga of cooler waters, is found in significant quantities. The least accessible, and therefore least modified stretch of coast is from Maori Bay to Te Henga. The rocky coast also provides a variety of habitats for animals and plants, including an important array of threatened cliff-dwelling plants. In most places, the marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakere ecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). A variety of coastal and sea birds breed on the cliffs and islands and feed in the surrounding waters (13c, 13i). In several places, large sandy beaches have accumulated and, in combination with the rocky shores, these provide a variety of habitats for animals and plants, including pingao, a threatened plant of mobile sand areas.</p>	SEA-M2

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13c		<p>The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakereecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). A variety of coastal and sea birds breed on the cliffs and islands and feed in the surrounding waters (13c, 13i). Area contains best and only area of coastal shrubland in Waitakere Ecological District, on the gentle slope at the base of the cliff at Maori Bay. There is a considerable variety of coastal vegetation types in this area. The Muriwai gannet colony is the northern most mainland breeding colony. The 4km section of coast which extends from Bartrum Bay in the north to the northern end of O'Neill Bay in the south contains high intertidal biodiversity values. This section is dominated by rocky shores, with a number of large reefs projecting out into the Tasman Sea. The rocky shore is broken in a few places by mobile and partly stable gravel beaches (especially at Te Waharoa, and pocket sand beaches). The northern half of this section is composed of softer sandstone and the southern half by harder volcanic conglomerate and even andesite flows in the back of O'Neill Bay. Two special, more sheltered habitats are located on the north side of Tirikohua Pt. and inside the northern end of O'Neill Bay. On the north side of Tirikohua Pt, large sandstone reefs stretch 50 m offshore and provide considerable shelter to large mid to high tide pools tucked in behind, which support beds of Neptune's necklace with some unusual grazers for the exposed west coast, such as <i>Cominella maculosa</i>. The north end of O'Neill Bay has a mixed mobile and stable gravel beach, partly sheltered by the rocky Te Raitahinga Point. A combination of the more stable boulders and additional shelter, provides habitat for several unusual west coast gastropods, such as <i>Diloma nigerrima</i>. This length of coast has the most diverse range of habitats on the west coast and as a result the most diverse biota. The high diversity recorded for north Te Henga and O'Neill Bay is partly inflated by the level of historic study its seaweeds have received.</p>	SEA-M1
13h		<p>The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakereecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). This area contains the best and only example of coastal flax-manuka scrub on exposed rocky coast in the Waitakere Ecological District on the steep cliff faces at northern end of O'Neill Bay.</p>	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
13i	<i>Erangi Point, Ihumoana Island, Kauwahaia Island</i>	The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakereecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). A variety of coastal and sea birds breed on the cliffs and islands and feed in the surrounding waters (13c, 13i). Erangi Point is the site of a breeding colony of spotted shag, an endemic species with restricted distribution on the West Coast of Auckland. Kauwahaia Island contains a high diversity of sea bird species. Bird species breeding include grey-faced petrel, sooty shearwater, diving petrel, and possibly flesh-footed shearwater. Ihumoana Island has remnant grey-faced petrel colony. One of the best areas of pohutukawa forest on exposed rocky coast occurs on Erangi Point and Ihumoana Island. The best and one of only two examples of karo-houpara forest on exposed rocky coast present on Kauwahaia and Ihumoana Islands.	SEA-M1
13k		The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakereecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). Contains the best and only areas of coastal herbfield and coastal shrubland with toetoe and houpara on exposed rocky coast in the Waitakere Ecological District.	SEA-M1
13m		The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakereecological district (13a, 13c, 13h, 13i, 13k, 13m). Grey-faced petrel nest on cliff tops south of Piha and above Union Bay at Karekare. Blue penguin also nest along the coastline. Contains best coastal flaxland on exposed rocky coast in ecological district area, and best and one of only two examples of coastal sea-cliff rockland on exposed rocky coast. The 1.5km stretch of coast from Paikea Bay to the north end of Anawhata Beach contains high intertidal biodiversity values. It consists of a large expanse of exposed sandy Anawhata beach with rocky shores on either side, and some areas of stable boulder beach, particularly in Paikea Bay and in the shelter of Keyhole Rock. Particular attributes of the Anawhata coast are the habitat diversity attributable to the presence of the sandy beach, the shelter provided in the lee of Keyhole Rock, and the deep low tide guts with bright sponge gardens on the point at the north end of the beach.	SEA-M1

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14	Whatipu	<p>A large area of mobile dunes which is the best example of recent (mostly 1900 to 1930) coastal progradation in New Zealand, leaving many sea caves stranded in the hills behind. It is considered to be a nationally important landform and is also an important and complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. Relatively high numbers of threatened and bird species roost in the mobile sand areas and feed in the surrounding waters and intertidal areas. Some species breed in the area; this is an important nesting area for white-fronted terns. In most places, the marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, including natural pingao and spinifex communities in the more mobile, freshwater wetland vegetation in the damp depressions and around the lakes, flaxlands at the base of the cliffs and forests on the cliffs themselves. Much of this vegetation is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakere ecological district and much of it is habitat for a range of threatened plants. Secretive and threatened coastal fringe birds use the freshwater habitats, as do a variety of coastal bird species.</p>	SEA-M1

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15a	Omanawanui	<p>Because of the combination of strong, cool lateral currents and erosion-resistant rocks, this stretch of coast supports a diverse and rich marine fauna which shows open coast, harbour, and southern affinities. The encrusting fauna – sponges, bryozoans, ascidians, and hydroids – is uncommon elsewhere on the west coast of the North Island and, in fact, some species have not been found anywhere else in New Zealand. The 4 km section of coast from Wonga Wonga Bay to Sawyers Pt, on the north side of the Manukau Harbour entrance is an area with high intertidal biodiversity values. It consists of moderately sheltered, hard volcanic breccia rocky shores, with stable cobble and boulder beaches at Boulder Bay, Makaka Bay (Destruction Gully) and Waterfall Bay. Boulder Bay and Destruction Gully contains the greatest diversity of intertidal life of any section of similar length along the coast. The composition of the biota along this section is a mix of exposed west coast species that extend into the harbour entrance, and sheltered harbour species, that do not extend out into the Tasman Sea. In addition, there are 19 species that have only been found alive around Waitakere on this coastal section (e.g. bivalve <i>Pseudarcopagia disculus</i>, brittlestar <i>Ophionereis fasciata</i>, suckerfish <i>Trachylochismus melobesia</i>, 8 micromolluscs, and 4 seaweeds). This section of coast appears to be excellent habitat for colourful low tidal nudibranchs, with 6 species recorded. Reportedly the subtidal ecosystems along this section of the Waitakere coast are rich and diverse. The combination of subtidal and intertidal values gives this coastal section additional significance. In most places, the marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Waitakere ecological district. Steep vegetated hillslopes rise approximately 200 metres above the harbour and show a gradient from coastal fringe to slope to ridge top vegetation. This area is an integral part of the Manukau Harbour, which is an internationally important wetland selected in its entirety by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).</p>	SEA-M1
16	Huia to Cornwallis		
16a		<p>This area is comparable to the Omanawanui area having rich and diverse fauna which reflects the similarly strong, cool lateral currents and erosion-resistant rocks. Close to Huia, the marine ecosystem grades into an area of coastal pohutukawa forest on the cliffs and manuka gumland vegetation higher up. Both of these are considered to be the best in the Waitakere ecological district.</p>	SEA-M1

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16b, e		A combination of marine habitats is found in this area. The western area (16b) is comparable to the Omanawanui area having rich and diverse fauna which reflects the similarly strong, cool lateral currents and erosion-resistant rocks. Contiguous with the intertidal area of Huia Bay (16w1), 16e is an important bird feeding area, including for reef herons ('nationally vulnerable').	SEA-M2
16c, d		The direction and strength of the current changes and boulder beaches become important at the eastern end (16c, 16d). Kakamatua Stream flows from the Waitakere Ranges into the western side of Kakamatua Bay. Freshwater swamp remnants with flax occur on the flood plain and flats to the east of the inlet. The 2.5 km section of coast around the end of Puponga Point, from Cornwallis wharf to the south-east corner of Kakamatua Inlet contains high intertidal biodiversity values. It consists predominantly of rough volcanic breccia rocky shores. Around the point there are several small pocket beaches of sand or stable cobbles, and there is a small sandy beach between the rocks and Cornwallis wharf. The rocks and large boulders around the end of Puponga Point are swept by extremely strong tidal currents, which keep silt from settling. Here at spring low tide, and especially beneath the edges of giant boulders, are the richest intertidal sponge gardens around the Waitakere coast. A minimum of 14 species of sponge occur around the point, and two species of the relatively rare <i>Calliostoma</i> snail, feed on the sponges.	SEA-M1
16w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	The intertidal area of Huia Bay is an important bird feeding area, including for reef herons ('nationally vulnerable').	SEA-M2w
17	Big Muddy Creek		
17a	<i>intertidal flats</i>	Within and surrounding this small estuarine inlet there are a variety of habitats with notable gradients and links between them. The lower intertidal flats support dense populations of soft shore fauna and <i>Zostera</i> beds. These grade into dense algal beds in the mid-tidal zone, which in turn grade into extensive mangrove areas in the upper intertidal area. There are also important links between the marine and terrestrial environments.	SEA-M2
17b	<i>intact sequence from zosteria to mangrove to coastal forest</i>	Coastal forest adjoins the mangroves in the more sheltered areas and shoreline rock shelves and shelly beaches in the more exposed areas. The direct connections between terrestrial and saline vegetation benefit the threatened secretive coastal fringe bird species which are found in this inlet which feed in the intertidal areas and nest and roost under the continuous cover on the land. Excellent example of intact sequence from mangrove forest to coastal pohutukawa forest to puriri forest to coastal kanuka forest on southern foothills (best of only two examples in the ecological district)	SEA-M1

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17c	Lawry Point Coast	The 2 km stretch of coast extending from the north-east side of Mill Bay to the south-west side of Armour Bay contains high intertidal biodiversity values. It consists of silt-mantled sandstone reefs, and sandstone and andesite boulders at all tidal levels, interspersed with pocket beaches of muddy, sandy and gravelly sediment. Special features of the Lawry Point area include: a. the presence of live, low tide populations of the now rather rare ranellid trumpet shells, – <i>Cabestana spengleri</i> and <i>Cymateum parthenopeum</i> , and historic records of <i>Cabestana tabulata</i> and <i>Ranella australasia</i> , two species that could still very well be present or able to recolonise; b. the presence of several colourful nudibranchs on the same low tidal, scurfy-weed covered sandstone reefs as the trumpet shells – yellow <i>Dendrodoris citrina</i> , and orange-red <i>Rostanga muscula</i> ; c. a highly unusual low tide area, just north of Lawry Point, with stable cobbles heavily encrusted with the shelly tube worm <i>Spirobranchus cariniferus</i> , sitting on sandy mud. The sides and undersides of these cobbles support a diverse fauna, including perhaps the richest sea squirt habitat on the north Manukau Harbour coast.	SEA-M1
18	Little Muddy Creek	Similar to Big Muddy Creek, this small estuarine inlet contains a variety of intertidal habitats ranging from mudflats to rocky reefs. There is an uninterrupted sequence from algal beds in the mid-tidal area, to an extensive mangrove marsh in the upper tidal areas into good stands of coastal forest.	SEA-M2
19	Cape Horn	Important ecological corridor of coastal forest remnants which adjoin the coastal marine area along this stretch of coast. Firm papa reefs below the cliff grade quickly into a muddy intertidal flat near the channel edge. The bays also support a diversity of fauna. Waders and coastal birds feed throughout the area. This stretch of steep sandstone sea cliffs along the northern side of the Manukau Harbour contains mature broadleaved coastal forest (pohutukawa, puriri, kowhai, kohekohe and mahoe) on the steeper slopes and patches of regenerating manukagumland on the gentle slopes. Important ecological corridor from Waitakere Ranges to forest patches in Auckland isthmus. Pied shags ('nationally vulnerable') roost in pohutukawa trees and kaka have been recorded in area. The dwarf mistletoe (<i>Korthasella salicornioides</i>) ('naturally uncommon') grows on manuka in the Manukau Domain. Pohutukawa dominates the steepest cliffs which are roost sites for little shags ('naturally uncommon'). Waikowhai Coastal Forest is a steep, south-facing slope with coastal forest which differs from the north facing and inland forest remnants. Has a unique stand of kowhai-kohekohe-pohutukawa forest at Wesley Bay.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
173	Green Bay Coastline	Stretch of steep sandstone seacliffs along the northern side of the Manukau Harbour with mature coastal broadleaved forest (pohutukawa, puriri, kowhai, kohekohe and mahoe) on the steeper slopes and patches of regenerating manuka gumland scrub on the gentler topography. Important ecological corridor from the Waitakere Ranges to the forest patches on the Auckland Isthmus. Pied shags roost in the pohutukawa trees and kaka have been recorded in the area. At Green Bay, coastal broadleaf-podocarp forest exists on undulating lowland hills dominated by kahikatea and kanuka in places. The regionally rare Green Bay kiokio is recorded here and pohutukawa dominates the steepest cliffs which are a roost sites for little shags.	SEA-M2
21	Ann's Creek	Ann's Creek includes a mosaic of vegetation types in an ecological sequence including basalt lava shrubland, freshwater wetlands, saltmarsh, and mangroves. The freshwater wetland comprises an area of deep aquifer-fed water dominated by raupo and stream (Ann's Creek) which is dominated by grasses and sedges. The saltwater wetlands include a range of habitat types distributed along the salinity gradient. These include marsh clubrush (in brackish water – where salt and freshwater meet), glasswort, oioi, ribbonwood and mangrove communities. The lava substrate supports a shrubland community with a patchy distribution of native shrubs but the rocky substrate prevents a thick shrub cover leaving open patches of lava for herbs and ferns. Ann's Creek is the only site in the region where a suite of native herbs remain growing together on lava, indicative of much of the vegetation cover of early Auckland. These include three threatened Geraniums (<i>G. retrorsum</i> ('nationally vulnerable'), <i>G. solanderi</i> and <i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>). The lava field at Ann's Creek is also the type locality for the shrub <i>Coprosma crassifolia</i> collected there by William Colenso in 1846. Mature inanga (<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>) spawn there and both Australasian bittern ('nationally endangered') and banded rail ('naturally uncommon') are present.	SEA-M1
21w1	Mangere Inlet <i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Wading bird habitat contiguous with ecological sequences from saltmarsh to freshwater wetland in Ann's Creek (21) and with mangrove ecosystems along the coastline (23a).	SEA-M2w
22	South East Mangere Inlet		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
22a		Small upper intertidal area supporting a high diversity of native saline vegetation. Seawards is a diverse area of mangroves and saltmarsh, and small raised banks of clean sand supporting several species of plants characteristic of such areas. In the intertidal areas below the vegetated areas are extensive upper intertidal mudflats with dense populations of characteristic species.	SEA-M2
22b		Small upper intertidal area supporting a high diversity of native saline vegetation. In the south-east corner is a 0.25 ha meadow of bachelor's button, <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> .	SEA-M1
23	Ambury		
23a, c	<i>intertidal flats</i>	The associated intertidal banks (23a, 23c) are a feeding ground for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds and a variety of other coastal bird species, including a number of threatened species. Mangroves fringe the mouth of the Mangerel Inlet (23a) and mangroves on lava flows fringe the Ambury coastline.	SEA-M2
23b		This modified shoreline is used as a high tide roost by thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. It is the most important winter roost on the Manukau Harbour for South Island Pied Oystercatchers. The Manukau Foreshore including Ambury, is one of the most important roosting areas for seabirds and wading birds on the Manukau Harbour. Over the last 30 years, 86 species have been sighted in the area, many of which are overseas migrants, with numbers of total waders steadily increasing since 1960 from 15,000 to over 50,000. Species which breed here or can be seen year-round include the white-faced heron, banded rail, shoveler duck, pied stilt, pied oystercatcher, royal spoonbill, New Zealand dotterel, black-backed gull and welcome swallow. The feeding grounds are used seasonally by national and international migrant waders such as the South Island pied oystercatcher, wrybill, banded dotterel, eastern bar-tailed godwit, lesser knot, turnstone, curlew sandpiper, and golden plover. The upper Manukau Harbour is still the stronghold for this species in the Auckland region with approximately 2,000 in the area. Dabchicks, paradise ducks, white herons, little egrets and black-fronted dotterels are seen occasionally, with 122 spoonbills reported in 2006. Rare visitors include the black-fronted tern, black stilt, black-billed gull and the occasional New Zealand fur seal.	SEA-M1
23w1-3	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
305w1	Mangere Lagoon <i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Mangere Lagoon is a sea invaded maar with a tiny scoria cone. Once filled with sludge from the Mangere Waste Water Treatment Plant, the lagoon has been returned to its natural state and is now an important feeding ground for wrybills.	SEA-M2w
24	Te Tau Bank East	This intertidal sandbank contains large numbers of shellfish, including edible species and species uncommon elsewhere in the Manukau Harbour. It is an important feeding area for wading birds.	SEA-M2
25	Puketutu Island	The island is used as a high tide roost by a variety of wading birds including several threatened species. Bird species which utilise the island include stilt ('declining'), oyster catcher ('at risk declining'), spoonbill ('naturally uncommon'), dotterel ('nationally vulnerable') and wrybill ('nationally vulnerable'). Saltmarsh vegetation adjoining the island includes low mangrove forest on lava flows and salt meadow communities.	SEA-M2
25w1	Wading bird habitat	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
26	Ihumatao		
26a	<i>Sandbank, Ihumatao coastline and Oruarangi Creek</i>	The Karore intertidal sandbank is a particularly rich area which provides a variety of sand flat habitats between high tide and low spring tide marks. On it grows the most extensive area of eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i>) remaining in the Manukau Harbour. Large numbers of fish and wading birds feed on the Karore Bank, with particularly high densities of some common waders feeding in and around the remaining eelgrass beds. Waterfowl, such as black swans and ducks, feed on the eelgrass itself. The coastline around Ihumatao and Otuataua Stonefields contains coastal vegetation, including in places mangroves and saltmarsh grading into freshwater springs. Oruarangi Creek has been opened up to the tide in 2005 as a result of the Mangere Foreshore restoration project. The Otuataua Stonefields historic reserve and waahi tapu site lies inland. Small remnants of volcanic coastal broadleaf forest hug rock spines and slopes within the reserve. Pohutukawa occurs near the shore and other dominant trees include titoki, karaka, with some puriri, pigeonwood, ngaio and mahoe.	SEA-M2
26w1	<i>Wading bird habitat - Otuataua</i>	Significant area for wading birds. A rich area which provides a variety of sand flat habitats between high tide and low spring tide marks. On it grows the most extensive area of eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i>) remaining in the Manukau Harbour. Large numbers of fish and wading birds feed on the Karore Bank, with particularly high densities of some common waders feeding in and around the remaining eelgrass beds. Waterfowl, such as black swans and ducks, feed on the eelgrass itself. There is also an artificial bird roost within this area.	SEA-M2w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
171w	Pahurehure Coastline	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2
171	Pahurehure Coastline	Mangroves on outer coastline of Pahurehure Inlet, adjoining wading bird habitat (171w) to west of motorway causeway.	
27	Puhinui		
27a	<i>sand flats, Puhinui Creek</i>	Area of intertidal banks and shellbanks forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The extensive gently-graded sand flats support dense populations of intertidal sand flat organisms and are an excellent feeding ground for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. Much of the intertidal area consists of extensive gently-graded sand flats, inhabited by dense populations of invertebrates. Thousands of international migratory birds and New Zealand endemic waders feed on the sand flats. In the shelter of the Puhinui, Pukaki, and Waokauri Creeks are significant areas of mangroves. Those in the Puhinui Creek are some of the oldest mangroves in the harbour and have bachelor's button meadows on the fringe in places. Banded rail, fernbird and marsh crake.	SEA-M2
27b	<i>Wiroa Island</i>	An artificial roost has been constructed at Wiroa Island and this is widely used by coastal birds. Waders also use this roost, which is the major roost on the Manukau Harbour.	SEA-M1
27c	<i>shellbanks</i>	The associated shellbanks at Puhinui are used as a high tide roost by thousands of international migratory birds and New Zealand endemic waders. The saltmarsh is impounded behind the shellbanks and is one of the biggest and least disturbed areas of saltmarsh remaining in the Manukau Harbour. Banded rail, and fernbird inhabit the saltmarsh, and the regionally threatened herb <i>Nertera scapanioides</i> ('regionally critical') and nationally threatened Maori musk <i>Mimulus repens</i> ('naturally uncommon') have been reported here. There are intact vegetation ecotones between the shellbank vegetation, the saltmarsh vegetation and into the kanuka forest with kahikatea and rimu on the shore.	SEA-M1
27w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 27b and c. Wading bird habitat which includes ecotones from shellbank to saltmarsh to terrestrial vegetation.	SEA-M1w
27w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 27a. Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
29	Drury		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
29a	<i>creeks and intertidal habitats</i>	This area is comprised of a variety of intertidal habitats ranging from sandy mud intertidal flats, to current-exposed rocky reefs and a variety of saline vegetation. Healthy and often expanding areas of mangroves grow in the shelter of the Whangamaire Stream, and Drury and Whangapouri Creeks and in the southern half of the Whangapouri Creek are notable eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i>) beds. Drury Creek is comprised of a variety of intertidal habitats ranging from sandy mud intertidal flats to current-exposed rocky reefs and a variety of saline vegetation. Wading bird roosting area, including important area for pied stilt.	SEA-M2
29b	<i>upper reaches Drury Creek</i>	Within the upper tidal reaches of Drury Creek there are a variety of marshes, grading from mangroves through to extensive areas of jointed rush-dominated saltmarsh, to freshwater vegetation in response to salinity changes. This same area is a migration pathway between marine and freshwater habitats for a number of different species of native freshwater fishes.	SEA-M1
29w1-2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Wading bird habitat including important area for pied stilt (see 29a).	SEA-M2w
30	Clarks Beach to Karaka Point		
30a	<i>Seagrove - intertidal banks</i>	Area of intertidal banks and shellbanks forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The extensively graded predominantly fine sand flats support the greatest diversity and abundance of intertidal sand flat organisms in the Manukau Harbour. They are an excellent feeding ground for many thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species.	SEA-M2
30b	<i>Karaka roosts – shellbanks; Seagrove coastline and Clarks Creek</i>	Several shellbanks have developed just offshore at Karaka since the early to mid 1980's and are now numerically the most important roost on the Manukau Harbour, most notably for waders, but also for a variety of coastal birds. There are a number of other roosts along the shore, most notably near Seagrove, the second most important roosting site on the harbour. These are used during most high tides, but during high spring tides at Seagrove, the birds move onto adjacent pasture. There is a variety of saline vegetation within this area. The intertidal flats between Clarks Beach and Seagrove were the site of very extensive beds of eelgrass. Eelgrass beds declined sharply, but have been reappearing around the region in recent years. The Department of Conservation has selected the roosts and closely adjacent intertidal banks as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV). Along the shores there are fringes of saltmarsh, which reach their greatest extent and best condition along the northern shore of Seagrove Peninsula. Within the creek itself, at Seagrove, there are areas of healthy areas of mangroves.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
30w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Several shellbanks offshore at Karaka are numerically the most important roost on the Manukau Harbour, most notably for waders, but also for a variety of coastal birds. There are a number of other roosts along the shore, most notably near Seagrove, the second most important roosting site on the harbour. These are used during most high tides, but during high spring tides at Seagrove, the birds move onto adjacent pasture. There is a variety of saline vegetation within this area. The intertidal flats between Clarks Beach and Seagrove were the site of very extensive beds of eelgrass. Eelgrass beds declined sharply, but have been reappearing around the region in recent years. The Department of Conservation has selected the roosts and closely adjacent intertidal banks as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV)	SEA-M1w
30w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
31	Taihiki River	This inlet is comprised of a diversity of sheltered harbour habitats ranging from predominantly sandy intertidal flats, to mangroves and topockets of saltmarsh. It is considered to be an important nursery area for young flounder and grey mullet. Provides habitat for banded rail, and is a wading bird roosting area. This remains one of the least impacted of harbour habitats in the Manukau because of the lack of major inputs of sediment from the catchment and vegetated shoreline.	SEA-M2
31w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 31 Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
32	Waipipi		
32a	Saltmarsh and <i>intertidal flats</i>	Waders congregate on the adjacent intertidal flats (32a) before moving onto the roost. This is one of the smaller of the major high tide wader roosts on the Manukau Harbour. Saltmarsh and mangroves fringe the tidal creeks and inlets in Waiuku River providing habitat for banded rail.	SEA-M2
32b	<i>Waipipi roosts</i>	Shell and sand banks at the entrance to Waipipi Creek (32b) which are isolated from the shore at high tide are used as a high tide roost by a variety of coastal birds and several hundred to a few thousand international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. This is one of the smaller of the major high tide wader roosts on the Manukau Harbour. The Department of Conservation has selected the roosts and closely adjacent intertidal banks as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
32w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 32a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
32w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
319w1	Waiuku <i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
34	Pollock Spit		
34a	<i>intertidal flats</i>	Waders congregate on the intertidal flats before moving onto the roost. Saltmarsh habitats join the spit with fairly extensive intertidal mangrove areas in Rangiriri Creek. The Department of Conservation has selected the roosts and closely adjacent intertidal banks as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2
34b	<i>sand bank</i>	Sand bank formed into a spit is a high tide roost used by a variety of coastal birds and thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species.	SEA-M1
34w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 34a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
34w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Sand bank with associated adjoining mangroves formed into a spit is a high tide roost used by a variety of coastal birds and thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species.	SEA-M1w
35	Awhitu	A range of shoreline habitats are found along the shores of Awhitu Regional Park and in the Kauritutahi Stream. These support a large range of wading and coastal birds in addition to a number of threatened coastal fringe and wetland birds that dwell in the saline vegetation. Contains intact sequences from shoreline habitats to mangrove, estuarine and freshwater wetlands. Banded rail and North Island fernbird inhabit wetlands and coastal margins. The area is an integral part of the Manukau Harbour, an internationally important wetland selected by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2
35w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 35 Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
36	Awhitu South Head to Big Bay	This area is subjected to strong, cool lateral currents similar to those at Omanawanui on the opposite side of the harbour mouth. Consequently, this stretch of coast also supports a diverse and rich marine fauna which shows open coast, harbour, and southern affinities. The south head contrasts with the north because of the softer rocks and platform reefs which mean that the biota differs and is less diverse and abundant. Remnants of coastal cliff pohutukawa and scrub present at Orua Bay and northern end of Big Bay. Remnants of coastal scrubland and forest on steep coastal dunes.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
37	West Coast of Awhitu Peninsula	Expansive windswept coastline with steep eroding coastal cliffs and dunes. Remnants of coastal flaxland and coastal broadleaved pohutukawa forest, including groves of large remnant pohutukawa. A series of dune lakes occur along the western side of the peninsula. The most extensive area of coastal cliff pohutukawa forest on the west coast of Awhitu Ecological District is present within the stewardship area at Cochranes Gap. The marine ecosystem at Kariotahi grades into areas of coastal vegetation, within which a range of threatened plants grow.	SEA-M2
40	Kawakawa to Matingarahi		
40a, g, i		The section of coast from Raukura Point to Orere Point is one of the richest areas in the region for rocky shore and sandy beach flora and fauna. In some places, the marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, some of which is considered to be amongst the best in the Hunua ecological district (40a) and at Papanui Point (40h) there are a number of threatened plant species within this vegetation. A thin strip of pohutukawa forest occurs along the cliff top between Tapapakanga and Orere. Contains one of the best areas of pohutukawa forest on coastal sediments.	SEA-M2
40f		The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, which is considered to be amongst the best in the Hunua ecological district. Best coastal pohutukawa forest on alluvial sediments, at Orere Beach Domain.	SEA-M1
40h		The marine ecosystem grades into areas of natural coastal vegetation, which is considered to be amongst the best in the Hunua ecological district and at Papanui Point there are a number of threatened plant species within this vegetation. Best coastal mapou forest with emergent kanuka, tanekaha and pohutukawa, on coastal sediments in the ecological district, on coastal hillslopes adjacent to Tawhitokino Beach. Coastal bird species, including shags, terns and gulls roost in the coastal trees and adjoining rocks. Little blue penguins probably also nest here.	SEA-M1
200w1	Kawakawa Bay <i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
41	Wairoa River and Estuary		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
41a	<i>Wairoa River Estuary</i>	Largest east coast river in the region with a complex of intertidal flats and shellbanks that have accumulated at the mouth. These provide a varied habitat for a wide range of animal and plant communities. The intertidal banks are a very rich feeding ground and important mid-tide roost for a few thousand international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. Moderate numbers of wading birds feed on the mudflats, including godwit, knot, whimbrel, variable oystercatcher, and banded dotterel. Banded rail and fernbird are associated with mangroves and vegetated margins of estuary. 55 bird species have been recorded from the estuary.	SEA-M2
41b	<i>Kauri Bay, Wairoa Estuary</i>	The shellbank at Kauri Bay is important as a breeding ground for the threatened New Zealand dotterel. In the shelter of the shellbanks and the estuarine stretches of the river grow important areas of mangroves and saltmarsh (41b-j) much of it judged to be the best in the ecological district. There is a gradation from saline vegetation into freshwater vegetation beyond the coastal marine area with decreasing salinity moving upstream from the sea. Banded dotterel nest here, and the area provides habitat for banded rail, Caspian tern, fernbird, variable oystercatcher, and golden plover. The saline vegetation provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds particularly in saltmarshes where there is terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites.	SEA-M1
41c, e, i, f		Contains the best mangrove forest in the Hunua Ecological District. The area is composed of a number of areas of mangroves which occur from the mouth of the Wairoa River at Poutu Point upstream for approx 3km. Along the river bank mangroves are dense and can reach 6m in height. The total area of mangroves in the estuary is approx 60ha. 41e grades into the best example of coastal marsh ribbonwood/oioi-sea rush/land in the ecological district.	SEA-M1
41d		Contains the best example of coastal glasswort herbfield in the Hunua Ecological District.	SEA-M1
41g		Contains the only area of coastal flax-purua grass-marsh ribbonwood flaxland in the Hunua Ecological District.	SEA-M1
41h	<i>Duders wetland</i>	A complex saltmarsh system which is one of the least modified in the ecological district, and includes the best examples of saltmarsh wetland types in the district. Contains coastal tawa forest as well as one of the two best areas of pohutukawa forest in the district, is present on Whakakaiwhara peninsula.	SEA-M1
41w1, 4	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 41b, 41h Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
41w2, 3	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 41a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
169	Maraetai Beach	Sandy beach and extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2
169w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
42	Omana		
42a	<i>mudflats and sand flats</i>	A variety of shoreline habitats in microcosm are found within the Te Puru Creek and along the shores to the east, ranging from mud flats within the creek to sandy silt flats (42a) surrounding a wide rocky shore platform outside the creek. These provide a habitat for a wide variety of animal and plant communities. Intact sequences from mangroves and estuarine wetland to freshwater wetland occur in Te Puru Creek.	SEA-M2
42b	<i>Te Puru Stream estuary - saline vegetation</i>	A variety of shoreline habitats in microcosm are found within the Te Puru Creek and along the shores to the east. These provide a habitat for a wide variety of animal and plant communities. Most notable is the saline vegetation growing on the mudflats (42b). Here, in association with mangrove and raupo, is an unusual area of <i>Scirpus</i> sedgeland. This site includes a variety of shoreline habitats, saline vegetation on mudflats, clubrush (<i>Schoenoplectus</i>) sedgeland in association with mangrove & raupo. The shoreline habitats grade into pohutukawa forest on cliffs and coastal forest areas. Native revegetation is enhancing the natural values of this area. There are two areas of coastal forest: one dominated by mature tanekaha and the other by large puriri and taraire. Both have been fenced from stock. The forest is home to native birds such as fantails, grey warblers, tui and kereru. South Island pied oystercatchers ('at risk declining'), Caspian tern ('nationally vulnerable'), pied shags ('nationally vulnerable') and kingfishers are present on the foreshore and shags roost on pohutukawa. The vegetation is ranked as a Hunua ED Priority Vegetation Site and contains an intact ecological sequence from estuarine to freshwater. Banded rail. The Te Puru Estuary is a Site of Special Wildlife Interest (SSWI) of moderate value.	SEA-M1
43	Turanga Creek Estuary		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
43a		Three distinct tidal creeks (Maungamaungaroa, Turanga, and Waikopua) flowing into one large bay, within which a complex of intertidal mud, sand, and shell flats have accumulated. This physical variety provides a similarly varied range of habitats for an assortment of animal and plant communities. The intertidal banks are a very rich feeding ground and important mid-tide roost for many hundreds of a variety of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species. Turanga Creek is the largest estuarine habitat, including mangrove shrubland ecosystems, in the Hunua Ecological District. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2
43b, c, e, f	<i>shellbanks</i>	Large shellbanks at various locations at creek mouths (43c, 43f), behind the beach (43e), or near Motukaraka Island (43b) are used (or have been used in the past) as high tide roosts by these birds and a variety of other coastal bird species. Moderate numbers of wading birds roost on the shellbanks including godwit, SIPO, whimbrel, reef heron, variable oystercatcher and banded dotterel. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
43d		Contains the best areas of mangrove/oioi rushland and marsh ribbonwood/sea rush rushland in the ecological district.	SEA-M1
43g, h	<i>mangroves, coastal forest, saltmarsh, islands</i>	There are two major gradations from saline vegetation into terrestrial vegetation. One (43h) is from mangroves into the best coastal ponga and taraire forests on coastal sediments in the ecological district which in turn grades into kowhai forest. The second (43g) grades from mangroves into saltmarsh into coastal shrublands on islands in the Turanga Creek. The saline vegetation fringing the creeks provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites. These intact sequences from mangrove forest to saltmarsh to coastal shrubland contain the best and only remaining areas of coastal shrubland and coastal forest on estuarine island in the ecological district. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
43w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 43a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
43w2-4	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 43f, e, c Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
45	Pakuranga Creek and Roost		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
45a	<i>roosting sites</i>	Pakuranga Creek roost is one of the roosting sites used by some of the hundreds of wading birds that feed within the Tamaki Estuary. It is a large river estuary where considerable areas of intertidal flats have accumulated. The whole of the Tamaki Estuary is a regionally important wildlife habitat and has been selected by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV). This roost is associated with the values of SEA-M 47, 48, and 49 and forms an integral part of the wildlife habitat values of the estuary. There are a number of roosting sites (notably Pakuranga Creek Roost and the Tamaki River East Roost), which are used by hundreds of wading birds which feed in the estuary.	SEA-M1
45b	<i>mangroves</i>	The mangrove areas of Pakuranga Creek are regarded as the best example of mangrove habitat in the Tamaki Estuary.	SEA-M2
45c	Otahuhu Creek	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2
45w1-2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 45a-c Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
2908	Southern arm of Tamaki River (west of Highbrook Drive)	Area of mangroves and intertidal flats in southern arm of Tamaki River. Intertidal flats providing habitat and feeding ground for wading birds.	SEA-M2
47	Tamaki River East Roost	Tamaki Estuary is a regionally important wildlife habitat. Tamaki River East Roost is one of the roosting sites used by some of the hundreds of wading birds that feed within the Tamaki Estuary. This roost is associated with the values of SEA-M 45, 48, and 49. There are a number of other roosting sites (notably Pakuranga Creek Roost and the Tamaki River East Roost), which are used by hundreds of wading birds which feed in the estuary. Intertidal banks (such as the Tamaki East Bank) contain extensive beds of shellfish and are important feeding grounds for these birds.	SEA-M1
48	Tamaki East Bank	This intertidal bank is a feeding ground for the hundreds of wading birds that use the Tamaki Estuary. This feeding ground is associated with the values of SEA-M 45, 47, and 49. This area also includes part of the Farm Cove ignimbrite, most of which is above MHWS. Significant mangrove, salt marsh and salt meadow sequences are present in Wakaaranga Creek.	SEA-M2
49	Tamaki Estuary West		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
49a	<i>intertidal banks</i>	Large river estuary where considerable areas of intertidal flats have accumulated and a sand-shell spit has built up near the entrance. The spit has been modified to create a variety of freshwater and estuarine habitats. Saltmarsh and mangrove habitats fringe the estuary. The intertidal banks contain extensive beds of shellfish and are a feeding ground for these birds. The spit and associated northern and southern intertidal banks, together comprise a wildlife habitat of regional importance. This area is associated with the values of SEA-M45, 47, and 48.	SEA-M2
49c	<i>Tahuna Torea</i>	The Tahuna Torea spit ('the gathering place of the oystercatcher') has been modified to create a variety of freshwater and estuarine habitats. The estuarine area behind the spit has been dammed and developed by the Tamaki Estuary Protection Society, as a brackish pond for feeding and roosting birds. A freshwater wetland has also been developed as a breeding and feeding area. The area provides an interesting complex of marine, intertidal, freshwater and terrestrial habitats for a wide range of birds. It has added value because of its proximity to, and ready access for, a large number of people. Birds which frequent the area include the South Island pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, Caspian tern, grey teal, pied stilt, godwit, knot, turnstone, golden plover, banded dotterel, New Zealand dotterel, wrybill, black-backed gulls, red-billed gulls, Caspian terns, pied shags and little shags; white-faced heron and blue reef heron also feed on the tidal flats.	SEA-M1
49d	<i>high tide roost</i>	Large river estuary where considerable areas of intertidal flats have accumulated and a sand-shell spit has built up near the entrance. The spit has been modified to create a variety of freshwater and estuarine habitats. Hundreds of mainly New Zealand endemic wading birds, including a number of threatened species, use the spit and a stretch of coast nearer the entrance as high tide roosts.	SEA-M1
49w1, 3, 4	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 49a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
49w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 49c Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
50	Musick Point		
50a	<i>rocky intertidal habitat</i>	Area of rocky intertidal marine habitat which is easily accessible and in reasonably good condition	SEA-M2
51	Hobson Bay – Orakei Basin		
51a, b	<i>Orakei Basin and Hobson Bay</i>	This area is a breeding area for a variety of shag species. Orakei Basin and Hobson Bay are feeding areas used by these birds along with a variety of other coastal and wading birds, including white-fronted terns ('at risk, declining'), gulls, kingfishers, white-faced herons, pied stilts ('at risk, declining').	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
51c	<i>Purewa Stream</i>	Some of the largest mangroves in the ecological district grow in the Purewa Stream area. The value of these mangroves is enhanced by the gradation from mangrove forest into the coastal forest of Purewa Reserve. Purewa Valley contains remnants of coastal forest and one of the finest examples of mangrove forest in the Auckland area with some trees up to 4m in height. Several patches of eelgrass, now a rather uncommon species in the Waitemata Harbour since its devastation by disease in the 1950s, are found on the tidal flats. There are some old kauri, cabbage trees, kowhai and pohutukawa. The Council and community groups have undertaken the protection and enhancement of this area. Birds of the area include mallard ducks, pied stilts, kingfishers, blue reef herons, grey warblers, tui and pukeko. Banded kokopu have been reported in the gully streams. An undescribed leaf miner was discovered on <i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i> in this bush in 2007 (ARPS). Ecological sequence from mangroves to coastal forest.	SEA-M1
51w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 51a Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
52	Te Tokoroa Reef		
52a	<i>Te Tokoroa Reef saline vegetation</i>	Te Tokoroa Reef is a basaltic lava flow which extends into the Waitemata Harbour and provides a range of habitats and flora and fauna which is unique both within the Waitemata Harbour and throughout New Zealand, and nationally recognised originally rare ecosystem type. The hard surface presented by the lava flow is unusual within the Waitemata Harbour and the diverse marine biota it supports, particularly sponges and bryozoans, is correspondingly unusual. The reef is a significant area for wading birds. There are extensive salt marshes and mangrove communities associated with the reef.	SEA-M1
52w1, 2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Te Tokoroa Reef provides key roosting and nesting site for shorebirds and there are extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
53	Pollen Island	<p>Pollen and Traherne Islands are low-lying islands with extensive shell banks, mangroves and salt marshes, and estuarine and harbour mudflats, and comprise an important wildlife area in the Waitemata Harbour. It is the best remaining largely unmodified area of its type in the Waitemata Harbour and is considered to be of national importance. It forms a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. Pollen and Traherne Islands and the surrounding shellbanks are the major high tide roost on the Waitemata Harbour for thousands of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds as well as a variety of coastal birds. This includes a number of threatened species. They are also an important breeding and flocking area for the threatened New Zealand Dotterel on the Waitemata Harbour. The surrounding intertidal banks and waters are a feeding ground for all of these birds. The biggest and least disturbed area of saltmarsh remaining in the Waitemata Harbour grows in the shelter of Pollen Island. Here is found an important intergrading of vegetation from intertidal flats up onto shellbank. Mangroves give way to glasswort herbfields which in turn are replaced by rush and sedge saltmarsh which grades into saltmarsh ribbonwood shrubland on Pollen Island itself. The saline vegetation is an important habitat for a variety of threatened secretive coastal fringe birds. It provides a key habitat for fernbird. The habitat quality is enhanced by the adjoining thick low saltmarsh ribbonwood vegetation on the Island which provides shelter for the birds and offers potential nesting sites. Here is found a valuable population of the regionally threatened fernbird. The majority of this area was protected as the Motu Manawa (Pollen Island) Marine Reserve in late 1995. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV). Traherne Island is also an important roosting area for birds and is the main roost for banded dotterel and wrybill in the Waitemata Harbour. New Zealand dotterel and fernbird nest in the area. The south end of Pollen Island is the only known locality in New Zealand of the minute ant, <i>Mayriella abstinens</i>; it is also the type locality for a new species of psyllid, <i>Anomalopsylla</i> which is less than 1mm long. Limiting public access is essential to the preservation of this important wildlife area. The Pollen Island locality is a marine reserve and is considered to be of national importance.</p>	SEA-M1
53w1-2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 53 Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
54	Whau River	The Whau River contains substantial quantities of mangrove ecosystems and saline vegetation. There are around 40 hectares of mangroves with the taller trees growing in the lower intertidal areas and mangroves of smaller stature growing in the firmer high intertidal regions. These in turn grade into a fringe of saltmarsh lining the coast. The saline vegetation is an important habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds at high tide and potential nesting sites. Kingfisher, pied stilt, white-faced heron, red-billed gull, black-backed gull, pied shag, black shag, welcome swallow, and pukeko are among the birds seen in the area.	SEA-M2
55	Te Atatu – Henderson Creek		
55a	<i>Henderson Creek and Te Atatu</i>	This is an area of saltmarsh, mangroves, shellbanks, and estuarine and harbour intertidal banks forming a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The intertidal area to the east of the Te Atatu Peninsula is a major wading bird feeding ground. Harbourview Reserve (Te Atatu Peninsula) contains an ecotone from saline to brackish to freshwater wetland and provides habitat for fernbird and banded rail. The eastern side of the Te Atatu peninsula contains extensive high-tidal sandflats, healthy mangroves, a prominent shell bank and a high-tidal salt marsh along the shoreline. Such a combination is unusual to find in the Waitemata Harbour. Gulls, terns, pied stilt, white-faced heron and kingfisher are seen in this area.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
55b,c	high tide roost, shellbank	Nearby extensive clean high-tidal sandflats and a prominent shellbank (55b) offer a high tide roost for some of these wading birds and a variety of coastal birds, as do a series of small shellbanks off the north end of the Te Atatu Peninsula (55c). The latter are considered to be a major roosting area for waders in the Waitemata Harbour and are also a breeding ground used by a range of coastal and wading birds, including a number of threatened species. Large and significant areas of saline vegetation grow in the shelter of these shellbanks. At Te Atatu East (55b) the extensive shell barriers protect high level mangroves with a healthy sedge, rush and glasswort saltmarsh on the shorefringe. At Te Atatu North (55c) there is a large area in which there is either pure mangrove swamp or bare sand flat. Saline vegetation also grows in the shelter of Henderson Creek. Here the edges of the creek are lined with mature mangroves which grow in association with areas of saltmarsh at the mouth of the creek and sedges and eelgrass further up the creek. In one place (55d) there is an important gradation between saline vegetation in the intertidal area and native towai forest on the slopes above. On part of the coast at Te Atatu North (55c) are found remnants of swamp and estuarine vegetation of Pleistocene age now exposed at intertidal levels.	SEA-M1
55d	<i>Henderson Creek</i>	There is an important gradation between saline vegetation in the intertidal area and native towai forest on the slopes above. An extensive and ecologically healthy area of mangrove and salt marshes can be found in the Henderson Creek. Kingfisher, pied stilt, white-faced heron, red-billed gull, black-backed gull, pied shag, black shag, welcome swallow, and pukeko are among the birds seen in the area.	SEA-M1
55w1, 3, 6	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 55b, 55c Extensive feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
55w2, 4, 5	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 55a Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
56	Hobsonville Peninsula		
56a	<i>intertidal</i>	Contains wide intertidal mudflats and mangrove shrublands. Wading birds, including threatened species feed in the intertidal area to the east of the peninsula (56a).	SEA-M2
56b	<i>wading bird roost</i>	At the mouth of Nimrod Inlet and Bomb Bay is a shellbank (56b) that is one of the two major roosts on the Waitemata Harbour for wading birds, including threatened species.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
57b	Herald Island to Lucas Creek	<p>This area is the best example of the muddy, mangrove-lined inlets of the inner Waitemata Harbour. The diversity and productivity of the flora and fauna is generally large with extensive beds of shellfish and abundances of birds and fish. Gradations between the marine environment and either natural freshwater or natural terrestrial systems are a major characteristic of the ramifying arms of the system. These arms are also important as pathways for migration by native freshwater fish. The mangroves and saline vegetation is an important habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds, particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation, which provides roosts and potential nest sites for birds. Brighams, Rangitopuni, Paremoremo, Lucas and Hellyers creeks in the upper reaches of the Waitemata Harbour offer largely unspoilt tidal inlets with hill sides of regenerating native forest in the area of Lucas and Paremoremo Creeks. The forest cover here consists of kauri on the ridges with puriri and kahikatea dominant on the slopes and in the gullies. The coastal forest is comprised of pohutukawa, kowhai and karaka. The extensive sheltered intertidal areas retain large quantities of soft sediment derived from the watershed. The mangroves and salt marshes are important as wildlife habitats. Birds which can be found in the area include black shag, kingfisher and white-fronted tern. A large area of regenerating kauri/tanekaha-broadleaved forest occurs on the northern Lucas Creek escarpment. It forms part of the largest block of continuous forest in the Tamaki Ecological District. Pohutukawa line the coastal edge of Paremoremo Creek mouth, and significant remnants of coastal forest grade into mangroves.</p>	SEA-M2
57a	Lucas Creek	<p>Mangroves grade into coastal forest on western side of Lucas Creek. The saline vegetation is an important habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds, particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation, which provides roosts and potential nest sites for birds. The forest cover here consists of kauri on the ridges with puriri and kahikatea dominant on the slopes and in the gullies. The coastal forest is comprised of pohutukawa, kowhai and karaka. A large area of regenerating kauri/tanekaha-broadleaved forest occurs on the northern Lucas Creek escarpment. It forms part of the largest block of continuous forest in the Tamaki Ecological District.</p>	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
58a	Hellyers Creek	The most significant areas where mangroves grade into coastal forest. Hellyers Creek is important because of the extensive natural connections between the marine and terrestrial environments. Almost all of the block of land to the south of View Road on the northern side of Hellyers Creek is covered with forest (kahikatea, kauri, kohekohe, puriri, taraire, kowhai, and kanuka). This natural vegetation adjoins mangroves which occupy large areas of the upper shore. There is a continuous corridor of regenerating coastal kauri-tanekaha-kanuka-pohutukawa broadleaved forest from the head of Hellyers Creek to Greenhithe, on the northern side of the creek, with intact sequences from mangrove to kauri forest on the ridge. Hard beech is also found along the Hellyers Creek escarpment.	SEA-M1
58b	Hellyers Creek	Hellyers Creek is important because of the extensive natural connections between the marine and terrestrial environments. Almost the entire block of land to the south of View Road on the northern side of Hellyers Creek is covered with forest (kahikatea, kauri, kohekohe, puriri, taraire, kowhai, and kanuka). This natural vegetation adjoins mangroves which occupy large areas of the upper shore. There is a continuous corridor of regenerating coastal kauri-tanekaha-kanuka-pohutukawa broadleaved forest from the head of Hellyers Creek to Greenhithe, on the northern side of the creek, with intact sequences from mangrove to kauri forest on the ridge. Hard beech is also found along the Hellyers Creek escarpment.	SEA-M2
59	Soldiers Bay	Soldiers Bay has the only intact ecological sequence of mangroves, saline wetland through freshwater to mature native forest in the Tamaki Ecological District and therefore has great ecological value. Pied stilt ('at risk declining'), white-faced heron, kingfisher, gulls, white-fronted tern ('at risk declining'), caspian tern ('nationally vulnerable') and, occasionally, gannet can be seen in the area. Within this bay a variety of intertidal substrates provide a variety of habitats for a range of plants and animals. There are fine firm sand sediments on the lower shore, softer sediments and shell barrier at the head of the bay, reefs of sandstone extending from the points and accumulations of boulders beneath the cliffs. The intertidal areas provide a feeding area for a variety of coastal birds which roost on the shell barrier. A complex of mangroves and saltmarsh grow in the shelter of the shellbanks and these grade into a sizeable freshwater raupo wetland and into swamp forest with kahikatea and swamp maire ('gradual decline').	SEA-M1
201w	Little Shoal Bay <i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive areas of feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
60	Shoal Bay – Ngataringa Bay		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
60a, b	<i>Shoal Bay -intertidal area, Ngataringa Bay intertidal area</i>	Shoal Bay, north of a line east of the Northcote motorway interchange, is an important feeding and roosting area. Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, pied stilt, white-faced heron, pukeko, kingfisher and gulls can be seen in the area. Within this area are extensive areas of shellbanks and intertidal sand and mud, which together form a complex habitat for a variety of animal and plant communities. The intertidal area (60a, 60b) is an important wading bird feeding ground. Saltmarsh and mangrove communities grow on the margins of this area (60a, 60b), protected by the shellbanks nearer the mouths of the bays. These areas of saline vegetation offer a good habitat to secretive coastal fringe birds. The coastal vegetation is an outstanding example of a saline community, and includes ecotone sequences from mangroves to saltmarsh/salt meadow to shellbanks to Bolboschoenus/raupo wetlands. Remnants of pohutukawa occur on the fringes of Shoal Bay and Ngataringa Bay.	SEA-M2
60c, d, e, g	<i>Shell banks</i>	Associated shellbanks (60c, 60d, 60e, 60g) are used as a high tide roost by wading birds and a variety of coastal birds. The City of Cork shellbanks and the reconstructed shellbanks created as part of the North Shore Busway are used as a breeding site for New Zealand dotterel. The City of Cork shellbank supports the best example of Stipa-saltmarsh ribbonwood in the Ecological District. The shellbanks beside the motorway are the only roosting area used by the New Zealand dotterel between Traherne Island and Browns Island, and is a nesting area for the New Zealand dotterel, Caspian tern and pied stilt.	SEA-M1
60f	<i>Tank Farm</i>	Mangrove and saltmarsh grow within the shelter of the Tank Farm Explosion Crater (60f) and provide important fish and bird habitats. The rich volcanic red-brown loams of this area support remnants of lush broadleaved forest, dominated by old growth kohekohe (uncommon in the Tamaki Ecological District) and lesser amounts of karaka, with stands of pohutukawa, making these one of the few remnants of broadleaved forest on volcanic soils on the North Shore. Together with Onepoto Basin to the west, the forest, lake, freshwater and saline wetland complex supports a diverse range of bird species include pukeko, white-faced heron, black-backed gull, red-billed gull, various species of shag, welcome swallow, fantail, kingfisher, Caspian tern, tui, pigeon, harrier hawk, grey duck, paradise shell duck, grey warbler and shining cuckoo. Grey teal and brown teal have been recorded here on occasion.	SEA-M1
60w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 60a, 60b Extensive feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
60w2-4	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 60d, 60e, 60g Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
61	North Head to Takapuna	This stretch of coast consists of a series of rocky headlands of soft Waitemata series rocks with sandy beaches in between. At the southern end of this area is North Head, a volcano of which the rock at intertidal level is bedded volcanic ash called "tuff". This wide variety of substrates provides a large range of habitats for plant and animal communities. The wave exposure increases from south to north in this area and this is reflected in the composition of the marine communities found along the coast. There are rich faunal assemblages in the areas of soft sediments near the low tide marks of all of these beaches, but at the sheltered Cheltenham, the principal species is the cockle, whereas at the more exposed Takapuna Beach the tuatua dominates. The flora and fauna of the hard substrata, particularly the sponges, are very rich and diverse. Fragments of pohutukawa occur on the cliffs, with a significant remnant of coastal forest at St Leonards Beach, and coastal pohutukawa shrubland at North Head.	SEA-M2
62	Takapuna and Thorne Bay Fossil Forests	The area supports a particularly diverse association of marine flora and fauna. Small remnant of original pohutukawa trees (Te Uru Tapu, "the sacred grove") occurs at the northern end of Takapuna beach, with scattered pohutukawa trees along the coast, and salt meadow, salt marsh species and mangrove individuals in sheltered areas.	SEA-M2
170	Wairau Creek Estuary	Estuary at Milford with mangroves grading into salt marsh with oioi and salt marsh ribbonwood. Catchment is highly urbanised.	SEA-M2
64	Long Bay and Okura Estuary		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
64a	<i>intertidal</i>	<p>Within this area are a considerable variety of intertidal substrates which together form a complex array of habitats which support a variety of animal and plant communities. The communities living on the wave-cut platforms, cliffs, and beaches at Long Bay have been studied over a long period and are in reasonably good condition. This is a known location of pingao, a threatened plant of mobile sand areas. The intertidal areas within the Okura Estuary and outside its entrance range from fine mud to sand and are used as a feeding ground by several hundred wading birds. Many of these birds roost on the sandy area at the entrance to the estuary at high tide. A variety of other coastal birds feed and roost within this area. Areas of saltmarsh and mangrove line the estuary and are used by banded rail, a threatened secretive coastal fringe bird. The adjoining terrestrial vegetation which provides shelter for the birds and offers potential nesting sites. This saline vegetation and other intertidal areas grade into coastal pohutukawa forest on sheltered cliffs, then into taraire forest on coastal hill country, and finally into kanuka forest on a headland. Both of the latter are considered to be the best examples of their types in the ecological district. At Karepiro Creek, the marine environment grades into significant coastal saltmarsh on stabilised sand above Mean High Water Springs. Okura estuary is part of the Long Bay Okura Marine Reserve. The Okura River provides habitat for giant kokopu and long-finned eel. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).</p>	SEA-M1
64b		<p>Saline vegetation and other intertidal areas grade into coastal pohutukawa forest on sheltered cliffs, then into taraire forest on coastal hill country, and finally into kanuka forest on a headland. Both of the latter are considered to be the best examples of their types in the ecological district. At Karepiro Creek, the marine environment grades into significant coastal saltmarsh on stabilised sand above Mean High Water Springs. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).</p>	SEA-M1
64w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 64a, 65a, 65b Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1
65	Weiti Estuary		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
65a	<i>intertidal</i>	Wading birds feed in the adjacent intertidal areas to the south of the shell spits. The estuary also provides a good habitat for the coastal birds. There are also intact ecological sequences from mangroves and saline vegetation grading into coastal forest on the northern slopes of the Wade River. Here coastal broadleaved forest and shrubland forms a narrow continuous corridor from the mouth of the river to the upper reaches.	SEA-M2
65b	<i>shell spits</i>	The most notable feature of this small estuary is the series of chenier-type shell spits which have formed within the estuary. These have been used to derive a sea level curve for the last 10,000 years and are considered to be internationally significant landforms. The shell spits are a good high tide roosting site for the wading birds that feed in the adjacent intertidal areas to the south and for the coastal birds that use the estuary itself. The most seaward shell bank is particularly important as it is one of the key breeding grounds in the region for the threatened New Zealand Dotterel.	SEA-M1
65c		Saline vegetation in the estuary grades into manuka-kanuka shrubland on hills, significant within the ecological district.	SEA-M1
66	Hobbs Bay <i>intertidal area and adjacent coastal vegetation</i>	The shore platform and the adjacent intertidal area to the west grades into notable coastal broadleaved forest and coastal manuka-kanuka shrubland on headland or peninsula.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
67	Whangaparaoa Peninsula <i>Whangaparaoa Headland cliffs and intertidal platforms</i>	The Whangaparaoa Headland provides a valuable ecological linkage between the Auckland mainland and Tiritiri Matangi Island. Native bird species dispersing from the island include bellbirds, kaka and kakariki. The large, restored freshwater and saline wetlands within Shakespear Regional Park and bays surrounding the headland provide habitat for threatened native birds including spotless crane, fernbird, New Zealand dotterel, white-faced heron and pied stilt. The cliffs and intertidal platforms of the rocky coastline at the end of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula are made up of sedimentary Waitemata Group rocks that were deposited during the Miocene. The rocky shores and the intertidal and subtidal sediments on the southern side of the peninsula offer a complex of habitats for a variety of plant and animal communities. The rocky shores support large populations of reef-fish, kina and other invertebrates, and a rich variety of marine algae. On one part of the shore platform the marine ecosystem grades into a significant area of natural terrestrial vegetation; a small area of complex shrubland on a headland or peninsula. The sediments of the bays on the south of the peninsula is the habitat of extensive beds of molluscs and in the north-eastern corner of Okoromai Bay grade into a saltmarsh which is a significant migration pathway for native freshwater fishes. Remnant coastal forest has been enhanced by restoration plantings within Shakespear Regional Park and large scrubland areas on the headland provide habitat for the threatened Moko and ornate skink. An Open Sanctuary has been created on the Whangaparaoa Headland with the installation of a predator proof fence in 2010.	SEA-M1
67w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
72	Orewa Estuary	Moderate to small sized estuary with a variety of habitats for plant and animal communities in the marine area. The harbour contains significant areas of intertidal banks where migratory wading birds feed and use this estuary as a stepping stone in their travels. A range of coastal birds, particularly shags, also feed within the estuary as do a number of species of waterfowl that utilise the estuary and the adjacent oxidation ponds on the southern margin. The mangroves and saltmarsh that occupy the remaining parts of the estuary are a habitat for banded rail particularly where adjoining terrestrial vegetation provides shelter for the birds at high tide and offers potential nesting sites. A remnant of riverine kowhai-hinau-hard beech forest occurs on the northern edge of the Orewa River.	SEA-M2
72w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 72 Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in this estuary.	SEA-M2w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
73	Waiwera Hill Ecotone	An area of foreshore and seabed that forms the marine part of an uninterrupted ecotone sequence that extends into coastal pohutukawatree land and forest at southern end of Waiwera Hill.	SEA-M2
74	Waiwera		
74	<i>Waiwera marine to coastal forest ecotone</i>	The foreshore and seabed grades into significant coastal pohutukawa - puriri forest on the headland at Waiwera. This is a representative example of the original forest type which would have covered significant areas of the east coast of Rodney Ecological District and of the region.	SEA-M1
75	Waiwera, Wenderholm, and Puhoi		
75a, c		Within the Wenderholm, Puhoi and Waiwera area are a considerable variety of intertidal substrates which together form a complex array of mangrove and estuarine habitats which support a variety of animal and plant communities. The intertidal flats within the Waiwera and Puhoi Estuaries (75a, 75c) are used as a feeding ground by a variety of wading birds, many of which use these estuaries as a stepping stone in their travels. Many of these birds roost on the sandy area at the entrance to the Waiwera Estuary (75a) at high tide. A variety of other coastal birds feed and roost within this area. The coastal area provides habitat for species such as the New Zealand dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'), variable oystercatcher ('at risk' 'recovering') and the blue reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'). The Department of Conservation has selected the two estuaries as Areas of Significant Conservation Value (ASCVs).	SEA-M2
75b		The communities living on the wave-cut platforms at Wenderholm have been found to be diverse and in good condition. Along the hard shore here, the natural marine area adjoins a significant area of coastal taraire forest on a headland, and which is one of the best examples in the Rodney Ecological District. The area provides habitat for native species including kereru, long-tailed cuckoo ('gradual decline'), bellbird and North Island robins, and occasionally kaka ('nationally endangered') and red-crowned parakeet visit.	SEA-M1
75d-h	<i>saline vegetation in Puhoi estuary</i>	The saline vegetation areas in the Puhoi estuary are more substantial and are some of the best in the ecological district (75d-h). North Island fernbird ('at risk') and banded rail ('naturally uncommon') inhabit the estuary particularly where adjoining terrestrial vegetation which provides shelter for the birds and offers potential nesting sites. The upper Puhoi Estuary has a diverse range of habitats including estuary, stream and freshwater wetland. Australasian bittern ('nationally endangered') reported.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
75i	<i>Open beach</i>	The open beach at Wenderholm with mobile substrates which means that benthic organisms tend to be confined to subtidal areas.	SEA-M2
75w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 75b Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
75w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 75a Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
75w3	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 75i, 75c Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
76	Mahurangi Harbour		
76a	Intertidal flats	The Mahurangi Harbour is a classic example of a ria or drowned coastline. Within the harbour there are large areas of intertidal mud and sand. Outside the mouth of the harbour there are a variety of more exposed shores ranging from broad rock platforms to small sandy beaches. This physical variety provides a similarly varied range of habitats for an assortment of animal and plant communities. The large sheltered harbour is one of the best wading bird habitats in the Rodney ecological district, with banded rail and godwit recorded. The northern and upper reaches of the harbour contain intact sequences from mangroves to terrestrial forest. There are also significant areas of fringing pohutukawa forest on Mahurangi East peninsula and Mahurangi Regional Park. The Department of Conservation has selected the inner harbour area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV). The former Auckland Regional Council (now Auckland Council) has undertaken long-term environmental and water quality monitoring of the harbours intertidal and subtidal benthic communities since 1984. The Mahurangi Action Plan was set up in 2004 in response to indications that the water quality of the harbour was in decline, due to increased sedimentation.	SEA-M2
76b-j, p	mangroves	In the shelter of the harbour grow extensive areas of mangroves. Some of these areas are judged to be amongst the best in the ecological district (76b-j, 76p). The saline vegetation provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds particularly where it abuts terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites. There are significant ecological sequences from mangroves into terrestrial forest in the upper Mahurangi River areas. Mangroves at the river margin grade through puriri, kowhai and taraire forest to stands of young kauri and totara.	SEA-M1
76f	Dyers Creek	At Dyers Creek, a large expanse of mangroves adjoins a highly diverse and large area of regenerating coastal kauri – tanekaha forest on lowland hills.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
76k	Cudlip Point	At Cudlip Point, the moderately exposed rock platforms grade into an important area of regenerating totara forest on a headland or peninsula.	SEA-M1
76l	Big Bay	At Big Bay, the representative open rocky Hormosira flats, boulders, and rock pools and the open fine sandy shores grade into a coastal complex forest of pohutukawa, taraire, kohekohe, mahoe, puriri and kowhai on cliffs and hillslopes. This type of forest is now relatively uncommon on the mainland.	SEA-M1
76m,n	Saddle Island	The marine area around Te Haupa (or Saddle) Island (76m, n) supports a particularly rich and diverse biota. Here too there are gradations between the marine and terrestrial ecosystems.	SEA-M1
76w1, 3	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 76a Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in this harbour.	SEA-M2w
76w2, 4, 5, 6	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 76g, i, j Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
76	SEA-terrestrial data deficient	Sandy beach and headland with rock platforms bordering Mahurangi Regional Park. Intact ecological sequences from marine ecosystems to broadleaved coastal forest on the headland at the mouth of the Puhoi River. This forms part of a network of areas of coastal forest on the northern side of Puhoi River.	SEA-M2
77	Martins Bay Ecotone	An area of foreshore and seabed that forms the marine part of an uninterrupted ecotone sequence that grades into an important coastal complex forest.	SEA-M1
77	SEA-terrestrial data deficient	Beach, foreshore and seabed at Martins Bay. Coastal pohutukawa fringes the coastline. This grades into coastal complex forest on the headland at the southern end.	SEA-M2
78	Mullet Point	At Mullet Point the representative rocky and sandy shores grade into a coastal complex forest of pohutukawa, taraire, kohekohe, mahoe, puriri and kowhai on cliffs which is now relatively uncommon on the mainland.	SEA-M1
3235	SEA-terrestrial data deficient	Beach, foreshore and seabed at Snells Beach. At the northern and southern ends of Snells Beach the marine ecosystem grades into a fringe of coastal pohutukawa forest. From Brick Bay north there are intact sequences from the coast to significant catchments of coastal forest.	SEA-M2
3262 and 3779	SEA-terrestrial data deficient	Mangroves, saltmarsh and intertidal flats in Matakana River and its tidal inlets. Intact sequences from mangroves to coastal forest at Tongue Point. Intact sequences from mangroves into regenerating coastal kanuka-manuka shrublands within Sandspit catchment.	SEA-M2
80	Matakana River Mouth	On the northern coast of the Matakana River Mouth the marine ecosystem grades into an important area of coastal forest on cliffs with kauri and kanuka grading into puriri forest on coastal headlands. This is highly representative of coastal forest on the east coast which is now much reduced from its former extent.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
80w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
167	Millons Bay, Baddeleys Beach and Campbells Beach	Significant gradients from foreshore and seabed into coastal forest, including coastal pohutukawa.	SEA-M2
167w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M2w
81	Motutara Point	At Motutara Point an area of foreshore and seabed that is part of an uninterrupted ecotone sequence extends into one of the best areas of coastal pohutukawa forest in the ecological district.	SEA-M1
82	Tawharanui Peninsula		
82a		The Tawharanui peninsula contains the best examples of open rocky intertidal and subtidal marine habitats on the coast of the Outer Hauraki Gulf. The southern side of the peninsula (82a) is representative of more sheltered rocky shores and stony beaches. In contrast to the Whangaparaoa Peninsula to the south, the Tawharanui Peninsula still has some extensive areas of natural terrestrial vegetation. The adjacent Tawharanui Open Sanctuary is subject to an extensive restoration programme including pest control and re-introduction of threatened species including pateke (brown teal) and NI brown kiwi. It contains the best examples in the Rodney Ecological District of manuka, taraire, kauri and pohutukawa forests on a peninsula landform and also contains freshwater wetlands. The marine ecosystem on the south of the peninsula in particular, grades into manuka forest and one of two areas of notable pohutukawa forest on coastal cliffs.	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
82 b		<p>The Tawharanui peninsula contains the best examples of open rocky intertidal and subtidal marine habitats on the coast of the Outer Hauraki Gulf. The adjacent Tawharanui Open Sanctuary is subject to an extensive restoration programme including pest control and re-introduction of threatened species including pateke (brown teal) and NI brown kiwi. It contains the best examples in the Rodney Ecological District of manuka, taraire, kauri and pohutukawa forests on a peninsula landform and also contains freshwater wetlands. The open sandy beaches and mobile sands are an important New Zealand dotterel breeding area as well as being a threatened plant habitat. The majority of this area is included within the marine reserve associated with the Tawharanui Regional Park. The Marine Reserve was gazetted in 2011 and includes a diverse coastline with a range of subtidal habitats, such as reefs with overhangs, tunnels and caves. Schools of red moki, blue maomao, spotty, red mullet and koheru are common in the marine park. In the Jones Bay swamp, long finned eel and giant kokopu (NIWA fish database) are present. The stream that runs into Anchor Bay on the north is a high quality freshwater fish habitat and the mouth of this stream needs to be considered as a migration pathway.</p>	SEA-M1
83	Whangateau Harbour		
83a		<p>An important east coast harbour characterised by a sequence of depositional sands including a large unconsolidated Holocene barrier sand spit which provide a number of different habitats for a variety of animal and plant communities. The estuary and tidal river and intertidal flats are of moderate-high wildlife value. The intertidal sand banks are a rich feeding ground for many international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including Caspian tern ('nationally vulnerable'), white-faced heron, bar-tailed godwit, New Zealand dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'), South Island pied oystercatcher ('at risk declining'), variable oystercatcher ('at risk recovering'), little egret, reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'), pied stilt ('at risk declining'), banded dotterel ('nationally vulnerable') and vagrant international migrants. The harbour is an important stepping stone in migratory species journeys. The waters of the harbour are a feeding ground for a variety of coastal birds. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).</p>	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
83b		The tip of the large barrier sandspit is a high tide roost for the wading and coastal birds, a key breeding ground for the threatened New Zealand Dotterel, and a threatened plant habitat. In the lee of the sandspit grow areas of saline vegetation including eelgrass, which appears to be spreading. The tip of the large barrier sandspit has a number of important natural values. It is a high tide roost for the wading and coastal birds, a key breeding ground for the threatened New Zealand Dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'), and a threatened plant habitat. In the lee of the sandspit grow areas of saline vegetation including eelgrass, which appears to be spreading.	SEA-M1
83c		South of the causeway there are important areas of mangroves and saltmarsh much of it judged to be amongst the best in the ecological district. There is an important gradation from this significant saline vegetation into a large and rare area of coastal kahikatea swamp forest beyond the coastal marine area. The saline vegetation both here and in other parts of the harbour provides high quality habitat for threatened secretive coastal fringe birds, such as banded rail ('naturally uncommon') and fernbird ('at risk declining'), particularly in saltmarshes where there is terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites.	SEA-M1
83d	Ti Point	Ti Point includes scattered pohutukawa forests around the cliffs. Broadleaved taraire forests are present on the headland area. Threatened species present include the regionally rare <i>Ranunculus urvilleanus</i> ('serious decline'), the nationally threatened <i>Calystegia marginata</i> ('declining'). Ti Point is a buffer to Whangateau Harbour. The reefs offer habitat for the threatened reef heron ('nationally vulnerable').	SEA-M1
83w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 83c Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in harbour to south of causeway	SEA-M1w
83w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 83a Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in harbour.	SEA-M2w
85	Leigh Reef and Panetiki Island	Leigh Reef and Panetiki Island are important for their representation of the rocky shores and reefs of the region. Leigh Reef is the only large subtidal reef in the region and, due to the strong movements of water across it, contains a unique assemblage of encrusting organisms. It also occasionally contains subtropical species of fish. Panetiki Island is significant for the rich fauna and flora of its reef slope.	SEA-M1
86	Cape Rodney to Okakari Point Marine Reserve		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
86a		The Goat Island Marine Reserve was gazetted in 1975 as New Zealand's first marine reserve. The reserve and the wider area is a complex of soft shore and hard shore habitats with a variety of exposure ratings. It provides habitat for great diversity of species. The area contains sequences from marine habitats to coastal pohutukawa broadleaved -podocarp forest. The area is the location of the University of Auckland's marine laboratory.	SEA-M1
86b		Around Goat Island, a significant ecotone grades from marine algae to terrestrial coastal forest. This marine reserve is considered to be of national importance. Goat Island itself is a Scientific Reserve that has no animal pests (other than Argentine ant) and supports coastal shrubland with flax, karo, mapou, kanuka and a pohutukawa fringe - an association considered rare in the Rodney Ecological District. It is a nesting site for black-backed and red-billed gulls ('nationally vulnerable'), white-fronted terns ('nationally vulnerable'), petrels and shearwaters.	SEA-M1
87	Pakiri Beach		
87a	Pakiri Beach	Pakiri Beach is the only exposed mainland east coast surf beach free of housing and backed by extensive sand dunes and dune lakes, and is of regional significance. The endemic threatened sedge, pingao (<i>Ficinia spiralis</i>) ('relict'), is found on the dunes along the Pakiri coast. Regionally significant populations of the threatened sand coprosma (<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>) ('Declining') are also present on the backdunes. Mangawhai is a breeding area for the largest flock of New Zealand dotterels ('nationally vulnerable') in the Auckland Region and is one of only three nesting sites in the country for the 'nationally critical' New Zealand fairy tern. Other birds in the Pakiri area include white-faced heron, blue reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'), banded rail ('naturally uncommon'), pied stilt ('declining') and variable oystercatcher ('declining'). The beach exhibits a gradation in the type of sediment and associated fauna from the shore out to the edge of the off-shore sand-body. The fauna diversity decreases getting closer to the shore because of the decreasing stability of the substrate, but the population densities increase. The sands of the beach are an important habitat for a variety of plants and animals. The areas of natural vegetation include important areas of pingao/spinifex, Muehlenbeckia shrubland, manuka scrub, and pohutukawa forest. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
87b		<p>The mouth of the Pakiri River is a particularly important part of this habitat. The Pakiri River is a tidal stream with a small estuary and bordering saltmarsh that grades into the adjacent natural sand dune plant community. The Pakiri River supports a range of wading, coastal, and secretive threatened coastal fringe birds. Many of the waders and coastal birds roost on the mobile sands at the river mouth, and some, including a range of threatened species nest there. The secretive coastal fringe birds use the saline vegetation and their habitat is enhanced by the presence of adjacent terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).</p>	SEA-M1
161, 162, 163, 164, 165	Kawau Island	<p>The upper reaches of North Cove and Bon Accord Harbour contain estuarine habitats with saltmarsh and mangroves grading into freshwater habitat and into secondary kanuka forest. Kawau is largely forest-clad and provides habitat for a number of threatened native species and a valuable stepping stone in the Hauraki Gulf for native fauna dispersing throughout this area. The vegetation cover is largely secondary indigenous forest dominated by kanuka which has regenerated following Maori burning, logging and land clearance for farming. Many remnants of the original indigenous forest cover remain, mainly in gullies, on headlands and on the margins of inlets. The forest remnants contain intact ecological sequences from the ridges to the coastal edge (ecotones), and the forest is contiguous with estuarine and freshwater wetlands. Kawau Island is the national stronghold for the threatened herb <i>Centipeda minima</i> var. <i>minima</i> ('critically endangered'). There are areas of planted and wilding pines on the island and the forest understorey is depleted by the impacts of wallaby. The island provides important habitat for a number of threatened species including North Island weka (the most important population for this subspecies), North Island kiwi, blue penguin, grey-faced petrel, pied shag, pateke, banded rail and variable oystercatcher, and for occasional visits by North Island kaka and bellbird.</p>	SEA-M2
91	Beehive Island, Kawau	<p>Small 'old hat' island surrounded by large intertidal platform with contrasting white shell sand high tide beach. The term 'old hat' is used because the broad intertidal rock platforms that surround the island look like the brim of a hat and the island itself resembles the hat crown. This island is considered to be a landform of regional geological importance. The shell sand beach is a breeding and roosting area for threatened coastal birds.</p>	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
93	Motuora Island	<p>The island is managed jointly by the Motuora Restoration Society and Department of Conservation and is the focus of an ecological restoration project to restore native forest and fauna including birds, lizards and invertebrates. The island is predator free and is used as a Kiwi Creche - a safe haven for young North Island brown kiwi ('nationally vulnerable'). The island provides habitat for other native species including whitehead, diving petrels ('relict'), Duvaucel's geckos and shore skinks. The soft sediments, sandy beaches and rocky shores around these islands are in a more natural condition when compared to that of the adjacent mainland coast.</p>	SEA-M1
94	Tiritiri Matangi Island	<p>Tiritiri Matangi Island is a scientific reserve managed by Department of Conservation as an open sanctuary in conjunction with Supporters of Tiritiri Matangi Island. An extensive community restoration programme has been implemented on the island, involving planting native trees sourced from the island, eradicating mammalian pests, and re-introducing native species. It is one of the most successful conservation projects in the world. Numerous bird species breed on the island - tui, bellbirds, spotless crane, little blue penguin, pukeko, grey-faced petrel, fantail, grey warbler, silvereye, kingfisher, pipit, and harrier. Bellbird and stitchbird have spread from the island onto the Auckland mainland. Re-introduced native species include red crowned parakeet, saddlebacks, takahe, stitchbirds, tuatara, little spotted kiwi, brown teal, whitehead, North Island robin, North Island kokako, fernbird, and North Island tomtit. Diving petrel and sooty shearwater nest on the rock stacks. Buller's shearwater, fluttering shearwater, and white-fronted tern have been seen in the waters around the island. Kaka, tomtit and kereru visit the island. There are several remnants of original coastal broadleaved forest in gullies and on parts of the coast. This island is part of the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park. Extensive research on the island has provided information to guide other ecological restoration projects.</p>	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
95	Rangitoto and Motutapu	<p>Rangitoto Island is of international significance as a volcanic landform because each stage, from the initial colonisation of raw basalt and scoria to the formation of scrub to immature forest, can be seen. It is the youngest and largest of the Auckland volcanoes having been active at least within the last 400 years. More than 200 species of native ferns and flowering plants grow on the island. Dominant among the trees is pohutukawa. Kohekohe, mangeao, puriri, rewarewa, rata, puka, five-finger and manuka are also found. The island supports the largest stand of pohutukawa forest in New Zealand. The regionally uncommon ferns <i>Pellaea calidurupium</i> ('range restricted') and <i>Psilotum nudum</i> ('sparse') are present on Rangitoto. A wide range of species more commonly found as epiphytes on the mainland are found growing on the ground at Rangitoto, e.g. <i>Griselinia lucida</i> and Kirk's daisy. The rare Cook's scurvy grass <i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> was re-introduced to the island in 2000. Birds found on the island include fantail, hawk, silvereye, grey warbler, blue reef heron, Caspian tern, kingfisher, pipit, white-faced heron, New Zealand dotterel, white-fronted tern and nests of the little blue penguin. North Island tomtits were spotted on the island in 1999. There are a number of breeding colonies of black-backed gull scattered in the bare lava. It is also habitat for shore skink. Motutapu Island is predominantly pasture fringed with coastal forest around the margin. Motutapu Restoration Society is leading an extensive ecological restoration project to re-establish coastal forest in areas previously cleared for farming and to enhance existing coastal forest remnants that are degraded by weed infestations. Threatened coastal bird species including white-fronted terns, red-billed gulls, reef herons and New Zealand dotterels breed along coastal areas, particularly on the western side of the island adjoining Rangitoto Island. In 2009 Department of Conservation undertook a pest eradication programme to remove remaining pests from Rangitoto and Motutapu Islands. These islands are part of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park and are close to the mainland.</p>	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
96	Motukorea (Brown's Island)	Motukorea is free of animal pests and home to the threatened plant, sand spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>) ('declining'). The regionally threatened herb <i>Geranium solanderi</i> (Gradual Decline) is also present on the island. Pohutukawa forest is scattered along the volcanic tuff cliffs and headlands. There is also a small dune area with range of species growing on it including spinifex, wiwi, ngaio and pohuehue. The New Zealand dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'), variable oystercatcher ('recovering') and black-backed gulls breed on the island. Caspian tern and reef heron (both 'nationally vulnerable') also use the island. The island is administered by the Department of Conservation and has been selected by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2
97	Motuihe Island	This island is under restoration by the Motuihe Island Trust in partnership with the Department of Conservation. Remnant vegetation covers gully and steep coastal faces and includes pohutukawa around the coastal fringe. A relatively large area of remnant coastal forest remains on the island. The island is an important breeding site for a variety of sea and shore birds and provides habitat for threatened plant species. Ohinerau Bay is an important flock and breeding site for northern New Zealand dotterels ('nationally vulnerable'). Reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'), Caspian tern ('nationally vulnerable') and variable oystercatcher ('recovering') also frequent the bay.	SEA-M1
98	Crusoe Island (Papakohatu Island)	Papakohatu (Crusoe) Island is one of a number of small offshore islands from Waiheke used as breeding sites for coastal birds. It is an important breeding site for white-fronted tern, reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'), blue penguins ('gradual decline'), endemic variable oystercatchers, and pied and little shags.	SEA-M1
99	Motukaha Island and Fossil Bay	Motukaha Island is one of a number of small offshore islands from Waiheke used as breeding sites for coastal birds. It is an important seabird breeding site for reef herons ('nationally vulnerable'), variable oystercatchers (endemic) and pied shags.	SEA-M1
101	Okahuiti Bay	A sheltered inlet, while enclosed by road, this area is one of the few places on Waiheke Island where an ecotone from mangrove forest through freshwater wetlands to terrestrial forest exist. The coastal forest contains pohutukawa, taraire, matai and kowhai.	SEA-M1
157	Putiki Bay	A complex of saline wetlands grading from mangroves to salt marsh and in places into freshwater wetland. The coastal edge of the estuary is fringed by pohutukawa. Banded rail are present in the estuary.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
102	Koi Island	Koi Island is one of a number of small offshore islands from Waiheke used as breeding sites for coastal birds. It is an important seabird breeding site for Caspian terns ('nationally vulnerable'), white-fronted terns, red-billed gulls, black-backed gulls, pied shags, littleshags, reef herons ('nationally vulnerable') and the endemic variable oystercatchers.	SEA-M1
151	Te Whau Point	A wide belt of coastal pohutukawa forest, and one of the largest remaining on Waiheke Island.	SEA-M2
103	Whakanewha	The sheltered beach, shellbank, and associated saltmarsh of Whakanewha provide a variety of habitats for a range of plants and animals. The sheltered beach includes an extent of intertidal flats that support a variety of invertebrates. The shellbank areas support a variety of coastal herbs and shrubs. The coastal margins provide habitat for New Zealand dotterel, Caspian tern and reef herons (all 'nationally vulnerable'), the endemic variable oystercatcher and other shorebirds. Secretive and threatened coastal fringe birds use the saltmarshes and associated wetlands, particularly as regenerating terrestrial vegetation abuts these areas, providing roosts for the birds at high tide and potential nesting sites. The Whakanewha Stream system and catchment is almost entirely clothed in native vegetation in contrast to the other three major stream systems in this part of Waiheke Island. The forested catchment contains a complex of regenerating kanuka and tree fern scrub with mature forest remnants including taraire and tawa forest in the gullies and pohutukawa forest on the coastal slopes. Poukaraka Wetland (also known as Rocky Bay Wetland) is large, well buffered by the surrounding forest, and extends from forest valleys upstream to the coast. The main body of the wetland is dominated by raupo with freshwater club rush (<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>) and a wide variety of other wetland species are present also, distributed according to hydrological and salinity tolerances. The wetland provides habitat for Australasian bittern ('nationally endangered') and the New Zealand fernbird, banded rail and spotless crane (all classified as 'sparse'). The stream is likely to be an important freshwater fish habitat and the stream mouth and saltmarsh are therefore probably significant migratory pathways and possibly breeding areas.	SEA-M1
103w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders long this coastline.	SEA-M1w
104	Awaawaroa Bay		

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
104 a		Awaawaroa Bay is an estuarine area on the sheltered southern side of Waiheke. There are extensive intertidal areas (104a) which are a feeding ground for a relatively large number of a variety of wading bird species.	SEA-M2
104 b-d		The shellbanks in Awaawaroa Bay (104b-d) are roosting sites at high tide for wading birds, along with a range of coastal birds which feed in the waters of the area. The area is also an important habitat for a number of threatened coastal birds. The bay is the second most important breeding site on Waiheke Island for New Zealand dotterel ('nationally vulnerable'). Caspian tern ('nationally vulnerable'), piedshag ('nationally vulnerable') and variable oystercatcher ('at risk recovering') also breed here.	SEA-M1
104 e		In the shelter of the upper reaches of the Awaawaroa Bay estuary (104e) there are substantial areas of mangroves and saltmarsh. The saline vegetation grades into substantial freshwater raupo wetlands at the head of the estuary. The wetlands are habitat for North Island fernbird ('at risk declining'), banded rail ('naturally uncommon'), spotless crane ('data deficient relict') and Australasian bittern ('nationally endangered').	SEA-M1
104w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 104a, b, c Shellbanks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in bay.	SEA-M1/2w
105	Te Matuku Bay		
105a, d		Te Matuku Bay is an estuarine area on the sheltered southern side of Waiheke. The extensive intertidal flats, shell banks, and low-lying islands offer a variety of habitats for a range of plant and animal communities. The extensive intertidal areas are a rich feeding ground for large numbers of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds, including substantial numbers of a considerable variety of threatened species. Species include: New Zealand dotterel, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, caspian tern, white fronted tern, reef heron, variable and South Island pied oystercatcher, sandpiper, turnstone and wrybill. The wetland and islands provide habitat for spotless crane and bittern. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
105b		Te Matuku Bay is an estuarine area on the sheltered southern side of Waiheke. The extensive intertidal flats, shell banks, and low-lying islands offer a variety of habitats for a range of plant and animal communities. Large numbers of international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds, including substantial numbers of a considerable variety of threatened species roost on the shell spit in the outer reaches of the bay at high tide, along with a variety of other coastal birds which feed in the waters of the bay. Species include: New Zealand dotterel, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, caspian tern, white fronted tern, reef heron, variable and South Island pied oystercatcher, sandpiper, turnstone and wrybill. New Zealand dotterel nest along the shell spit opposite the Te Matuku Scenic Reserve. The wetland and islands provide habitat for spotless crane and bittern. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
105c		Te Matuku Bay is an estuarine area on the sheltered southern side of Waiheke. The extensive intertidal flats, shell banks, and low-lying islands offer a variety of habitats for a range of plant and animal communities. In the shelter of the upper reaches of the estuary there are extensive areas of mangroves and salt marsh growing in association with terrestrial vegetation on the low-lying islands and in the catchment. There is a natural ecotone sequence from saline vegetation grading into freshwater raupo wetland and into kauri-tanekaha forest with hard beech, and taraire tawa forest in the gullies. These forest values are heightened because Waiheke Island (including this area) has never had possums. Forest areas support a good number of common forest birds. Bellbirds have been released recently in the adjacent Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society Goodwin Reserve. The saline vegetation and associated freshwater vegetation provide high quality habitat for threatened wetland birds and secretive coastal fringe birds particularly where the wetlands abut terrestrial vegetation which provides roosts for the birds and potential nesting sites. The wetland and islands provide habitat for spotless crane, fernbird and bittern. The Department of Conservation has selected this area as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
105w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 105a Shell banks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in the bay.	SEA-M2w
105w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 105b Shell banks form key roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and there is extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders in the bay.	SEA-M1w

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
106	Motukahakaha ('Unnamed Islet')	Motukahakaha Island is located north of Ponui Island and is one of a number of small offshore islands used as breeding sites for coastal birds. It is an important seabird breeding site for reef herons ('nationally vulnerable'), variable oystercatchers (endemic) and piedshags.	SEA-M1
107	Frenchmans Cap	Kahakaha Island (Frenchmans Cap) is one of a number of small offshore islands around Waiheke used as breeding sites for coastal birds. It is a nesting site of the blue reef heron ('nationally vulnerable'). Black-backed gulls, white-fronted terns, Caspian terns, New Zealand dotterel and variable oystercatcher are also known to breed here.	SEA-M1
108	Tarahiki Island	Tarahiki Island is the biggest and most important breeding area in the Hauraki Gulf (and possibly the country) for the endemic spottedshag. Other birds including blue penguin, grey-faced petrel and reef heron ('nationally vulnerable') also breed on this island. The vegetation on the island contains turepo (<i>Streblus banksii</i>) ('regionally critical') and provides habitat for Pacific gecko ('declining') and common gecko. This island is part of a nationally important wildlife habitat selected by DOC as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
109	Horuhoru Island	Horuhoru Island (Gannet Rock) is one of New Zealand's key seabird breeding sites and a nationally important site for Australasian gannets. Spotted shag ('naturally uncommon') and white-fronted terns ('declining') also breed on Horuhoru Island. Other threatened fauna recorded from the island include red-billed gull ('nationally vulnerable'), pied shag ('nationally vulnerable') and variable oystercatcher ('recovering'). The island has been selected by DOC as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
110	Onetangi to Hooks Bay	This area is one of the best examples of exposed rocky reef habitat in the Inner Hauraki Gulf. There are significant remnants of coastal forest along the coastline dominated by pohutukawa with titoki, turepo (<i>Strebilus banksii</i>) ('regionally threatened'), whau, tawapou. Owhiti Bay contains significant ecological sequences from sand dunes with pingao, to brackish and freshwater wetlands. It is an important breeding site for New Zealand dotterel. New Zealand pipit and variable oystercatcher also breed around the Bay. Between Anita Bay and Hooks Bay are two breeding colonies for spotted shag. Reef herons are also present on the rocky coast.	SEA-M2
111a, b	Woodlands Bay	The natural marine ecosystem just to the west of the Onetangi to Hooks Bay area here grades into diverse areas of coastal forest on Waiheke Island. This forest comprises coastal pohutukawa forest grading into taraire-puriri forest, with tawapou.	SEA-M1
112	Onetangi Beach	This small section of Onetangi Beach is the habitat of pingao, a threatened plant of mobile sand.	

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
172	Nani Island	A small offshore island to east of Palm Beach, Waiheke Island. An important breeding site for white fronted tern. Variable oystercatcher and red billed gull also breed here.	SEA-M1
159	Takapu Island (Passage Rock)	Between Ponui and Waiheke Islands. Reef herons, and pied and little shags breed here.	SEA-M1
156	Man O War Bay	An area of estuarine saltmarsh grades into freshwater wetland, swamp forest and the largest area of mature indigenous forest on Waiheke Island. The wetlands and saltmarsh provide habitat for banded rail and spotless crane.	SEA-M2
153	Waikopoua Bay and Awakiripapa Bay	Remnant coastal broadleaved forest with taraire, kohekohe, tawa and pohutukawa grading into kauri- tanekaha- hard beech on ridges at Waikopoua Bay. Extensive area of coastal kanuka and manuka regenerating forests and shrublands, with broadleaved forest in gullies, with sequences from the coast inland at Awakiripapa Bay.	SEA-M2
154	Rangitawhiri Point	Prominent coastal forest remnant with pohutukawa, tanekaha, mangao and kowhai.	SEA-M2
152	Opopo Bay-House Bay	Very extensive area of coastal regenerating forest grading from the coast inland. The forest contains kanuka, manuka, kauri, taraire, puriri and mangao. Pohutukawa grow on the coast. Reef herons are present and variable oystercatchers breed along the coast.	SEA-M2
166	Pakatoa Island	The island contains a diversity of coastal forest and shrublands. Tall pohutukawa forest grows on the southern cliffs, with karo, houpara, coastal astelia, rengarenga lily.	SEA-M2
158	Te Kawau Bay Islet	Small islet to north of Ponui Island. White fronted tern and red billed gull breed here.	SEA-M1
150a, b	Rotoroa Island	Fragments of coastal forest and shrubland with pohutukawa fringe the island. Variable oystercatcher and reef heron are present. The Rotoroa Island Trust is restoring and replanting the island.	SEA-M2
160	Scully Reef	White fronted tern, variable oystercatcher and New Zealand dotterel nest here. Hundreds of spotted shags roost here and reef heron are also present.	SEA-M1
114a-c	Mokohinau Islands	This island group is a series of small rugged offshore islands of volcanic origin including a number of steep stacks. They contain a large diversity of marine habitats including broken rock, boulder beaches, sandy bottoms, drop-offs and kelp forests. These contain a large diversity of marine species, particularly of encrusting invertebrates and fish. This group is the closest to Auckland to contain a subtropical element in the marine biota. A number of species of coastal birds, and sea birds breed on most of the islands and stacks in the group. The cliff vegetation within the coastal environment is the habitat of several threatened plant species. This island group has been selected by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
115	Simpson Rock	Simpson Rock is an isolated outcrop surrounded by deep water. Although closer to the Mokohinau Islands, the rich encrusting fauna present is more similar to that of the northern tip of Great Barrier Island. A number of new species of sponges and other encrusting taxa have been recorded here.	SEA-M1
116	Little Barrier Island	The coast of this steep, rugged island of volcanic origin, contains a variety of marine habitats. These include a series of unique boulder beaches on the southern side of the island which stretch from hundreds of metres above Mean High Water Springs into the subtidal area. The boulder area supports a rich subtidal algal flora and in one place is considered to be a site of geological importance. This is the regionally significant Te Titoki Point Cuspate Foreland where two boulder barriers have connected to form a triangular shaped 25 hectare infilled flat. There are two other regionally important geological sites; the large rockfall at Pohutukawa Flat (Hingaia) and the Queensflow banded dacite; both of which are below Mean High Water Springs and in the shore above. The natural marine ecosystem grades into a highly natural terrestrial ecosystem. Some of the best forests in the Region grow here, free from the ravages of possums and the cliffs and stony beaches offer a variety of habitat for a considerable number of threatened plant species. Little Barrier Island is also a nature reserve of international significance, being the habitat of several endemic endangered bird species which breed and nest there, the most notable being the Kakapo. The island has been selected by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
117 a-e	Northern Great Barrier Island	The northern part of Great Barrier Island is one of the important wilderness areas in the region. Here there are long stretches of rocky shore, a number of inshore and offshore islands, and a highly natural harbour formed by a barrier sandspit. These offer a large range of habitats to a considerable variety of plant and animal communities. It is on the rocky coast that the important geological sites are to be found. Off Ora Point, Rakitu Island, in the intertidal area is a basalt flow within a rhyolitic sequence. This is the only known basalt in the Great Barrier region and as such is considered to be of regional significance. Another regionally significant geological site is the obsidian breccia on the coast of Rakitu Island (117c). This is above Mean High Water Springs, but is likely to be affected by activities within the coastal marine area. The marine biota of the rocky coast is also of high value, with diverse and dense communities of reef organisms. Components of this complex coast are representative of different parts of the north-east coast of New Zealand. Several subtropical	117a=SEA-M2 117b-e=SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
		<p>species are present, due to the occasional influence of the warm East Auckland current. Rangiwahakaea Bay, in particular, has been found to support one of the highest diversities of fish species in the region, comparable to that of Mokohinau Islands. An area of bull kelp, a marine alga of colder waters, is found at the Needles itself. This is an unusual species to find in this somewhat subtropically influenced marine ecosystem. The marine ecosystem grades into a naturally forested terrestrial system along most parts of the north of this coast and many parts of the coast of Rakitu Island (117b). A notable area of vegetation is the unmodified vegetation on Unknown Island, which, because of its separation from the mainland, has remained free of pigs and goats. The cliffs of the coastal environment of the entire area offer a habitat for a variety of threatened plants, as do the small areas of saline herbfield in the mouths of some of the streams entering Rangiwahakaea Bay (117f-i) which is a stronghold for a number of species of reef organisms. The Whangapoua Harbour (117a, 117d) is an important east coast harbour characterised by a large unconsolidated barrier sandspit. The varying degrees of shelter offered in the harbour and along the shores of the sandspit provide a number of different habitats for a variety of animal and plant communities. The intertidal sand banks within the harbour (117a) are a rich feeding ground for many international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds including a number of threatened species for which this is a major overwintering site. The estuary (117a) and the mangrove area (117d) are an important fish breeding and juvenile fish habitat. The large barrier sandspit (117d) has a number of important natural values. It is a high tide roost for the wading birds and a key breeding ground for the threatened New Zealand Dotterel and rare Variable Oystercatcher. It is also an important area of mobile sand vegetation being, in the absence of marram, one of the few places in which the three native sand binding plants; spinifex, pingao and sand tussock, grow together. In the lee of the sandspit grow highly natural areas of mangroves and saltmarsh (117d). There is an important gradation from this significant saline vegetation (117d) into areas of freshwater wetland and native forest beyond the coastal marine area. The saline vegetation and the associated freshwater areas provide high quality habitat for a large proportion of the entire population of brown teal, an endangered waterfowl. The brown teal are particularly numerous in the upper estuary (117d), but are also found at Harataonga Stream (117e) and, in substantial numbers, at Mabey's Farm Stream (117d). The Department of Conservation has selected the area of the proposed marine reserve at Whangapoua and Rakitu Island as an Area of</p>	

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
		Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	
117w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 117a Extensive nesting and roosting sites for shorebirds and intertidal feeding habitat for waders in Whangapoua harbour, sandspit and estuary	SEA-M2w
117w2	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	See 117d Extensive nesting and roosting sites for shorebirds and intertidal feeding habitat for waders in Whangapoua harbour, sandspit and estuary	SEA-M1w
118	Awana Stream	This is a tidal stream which in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, is an internationally significant habitat for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl. The stream provides the best feeding area on Great Barrier Island for the species.	SEA-M1
119 a	Kaitoke	Kaitoke Beach is an important area of mobile sand vegetation, being one of only two places in the region in which the three native sandbinding plants, spinifex, pingao and the sand tussock grow together. The latter two species are considered to be threatened plants.	SEA-M2
119b,c		Kaitoke Stream (119b) is a tidal stream which, in conjunction with the associated freshwater swamp, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, is an internationally significant habitat for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl. Brown teal are also found at Kaitoke Beach South Stream (Blackwells Creek) (119c) which is considered to be in its own right, a nationally important site.	SEA-M1
120 and 121	Medlands Beach North, Great Barrier (Sugarloaf Creek)	These are tidal streams which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are internationally significant habitats for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
	Mitchener Road Creek, Great Barrier (Saltwater Creek)	These are tidal streams which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are internationally significant habitats for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
122 a-b	Southern Great Barrier Island	The rocky marine habitats (122a) of this section of coast are less exposed than those of the northern and eastern coasts of the island. Here there are banks of boulders as well as kelp forests and rocky barrens. The fish fauna is more similar to that of the mainland coast and includes fewer subtropical species than the more exposed coasts. Near Cape Barrier (122b), the natural marine ecosystem grades into the best coastal forest on Great Barrier arranged in the most intact beach to ridge top forest sequence in the southern part of the island.	122a = SEA-M2 122b = SEA-M1

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
123, 124 and 125	Shoal Bay Stream	These are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
	Par Beach South Stream	These are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
	Par Beach North Stream	These are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
123w1	<i>Wading bird habitat</i>	Extensive intertidal feeding habitat for waders along this coastline.	SEA-M1w
126	Tryphena Stream	This is a tidal stream mouth which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, pastures, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, is a habitat of national significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
127	Whangaparapara Stream	This is a tidal stream mouth which, in conjunction with the freshwater area, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, is a habitat of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl. The threatened coastal fringe bird, the banded rail, has also been recorded using the wetland area in the Whangaparapara Harbour.	SEA-M1
128	Mahuki Gannetry	The eastern tip of Mahuki Island in the Broken (Pig) Island group is the site of one of the major breeding colonies of the Australasian gannet in the region.	SEA-M1
129	Unnamed Stack, Broken (Pig) Islands	This unnamed stack in the Broken (or Pig) Island Group is the only rat-free island in the Broken Island group. Large numbers of geckoes occupy this island and diving petrels and fluttering shearwaters breed in the scrub. The marine ecosystem grades into important coastal vegetation, most of which is petrel-induced coastal scrub mainly of taupata (<i>Coprosma repens</i>).	SEA-M1
130 a	Port Fitzroy	In contrast to the barrier estuaries on the eastern side of the island, this deep estuary is formed from a drowned valley. None of the other offshore islands in the region contain estuaries. This is an important fish feeding and shellfish habitat.	SEA-M2

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Schedule ID	Name / Location	Values of Significant Ecological Area – Marine	SEA-M type
130b, c		Forestry HQ Bay Stream (130b) and Wairahi Stream (130c) are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater areas, scrub areas, and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl. This area is also a habitat for secretive coastal fringe birds such as the threatened banded rail. These two areas (130b, 130c) make up part of the area chosen by the Department of Conservation as an Area of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV).	SEA-M1
130d		Kiwiriki Bay is an important ecotone grading from marine vegetation through to protected terrestrial forest areas.	SEA-M1
131 and 132	Karaka Bay	These are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater area, scrub areas and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
	Motairehe Bay and Swamp	These are tidal stream mouths which, in conjunction with the freshwater area, scrub areas and roosting sites in the coastal environment above Mean High Water Springs, are habitats of at least regional significance for brown teal, an endangered waterfowl.	SEA-M1
133 a-f	The Noises	Group of small rocky islands which support a diverse and abundant range of coastal and sea birds. The reef heron, a threatened endemic wading bird is also commonly seen on the islands. Maria Island (133a) is one of the few breeding sites in the region of the spotted shag and the white-faced storm petrel.	SEA-M1
134	Mawhitipana Headland and Fore dune	This area of beach contains dunelands with pingao, a threatened plant ('recovering') of mobile sand, one of the few sites remaining sites for the species on Waiheke Island.	SEA-M1

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Appendix 6.2 Schedule of Outstanding and High Natural Character - Coastal

[all provisions in this appendix are: rps/rcp/rp/dp]

[Click here for PDF](#)

Appendix 6.2: Schedule of Areas of Outstanding and High Natural Character, Coastal

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
Okahukura Peninsula								
1	Manukapua Island & Tاپora Bank	Okahukura Peninsula, Tاپora	An extensive and outstanding assemblage of relatively untouched intertidal sand banks, sand spits, wetlands that comprise Manukapua Island and Tاپora Bank. The Islands punctuate the end of the Okahukura Peninsula and the convergence of the Kaipara Harbour and its entrance into the Tasman. The Islands have a very strong sense of naturalness, rawness, and wilderness which is highly apparent along this remote coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING			
2	Tاپora Bank	Okahukura Peninsula, Tاپora	An extensive assemblage of intertidal sand banks, sand spits, intertidal flats, and wetlands that define the end of the Okahukura Peninsula and the convergence of the Kaipara Harbour and its entrance into the Tasman. Although there is limited development near the mouth of Wikiri Creek and much of the rural hinterland has been cleared for pasture, the assemblage and interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal forests, vast colonies of mangroves and the tidal ebb and flow of the Kaipara Harbour are far more apparent. Moreover, this amalgam heightens the sense of rawness and wilderness along this remote coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING			

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
3	Oruawharo Heads	Okahukura Peninsula, Tاپora	A large steep escarpment along the southern margins of the Oruawharo River. This landform is largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. This part of the coastal environment also adjoins exotic plantations to the south. The forestry stretches almost to the coastline in parts and dominates the northern margins. The intrusion of the forestry detrimentally affects the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole, however the lack of built development and structures heightens the coastal environments sense of remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
4	Mullet Creek	Okahukura Peninsula, Tاپora	A large escarpment and gully at the headwaters of Mullet Creek. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. That said, this part of the coastal environment adjoins exotic plantations to the south and north. To the north, the taller forestry species crest the inland ridge and dominate the northern margins. The intrusion of the forestry detrimentally affects the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole, however the lack of built development and structures heightens the coastal environments sense of remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
5	Hargraves Basin	Okahukura Peninsula, Taporā	<p>A prominent headland and escarpment at the mouth of Takahe Creek and Atiu Creek. The escarpment and margins of the headland are vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest but are backed by open pastures and exotic woodlots. These land uses do not undermine the perceived integrity of the underlying landforms but do intrude into and disrupt the cohesion of the coastal environment.</p> <p>That said, the amalgam of native vegetation, intertidal colonies of mangrove, coastal escarpments and well defined headland enhances the sense of wildness and imbue the coastal environment with an endemic character.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
Te Hana							
6	Topuni River	Te Hana	<p>A prominent headland that is extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest and separates the Topuni River and Maeneene Creek. Although almost entirely vegetated in native vegetation, the ridgeline is traverse by high voltage power lines and several pylon towers. Although pronounced, this infrastructure does not disrupt the integrity of the underlying landforms, vegetation cover or the overall cohesion of the coastal environment. The remnant vegetation and the colonies of mangrove within the river and creek, emphasise and enhance the interplay between the folded headwater landscape, its gullies and tributaries and the intertidal flats and sinuous patterns of the intertidal waterways.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
7	Browns Hill	Te Hana	A small escarpment extensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest. The surrounding landforms have been extensively cleared of vegetation which detrimentally affects the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
Kaipara Entrance									
8	Papanui Spit	South Head	An extensive and varied assemblage of dramatic wind swept sand dune formations and remote beaches backed by regenerating native sand dune vegetation. Although the exotic forestry blocks are evident to the east, the dune formations are completely unmodified which adds to the feeling of remoteness. The expansive and varied dune profiles are highly expressive of both formative and on going dynamic natural processes. High aesthetic values are associated with the inter-relationship between the dunefields, Waionui inlet and open waters of the Kaipara Entrance to the north and the Tasman Sea to the west.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
9	Waionui Inlet	South Head	A remote inlet that is enclosed from the Tasman sea by extensive sand dune formations draining out into the Kaipara Harbour. The inlet remains relatively unmodified flanked by an extensive area of native forest along much of its upper reaches and its eastern escarpment. Production forestry extends down to the waters edge at the mouth of the inlet and dominates much of the upper escarpments surrounding the inlet. Despite this, The assemblage and interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal forests, vast colonies of mangroves and the tidal ebb and flow of the Kaipara Harbour are far more apparent. Moreover, this amalgam heightens the sense of rawness and wilderness along this remote coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
Tauhoa River							
10	Karaka & Orongo Point	Okahukura Peninsula, Tapanui	An assemblage of steep coastal escarpments and exposed cliffs vegetated in remnant and regenerating coastal forest backed by open pasture. With very little development within the coastal environment, the open areas of pasture become subservient to the interplay of coastal vegetation, escarpments, exposed cliffs and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour. This section of the coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the ebb and flow of the Kaipara Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
11	Tauhoa River Escarpment	Tauhoa River, Wharehine	A prominent headland, coastal escarpment, intertidal flats and mangrove colonies in the upper reaches of the Tauhoa River, this headland is comprehensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest but the majority of the hinterland areas have been cleared for pasture. The headland marks the entrance of the Whanaki River into the Tauhoa River and as such directly engages with the tidal variations induced by the Kaipara Harbour, the inundation of intertidal flats and the varying flows of the Rivers themselves.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
12	Pukekohuhu (western slopes)	Tauhoa River, Tauhoa	A prominent hill that bounds the eastern margins of the intertidal flats at the mouth of the Opatu River. The hills coastal edge is vegetated in remnant and regenerating coastal forest that extends into the gentle valleys at the base of the landform. The majority of the hill remains in open pasture. Whilst this affects the perceived intactness of the coastal environment, the patterns of regenerating vegetation and the landforms engagement with the vast intertidal flats, sandbanks and mangrove colonies imbue a sense of rawness and wilderness to the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
13	Moturemu Island	Tauhoa River	A small yet striking island feature set within the exposed tidal plains of the Tauhoa River mouth. White bluffs and escarpments characterise the margins of the island and are topped by wind swept coastal forest. These intact natural elements and patterns engage with the vast intertidal flats, sandbanks and mangrove colonies and imbue a strong sense of rawness and wilderness to the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
14	Hotoe River northern escarpments	Mangakura	A comprehensively vegetated escarpment that encloses the northern banks of the Hotoe River. The escarpment remains entirely free of development and modification although its margins and hinterland landforms have been cleared for pasture. The prominence of the open pastures affects the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole, however the lack of built development or structures heightens the coastal environments sense of remoteness and isolation.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
15	Hoteo River & Mt Auckland	Mangakura	A comprehensively vegetated escarpment that encloses the southern banks of the Hoteo River rising up to peak of Mt Auckland. The escarpment remains entirely free of development and modification although the opposite banks of the Hoteo River are extensively forested in exotic plantations. The prominence and close proximity of the exotic forestry affects the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole, however the lack of built development or structures heightens the coastal environments sense of remoteness and isolation.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
16	Hoteo River Headland	Mangakura	A prominent headland at the mouth of the Hoteo River. Comprehensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest, the headland is mostly unmodified although limited development is located on its northern and southern margins. The nature of this development is modest and being located on the toe of the headland, the headland and vegetation remain highly legible, intact and unmodified.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
South Head (north)									
17	Muriwai & Te Oneone Rangatira Beach		An extensive assemblage of remote beaches, dramatic sand dune formations backed by regenerating native sand dune vegetation and the wind swept forms of exotic forestry. Other than the adjacent exotic forestry, very little development is evident throughout the unit, which adds to the feeling of remoteness. The coastlines exposure to the Tasman Ocean has resulted in the softening and buffeting of the hinterland exotic forestry, sculpting the homogenous woodlots in a naturalistic way that heightens the coastal environments sense of wildness and rawness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING		
				18	Lake Ototoa	South Head	An isolated and well defined dune lake comprised of enclosed bodies of water that directly interacts with the surrounding native forest, ridges and spurs. The lakes eastern margins have however been extensively cleared and exotic forestry encloses the escarpment to the south and west, disrupting the cohesion and intactness of the native forestry and coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:	
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>								
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>								
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>								
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>								
Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
			Low.....High						
Perceptual Values:		Key Values							
The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>								
Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>								
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
19	Lake Kuwakatai north	South Head	An isolated and well defined dune lake comprised of enclosed bodies of water that directly interact with the surrounding native forest, ridges and spurs. Some of the lakes margins are partly cleared and planted in exotic forestry to the south and disrupts the cohesion and intactness of the native forestry and coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
20	Lake Kuwakatai south	South Head	An isolated and well defined dune lake comprised of enclosed bodies of water that directly interact with the surrounding native forest, ridges and spurs. Some of the lakes margins are planted in exotic forestry which encloses the escarpment to the north and disrupts the cohesion and intactness of the native forestry and coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
21	Omokoiti salt meadows and flats	Waioneke - Kaipara Harbour	A vast and extensive area of salt marsh, high tide inlets, and sand spits along the south west margins of the Kaipara Harbour. Although flanked by pasture and farming activities along its landward boundary, this modification does not affect the cohesion and intactness of the flats, in fact the sudden rise in elevation emphasises the horizontal and expansive profile of the flats themselves. A variety of native vegetation types have colonised the flats which directly engages with the dynamic ebb and flow of the Kaipara Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
				22	Te Kanae Road dune lake	South Head	An isolated and impounded dune lake comprised of enclosed bodies of water that interact with the surrounding native forest, ridges and spurs. As such, the lake cannot be considered in its entirety instead, views are fragmented and compartmentalised by intervening landforms and vegetation cover. This heightens the sense of interaction between bush and water, and experiential values such as feelings of remoteness and wilderness.	Bio-physical characteristics:
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>							
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>							
Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					Low.....High
Perceptual Values:		Key Values						
The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>							
Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>							
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Kaipara Harbour (south)							
23	Glorit Knoll	Glorit	A prominent vegetated knoll that flanks the eastern margins of the Kaipara Harbour and the large area of intertidal flats north of the Mataia Creek. Remnant and regenerating coastal forest cover the eastern slopes of the knoll which maintains a strong connection with the intertidal flats and the open waters of the Kaipara Harbour to the west, and despite being surrounded by pasture and farming activities. Overall the forested knoll appears relatively unmodified.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
24	Mataia	Glorit	A comprehensively vegetated escarpment that flanks the eastern margins of the Kaipara Harbour and large area of intertidal flats north of the Mataia Creek. The upper elevations of the escarpment have been quarried, although this activity remains almost entirely screened by intervening landforms and vegetation. More apparent is the drainage and reclamation of the intertidal flats to the south of the escarpment. As such, the Mataia escarpment appears unmodified, however the reclamation to the south increases the perceived degree of modification to the overall coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
25	Kakanui Point	Kakanui	A headland and small escarpment that flanks a large area or reclaimed coastal flats. The southern flanks of the headland and escarpment are extensively vegetated in remnant coastal forest and are mostly unmodified by development. Several dwellings are located on the upper elevations of the escarpment, however they are nestled into the native vegetation and do not intrude into, or disrupt, the integrity of the natural land cover or the integrity of the headland and escarpment. However the addition of two large dwellings on the steep western facing slopes are much more apparent and disruptive. Drainage and reclamation of the intertidal flats to the south of the escarpment which heightens the perceived degree of modification to the overall coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
26	Makarau River Headland	Makarau	A prominent headland at the mouth of the Makarau River. Comprehensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest, the headland is mostly unmodified although its northern margins have been mostly cleared for pasture and the intertidal flats to the south have been extensively drained and reclaimed. The headland itself is entirely free from development and modification, however the peripheral modification associated with the reclaimed flats disrupts the sense of cohesion and intactness within the wider coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
South Head (south)							
27	Lake Kereta	Woodhill Forest	An isolated elongate freshwater dune lake comprised of enclosed bodies of water that directly interacts with the surrounding native wetland/coastal forest and remnant dune landforms. The lakes eastern margins have however been extensively cleared and exotic forestry abuts top of the escarpment to the south and west, although the majority of exotic forestry is partially screened due to the height of the western escarpment and regenerating coastal forest. Pastoral farming activities along the lakes eastern margins however disrupt the cohesion and intactness of the native wetland vegetation and coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
28	Opahekeheke Island	Parkhurst	A depositional island located amongst an extensive assemblage of intertidal flats and mangrove colonies at the convergence of the Kaipara River, Upokonui Creek, Te Kowhai Creek and Kawau Parua Inlet. The island is extensively vegetated in semi-mature and regenerating coastal forest and is entirely free of development. The island directly engages with the dynamic ebb and flow of the Kaipara Harbour, rivers and creeks and also displays ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
Helensville								
29	Kaukapakapa River	Kaukapakapa	A prominent escarpment and ridge that forms the northern banks of the Kaukapakapa River. Although almost entirely vegetated in semi-mature and mature native forest, the ridgeline is traverse by high voltage power lines and several pylon towers and the western margins are flanked exotic forestry. Although apparent, these land uses do not disrupt the integrity of the underlying landforms, vegetation cover or the overall cohesion of the coastal environment. The remnant vegetation and the colonies of mangrove within the river and intertidal margins, emphasise and enhance the interplay between the folded landforms, its gullies and the intertidal flats and sinuous patterns of the Kaukapakapa River.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
				Muriwai				
30	Otakamiro Point	Muriwai	A prominent headland, exposed sedimentary cliffs, rocky shoals and small island that punctuates the southern end of Muriwai beach. Protruding out from the hinterland escarpments and residential enclaves of Muriwai township, the headland is thrust into the Tasman sea where it resists the tidal ebb and flow of the oceans pounding surf. The amalgam of starkly exposed sedimentary cliffs, wind swept and stunted native scrub, flax, remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa, the dramatic intertidal rock shelves and the etched form of the headland are further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and extensive wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Waitakere Ranges							
31	Titikohua Point	Muriwai	An extensive assemblage of prominent headlands, dramatic coastal cliffs and escarpments, remote beaches, craggy bays and rock shoals. Although large areas of these steep slopes occupied by pasture and grazed by sheep and cattle, a number of patches of exposed and wind swept native scrub and regenerating native forest survive. The interplay of the dramatic natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea enhance the sense of exposure. A number of farms houses and sheds sit on the plateau above the cliffs, however very little development is evident within this coastal environment, adding a sense of remoteness and isolation to what is a wild, exposed and raw coast.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
32	Erangi Point & Oneil Bay	Bethells Beach	An extensive assemblage of prominent headlands, dramatic coastal cliffs and escarpments, remote beaches, craggy bays and rock shoals backed by extensive sand dunes, exposed and wind swept native scrub, regenerating native forest and the mature forests of the Waitakere Ranges. The interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea and Manukau Harbour enhance the sense of exposure. Very little development is evident throughout this coastal environment, adding a sense of remoteness and isolation to what is a wild, exposed and raw coast.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
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				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
33	Te Henga - Bethells Beach	Bethells Beach	This extensive sequence of dunes and black sandy beach is dramatically enclosed by prominent headlands to the north and south. The northern headland, covered in wind sweep native forest, and the mouth of the Waitakere River is also included within this area. The interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea and Manukau Harbour enhance the sense of exposure. Although the majority of this area remains free from development, the adjacent coastal settlement, patches of exotic vegetation and woodlots are evident throughout. Despite this the orientation and exposure to these landscapes add a feeling of remoteness and isolation to what is a wild, exposed and raw coast.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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34	Waitakere River	Bethells Beach	<p>The dune dammed wetland of the Waitakere River stretches for several kilometres inland from Bethells Beach. A prominent ridge flanks the northern banks of the river and is covered in semi-mature and mature native forest. Native wetland species dominate the wetland area, although the southern margins of the river have been cleared and developed as lifestyle blocks with extensive exotic plantings and forestry woodlots. Although this modified land use is partly removed from the ridgeline and escarpment, it is reiterated by exotic forestry that partly crests the main ridgeline to the north-west and as such has an appreciable effect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment as a whole.</p> <p>That said, the escarpment and ridgeline themselves, remain free of development and modification expressing a cohesive sequence of native vegetation from the crest of the ridge to the wetland margins and sinuous patterns within the Waitakere River.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																																								
35	Wainamu Dunes & Waiti Stream	Bethells Beach	<p>A ridgeline, escarpment and extensive area of exposed and wind swept inland dunes that flanks the northern margins of the Waiti Stream. Although the ridge and escarpment are almost entirely vegetated in mature native forest, the rolling hill country to the south-east has been cleared of native vegetation, partly developed and planted in small exotic woodlots. To the west and south-west this modification is more apparent with exotic forestry and a greater density of residential housing apparent on coastal flats and brow of the ridgeline. Although these land uses are partly removed from the ridgeline and escarpment, they do have an appreciable effect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment as a whole.</p> <p>That said, the escarpment and ridgeline themselves, remain relatively free of development and modification, expressing a cohesive sequence of native vegetation from the crest of the ridge to the exposed sand dunes and wind swept patterns that flank Waiti Stream.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High			Perceptual Values:		Key Values	The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High			Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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36	Lake Wainamu & Kawaraka	Bethells Beach	<p>Two isolated and well defined lakes comprised of an enclosed body of water that directly interact with the surrounding native forest, ridges and spurs. Lake Wainamu is enclosed by an extensive area of exposed coastal dunes. Whilst displaying the dynamic interplay of the coastal and hinterland landforms, the northern margins of the lake have been cleared and remain in open pastures which has an appreciable effect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment as a whole. That said, the majority of the lake remains free of development and modification, expressing a cohesive sequence of native vegetation from the crest of the enclosing ridgelines to the assemblage of wetlands at the headland of the lake.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High			Perceptual Values:		Key Values	The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Low.....High			Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING																																									

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
37	Anawhata	Anawhata	An extensive assemblage of prominent headlands, dramatic coastal cliffs and escarpments, remote beaches, craggy bays and rock shoals backed by extensive sand dunes, exposed and wind swept native scrub, regenerating native forest and the mature forests of the Waitakere Ranges. The interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea and Manukau Harbour enhance the sense of exposure. Very little development is evident throughout this coastal environment, adding a sense of remoteness and isolation to what is a wild, exposed and raw coast.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
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				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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							Low.....High
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				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
38	Lion Rock	Piha	A visually distinct, highly legible rugged rocky outcrop which sits at the shoreline of Piha Beach Windswept native scrub cover the more sheltered parts of the outcrop while a walkway including a number of stair cases provides access to the summit, however this modification remains subservient to the combination of natural elements and evident natural processes. The interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation, adjacent surf breaks and the open Tasman sea enhance the sense of exposure. Despite the proximity to the Piha Settlement, Lion Rock still evokes feelings of remoteness, even wilderness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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				The wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
Manukau Entrance									
39	Whatipu	Whatipu	An extensive assemblage of prominent headlands, dramatic coastal cliffs and escarpments, remote beaches, craggy bays and rock shoals backed by extensive sand dunes, exposed and wind swept native scrub, regenerating native forest and the mature forests of the Waitakere Ranges. The interplay of the natural landforms, remnant and regenerating coastal vegetation and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea and Manukau Harbour enhance the sense of exposure. Very little development is evident throughout this coastal environment, adding a sense of remoteness and isolation to what is a wild, exposed and raw coast.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>			
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				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/>				
				Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
40	Jackie Hill	Little Huia	The uniform, conical lower bush clad slopes of Jackie Hill rise gradually from the shores of the Manukau with the coastal escarpment extending to Sawyers Point. The dome shaped summit peak of Jackie Hill is characterised by dramatic and distinct rock bluffs which directly interact with and are enhanced by the contrasting open waters of the Manukau. Farming and residential development sit atop of the coastal escarpment and the lower northern slopes of Jackie Hill.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
41	Cornwallis	Manukau Harbour	An extensive sequence of prominent headlands, ridges, spurs, broad sweeping bays, intertidal flats, inlets and harbour beaches. This assemblage of landforms is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest and remains largely unmodified by the limited pockets of residential development that are nestled into the vegetation. Although this area skirts the coastal settlement of Cornwallis, the residential enclave is not a prominent feature of the coastline and does not intrude into, or disrupt the cohesion and intactness of, the surrounding coastal environment. With the landforms traversing an array of coastal landscapes from intertidal inlets to prominent headlands, this coastal environment enjoys a direct engagement with the ebb and flow of the Manukau Harbour and the ephemeral qualities derived from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and extensive wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
42	Big Muddy creek	Laingholm	Comprising prominent headlands, ridges, spurs, escarpments, and intertidal flats. This assemblage of landforms is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest and remains largely unmodified with limited pockets of residential development that are occupy the tops of the escarpment to the east. That said, the presence of development is heightened by the denser residential development that flanks the northern and western margins and the partial exposure to the headwall of the Lower Nihotapu Reservoir. Whilst these land uses do not detrimentally affect the perceived level of modification associated with the headlands, ridges and spurs, it does disrupt the cohesion and intactness of the surrounding coastal environment as a whole. This coastal environment enjoys a direct engagement with the ebb and flow of the Manukau Harbour and the ephemeral qualities derived from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and extensive wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
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				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
43	Awhitu Peninsula	Awhitu Peninsula (Maps 11, 13, 15)	A vast and dramatic assemblage of exposed and eroded coastal escarpments that bound the western coastline of the Awhitu Peninsula. This extensive sequence of coastal escarpments is largely devoid of notable vegetation, being in a constant state of erosion. The little vegetation that is located within this coastal is stunted and sculpted by its exposure to the coast. The interplay of the natural landforms, exposed sand hills and the ebb and flow of the Tasman sea further enhance this sense of exposure. With very little development evident within this coastal environment the isolated coastline has a sense of being remote, isolated, wild and raw.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
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				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
44	Mako Point	Big Bay, Manukau Harbour	A headland formed by a sequence of dramatic uplifted coastal cliffs backed by a thin row of remnant coastal forest, pohutukawa, pine, eucalypt and open pastures. The sheer faces of the exposed coastal edge are a highly visible expression of the coastal erosion of the sedimentary landforms that comprise the Awhitu Peninsula. Although there is very little development apparent along the coastal cliffs, they are exposed to the coastal settlement of Big Bay to the east. The combination of the exotic vegetation, pastoral hinterland and coastal settlement heightens the perceived modification of the headland.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
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				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
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				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Manukau Harbour (east)			
45	Kidds Beach	Te Hihi, Manukau Harbour	An extensive series of well defined elongated shell spits which sit along the south eastern margins of the Manukau harbour. Patches of dune grasses occupy the spits which are highly expressive of the dynamic natural processes within the Manukau Harbour. The spits are also enhanced by and have a strong association with the expansive intertidal flats and open waters of the Manukau Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
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				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
Awhitu Peninsula								
46	Awhitu Regional Park	Awhitu Peninsula	Two broad sweeping bays and sandy beaches that sit between, and are separated by, prominent headlands and exposed coastal cliffs. The headlands are vegetated in remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa, which descends across the uplifted landforms to join an extensive area of wetland vegetation that sits behind the two beachfronts. The headlands are also backed by open pastures and a limited amount of development which heightens the perception of modification and cohesion within the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
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							Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
				47	Rangiriri Spit	Waiuku River	A discrete assemblage of coastal escarpment, intertidal flats, shell banks and mangrove colonies at convergence of Rangiriri Creek, Waiuku River and the Manukau Harbour. Although partly vegetated in regenerating natives, the hinterland areas have been extensively cleared of vegetation, embracing the creek mouth in a backdrop of open pastures. Despite the modified nature of the hinterland, the coastal escarpment, intertidal flats and the shell banks remain vegetated in mature and regenerating native vegetation. Moreover, the underlying landforms remain unmodified and highly legible as they jut out into the river channel. This sequence of depositional landforms and their interplay with the tidal ebb and flows, clearly express the turbulent merging of the Rangiriri Creek, Waiuku River and Manukau Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Low.....High					
Perceptual Values:		Key Values						
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
Pakir								
48	Te Arai and Pakiri Beach	East coast north of Leigh	An extensive unit comprising remote beaches, sand dunes and dramatic coastal cliffs and scarps which descend to rock shoals and coves. Very little development is evident throughout the unit, which adds to the feeling of remoteness. Natural vegetation is variable – being influenced to the north by adjacent forestry vegetation – but is extensive in the upper reaches of the Pakiri River, with the regenerating native forest on the ridges above Pakiri Road and the remnant native forests on the coastal scarps between Leigh and Pakiri.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
49	Tomarata Lake	East of Atkins Road, Te Arai	Coastal dune lake with large areas of associated native wetland vegetation. The lake remains a dominant feature with limited development evident in the adjoining rural landscape. The relationship between the lake, coast and sand dune formations to the east is emphasised by the enclosing ridgelines to the west and Spectacle and Slipper lakes to the north.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Cape Rodney							
50	Goat Island	Leigh	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines sheer cliffs and rock shoals with craggy coves backed by mature pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation. The rocky shoals that surround much of the island interact dramatically with the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
51	Ti Point	Ti Point, south of Leigh	Dramatic peninsula landform comprising coastal cliffs and terracing on the north-eastern side of Whangateau Harbour. Remnant native coastal forest and mature pohutukawa dominate the coastal margins and are interspersed across the pastures atop the landform. This landscape enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf but also frames and encloses the northern end of the Whangateau Estuary.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values		
52	Whangateau	Headland immediately to the east of the Whangateau village	Dramatic headland heavily vegetated in remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa on the north eastern side of the Whangateau Harbour. Several small batches are 'tucked' into the foot of the landform's western margins, yet these remain visually recessive to the landforms direct engagement with, and marker of, the convergence between the Whangateau Harbour and Cox Head Creek.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
						Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
						Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING			
Kawau Bay & Mahurangi Harbour						
53	Omaha	South of Broadlands Drive	Significant remnant indigenous kahikatea forest on the edge of the Whangateau Harbour including extensive intertidal areas, some mangroves and salt marsh. Development of the harbour/estuary margins is very limited with the coastal landforms and intertidal areas highly legible and intact.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
						Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
						Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING			

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
54	Prospect Bay Headlands	Tawharanui Peninsula	A sequence of rocky shoals, well vegetated coastal scarps, headlands, sheltered bays and sandy beaches stretch between Christian and Prospect Bay. The vegetation patterns and integrity of the natural land cover is variable and includes an area of pine plantation near Million Bay. With very little development present, the pastoral backdrop becomes subservient to the interplay of remnant coastal vegetation, landforms and the relatively sheltered waters of Kauwau Bay.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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				Habitat / ecological values																											
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment																											
				Bio-physical values:																											
				Low.....High																											
				Perceptual Values:	Key Values																										
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting																											
				Experiential attributes																											
				Perceptual Values:																											
Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													
55	Baddleys Beach Headland	Tawharanui Peninsula	An extensively vegetated sequence of rocky shoals, coastal scarps, headlands and sandy beaches that stretch between Baddleys Beach and Buckleton Beach to the north of Kauwau Bay. Although several large coastal dwellings are located across the coastal landforms, their intrusion, and the apparent level of modification, is lessened by the intervening coastal vegetation. These dwellings also impact upon the sense of seclusion and remoteness, but on balance, are recessive and do not detract from the integrity of the natural land cover and landforms, nor the interaction of these features with tidal influence of Milton Bay and the open waters of Kauwau Bay.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values																										
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics																											
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns																											
				Habitat / ecological values																											
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment																											
				Bio-physical values:																											
				Low.....High																											
				Perceptual Values:	Key Values																										
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting																											
				Experiential attributes																											
				Perceptual Values:																											
Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
56	Matakana River	Matakana	A sequence of headlands, river margins, slopes and ridges define and frame the eastern banks of the Matakana River. Extensively vegetated in native forest, this area expresses very little development or modification. Moreover, the elevated headlands define the Matakana River's entrance into Kauwau Bay and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and as engages with a variety of coastal environments; from shallow tidal reaches and large colonies of mangrove, to the exposed coastal scarps above Wanns Bay. This area is however exposed to the nearby coastal settlement of Sandspit, with its modified harbour and coastal moorings which wrap around the units western margins.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
				Low.....High			
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
				Low.....High			
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				57	Brick Bay	Snells Beach	Comprising the sandy bay, headland and coastal cliffs of Brick Bay, this area is partly exposed to several large coastal dwellings located off Brick Bay Drive and Puriri Place to the north. However, this development is limited and does not diminish the overall integrity of the natural land cover and landforms, nor the interplay of these features with Brick Bay or the open waters of Kauwau Bay.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns							
Habitat / ecological values							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment							
Bio-physical values:							
Low.....High							
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting							
Experiential attributes							
Perceptual Values:							
Low.....High							
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
58	Mahurangi River southern escarpment	Warkworth	Comprising the southern escarpment that flanks the northern banks of the Mahurangi River to the north-west of Duck Creek Road, this area is unmodified by development and remains extensively vegetated in mature native forest. Although the river's southern banks are extensively modified in places, particularly at the historic cement works, the integrity of the landforms and land cover to the north and the tidal influence of the Hauraki Gulf imbue this area with a high natural character.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
59	Cowan Bay	Mahurangi Harbour	An assemblage of extensive native vegetation, hill country, remnant pockets of coastal vegetation, coastal bluffs, low slung headlands, intertidal flats and mangrove colonies directly reflect the sheltered qualities of the Mahurangi Harbour and its engagement with the rural hinterland to the west. These landforms enclose the northern side of Cowan Bay and, being substantially removed from public roads and settlements, express a sense of remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
60	Dyres Creek	Mahurangi Harbour	An assemblage of extensive native vegetation, hill country, remnant pockets of coastal vegetation, coastal bluffs, low slung headlands, sheltered bays, intertidal flats and mangrove colonies directly reflect the sheltered qualities of the Mahurangi Harbour and its engagement with the rural hinterland to the west. These landforms enclose the northern side of Dyres Creek and, being substantially removed from public roads and settlements, express a sense of remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
61	Ridge Road escarpment	Mahurangi Harbour	A combination of a comprehensively vegetated coastal scarp and gully which rises above the eastern banks of the Mahurangi Harbour and small sheltered bay. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature native forest with a few mature wilding pines studded through the northern end of the escarpment and head of the gully, below Ridge Road. The native vegetation becomes more fragmented as it encloses the tidal bay to the south, where it eventually gives way to open pasture and a pocket of coastal development. The escarpment, gully and small bay form a harmonious expression of coastal erosion and deposition, and the interplay and composition of the bay emphasis the landforms interaction with, and openness to, the Mahurangi Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
62	Mullet Point	Scandrett Regional Park	A very dramatic headland with sedimentary cliffs and rocky shoals contrasting with the expanse of Kawau Bay and the wider Hauraki Gulf. The natural land cover is highly variable comprising remnant coastal forest, open pasture and exotic woodlots. The landform is visually encroached upon by both the regional parks baches and infrastructure to the north, and the many baches that front Martins Bay to the south. That said, the headlands pronounced form, sedimentary cliffs and the interplay with the Martins Bay and Scandretts Bay place emphasis on the ephemeral qualities of this coastal environment. Moreover, the landforms interaction with, and openness to, Kawau Bay and the Hauraki Gulf make these coastal processes all the more apparent.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
				Low.....High			
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
				Low.....High			
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Tawharanui & Kawau Island			
63	Tawharanui Peninsula	Tawharanui Peninsula	An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with ocean beaches and bays. This natural character unit enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and also encloses the northern edge of the north channel that lies between the peninsula and Kawau Island. The unit is almost entirely free of development although the regional park does inject a large number of visitors and campers to the northern coastline. The eastern and southern margins remain remote, wild and exposed to the Hauraki Gulf. The unit's coastal dunes are extensively vegetated in native species and remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa extend around the eastern and southern scarps.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
				Low.....High			
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
				Low.....High			
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
64	Eastern Kawau Island	Kawau Island	An extensive assemblage of headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with small ocean beaches and bays. Kawau Island's east coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. The unit is almost entirely free of development or modification and extensive areas of native vegetation reveal the harsh sculpting effects of the coastlines exposure to the Gulf, heightening its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
65	Bon Accord Harbour	Kawau Island	Sheltered landforms that enclose the headwaters of Ben Accord Harbour are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush. Although wilding pine are apparent on the headland at the entrance to Swansea Bay, other land use activities and development is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and strong endemic signature of the small bays, headlands and estuaries.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>				
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
66	South Cove	Kawau Island	Sheltered landforms that enclose the northern entrance to South Cove are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush. Although some wilding pine crest the main ridgeline this unit remains physically separated from exotic plantations to the east by the intervening landforms. Despite a coastal structure being located on the point to the south of Dispute Cove, development is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms, the sheltered waters of Dispute and South Cove and the strong endemic signature of the small bays and headlands.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:					<input type="checkbox"/>
									Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:					<input type="checkbox"/>
									Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING		
				67	Accord Point	Kawau Island	Heavily vegetated headlands enclose and define the entrance to Ben Accord Harbour. While development is apparent within this unit it is limited in scale and restricted to the enclosed parts of the bay to the north of Accord Point. As such, it does not detract from the overall integrity of the natural landforms nor their interplay with Kawau Bay, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:	
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Bio-physical values:								<input type="checkbox"/>	
								Low.....High	
Perceptual Values:		Key Values							
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>							
Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>							
Perceptual Values:								<input type="checkbox"/>	
								Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
68	North Cove	Kawau Island	The sheltered landforms that enclose the headwaters and tidal flats of North Cove are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush. Development within the unit is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and the strong endemic signature of both the valley and estuary, including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
69	Sharp Point	Kawau Island	Vegetated in remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa this headland encloses the southern end of Vivian Bay. The exposed rocky shoals, small beach and native vegetation provides a counterpoint to the coastal structures and waterfront batches that pepper pot Vivian Bay to the north.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
70	Beehive Island	Kawau Bay	A remote and wild island landform that directly engages with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Hauraki Gulf and comprises a low natural landform, rocky shoals and tidal beach. Modification of the island is limited to several mature pines which dominate the native coastal scrub underneath.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Mahurangi Heads			
71	Moturekareka Motuketekete and Motutara Islands and islets	Mahurangi, Hauraki Gulf	Exposed and dramatic island landforms that combine sheer cliffs and rock shoals with sheltered coves and beaches backed by pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation. Maturing exotic forestry is evident on Motuketekete however the contrast between the well defined natural landforms of the island and its sea surrounds, coastal processes and ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife are far more pronounced. The rocky shoals that surround much of the islands interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and surrounding channels. Although physically remote, the islands sheltered bays are often heavily used by recreational boat users particularly during the summer months.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
72	Motuora Island	Mahurangi, Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines sheer cliffs and rock shoals with craggy coves and a sheltered beach backed by mature pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation. The islands upper elevations have been cleared for pasture, however the contrast between the well defined natural landforms, the seascape surrounds, coastal processes and ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife are far more pronounced, dynamic and wild. The rocky shoals that surround much of the island interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
73	Te Haupa Island	Mahurangi Heads	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines heavily vegetated escarpments, sedimentary cliffs and rock shoals with a sheltered cove and beach backed by mature pohutukawa and other mature coastal vegetation. The rocky shoals that surround much of the island, interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and surrounding channels. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms, its seascape surrounds, coastal processes and the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife enhance the islands sense of wildness, wilderness and remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
74	Mahurangi Heads	Mahurangi Heads	An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep cliffs, remnant coastal forest and rocky shoals with ocean beaches and bays exposed to the Hauraki Gulf, steep escarpments, remnant coastal forest and regenerating native forest, sheltered bays, intertidal mudflats, and low headlands which trace the eastern banks of Te Kapa River. These landforms also enclose and define the northern edge of the entrance to the Mahurangi Harbour and as such enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and the sheltered waters of the Mahurangi Harbour. Development is limited to the headland to the south of Martins Bay, the waterfront of Dairy Bay and the headland to the north of Lagoon Bay. Two small jetties are also located to the north of Saddler Point and Lagoon Bay. Although views across Te Kapa River also partly reveal the settlement of Scotts Landing, the area is almost entirely free of development and the eastern margins in particular, remain remote, wild and exposed to the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				75	Te Kapa River	Mahurangi Harbour	A series of coastal escarpments at the head of the Te Kapa River. The escarpments are mostly vegetated in mature native forest and adjoin an extensive intertidal area that is densely colonised by mangroves. Combined, this environment traverses an assemblage of coastal landforms from the headwater catchments to the fingers of deep water that comprise the River's main channel. Combined with the tidal ebb and flow of the Mahurangi Harbour, the coastal processes associated with the Te Kara River are clearly apparent. Although the escarpments are largely devoid of development, they are overlooked by a ribbon of housing that is readily apparent on a ridgeline to the west and an area of coastal reclamation to the north-west.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>					
			Low.....High				
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
76	Te Kapa River west	Mahurangi Harbour	A comprehensively vegetated headland and rocky shoals that separate two small bays below Ridge Road. The steep headland is predominantly vegetated in mature native forest, although momentarily disrupted by several mature wilding pines and two large dwellings on its upper slopes. Thrust out beyond the sheltered bays, the landforms steep terrain and largely uncompromised vegetation, provides a counterpoint to the many dwellings that pepper pot the gentler grades to the north and south. The prominence of the headland, its vegetation and its interplay with the tidal bays and Te Kapa River clearly articulate this coastal environments formative processes.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				77	Scotts Landing	Mahurangi Harbour	A sequence of rocky shoals, remnant and regenerating coastal forest, coastal scarps and outcrops, sandy bays and the elevated landforms of Casnell Island. The areas coastal bluffs, rocky shoals and the tenuous connection between the mainland and Casnell Island, clearly express the coastal processes that have, and continue to, sculpt this coastal environment. This amalgam is further enhanced by the landforms engagement with both the Mahurangi Harbour and Te Kapa River.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns							
Habitat / ecological values							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment							
Bio-physical values:							
		Low.....High					
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting							
Experiential attributes							
Perceptual Values:							
		Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
78	Casnell Island	Mahurangi Harbour	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines sheer cliffs and rock shoals with craggy coves backed by mature pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation. There are some small parts of the islands upper elevations that remain in pasture, however the contrast between the well defined natural landforms, the seascape surrounds, coastal processes and ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife are far more pronounced, dynamic and wild. The rocky shoals that surround much of the island interact dramatically with the open waters of the Mahurangi Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
79	Burton Wells Reserve	Mahurangi Harbour	A comprehensively vegetated headland and rocky shoals that separate two broad sweeping bays to the north and south. The stepped headland is predominantly vegetated in mature native forest. Thrust out beyond the sheltered bays, the landforms steep terrain and uncompromised vegetation, provides a counterpoint to the many dwellings that pepper pot the bays to the north and south. The prominence of the headland, its mature vegetation and its interplay with the tidal bays and the Mahurangi Harbour clearly articulate this coastal environments formative processes.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
80	Browns Bay	Mahurangi Harbour	A sequence of rocky shoals, well vegetated coastal scarps, headlands, sheltered bays, sandy beaches and intertidal flats which enclose the north edge of Pukapuka Inlet. Although Brown Bay is used for aquaculture, the assemblage and interplay of the natural landforms, natural land cover and the tidal ebb and flow of the Mahurangi Harbour are more dominant.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
81	Bullock Track	Mahurangi Harbour	Ridgeline that extends off the end of The Bullock Track and forms the head of a tributary to the Pukapuka Inlet. The ridgeline is flanked by pockets of regenerating native bush, wilding pines and rolling pastures however the coastal margins retain pockets of remnant coastal forest and the ridge itself, forms the northern terminus of a large tract of mature native forest that stretches inland to the south. The shallow intertidal flats at the foot of the ridge are extensively colonised in mangrove.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
82	Pukapuka Inlet	Mahurangi Harbour	A sequence of sheltered bays, well vegetated coastal scarps, headlands, sandy beaches and large intertidal flats which enclose the southern edge of Pukapuka Inlet. Although the entrance to Pukapuka Inlet is partly used for aquaculture, the assemblage and interplay of the natural landforms, natural land cover and the tidal ebb and flow of the Huawai Bay and Pukapuka Inlet are more dominant.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
83	Mahurangi Regional Park	Mahurangi Harbour	A sequence of rocky shoals, remnant and regenerating coastal forest, coastal scarps, cliffs, headlands, sheltered bays, sandy beaches and intertidal flats that enclose the southern edge of Mahurangi Harbour. These landforms enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and the enclosed waters of the Mahurangi Harbour. Although partly disrupted by a campground, dwellings, open pastures and the coastal settlement of Opahi Bay, the integrity of the land forms and the sequence of coastal vegetation which reiterates the underlying coastal processes and engagement with the surrounding water bodies, imbue this coastal environment with an appreciably high natural character.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
84	Puhoi River	Puhoi River	Comprising the northern banks of the Puhoi River, this area is largely unmodified by development with the vast majority of the southern escarpments remaining extensively vegetated in mature native forest. The remnant vegetation and the colonies of mangrove within the river itself, emphasise and enhance the interplay between the heavily folded headwater landscape, its gullies and tributaries and the intertidal flats and sinuous patterns of the Puhoi River and the Hauraki Gulf.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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				Perceptual Values:	Key Values																										
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>																										
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Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																														
Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													
85	Waiwera River	Waiwera	Comprising the northern banks of the Waiwera River and the majority of Wenderholm Regional Park, this area is largely unmodified by development. The majority of the southern escarpments, coastal spit and the headland at the entrance of the Waiwera and Puhoi Rivers are extensively vegetated in mature native forest. That said, SH1 has been thrust through the landforms in the upper Waiwera River and, although the 'surgical' nature of the roads incision, has minimised the modification and disturbance of landforms and the integrity of the native forest, it remains a prominent feature within this coastal environment. The mature vegetation and the colonies of mangrove within the river itself, emphasise and enhance the interplay of the steep escarpment, its gullies and headwater areas, the commanding presence of the Wenderholm headland and the intertidal flats and sinuous patterns of the Waiwera and Puhoi Rivers, Wenderholm beach and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values																										
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Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
86	Waiwera	Waiwera	Comprising two sandy bays and rocky shoals, backed by sedimentary cliffs and the steep headland to the south of the settlement of Waiwera, this short section of coastline is roughly split between the elevated headland and mature coastal forest, and the comparatively open pastoral backdrop to the sheer coastal cliffs. Development is very limited, with two dwellings set back from the cliff tops. Emphasised by the tenuous nature of the mature pohutukawa and coastal forest, the amalgam of coastal cliffs, rocky shelves and sandy bays are highly expressive of the coasts exposure to the Hauraki Gulf and coastal processes of erosion and deposition.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Whangaparaoa Peninsula			
87	Coal Mine Bay	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	A sequence of rocky shoals, coastal scarps, headlands, sheltered gullies, sandy beaches, remnant and regenerating coastal forest. With very little development within the coastal environment, the limited areas of pasture become subservient to the interplay of regenerating coastal vegetation, landforms, the rocky shelves that skirt the coastline and the open waters of Whangaparaoa Bay. With extensive landforms traversing the intertidal zone, this section of the coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the ebb and flow of Whangaparaoa Bay.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
88	Shakespeare Regional Park	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with sheltered bays and beaches. The coastal edge is extensively vegetated in mature and remnant coastal forest with the hinterlands being a mix of pasture, regenerating scrublands and remnant coastal forest. This natural character unit enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, forming the terminus of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula, and gesturing at the historic connection between the main land and Tiritiri Matangi Island. Although nearby, the Army Bay sewage treatment plant and army barracks are slightly removed from the coastal environment, and by in large the unit is free of development. That said, the regional park does inject a large number of visitors to the area in general, but particularly to Te Haruhi, Okoromai and Army Bays where some ancillary structures have been located to service the concentration of visitors.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													
89	Matakatia Bay	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	A confined part of the coastline comprised of dramatically uplifted headland, coastal cliffs, rocky shoals and remnant coastal vegetation that protrudes out between Matakatia Bay and the reclaimed breakwaters of Gulf Harbour Marina at Hobbs Bay and Kotanui Island (Frenchmans Cap). The formative processes of erosion are clearly expressed by the interplay of the exposed coastal cliffs, the headland and the tenuous thread of rocky formations that hint at the historic connections with Kotanui Island and the landforms engagement with the adjacent bays and the Hauraki Gulf.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
90	Wade Heads	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	A prominent headland, at the entrance to the Weiti River. The headland is extensively vegetated in remnant coastal forest but its margins, and coastal edge to the north, have been modified by residential development and the reclamation associated with the Weiti Boating Club. However, the headlands prominence and the counterpoint it provides to the depositional landforms on the other side of the river, heighten both the legibility of the coastal landforms that flank the rivers northern banks and the coastal processes associated with the convergence of the Weiti River, Okura River and the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
91	Weiti River	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	A prominent escarpment that flanks the northern banks of the Weiti River, opposite the coastal settlement of Stillwater. The escarpment is predominantly vegetated in remnant and regenerating coastal forest. Although its margins are partly are flanked by pine and eucalypt, and wilding pine and macrocarpa are apparent opposite the Stillwater boat ramp, the vegetation remains relatively comprehensive and endemic in character. Moreover, the mature vegetation and topography screens the majority of development, partly revealing two dwellings beyond the swath of vegetation. The escarpments intertidal margins and a small intertidal island of mangrove clearly express the tidal fluctuations of the river.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values												
92	Chenery Road	Whangaparaoa Peninsula	A prominent escarpment that flanks the northern banks of the Weiti River. The escarpment is predominantly vegetated in mature coastal forest but its margins have been modified by residential development and coastal reclamation associated with industrial development to the south-east. However, the interplay of the headland, Weiti River and the large intertidal flats and mangrove colonies to the south, heighten both the legibility of the coastal landforms that flank the river and the intertidal processes associated with the Weiti River.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:	
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Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING														
93	Weti River Shell Spits	Stillwater	An assemblage of shell banks, sand spits, coastal escarpments and intertidal flats that demarcate the entrance of the Weiti River into the Haruaki Gulf. Although partly vegetated in regenerating natives, the southern banks of the Weiti River are dominated by the exotic forestry that embraces the coastal edge. Despite the modified nature of the hinterland vegetation, the coastal escarpment to the north of Dacre Cottage, is extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. Moreover, the underlying landforms remain unmodified and highly legible as they jut out into the river channel. This sequence of depositional landforms and their interplay with the tidal ebb and flows, clearly express the turbulent merging of Weiti River and Hauraki Gulf.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:	
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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
94	Okura River	Okura	An assemblage of steep coastal escarpments, hills, shell banks and sand spits that form the northern banks of the Okura River. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. That said, this part of the coastal environment adjoins the exotic plantations of the Weiti Forest whereby the taller forestry species partly crest the inland ridge to the north and dominate the western margins. The deposition landforms of the shell banks and intertidal flats directly engage with the ebb and flow of the Okura River and reveal the tidal influences of the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:					<input type="checkbox"/>
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:					<input type="checkbox"/>
									Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING		
				95	Long Bay	Long Bay	A sequence of rocky shoals, coastal scarps, headlands, sedimentary cliffs, gullies, sandy beaches and pockets of remnant and regenerating coastal forest backed by pastoral farmlands. With very little development within the coastal environment, the open areas of pasture become subservient to the interplay of coastal vegetation, exposed scarps and cliffs, sandy beaches, rocky shelves and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. With these landforms traversing the intertidal zone, this section of the coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the ebb and flow of Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:	
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Bio-physical values:								<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Perceptual Values:		Key Values							
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>							
Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>							
Perceptual Values:								<input type="checkbox"/>	
								Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
96	The Tor	Torbay	A distinctive dramatic island landform that combines sheer sedimentary cliffs, craggy rock formations and rocky shoals with wind swept coastal scrub and mature coastal forest. The highly expressive vegetation patterns respond to, and articulate, the islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf and the coastal processes that shape the coastal environment. Although unmodified, the island's proximity to the built up suburban coastline of Torbay ultimately affects its perceived naturalness and wildness. This is partly offset by the islands direct and strong relationship with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>							
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Tiritiri Matangi & The Noises							
97	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Hauraki Gulf	An extensive unit comprising craggy headlands, sedimentary escarpments and sheer cliffs, rocky shoals, exposed ocean beaches and craggy bays, with some sheltered bays and beaches on the western side of the island. The majority of the island is extensively vegetated in areas of remnant and regenerating forest cover, with development and vegetation clearance, limited to the south of Chinaman Bay. The patterns of vegetation connect vast assemblages of coastal vegetation, descending from mature inland forests to the beachfront species that cling to the exposed eastern beaches and headlands. As such, this coastal environment directly engages with, and is a product of, the interplay between its elevated landforms and the open, and sometimes violent, waters of the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				98	The Noises	Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic assemblage of island and islet landforms that combine sheer cliffs, jiggered, craggy rock formations and rocky shoals with exposed and highly naturalistic coastal vegetation. Unmodified and removed from development, the highly expressive vegetation patterns respond to, and articulate, the islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf and the coastal processes that shape these landforms. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms, land cover, seascape, evident coastal processes, atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife heighten the remote and wild character of these islands.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>					
Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>					
Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>					
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>					
Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				
		Low.....High					
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>					
Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>					
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				
		Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Waitemata Harbour (North Shore)							
99	Kauri Point	Birkenhead	A combination of a comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment, gully and sheltered bay which flanks the northern banks of the Waitemata Harbour. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature native forest with a few mature wilding pines studded through the eastern end of the escarpment. The escarpment, gully and small bay form a harmonious expression of coastal erosion and deposition and the interplay and composition of the bay emphasise the landforms interaction with, and openness to, the Waitemata Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
100	Fitzpatrick Bay	Birkenhead	A comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment that flanks the northern banks of the Waitemata Harbour and an unnamed tributary. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature native forest with a few mature wilding pines scattered along the waters edge. The amalgam of the escarpment and the intertidal margins of the unnamed tributary express the coastal erosion and deposition of the hinterland and these landforms engagement with the Waitemata Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
101	Oruamo Creek	Greenhithe	A combination of a comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment and tidal bay that flank the northern banks of Oruamo Creek. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest with a few mature wilding pines scattered throughout. Although high voltage power lines and several pylons traverse the eastern margins of the escarpment, development is very limited and the integrity of the underlying landforms remain unmodified by this land use. Moreover, the 'skeletal' nature of the power lines and pylons, have ensured that these structures are not prominent and do not disrupt the legibility of the escarpment as a whole nor the expressiveness of its interplay with the tidal margins of Oruamo Creek.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
102	Lucas Creek (1)	Upper Waitemata Harbour	A comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment that flanks the northern banks of Lucas Creek. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest. Several high voltage power lines and pylons traverse the western margins of the escarpment and whilst not modifying the underlying landforms to any appreciable extent, the laying up of this infrastructure in conjunction with the few residential dwellings that are partly revealed across the escarpment, have a detrimental influence the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
103	Lucas Creek (2)	Greenhithe	A combination of a comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment and tidal bay that flank the northern banks of Oruamo Creek. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest with a few mature wilding pines scattered throughout. Although high voltage power lines and several pylons traverse the eastern margins of the escarpment, development is very limited and the integrity of the underlying landforms remain unmodified by this land use. Moreover, the 'skeletal' nature of the power lines and pylons, have ensured that these structures are not prominent and do not disrupt the legibility of the escarpment as a whole nor the expressiveness of its interplay with the tidal margins of Oruamo Creek.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
104	Lucas Creek (3)	Upper Waitemata Harbour	A comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpment that flanks the northern banks of Lucas Creek. The escarpment is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest. Several high voltage power lines and pylons traverse the western margins of the escarpment and whilst not modifying the underlying landforms to any appreciable extent, the laying up of this infrastructure in conjunction with the few residential dwellings that are partly revealed across the escarpment, have a detrimental influence the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
105	Lucas Creek (4)	Upper Waitemata Harbour	A comprehensively vegetated gully that flanks the northern banks of Lucas Creek. The gully is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest. Although there is no development within this vegetation, there are several large residential dwellings exposed along the enclosing ridgelines to the east and west. Being slightly removed from the gully, this development does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms but it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
Hauraki Gulf (Rangitoto)							
106	Rangitoto Island	Hauraki Gulf	An extensive volcanic island landform that is comprehensively vegetated in mature pohutukawa forest. The island is unfretted by development or modification and sits at the convergence of the Waitemata Harbour, Tamaki River and Hauraki Gulf. Although clearly expressing natural landforms, natural land cover and coastal processes, the islands proximity to metropolitan Auckland and main shipping channels, detract from its sense of remoteness, wildness and wilderness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
107	Emu Point	Motutapu Island, Hauraki Gulf	A headland formed by a sequence of dramatic uplifted coastal cliffs and rocky shoals backed by a thin row of pohutukawa and open pastures. The sheer faces of the exposed coastal edge are a highly visible expression of the coastal erosion of the sedimentary landforms of Motutapu Island. Although there is very little development apparent within the coastal environment, the contrast of the open pastures with that of the pristine coastal forest of Rangitoto immediately to the west, heightens the perceived modification of the headland.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
108	Otahuhu Point	Motutapu Island, Hauraki Gulf	A extensive strip of steep escarpments lined with mature coastal pohutukawa and rocky shoals with ocean beaches and bays exposed to the Hauraki Gulf. These landforms enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. Although the majority of the hinterland has been cleared for pasture, the coastal edge remains a mixture of mature remnant coastal pohutukawa, regenerating coastal forest, exposed craggy outcrops and exposed pastures. Although the areas of open pasture have intruded into the coastal edge and have affected the integrity of the natural land cover, the amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments and rocky shoals still imbue the coastal edge with and endemic character. The coastline is entirely free of development and remains remote, wild and exposed to the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
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				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
109	Home Bay	Motutapu Island, Hauraki Gulf	<p>A combination of headlands, steep escarpments, mature coastal pohutukawa and rocky shoals with ocean beaches and bays exposed to the Hauraki Gulf. These landforms enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. Although the majority of the hinterland has been cleared for pasture, the coastal edge remains a mixture of mature remnant coastal pohutukawa, regenerating coastal forest, exposed scree slopes and exposed pastures. Although the areas of open pasture have intruded into the coastal edge and have affected the integrity of the natural land cover, the amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments and rocky shoals still imbue the coastal edge with an endemic character. The coastline is entirely free of development and remains remote, wild and exposed to the Hauraki Gulf.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
110	Motutapu Island (east coast)	Motutapu Island, Hauraki Gulf	<p>An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep escarpments, mature coastal pohutukawa and rocky shoals with ocean beaches and bays exposed to the Hauraki Gulf. These landforms form the majority of Motutapu's east coast, including the pronounced headland of Billy Goat Point, and as such enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. Although the majority of the hinterland has been cleared for pasture, the coastal edge remains a mixture of mature remnant coastal pohutukawa, regenerating coastal forest, exposed scree slopes and exposed pastures. Although areas of open pasture have intruded into the coastal edge and have affected the integrity of the natural land cover, the amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments and rocky shoals still imbue the coastal edge with an endemic character. The coastline is entirely free of development and remains remote, wild and exposed to the Hauraki Gulf.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
111	Administration Bay	Motutapu Island, Hauraki Gulf	A sequence of rocky shoals, intertidal flats and sandy beaches backed by coastal cliffs and mature pohutukawa and open pastures. With very little development apparent within the coastal environment, the interplay of the natural landforms, vegetation and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf imbue a very endemic character to this coastline. With these landforms traversing the intertidal zone, this section of the coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the ebb and flow of Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:			
				Low.....High			
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:			
				Low.....High			
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				112	West Bay Point, Three Sisters & Woody Island	Rakino Island, Hauraki Gulf	Dramatic Island landforms that directly engage with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Rakino Channel, comprising craggy landforms, rocky shoals and highly sculptured vegetation.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Bio-physical values:							
Low.....High							
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Perceptual Values:							
Low.....High							
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
113	Little Sandy Point	Rakino Island, Hauraki Gulf	Dramatic protruding landform that directly engage with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Rakino Channel, comprising craggy landforms, rocky shoals and highly sculptured vegetation including numerous potutukawa.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
114	Browns Island	Hauraki Gulf	An exposed volcanic island that clearly expresses the coastal erosion of its landforms by way of the steep escarpments to the north and alluvial beaches and plateau to the lee of the islands central cone. The island is very sparsely vegetated with only a few mature pohutukawa dotted along the north-eastern coastline.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
115	Motuihe Island	Motuihe Island	A sequence of sheltered bays, well vegetated coastal scarps, headlands, sandy beaches and large intertidal flats which enclose the southern end of Waihaorangatahi Bay. This part of the bay contains very limited development allowing the interplay of the natural vegetation, craggy bays, rocky shelves and the sheltered waters of the inner Hauraki Gulf to clearly articulate the coastal processes of the sheltered bay without being subverted by built development or modification.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
116	Motukana Island	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A small island comprised of craggy rock formations, a large area of rocky shoals and sandspit. The islands eroded coastal bluffs, exposed landforms, rocky shoals and sandspit form a tenuous connection with the mainland that clearly expresses the coastal processes that have, and continue to, sculpt this coastal environment. This amalgam is further enhanced by the islands sculpted vegetation and exposure to the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
117	Papakohatu Island	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines exposed rock formations and extensive rock shoals that stretch out from the island. The craggy island and rocky shoals interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and surrounding channels. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms and seascape is further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife. The islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf has also resulted in the native vegetation atop the small landform becoming gnarled and sculptured.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
118	Te Wharau Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An assemblage of coastal escarpments, bluffs, headlands, mature and regenerating native vegetation, sheltered bays and sweeping beaches. The coastline is directly exposed to the settlements of Blackpool and Surfdale to the north and east. Moreover, several of the prominent headlands and ridgelines, have been cleared and built upon. The level of development is however limited, and heightens the prominence of the adjacent coastal settlements and the perceived level of modification and intactness of the escarpments to the north of Te Wharau Bay.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
119	Hakaimango Point	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic rocky landform that combines exposed rock formations and extensive rock shoals that stretch out from Waiheke Island. The craggy Point and rocky shoals interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. The well defined natural landform and seascape is further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife. The islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf has also resulted in the native vegetation atop the small landform becoming knarled and sculptured, enhancing the islands sense of rawness and exposure.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>				
				Bio-physical values:					<input type="text"/>
									Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>			
Perceptual Values:					<input type="text"/>				
					Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Hauraki Gulf (Waiheke Island)							
120	Putiki Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A sheltered headland that encloses the intertidal flats at the head of Putiki Bay. The headland is extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush, although some wilding pine skirt the waters edge. Development is limited, with three dwellings located within clearings near the crest of the headland. However, to the north and east the coastal development, roading, causeway and an aggregate quarry are prominent and have a noticeable affect on the perceived level of modification and intactness of the bay. That said, the interplay of the natural landforms, the sheltered waters of Putiki, Okuka and Anzac Bays and the strong endemic signature of the headland remain a dominant feature of this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
121	Te Whau Bay islands	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines exposed rock formations and extensive rock shoals. The craggy island and rocky shoals interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and surrounding channels. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms and seascape is further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife. The islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf has also resulted in the native vegetation, and some exotic species, atop the small landform becoming gnarled and sculptured.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
122	Te Whau Point	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A heavily vegetated headland with escarpments and cliffs that encloses and defines Te Whau Bay and the entrance to Putiki Bay. Falling steeply to rocky shoals in the south and gently descending from the hill country to the north-east, the coastal landforms clearly express the coastlines variable exposure to Tamaki Straight and the influence that coastal erosion has in the shaping of these landforms. Development is limited and generally sits beyond the intervening native vegetation. As such, it does not detract from the overall integrity of the natural landforms nor their interplay with Putiki Bay and Tamaki Straight.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
123	Kauakarau Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A sequence of rocky shoals, comprehensively vegetated coastal escarpments, headlands, sheltered bays and sandy beaches to the west of the coastal settlement of Omiha. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. That said, there is a large dwelling located on the headland above Te Akau O Hine, but it is not significantly prominent and doesn't undermine the integrity of the landforms or vegetation, nor their engagement with the open waters of Tamaki Straight and Kauakarau Bay.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
124	Rocky Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	Sheltered headlands, ridges, gullies, broad bay and sweeping beach that enclose the headwaters of Rocky Bay, extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush. Although the coastal settlement of Omihi sits to the west and is mostly screened from view due to an intervening ridge, development within the hinterland landforms at the head of the bay is very limited. As such, the integrity of the land cover remains unmodified, providing a highly coherent sequence from the crest of the inland ridge to the coastal edge of the white sandy bay itself. The unit clearly expresses the dynamic interplay of the natural landforms and strong endemic signature with the tidal ebb and flow of Rocky Bay, while the coastal environment as a whole imbues a sense of wildness even remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
125	Awaawaroa Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	Sheltered headlands, ridges, gullies and broad intertidal flats that enclose the headwaters of Awaawaroa Bay. Extensively vegetated in semi-mature native bush the landforms are almost entirely free of development or modification. A single dwelling and several accessways are located on the headland, however, its modest scale and the intervening vegetation ensure that it is not prominent nor does it detract from the integrity of the landforms and vegetation cover. With very little development apparent within the coastal environment, the interplay of the natural landforms, vegetation and the tidal waters of the bay imbue a very endemic character to this coastline.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
126	Te Matuku Bay – north west escarpments	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	The sheltered ridgeline and gully that partly enclose the headwaters and tidal flats of Te Matuku Bay are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush that adjoin dense mangrove colonies on the intertidal flats. Development within the unit is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and the strong endemic signature of the ridge, valley and estuary including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Although there is a small winery and vineyards nearby, the scale and dominance of the natural landforms and native vegetation diminish their presence.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						
127	Te Matuku Bay – north east escarpments	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	The sheltered ridgeline and gully that partly encloses the headwaters and tidal flats of Te Matuku Bay are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush, adjoining dense mangrove colonies on the intertidal flats. Development within the unit is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and the strong endemic signature of the ridge, valley and estuary including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Although there is a small winery and vineyards nearby, the scale and dominance of the natural landforms and native vegetation diminish their presence.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
							Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING						

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
128	Taniwhanui Point	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An extensive assemblage of comprehensively vegetated hinterland landforms, headlands, escarpments and rocky shoals with sweeping ocean beaches and bays. Although several dwellings are located within this coastal environment, the integrity of the landforms, the intactness of the sequence of native vegetation from forest to coastal edge and the coastlines engagement with the surrounding water bodies, imbue this coastal environment with an appreciably high natural character. It is this amalgam that also heightens its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
129	Opopo, Huse, & Waiti Bay	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An extensive assemblage of comprehensively vegetated hinterland landforms, headlands, escarpments and rocky shoals with sweeping ocean beaches and bays. Except for some minor clearance on the ridgeline above Opopo Bay and a swath of wilding pines, this coastal environment is almost entirely free from development and modification. The integrity of the landforms, the intactness of the sequence of native vegetation from forest to coastal edge and the coastlines engagement with the surrounding water bodies, imbue this coastal environment with an appreciably high natural character. It is this amalgam that also heightens its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
130	Frenchmans Cap	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A remote and wild island landform that directly engages with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Hauraki Gulf and comprises a low natural landform, rocky shoals and tidal beach. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms and seascape is further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
131	Pakatoa Island (south)	Hauraki Gulf	A sequence of rocky shoals, well vegetated coastal scarps, craggy headlands, exposed bays and sandy beaches. The margins of this coastal environment adjoin the residential areas of Pakatoa Island and whilst this impacts on the sense of seclusion and remoteness, their intrusion, and the apparent level of modification, is lessened by the intervening coastal vegetation. As such, the development is recessive and does not detract from the integrity of the remnant native forest and landforms, nor the interplay of remnant coastal vegetation, the craggy landforms and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values		
132	Rotoroa Island (south)	Rotoroa Island	<p>A prominent headland, sequence of rocky shoals, vegetated coastal scarps, and rocky outcrops. Although the pine shelterbelts that once dominated the coastal edge of this Island have only recently been removed they have revealed its highly expressive craggy shoreline and a number of surviving mature poutukawa. Recent re-vegetation across much of the island in native coastal species has reduced the level of perceived intrusion, and the apparent level of modification particularly on the southern headland. The current building development near the centre of the Island is recessive and does not detract from the integrity of the craggy landforms to the south, nor the interplay of remnant coastal vegetation, recent re-vegetation, the craggy landforms and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf.</p> <p>The resulting coastal landscape is now one that imbues a very endemic character to this coastline.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
						Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
Perceptual Values:						
		Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING			

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
133	Tarahiki Island	Hauraki Gulf	An exposed and dramatic island landform that combines exposed rock formations and extensive rock shoals that stretch out from the island. The craggy island and rocky shoals interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. The amalgam of well defined natural landforms and seascape is further enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife. The islands exposure to the Hauraki Gulf has also resulted in the native vegetation atop the small landform becoming knarled and sculptured, enhancing the islands sense of wildness, rawness and exposure.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
Low.....High								
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
134	Kauri point	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An extensive assemblage of headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with sweeping ocean beaches and bays. Waiheke Island's northern coastline is almost entirely free of development and enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Although the vegetation cover comprises a mix of open pastures, remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa, the exposed and knarled coastal vegetation reveals the harsh sculpting effects of the coastlines exposure to the Gulf, heightening its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
				Low.....High				
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
Low.....High								
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
135	Horuhoru Rock (Gannet Rock)	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A remote and wild island landform that directly engages with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Hauraki Gulf and comprises a low eroded landform, escarpments and rocky shoals. The occupation of one of only five Gannet colonies that still exist in New Zealand has stained the islands reddish coloured rock white across its top.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING		
136	Northern Waiheke Island	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	An extensive assemblage of headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with sweeping ocean beaches and bays. Waiheke Island's northern coastline is almost entirely free of development and enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. Although the vegetation cover comprises a mix of open pastures, remnant coastal forest and mature pohutukawa, the exposed and knarled coastal vegetation reveals the harsh sculpting effects of the coastlines exposure to the Gulf, heightening its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Experiential attributes		<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING		

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
137	Thompsons Island	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A steep exposed and dramatic landform that combines exposed rock formations and extensive rock shoals that stretch out from Waiheke island. The craggy point and rocky shoals interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. The interplay between the knarled and sculptured mature pohutukawa and the exposed pastoral landform, enhance the sense of wildness, rawness and exposure of the coastal environment. Two dwellings sit at the base of the point, and its proximity to the suburban development at Onetangi Bay and surrounding hinterland are apparent, however this does not impact of the legibility and cohesion of the point. Furthermore, the well defined natural landform and surrounding seascape of the Hauraki Gulf is enhanced by the ephemeral qualities resulting from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
138	Nani Island	Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf	A small island landform surrounded by a large area of rocky shoals that sit within the intertidal zone. Although the coastal settlement of Palm Beach sits to the south-west, the island remains partly removed and buffered by the intervening landforms and vegetation above Repo Bay. However, the modified farmland and exotic forestry covering the landform directly adjacent the Island affect its perceive naturalness and remoteness. The island itself is unmodified and is sparsely vegetated. The island clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and strong endemic signature with the tidal ebb and flow of the Hauraki Gulf and Waiheke Bay.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values		
Auckland City						
139	Pollen Island	Waitemata Harbour	An assemblage of shell banks, sand spits and intertidal mudflats that flank the mouth of the Whau River as it enters the Waitemata Harbour. Predominantly vegetated in mangrove and regenerating natives, Pollen Island is overlooked by the sweeping concrete infrastructure of state highway 16. Despite the modified nature of its margins, the underlying landforms remain unmodified and highly expressive as they jut out into the river channel. This sequence of depositional landforms and their interplay with the tidal ebb and flows, clearly express the turbulent merging of Whau River and Waitemata Harbour.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
						Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
						Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH
140	Watchman Island	Waitemata Harbour	A small conspicuous island landform which sits to the west of the Auckland Harbour Bridge. Eroding sedimentary bluffs topped with a few wind sweep pohutukawa are the characteristic elements of this unmodified and highly expressive island landform.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
						Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
						Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values					
141	South Titirangi	Manukau Harbour	Extensively vegetated escarpments and intertidal flats that flank the headwaters of Little Muddy Creek and Waiohua Creek. The escarpments are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native forest and remains largely unmodified by the limited pockets of residential development that are nestled into the vegetation. That said, the presence of development is heightened by the denser residential developments that flank this coastal environments eastern, western and southern margins. Whilst these land uses do not detrimentally affect the perceived level of modification associated with the escarpments themselves, it does disrupt the cohesion and intactness of the coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values			
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>			
							Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values			
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>							
			Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation				HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Tamaki River & Maraetai Coast							
142	Tahuna Torea	Tamaki River	An assemblage of coastal escarpments, sandspit landforms, intertidal wetlands and mudflats that form the mouth of the Tamaki River where it enters the Haruaki Gulf. Although vegetated in regenerating natives, the mouth of the Tamaki River is overlooked by the residential neighbourhoods of Glen Innes. Despite the modified nature of the wider coastal environment, the underlying landforms remain unmodified and highly expressive as they jut out into the river channel. This sequence of depositional landforms and their interplay with the tidal ebb and flows, clearly express the turbulent merging of Tamaki River and Hauraki Gulf.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
143	Motukaraka Island	Beachlands, Hauraki Gulf	A small island comprised of low sedimentary cliffs, bluffs and extensive rock shoals and a sandspit within the intertidal zone. The islands eroded coastal bluffs, exposed sedimentary landforms rocky shoals and sandspit form a tenuous connection with the mainland that clearly express the coastal processes that have, and continue to, sculpt this coastal environment. This amalgam is further enhanced by the landforms location at the convergence of the Hauraki Gulf and the intertidal environment of the many creeks that emerge from the Whitford catchment to the south.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Hauraki Gulf (Tamaki Strait)							
144	Maraetai Coast Road	Maraetai	A sequence of well vegetated coastal escarpments and hill country. The coastal margins and rolling hinterland landforms are vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest with the odd wilding pine and although much of the hinterland vegetation in the north has been cleared for pasture this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole. It does however, have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				145	Whakakaiwhara Point	Umupuia Beach	A very prominent headland, steep escarpments, pockets of remnant coastal forest, mature pohutukawa and rocky shoals with shell spits, beaches and bays exposed to the Hauraki Gulf. The headland partly encloses the assemblage of small bays and an area of extensive shell spits that flank the mouth of the Wairoa River and as such enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and intertidal flats to the north of Pouto Point. The majority of the hinterland has been cleared for pasture, the coastal edge remains a mixture of mature remnant coastal pohutukawa, regenerating coastal forest, exposed scree slopes and exposed pastures. Although the areas of open pasture have intruded into the coastal edge and affect the integrity of the natural land cover, the amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments, clearly defined headland and rocky shoals still imbue the coastal edge with an endemic character.
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns							
Habitat / ecological values							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment							
Bio-physical values:							
			Low.....High				
Perceptual Values:		Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting							
Experiential attributes							
Perceptual Values:							
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
146	Te Kaiahorawaru Point	Orere Point	A series of coastal ridgelines that back two broad sweeping beachfronts and rocky shoals, separating them as they protrude out into the Hauraki Gulf as Te Kaiahorawaru Point. The coastal margins and rolling hinterland landforms are extensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest. Although some of the hinterland vegetation in the north has been cleared for pasture, and an exotic woodlot is planted on the western side of the headland, this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole. The amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments, clearly defined headland, sweeping beaches and rocky shoals imbue the coastal environment with an endemic character and sense of wilderness and remoteness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
Perceptual Values:							
		Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
147	Kaikuku Bay	Waiheke Island	A sequence of headlands, sheltered bays, escarpments, rocky shoals and small island that frame the western edge of Woodside Bay and form the entrance to Rocky Bay and Kauaroa Bay. The coastal margins are extensively vegetated in native forest however; much of the hinterland vegetation has been cleared for pasture, orchards and vineyards. Several dwellings are located throughout the coastal environment and, whilst this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms, it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
Perceptual Values:							
		Low.....High					
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
148	Whites, Little, Sandy Bay, & Te Matuku Bay	Waiheke Island	A sequence of rocky shoals, remnant and regenerating coastal forest, coastal scarps, cliffs, headlands, sheltered bays, sandy beaches and intertidal flats that enclose the eastern edge of Awaawaroa Bay and the western edge of Te Matuku Bay. These landforms enjoy a dynamic interaction with the open waters of Tamaki Straight and the enclosed, sheltered, waters of the above bays. Although several buildings are located within Whites, Little and Sandy Bays, the integrity of the land forms and the sequence of coastal vegetation which reiterates the underlying coastal processes and engagement with the surrounding water bodies imbue this coastal environment with an appreciably high natural character.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
149	Te Matuku Bay - south	Waiheke Island	A prominent ridgeline and escapement that separates and encloses the headwaters and main water body of Te Matuku Bay. The ridgeline and escarpment are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush and adjoins dense mangrove colonies on the intertidal flats to the north and a sweeping sandspit that encloses broad intertidal flats to the south. Development within the unit is very limited. The unit clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and the strong endemic signature of the ridgeline, escarpment and estuary including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
150	Otakawhe Bay	Waiheke Island	Otakawhe Bay separates two prominent coastal points as they protrude out into the Hauraki Gulf. The points eroded craggy coastal bluffs & surroundings rocky shoals form a tenuous connection with the mainland that clearly express the coastal processes that have, and continue to, sculpt this coastal environment. This amalgam is further enhanced by the landforms dramatic and direct connection with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf. Although several dwellings occupy the area north of these landforms and some of the hinterland vegetation behind the Bay has cleared for pasture, and, this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
151	Orapiu Bay	Waiheke Island	A prominent headland, escarpments and cliffs that encloses and defines Omaru Bay to the north and Orapiu Bay to the south. The coastal margins are extensively vegetated in native forest however, the landforms have been partly cleared for pasture, orchards and vineyards. Also, several dwellings are located within the coastal environment and, whilst this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or their interplay with the Hauraki Gulf and Waiheke Channel, it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
152	Kauri Point Ponui	Ponui Island	A prominent headland and escarpments that form the entrance to Waiheke Channel and frames the northern edge of Apuapu Bay. The coastal escarpments are vegetated in mature coastal forest however, much of the hinterland vegetation has been cleared for pasture. That said, these landforms are largely unmodified and free of development. More over, the interplay of the natural landforms, the enclosed waters of Waiheke Channel and Tamaki Straight and the strong endemic signature of the headland remain a dominant feature of this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
153	Oranga Bay	Ponui Island	A sheltered headland that encloses the northern edge of Oranga Bay. Although vegetated in a mix of remnant coastal forest and open pasture these landforms are largely unmodified and free of development. More over, the interplay of the natural landforms, the comparably sheltered waters of Oranga Bay and the strong endemic signature of the headland remain a dominant feature of this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
154	Te Kawau Bay	Ponui Island	<p>A prominent headland and sequence of rocky shoals, broad sweeping beaches and coastal escarpments. The vegetation patterns and integrity of the natural land cover is variable and includes escarpments vegetated in remnant coastal forest, and pockets of regenerating and semi-mature native vegetation backed by large areas of open pasture.</p> <p>Development is limited to a few modest dwellings and sheds set into the surrounding vegetation. As such, the development is generally recessive. The coastal landforms clearly express the variable exposure to Waiheke Channel and the influence that coastal erosion has in the shaping of these landforms.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns				
				Habitat / ecological values				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment				
				Bio-physical values:				
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting				
				Experiential attributes				
				Perceptual Values:				
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					
155	Chamberlains Bay Headland	Ponui Island	<p>A prominent headland that separates and encloses Chamberlains Bay from Ruthe. The western parts of the headland are extensively vegetated in mature and semi-mature native bush while the northern and eastern parts are covered in over mature pines. These pines have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment and are therefore not included in this unit. The western flanks of the headland clearly expresses the interplay of the natural landforms and the strong endemic signature of the headland and escarpment including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife.</p>	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics				
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns				
				Habitat / ecological values				
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment				
				Bio-physical values:				
							Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting				
				Experiential attributes				
				Perceptual Values:				
							Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
156	Ruthe Passage Islands	Hauraki Gulf	Exposed and dramatic island landforms that combine large rock shoals and craggy rock formations with knarled and sculptured pohutukawa and other re-emergent coastal vegetation. The rocky shoals that surround much of the islands interact dramatically with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and Ruthe Passage. The well defined coastal landforms and their direct engagement with the sea surrounds, clearly express the erosive ebb and flow of the Hauraki Gulf and the ephemeral qualities that result from atmospheric conditions, variations of day / year, tide and wildlife.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
157	Eastern Ponui Island	Ponui Island	An extensive assemblage of headlands, steep cliffs and rocky shoals with sweeping ocean beaches and bays. Ponui Island's east coast enjoys a dynamic interaction with the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf including variation resulting from atmospheric conditions, time of day / year, tide and wildlife. The unit is almost entirely free of development or modification and extensive areas of native vegetation reveal the harsh sculpturing effects of the coastlines exposure to the Gulf, heightening its sense wilderness, remoteness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
158	First Bay	Ponui Island	Comprising the southern most headland on Ponui Island including, steep cliffs, remnant coastal forest and rocky shoals with stony beaches and bays exposed to Tamaki Straight and Sandspit Passage. The coastal margins are vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest, however, some of the hinterland vegetation has been cleared for pasture. Whilst this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole, it does have a level of affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment although its does create an interplay and contrast between the more natural elements and evident processes along its coast.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
159	Sand Spit Passage Escarpments	Ponui Island	An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep cliffs, remnant coastal forest, rocky shoals, a sweeping sandy beach and bays exposed to Tamaki Straight and Sandspit Passage. The coastal margins are extensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest, however, some of the hinterland vegetation has been cleared for pasture. Whilst this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole, it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns			
				Habitat / ecological values			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment			
				Bio-physical values:			
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting			
				Experiential attributes			
				Perceptual Values:			
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
160	Green Bay	Ponui Island	An extensive unit comprising headlands, steep cliffs, remnant coastal forest and rocky shoals with sweeping beaches and bays exposed to Tamaki Strait. The coastal margins are extensively vegetated in remnant and regenerating native forest, however, much of the hinterland vegetation has been cleared for pasture. Whilst this does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms or the cohesion of the coastline as a whole, it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness of the coastal environment. Being entirely free of development, the coastline remains remote, wild and exposed.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
161	Pakihi Island – southern escarpment	Pakihi Island	A coastal escarpment densely vegetated in coastal forest. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. That said, this part of the coastal environment adjoins exotic plantations to the north and south. Whilst the presence of this land use does not undermine the integrity of the underlying landforms, it does have a detrimental affect on the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values		
Firth of Thames						
162	Tapapakanga Regional Park	Orere Point	A series of coastal cliffs and escarpments that back the gently meandering coastline to the south Orere Point. The majority of the hinterland has been cleared for pasture, however this sits behind the dramatic series of cliffs and escarpments that are extensively vegetated in remnant coastal pohutukawa, regenerating coastal forest and exposed scree slopes. As such the pasture lands do not intrude into the coastal edge and the integrity of the natural land cover and amalgam of mature pohutukawa, exposed coastal escarpments, cliffs and rocky shoals imbue the coastal edge with an endemic character.	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
				Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:	Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
				Low.....High		
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				163	Matingarahi Point	Firth of Thames
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics						
Vegetation type, cover & patterns						
Habitat / ecological values						
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment						
Bio-physical values:						
Low.....High						
Perceptual Values:	Key Values					
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting						
Experiential attributes						
Perceptual Values:						
Low.....High						
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
Little Barrier								
164	Little Barrier	Little Barrier	An extensive volcanic island landform that comprises coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches and small island assemblages backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The island is unfretted by development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf, is remote, wild and raw.	Bio-physical characteristics:				
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
							Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High	
						Perceptual Values:	Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>		
							Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/>
			Low.....High					
			Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING			

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Mokohinau Islands							
165	Burgess Island	Mokohinau Islands	A remote and wild archipelago of exposed and dramatic island landforms that comprise sheer cliffs, rock shoals and craggy bays backed by remnant and regenerating coastal forest and large areas of open pasture. Although the majority of Burgess Island has been cleared of vegetation and a lighthouse has been erected on its higher elevations, the remnant pockets of vegetation and natural regeneration combine with the dramatic rock formations and exposed cliffs to imbue the island with a strong endemic character and sense of wildness and remoteness. The rocky shoals that surround much of the island interact dramatically with the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
166	Atihau Island	Mokohinau Islands	A remote and wild archipelago of exposed and dramatic island landforms that comprise sheer cliffs, rock shoals and craggy bays backed by remnant and regenerating coastal forest, and large areas of flax. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The islands are unfretted by development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean, are remote, wild and raw.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
						Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
167	Fanal Island	Mokohinau Islands	A remote and wild archipelago of exposed and dramatic island landforms that comprise sheer cliffs, rock shoals and craggy bays backed by stunted and regenerating coastal forest and native scrub. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The islands are unfretted by development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean, are remote, wild and raw.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Great Barrier Island (north)			
168	Katherine Bay	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of escarpments and valleys that encloses Katherine Bay. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. The modest coastal settlements of Kawa & Motairehe occupy the coastal margins of large valleys which have been partially cleared for pasture. Whilst these land uses are apparent, they do not affect the perceived intactness of the wider coastal environment overall.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
169	North Great Barrier	Great Barrier Island	A vast sequence of island landforms, coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches, intertidal flats, estuaries and small island assemblages backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, islands, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean enhance the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
170	Waikaro Point & Whangapoua Beach	Great Barrier Island	An amalgam of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches, intertidal flats, estuaries backed by mature native forest. Although parts of the adjoining coastal environment have been modified by farming and the local airstrip as well as covering the tops of Waikaro point, and the fringes of Whangapoua Creek this modification, overall, does not detract from the intactness of the coastal environment. For the most part the interplay of exposed craggy headlands, steep cliffs, extensive beach and dunes, vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The dramatic exposure to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
171	North & South Rakitu Island	Rakitu Island	An extensive island landform comprising of coastal cliffs, escarpments, craggy bays, jagged headlands and rocky shoals backed by mature and regenerating native forest and some areas of open pasture. The central part of the Island has been modified by farming and has been excluded and is part of a separate high natural character area. The northern and southern ends of the Island are however entirely free from development and modification and incorporate the interplay of jagged headlands, steep cliffs, etched islands and craggy bays imbue the island with a strong sense of rawness and wildness. The jagged interface between the landforms and the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
				Great Barrier Island (east)			
172	Central Rakitu Island	Rakitu Island	The central part of Rakitu Island is largely dominated by pasture and patches of remnant coastal forest and scrub. The interplay of pasture and coastal forest, combined coastal cliffs, escarpments, craggy bays, jagged headlands and rocky shoals imbue the island with a strong sense of rawness and wildness. The jagged interface between the landforms and the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
173	Komahunga – north eastern coastline	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches, intertidal flats, estuaries backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, islands, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
174	Whakatautuna Point	Great Barrier Island	A prominent headland landform and extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches, intertidal flats, estuaries and small island assemblages backed by mature native forest. Patches of pasture and some wilding pines break up the extensive coverage of native coastal forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, islands, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. Development within this unit is limited to the large area of pasture and DOC campsite at Haratonga Bay and a small scattering of modest inconspicuous batches. The coastal environment's exposure to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
175	Kaitoke Beach	Great Barrier Beach	A broad sweeping ocean beach, prominent headlands and small assemblage of islands backed by a mix of semi-mature and mature coastal forest, low sand dune and beachfront vegetation and pockets of open pasture. Development within this coastal environment is varied but includes the Claris Aerodrome. Despite the modified nature of the peripheral environment, the sweeping bay, beachfront and headlands remain, for the most part, unmodified and intact.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
176	Kaitoke Swamp	Great Barrier Island	An extensive wetland sequence and comprehensively vegetated escarpments that form the headwater areas of Kaitoke Creek. Although the escarpments are vegetated in mature native forest, the hinterland areas to the south have been partly cleared of vegetation and are extensively planted in exotic forestry. A limited amount of development is also apparent to the south. Despite the modified nature of the hinterland to the south, the coastal escarpment and wetlands remain unmodified and a cohesive assemblage of native vegetation from ridge top to the sinuous patterns of Kaitoke Swamp.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Great Barrier Island (south)							
177	Oruawharo – north east coastline	Great Barrier Island	A sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals backed by coastal scrub. The interplay of exposed craggy escarpments, steep cliffs, bays, extensively vegetated coastal and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification apart of some pasture which occupies an area closer to Shakespeare Point. A wind swept layer of coastal scrub covers the exposed landforms and is noticeably less developed than the more mature coastal forest further south. Overall the coastal environments dramatic exposure to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
178	Windy Hill – eastern coastline	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals and prominent headlands backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		<input type="text"/>	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		<input type="text"/>	
				Habitat / ecological values		<input type="text"/>	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		<input type="text"/>	
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
						Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		<input type="text"/>	
				Experiential attributes		<input type="text"/>	
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
						Low.....High	
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values		
179	Roaslie Bay	Great Barrier Island	A sheltered bay and valley enclosed by dramatic precipitous landforms topped in coastal forest. A stony beach marks the coastal edge of the Bay and is backed by an area of pasture and then mature coastal forest in behind. A scattering of wilding pines confined within the valley is also apparent. Several modest dwelling are located along the coastal forest fringe and do not detract from the intactness of the coastal environment. The interplay of the enclosing landforms, stony beaches, extensively vegetated coastal and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
				Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
				Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING			
180	Ruahine – eastern coastline	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals and prominent headlands backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. This unit also includes a precipitous and dramatic island topped in coastal forest which sits just off the coast directly east of the peak of Ruahine. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns		
				Habitat / ecological values		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		
				Bio-physical values:		
				Low.....High		
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		
				Experiential attributes		
				Perceptual Values:		
				Low.....High		
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING			

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values				
181	Cape Barrier	Great Barrier Island	A sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals backed by coastal scrub. The interplay of exposed craggy escarpments, steep cliffs, bays, extensively vegetated coastal and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification apart of some areas of pasture and several modest batches while the remainder is extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. Overall the coastal environments dramatic exposure to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values		
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>			
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>			
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>			
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>			
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values		
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>			
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>			
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING	
				182	Ross & Cecilia Sudden Bay	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals and prominent headlands backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:
Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>							
Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>							
Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>							
Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>							
Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					Low.....High
Perceptual Values:		Key Values						
The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>							
Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>							
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING					

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values	
183	Taylors Bay	Great Barrier Island	A narrow valley system flanked by broad sweeping ridges and steep craggy headlands. Regenerating native forest covers much of the valley apart from the valley flats directly behind a stony beach. A single dwelling is located within the valley and although the coastal environment adjoins the coastal settlement of Tryphena to the west, the Bay and valley itself remain relatively contained. As such, the integrity of the Bay and vegetation imbue the landform with a strong endemic character.	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	
				Habitat / ecological values	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	
				Bio-physical values:	
				Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:	Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	
				Experiential attributes	
				Perceptual Values:	
				Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH
184	Puriri Bay southern headland	Great Barrier Island	A prominent headland and rocky shoals that splits the coastal settlement of Tryphena. The headland is extensively vegetated in mature coastal forest and is mostly unmodified, although the landform is traversed by Shoal Bay Road and several houses are located on its southern flanks. However such modification is modest and mostly absorbed by the thick patina of native vegetation. The development to the north and south of the headland is, however, far more prominent and whilst the headland and its mature vegetation remain largely unmodified and intact, the bays at either side are dominated by residential development and vegetation clearance. As such, the integrity of the headland and vegetation imbue the landform with a strong endemic character, yet the wider coastal environment appears modified and less cohesive.	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	
				Habitat / ecological values	
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	
				Bio-physical values:	
				Low.....High	
				Perceptual Values:	Key Values
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	
				Experiential attributes	
				Perceptual Values:	
				Low.....High	
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
185	Puriri Bay northern headland	Great Barrier Island	A large escarpment and gully that flanks Puriri Bay at the head of Tryphena Harbour. These landforms are largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. The coastal environment adjoins the coastal settlement of Tryphena to the east and a modest residential enclave and exotic woodlot to the west. Whilst these land uses are apparent and affect the perceived intactness of the wider coastal environment, the escarpment and gully are free from such modification and intrusions.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
186	Shag Point	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals and prominent headlands backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. Numerous dwellings, pockets of pasture and clearings, and wilding pines are apparent along this coastal environment, however they only have a limited impact of the perceived intactness of the coastal environment as a whole. The unit's exposure to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
Great Barrier Island (south-west)							
187	Blind Bay	Great Barrier Island	A large headland and valley system that flanks northern margins of Blind Bay. Patches of the valleys have been cleared for pasture and some development, particularly around the mouth of Sunbeam Creek. Apart from this modification these landforms remain largely unmodified and free of development, being extensively vegetated in mature and regenerating native forest. The coastal environment adjoins the coastal settlement of Okupu to the east although it remains relatively concealed within Okupu Bay and does not directly impact of the integrity and perceived intactness of this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING
188	Beacon Point	Great Barrier Island	A sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, and small stony beaches backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Pacific Ocean enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
							Low.....High
				Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
189	The Pigeons	Great Barrier Island	A remote and wild archipelago of craggy rock formations that directly engages with the tidal movements and atmospheric variations of the Hauraki Gulf and comprises low eroded landform, etched rock formations and rocky shoals.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
190	Whangaparapara – western coastline	Great Barrier Island	A vast sequence of island landforms (Broken Islands), coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, broad ocean beaches, and small island assemblages backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, islands, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf and Pacific Ocean enhance the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Perceptual Values:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
Great Barrier Island (west)																															
191	Whangaparapara Harbour	Great Barrier Island	A sequence of steep escarpments and rocky shoals that flanks the western margins of Whangaparapara Harbour. The majority of the landform is extensively vegetated in mature coastal forest and is mostly unmodified, apart some small clearings, houses, and a wharf along the harbour margins. However such modification is modest and mostly absorbed and dwarfed by the thick patina of native vegetation and imposing landforms. Although physically separate the coastal settlement of Whangaparapara across the Harbour to the east is, however, far more prominent does partly impact of the perceived intactness of the coastal environment as a whole. Overall, the integrity of the escarpment sequence and vegetation imbue the landform with a strong endemic character.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting																											
				Experiential attributes																											
				Perceptual Values:																											
Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													
192	Rangihua Island	Great Barrier Island	Rangihua Island is a distinctive low lying island landform that sits among a wider assemblage of dramatic island landforms (Broken Islands) however, apart from its steeper craggy margins, much of the vegetation cover has been cleared for farming. This pastoral land use does disrupt the intactness and level of modification associated with the coastal environment as a whole. However, the interplay of coastal forest that covers much of the sequence of exposed steep escarpments that wrap around the Island and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics		Vegetation type, cover & patterns		Habitat / ecological values		Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment		Bio-physical values:		Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting		Experiential attributes		Perceptual Values:		Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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				Experiential attributes																											
				Perceptual Values:																											
Low.....High																															
Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING																													

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
193	Oneura, Smokehouse & Wairahi Bay	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, rock shoals and prominent headlands backed by mature native forest. Numerous dwellings, pockets of pasture and clearings, and a number of wilding pines and plantations are apparent along this coastal environment. Although this landuse does impact of the perceived intactness of the coastal environment, it does not detract from the interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The unit's exposure to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				
194	Kiwiriki Bay	Great Barrier Island	A sequence of escarpments, sheltered bays, prominent headlands, backed by mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the sheltered waters of Port Fitzroy accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the sheltered waters of Port Fitzroy and the remote mountainous Island interior adjacent that enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
				Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>		
				Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>		
				Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>		
				Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>		
				Bio-physical values:		<input type="text"/>	
							Low.....High
				Perceptual Values:		Key Values	
				The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>		
				Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>		
Perceptual Values:		<input type="text"/>					
			Low.....High				
Overall Natural Character Evaluation		HIGH	OUTSTANDING				

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
195	Port Fitzroy	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments and prominent headlands, sheltered bays, rock shoals, intertidal flats backed by mature native forest. Numerous dwellings, pockets of pasture and clearings, and a number of wilding pines and exotic plantations are apparent throughout this coastal environment. Although this landuse does impact of the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment, it does not detract from the interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland as well as the sheltered waters of Port Fitzroy which accentuates the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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196	Kotuku Point	Great Barrier Island	Kotuku Point flanks the entrance between Port Abercrombie and Port Fitzroy extending west from Tree Peak. Another prominent point extends south from Tree Peak and encloses Rarohara Bay to the east. Overall the coastal environment consists of prominent headlands coastal cliffs, escarpments, sheltered bays, and small stony beaches backed by an extensive coverage of mature native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the sheltered waters of the Port Fitzroy which accentuates the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the shelter waters of both Port Abercrombie and Fitzroy enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values			
197	Kaikoura Island - east	Great Barrier Island	An extensive island landform which encloses Port Fitzroy to the east and the Man of War Passage to the south. The coastal environment comprises steep escarpments, craggy bays, prominent headlands and points and rocky shoals. Although the majority of these landforms are backed by mature and regenerating native forest a large part of the coastal environment is covered in mature pine plantation and a scattering of wilding pines. A number of dwelling occupy the south margins of the Island adjacent the Man of War Passage, gaining access via an airstrip that sits along the central ridgeline of the Island. Although this landuse does have an impact of the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment, it does not detract from the interplay of exposed headlands, bays, vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland as well as the sheltered waters of Port Fitzroy which accentuates the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
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198	Kaikoura Island - west	Great Barrier Island	An extensive island landform, which also incorporates Nelson and Motuhaku Islands, comprises dramatic coastal cliffs, escarpments, craggy bays, jagged headlands and rocky shoals backed by mature and regenerating native forest. The interplay of jagged headlands, steep cliffs, etched islands and craggy bays imbue the island with a strong sense of rawness and wildness. The coastal environment is almost entirely free from development and modification and its intactness and cohesion is not affected by the more modified eastern parts of the Island. The jagged interface between the Island landforms and the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment	Bio-physical characteristics:		Key Values	
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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Natural Character Values																											
199	Port Abercrombie	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of coastal cliffs, escarpments and prominent headlands, sheltered bays, rock shoals, intertidal flats backed by mature native forest. Numerous dwellings, pockets of pasture and clearings, and a number of wilding pines and exotic plantations are apparent throughout this coastal environment. Although this landuse does impact of the perceived intactness and cohesion of the coastal environment, it does not detract from the interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland as well as the sheltered waters of Port Abercrombie which accentuates the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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200	Manuganui Point	Great Barrier Island	An extensive sequence of dramatic craggy cliffs, steep escarpments, sheltered bays, small stony beaches, prominent headlands, backed by mature and regenerating native forest. The interplay of exposed headlands, steep cliffs, bays, craggy headlands, extensively vegetated coastal escarpments and hinterland and the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have, and continue to, shape this coastal environment. The coastal environment is almost entirely free of development or modification and being exposed to the open waters of the Hauraki Gulf that enhances the sense of remoteness, wilderness and wildness.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bio-physical characteristics:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation type, cover & patterns</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat / ecological values</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-physical values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Perceptual Values:</th> <th>Key Values</th> </tr> <tr> <td>The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experiential attributes</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceptual Values:</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Low.....High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Natural Character Evaluation</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>OUTSTANDING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bio-physical characteristics:	Key Values	Geomorphological / landform features & characteristics	<input type="text"/>	Vegetation type, cover & patterns	<input type="text"/>	Habitat / ecological values	<input type="text"/>	Water bodies & the movement of water & sediment	<input type="text"/>	Bio-physical values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Perceptual Values:	Key Values	The CMA & wider coastal 'context' / setting	<input type="text"/>	Experiential attributes	<input type="text"/>	Perceptual Values:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Low.....High		Overall Natural Character Evaluation	HIGH	OUTSTANDING
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Appendix 6.3 Schedule of Significant Surf Breaks

[all provisions in this appendix are: rcp]

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Break Type	Seabed Composition	Description
1	Te Arai Beach (including Pacific Road access point 'Black Swamp')	East Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good wave quality suitable to all skill levels. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good access.
2	Pakiri Beach (North - 'Forestry')	East Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good wave quality suitable to all skill levels. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good access.
3	Pakiri Beach (South)	East Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good wave quality suitable to all skill levels. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good access.
4	Goat Island	East Coast	Reef break	Rock/sand	Semi exposed reef break. Relatively inconsistent. Good to high wave quality suitable to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with little development. Good access.
5	Daniels Reef	Leigh, East Coast	Reef break	Rock	Exposed reef break. Relatively consistent. High wave quality suitable to experienced surfers. Good access.
6	Boulders	Leigh, East Coast	Reef breaks	Rock/sand	Exposed variable reef breaks. Frequently surfable. Good to high wave quality suitable to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with a lack of development. Difficult access.
7	Omaha Beach and Bar	East Coast	Beach break, bar break, groyne breaks	Sand	Semi exposed beach, bar and groyne breaks. Provides wave quality suitable to learners relatively consistently. Occasionally provides good wave quality suitable to competent surfers. High amenity values and good facilities. Good access.

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Break Type	Seabed Composition	Description
8	Tawharanui	East Coast	Beach break	Sand/patches of rocky reef	Exposed beach break. Relatively consistent. Average to good wave quality suitable to all skill levels. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good access.
9	Orewa Beach and Bar	East Coast	Beach break, bar break	Sand	Sheltered beach and bar breaks. Inconsistent. Wave quality highly suitable to and valued by learners and novices. High amenity values and good facilities. Good access.
10	Red Beach	East Coast	Beach break	Sand	Sheltered beach break. Inconsistent. Wave quality highly suitable to and valued by learners and novices. Good facilities and access.
11	Long Bay Reef	East Coast	Reef breaks	Rock	Sheltered reef break. Inconsistent but good wave quality suitable for competent surfers. Difficult access
12	Milford Beach and Reef	East Coast	Reef and beach breaks	Rock and sand	Sheltered reef break. Inconsistent. Good wave quality suitable for novice to competent surfers. Highly valued and utilised urban surf break. Good access.
13	O'Neills Reef	Takapuna, East Coast	Reef/point break	Rock	Sheltered reef break. Inconsistent. Good wave quality suitable for novice to competent surfers. Highly valued and utilised urban surf break. Good access.
14	North Reef (Takapuna)	Takapuna, East Coast	Reef break	Volcanic reef	Sheltered reef break. Inconsistent. Good wave quality suitable for novice to competent surfers. Highly valued and utilised urban surf break. Good facilities and access.
15	Takapuna Beach and South Reef	East Coast	Beach and reef breaks	Sand and rock	Sheltered beach and reef breaks. Inconsistent, poor to average wave quality, however highly valued and utilised urban surf break. Suitable for learners to competent surfers. Good facilities and access.
16	Orere Point	East Coast	Point break	Boulders/cobbles	Sheltered point break. Inconsistent. Good wave quality suitable to novice to competent surfers. Good access.

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Break Type	Seabed Composition	Description
17	Rimmers Road	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Adequate access.
18	Muriwai Beach (South)	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable to competent to experienced surfers. High amenity value and good facilities. Good access.
19	Maori Bay	West Coast	Beach break, reef break	Sand, rock	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Good facilities and access.
20	Te Henga (Bethells Beach)	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good facilities and access.
21	O'Neill Bay	West Coast	Beach break, rip reform break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Access requires 10-15 minute walk.
22	Anawhata	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Adequate access.
23	Whites Beach	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. 'Wilderness' experience with lack of development. Difficult access.

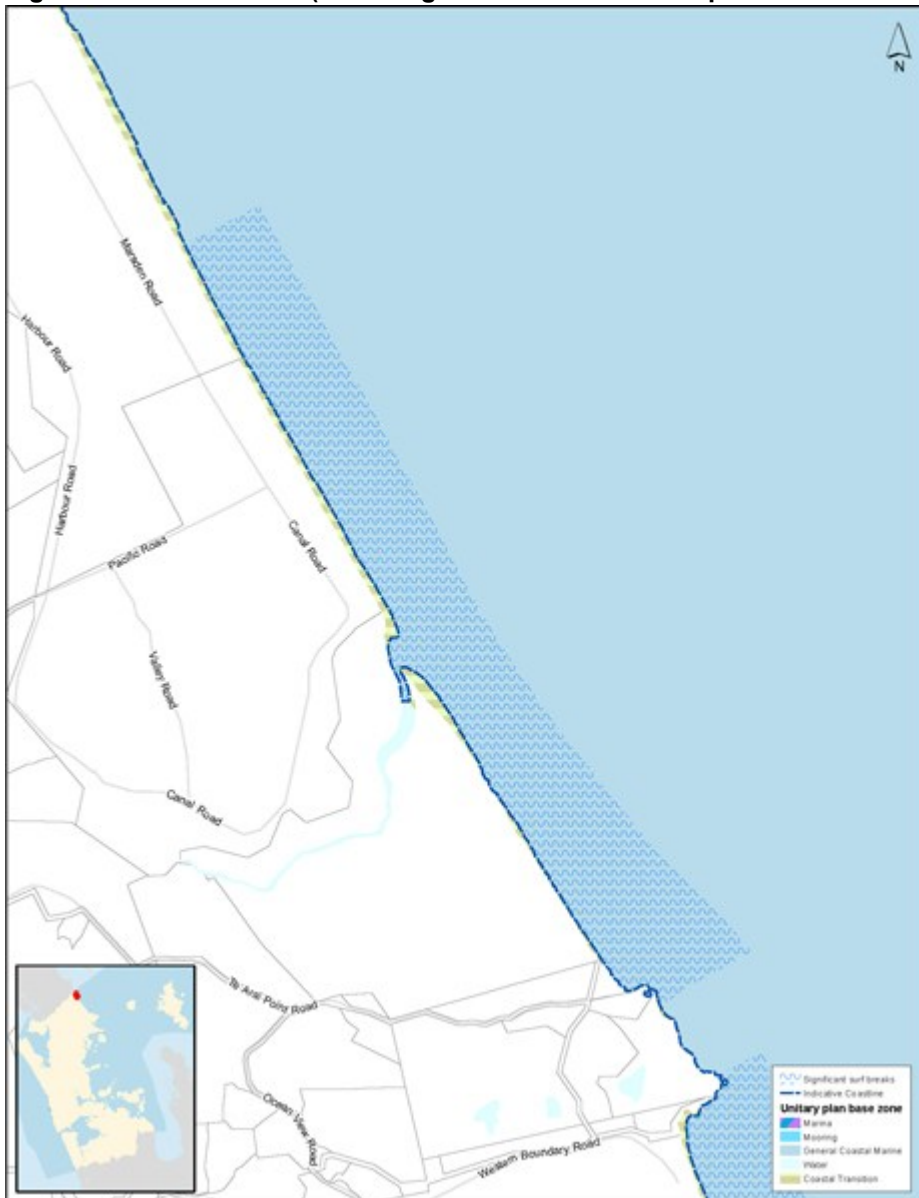
The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Break Type	Seabed Composition	Description
24	Piha	West Coast	Beach break, bar break	Sand	Exposed beach break and bar break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suited for competent to experienced surfers. High amenity values and good facilities. Good access.
25	Karekare	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Good access.
26	Whatipu	West Coast	Inner harbour, beach break	Sand	Sheltered inner harbour beach break. Infrequent. Average wave quality suitable to competent surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with lack of development. Adequate access
27	Kariotahi Beach	West Coast	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Good access.
28	Whangapoua (Okiwi)	Great Barrier Island	Bar break	Sand	Exposed bar break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. High wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with low level of development. Access across estuary mouth.
29	Awana Bay	Great Barrier Island	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach break that is frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable for competent to experienced surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with low level of development. Good access.
30	Palmers Beach and Kaitoke Beach	Great Barrier Island	Beach break	Sand	Exposed beach breaks that are frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high quality wave suitable to competent surfers. Offers a 'wilderness' experience with low level of development. Adequate access.

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Break Type	Seabed Composition	Description
31	Medlands Beach/Shark Alley	Great Barrier Island	Beach break, reef break	Sand/rock	Exposed beach and reef breaks that are frequently suitable for wave riding. Good to high wave quality suitable to competent surfers. Good access.
32	Onetangi Beach	Waiheke Island	Beach break	Sand	Sheltered beach break. Low to average wave quality suitable for learners to competent surfers. Good access.
33	Palm Beach	Waiheke Island	Beach break	Sand	Sheltered beach break. Low to average wave quality suitable for learners to competent surfers. Good access.

Figure 1: Te Arai Beach (including Pacific Road access point 'Black Swamp')



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Figure 2: Pakiri Beach (North - 'Forestry')



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Figure 3: Pakiri Beach (South)



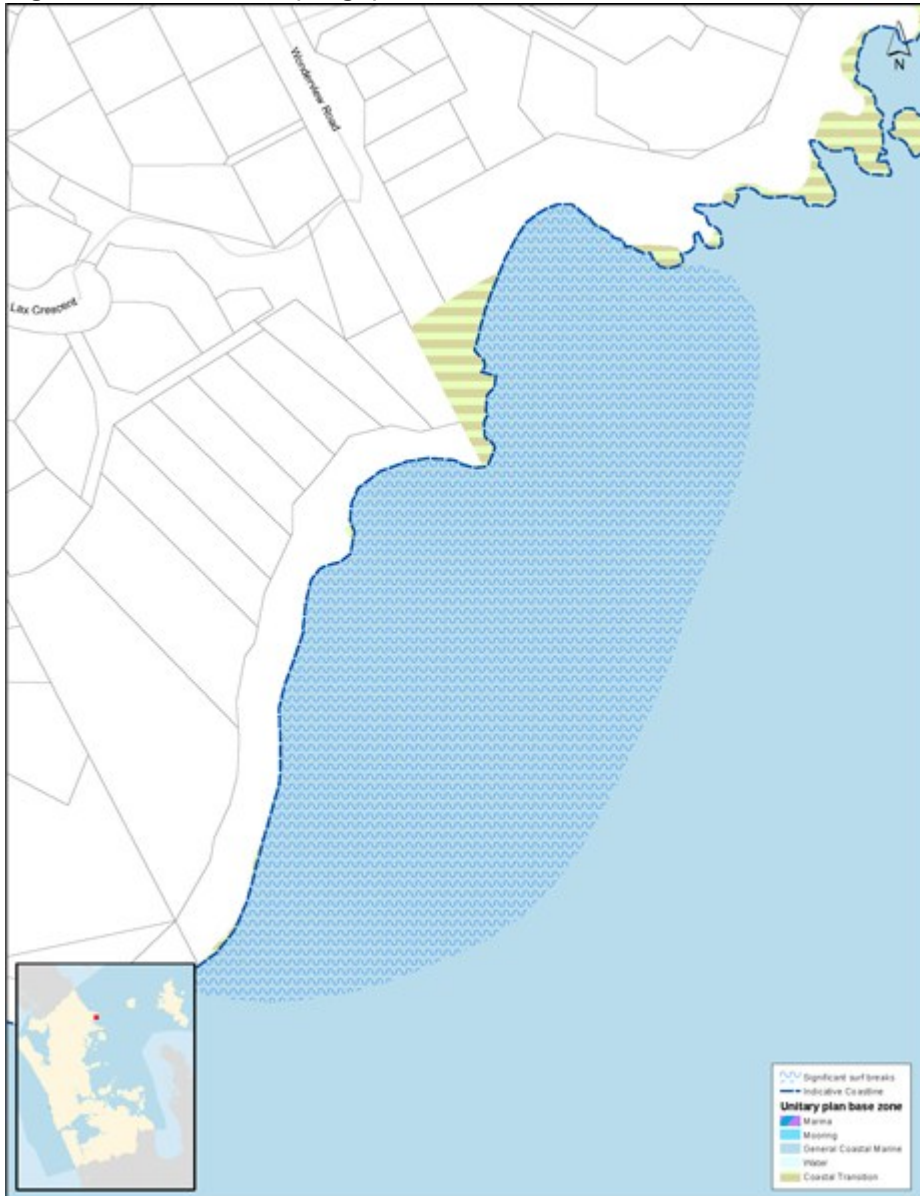
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Figure 4: Goat Island



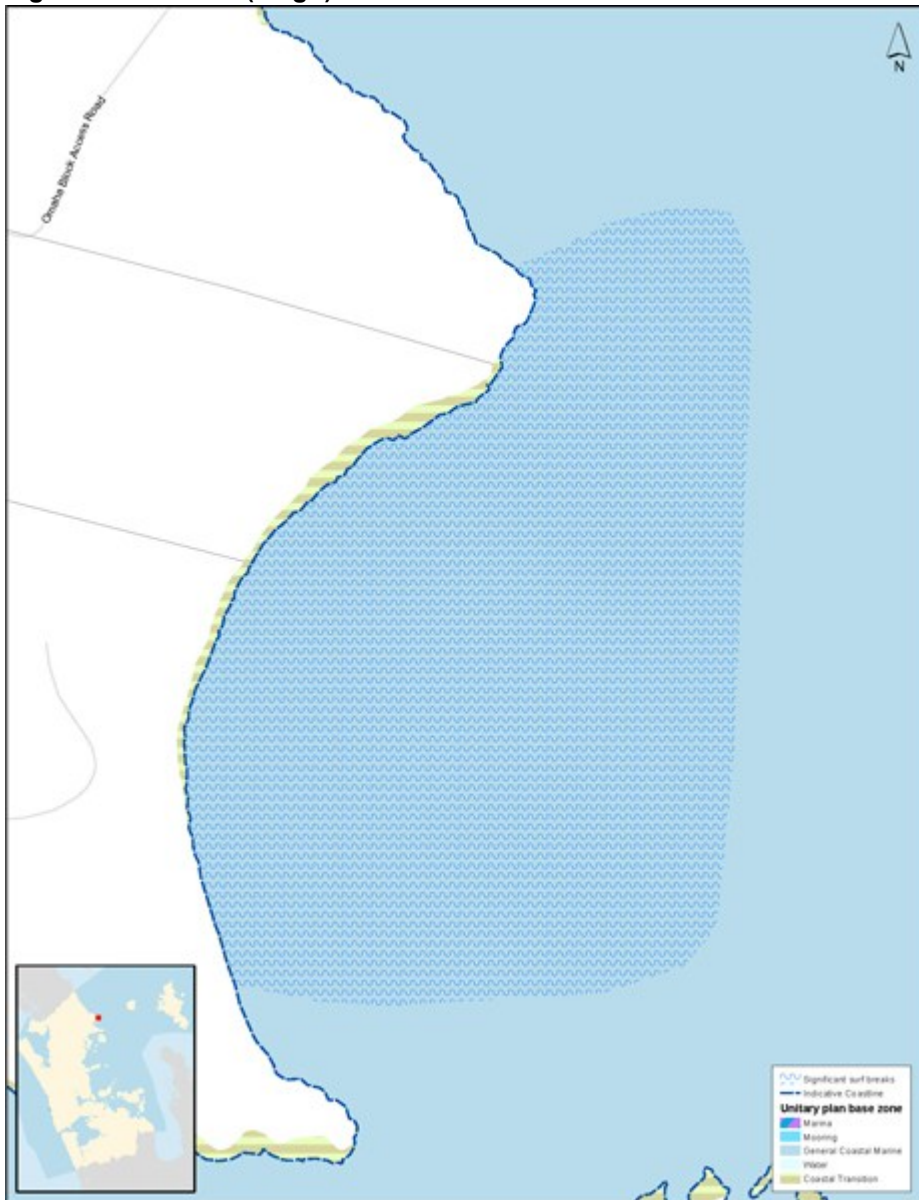
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Figure 5: Daniels Reef (Leigh)



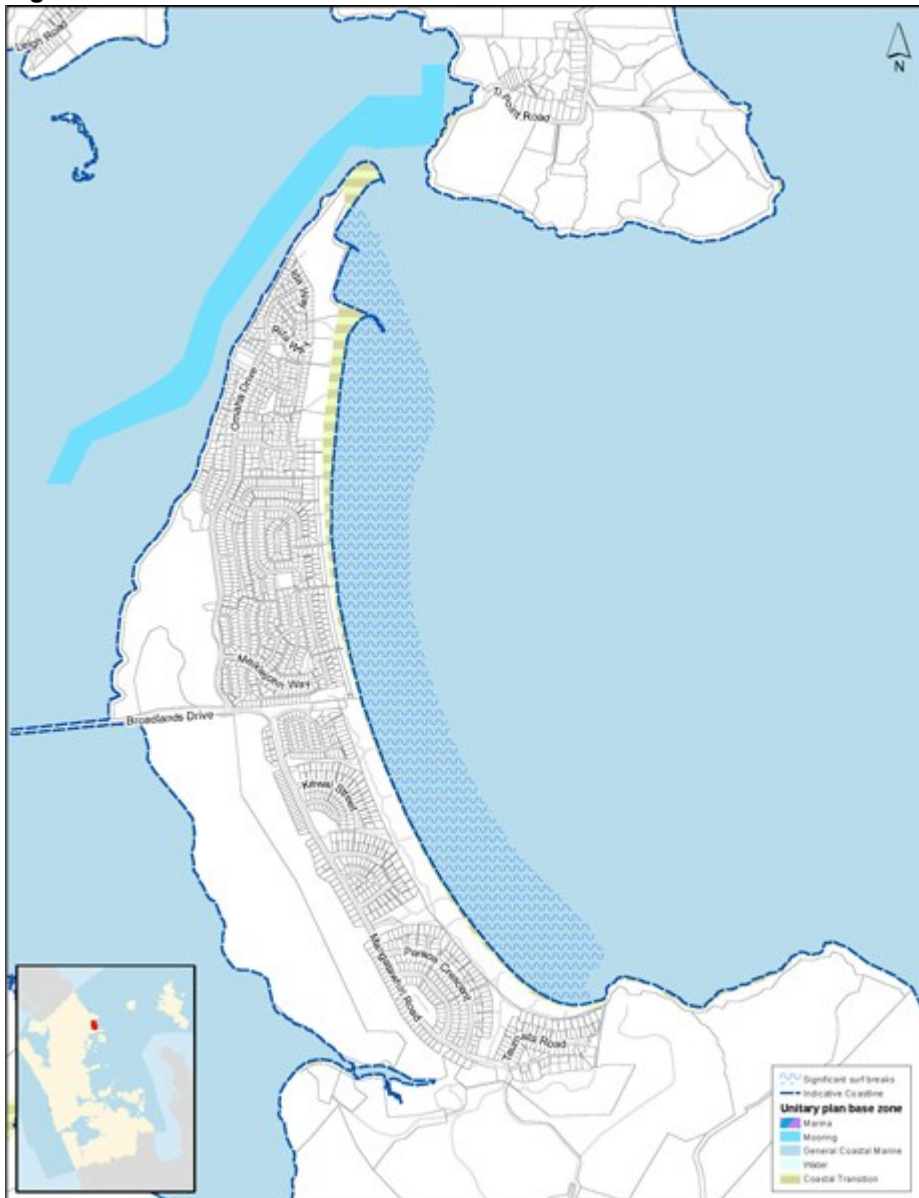
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Figure 6: Boulders (Leigh)



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Figure 7: Omaha Beach and Bar



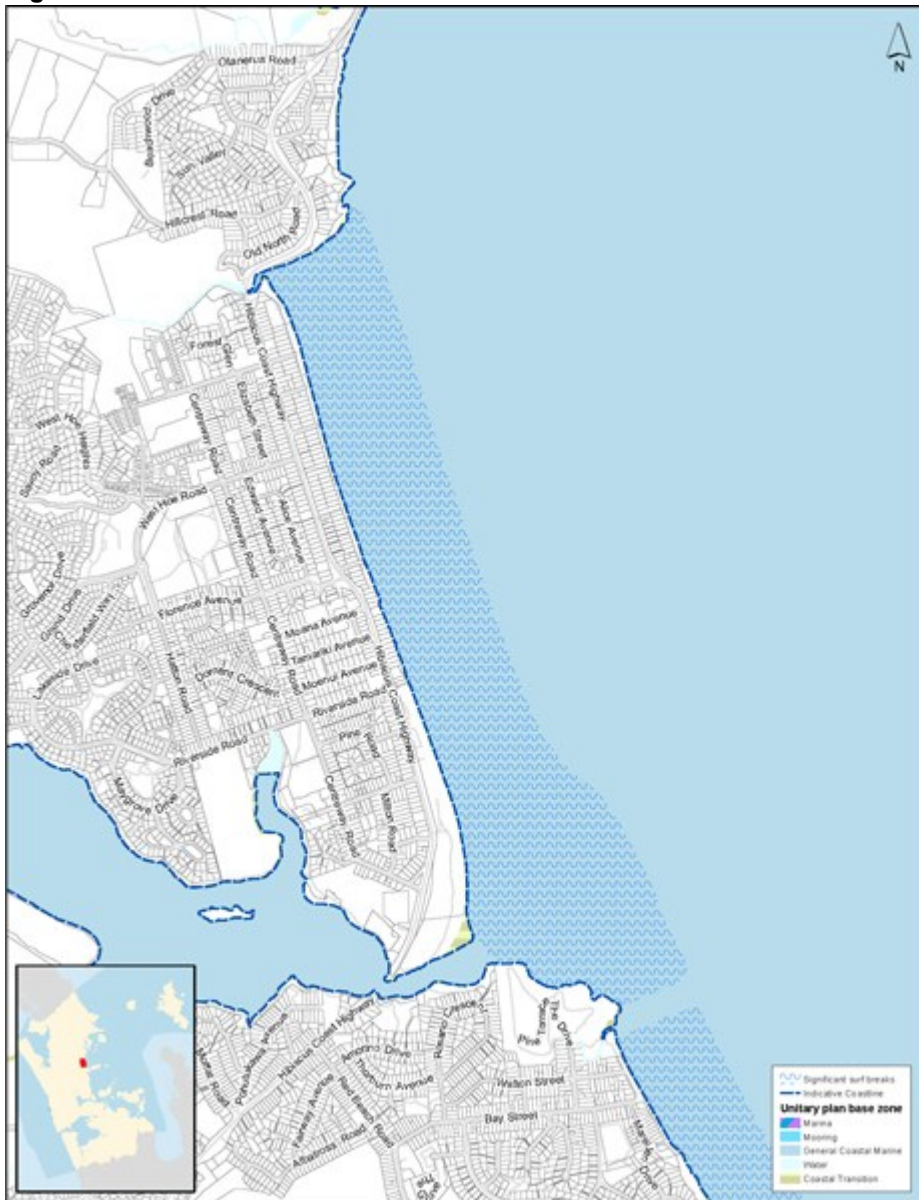
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Figure 8: Tawharanui



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Figure 9: Orewa Beach and Bar



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Figure 11: Long Bay Reef



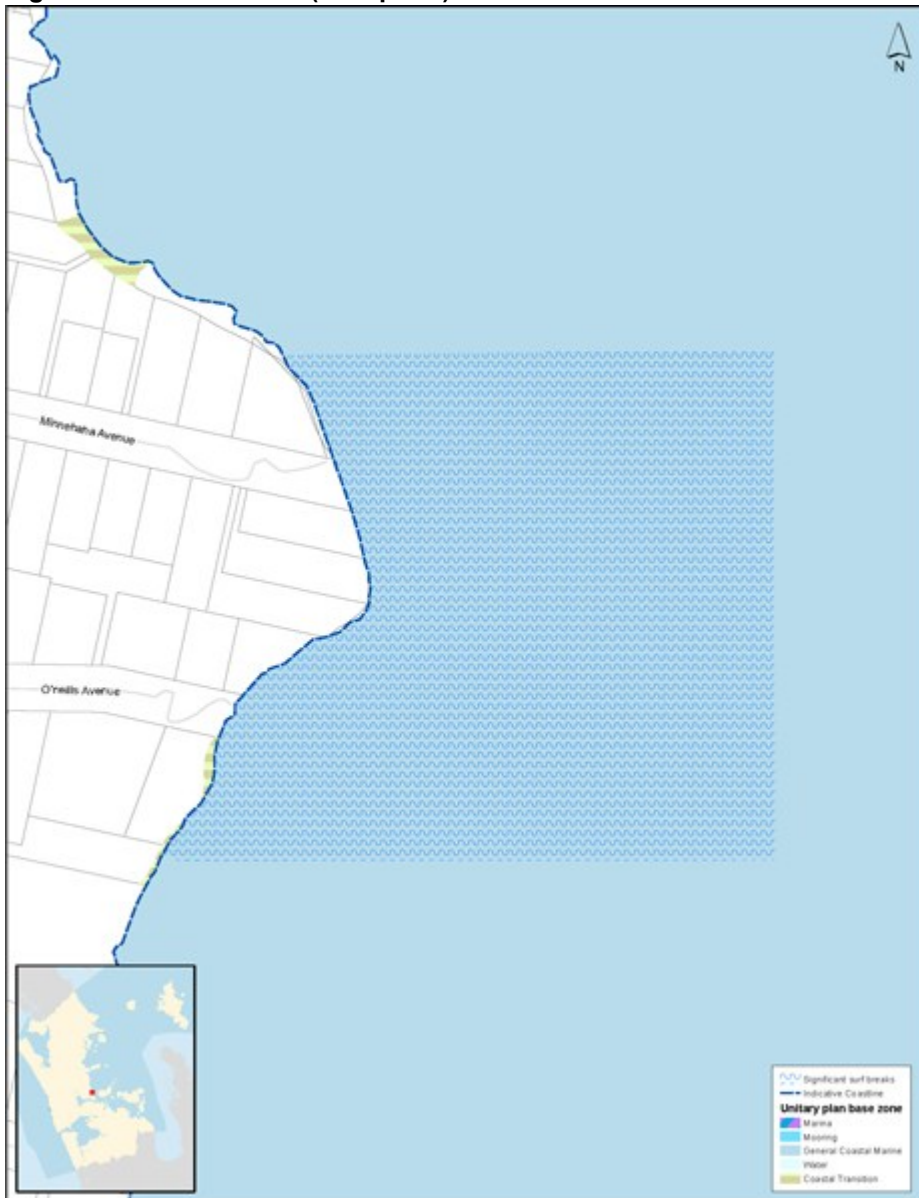
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Figure 12: Milford Beach and Reef



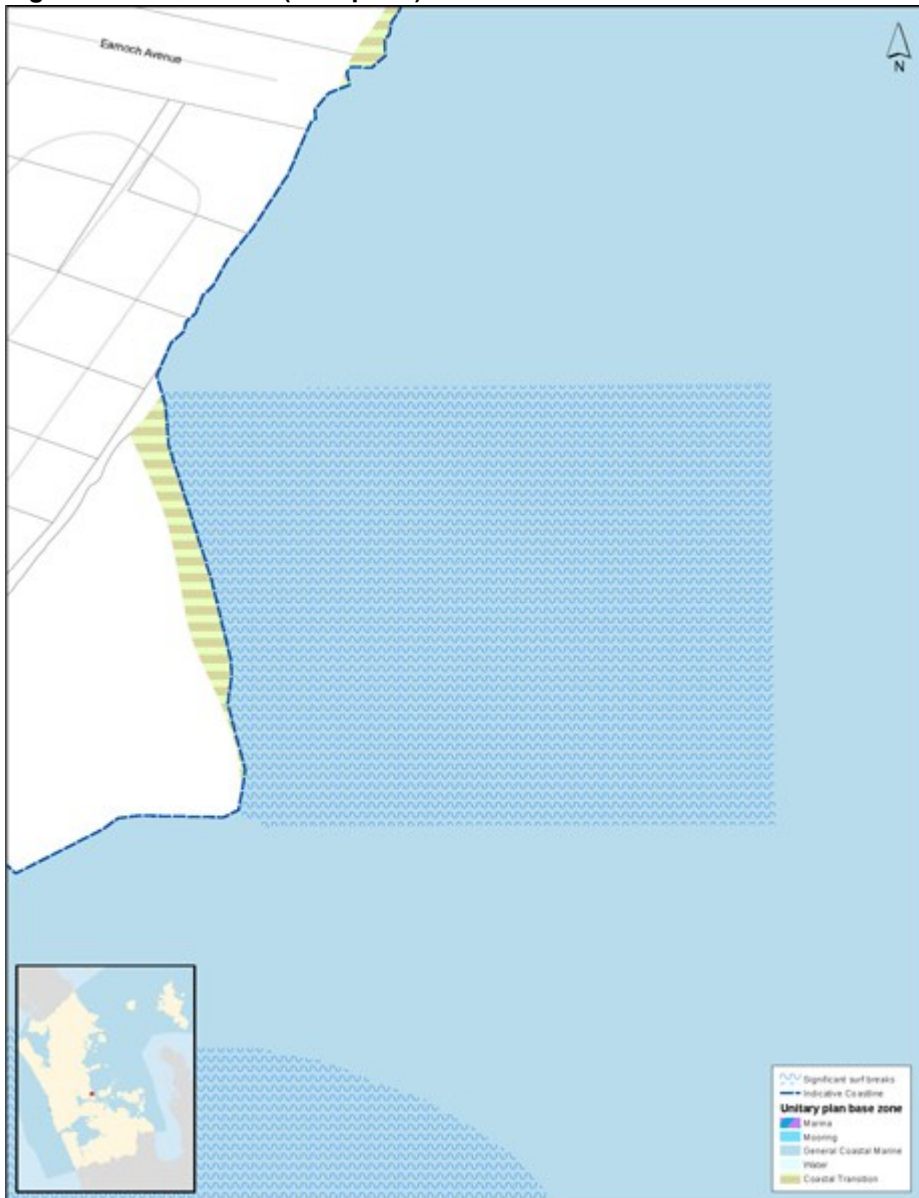
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Figure 13: O'Neills Reef (Takapuna)



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Figure 14: North Reef (Takapuna)



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Figure 15: Takapuna Beach and South Reef



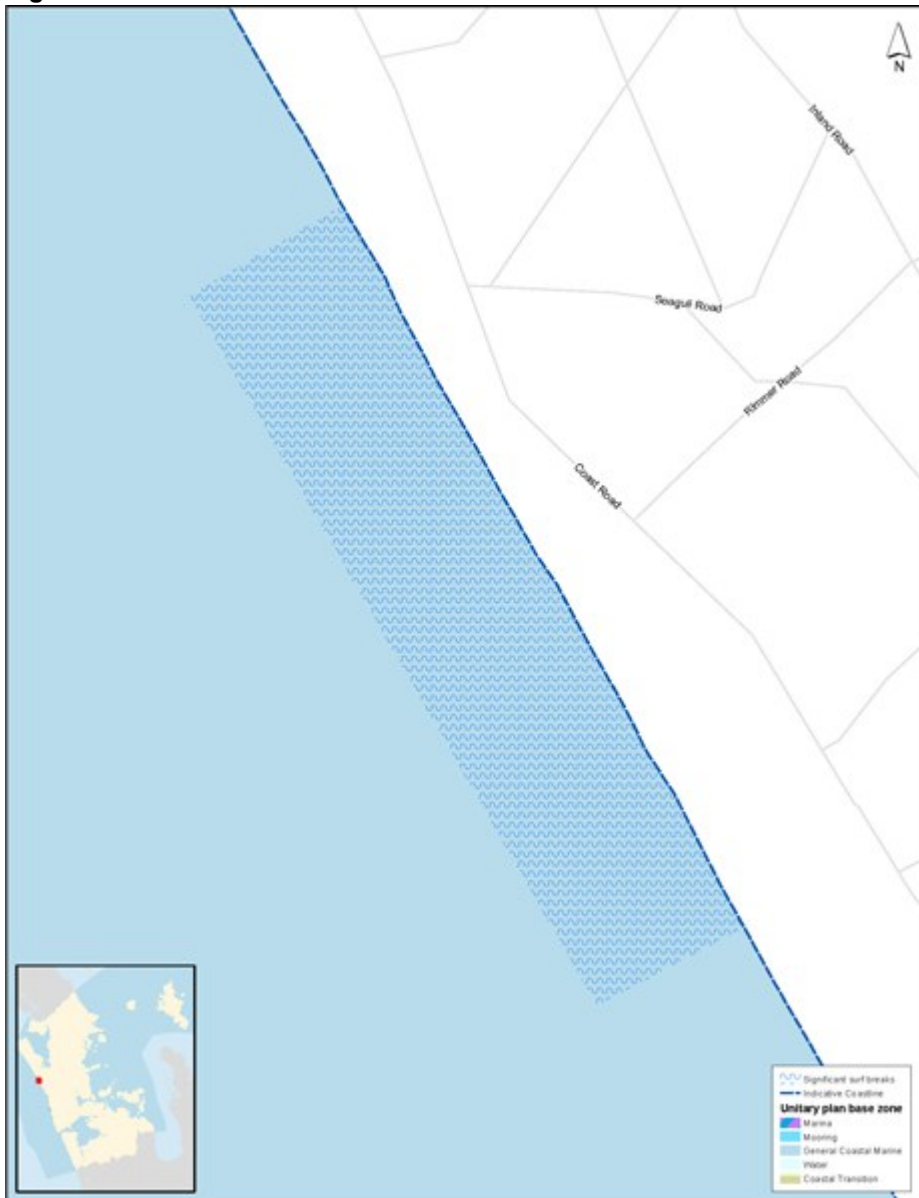
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Figure 16: Orere Point



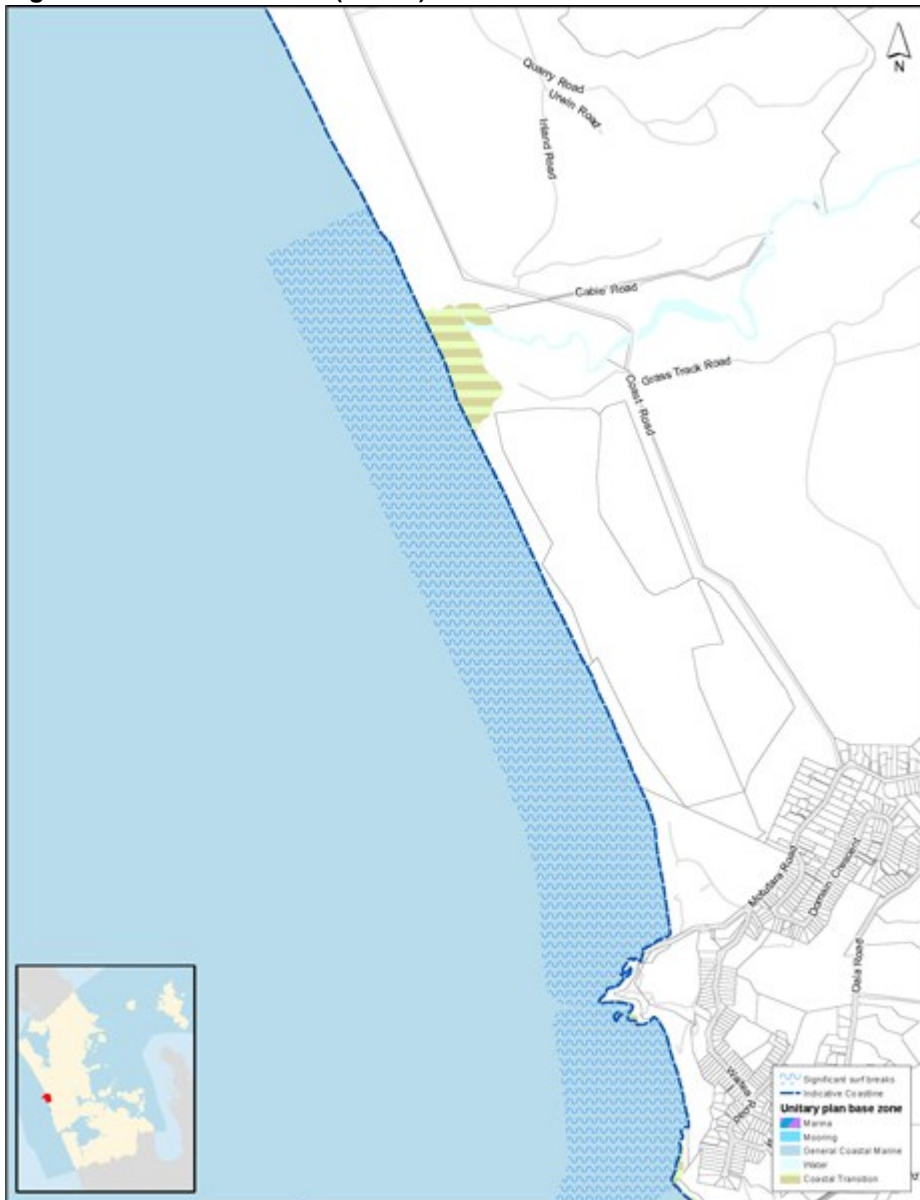
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Figure 17: Rimmers Road



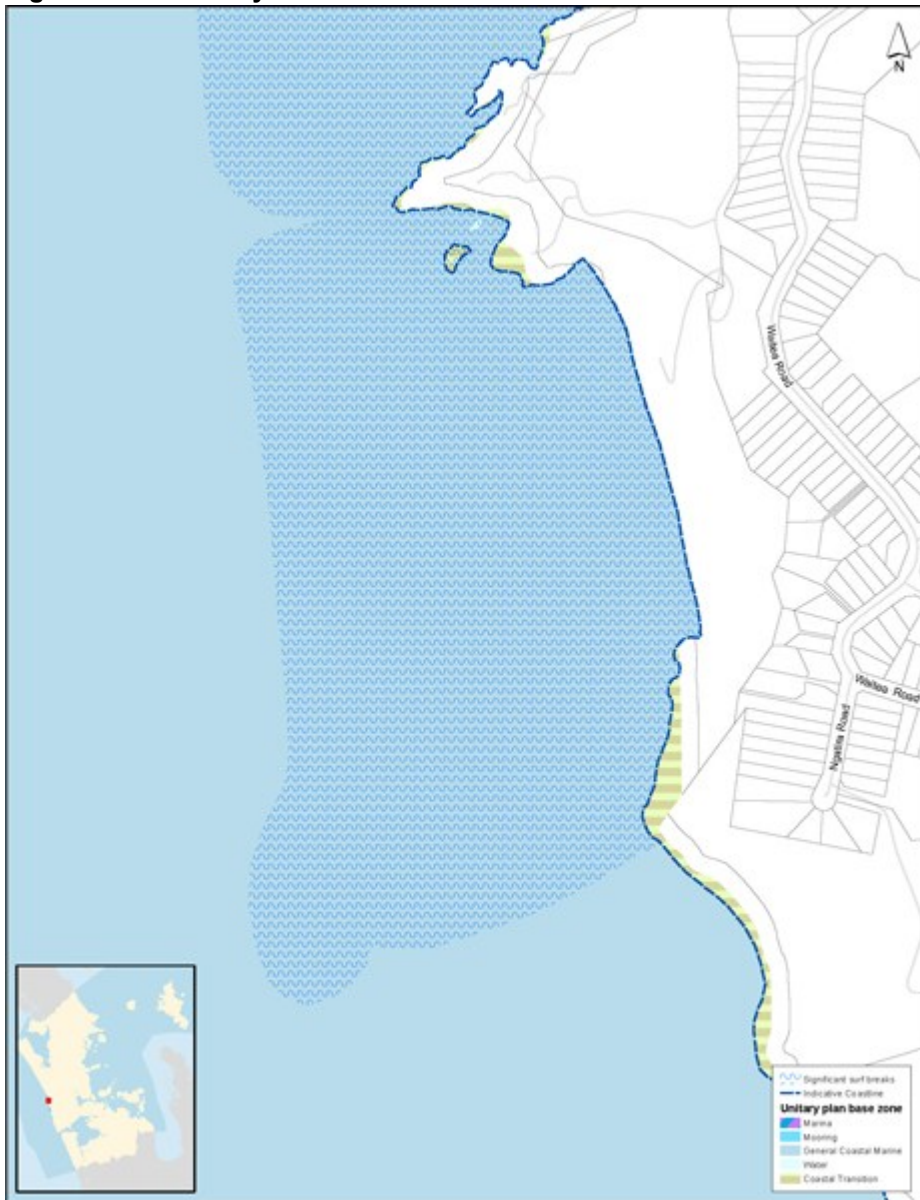
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Figure 18: Muriwai Beach (South)



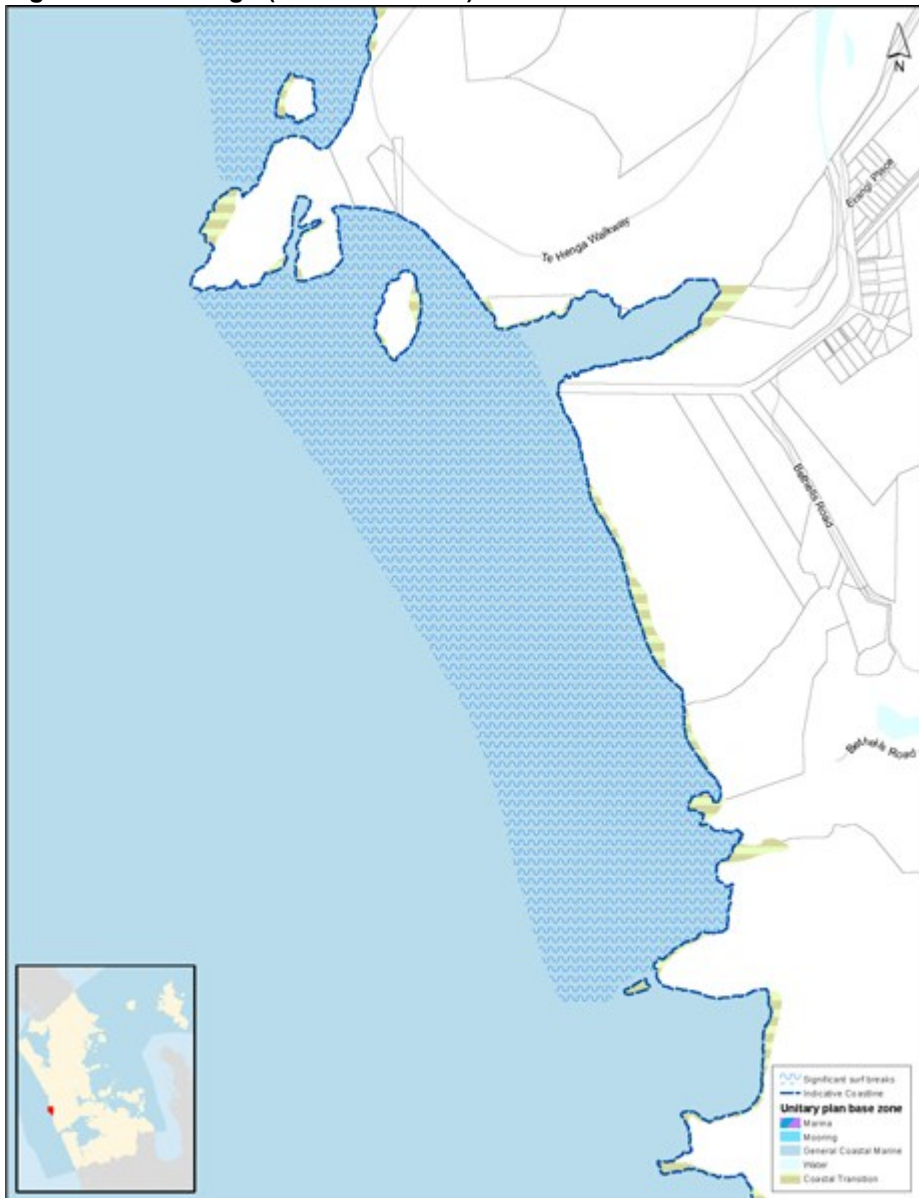
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Figure 19: Maori Bay



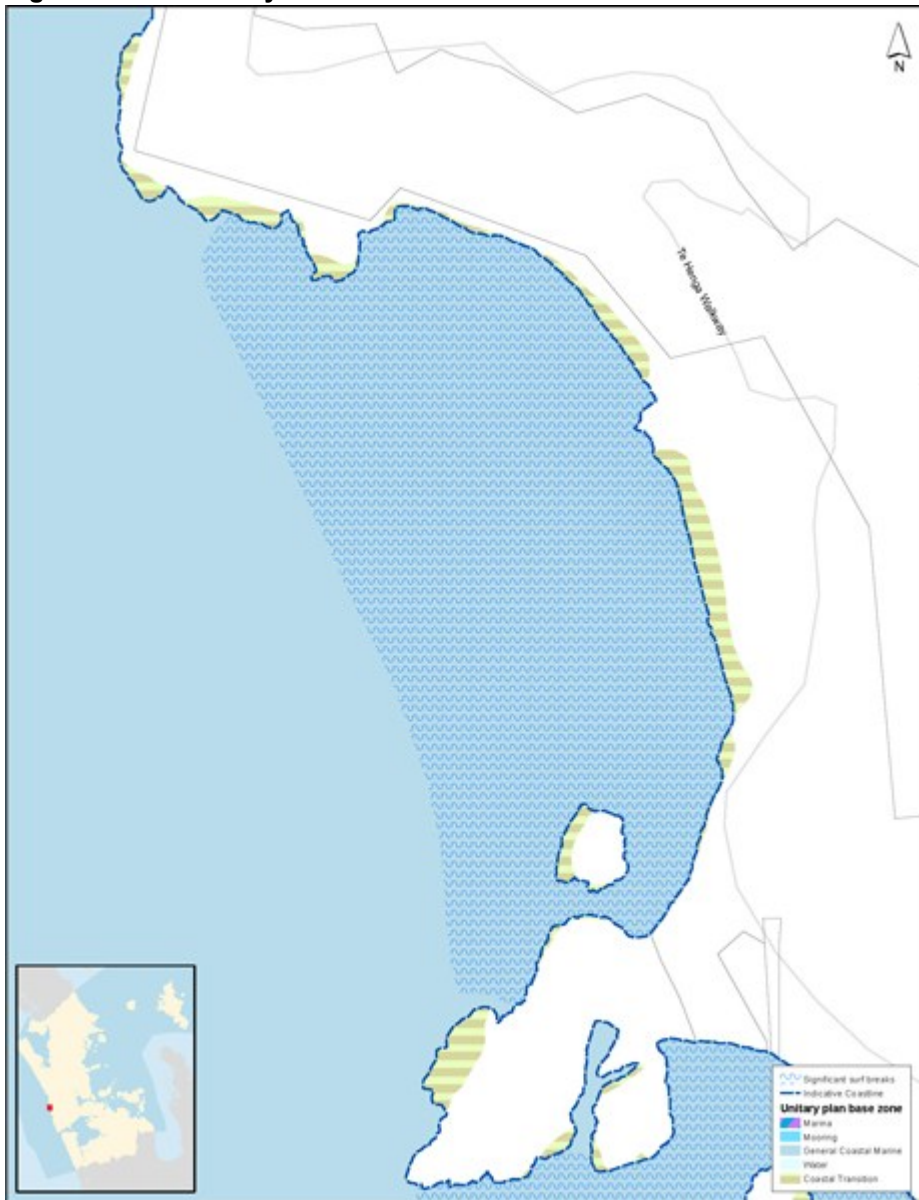
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Figure 20: Te Henga (Bethells Beach)



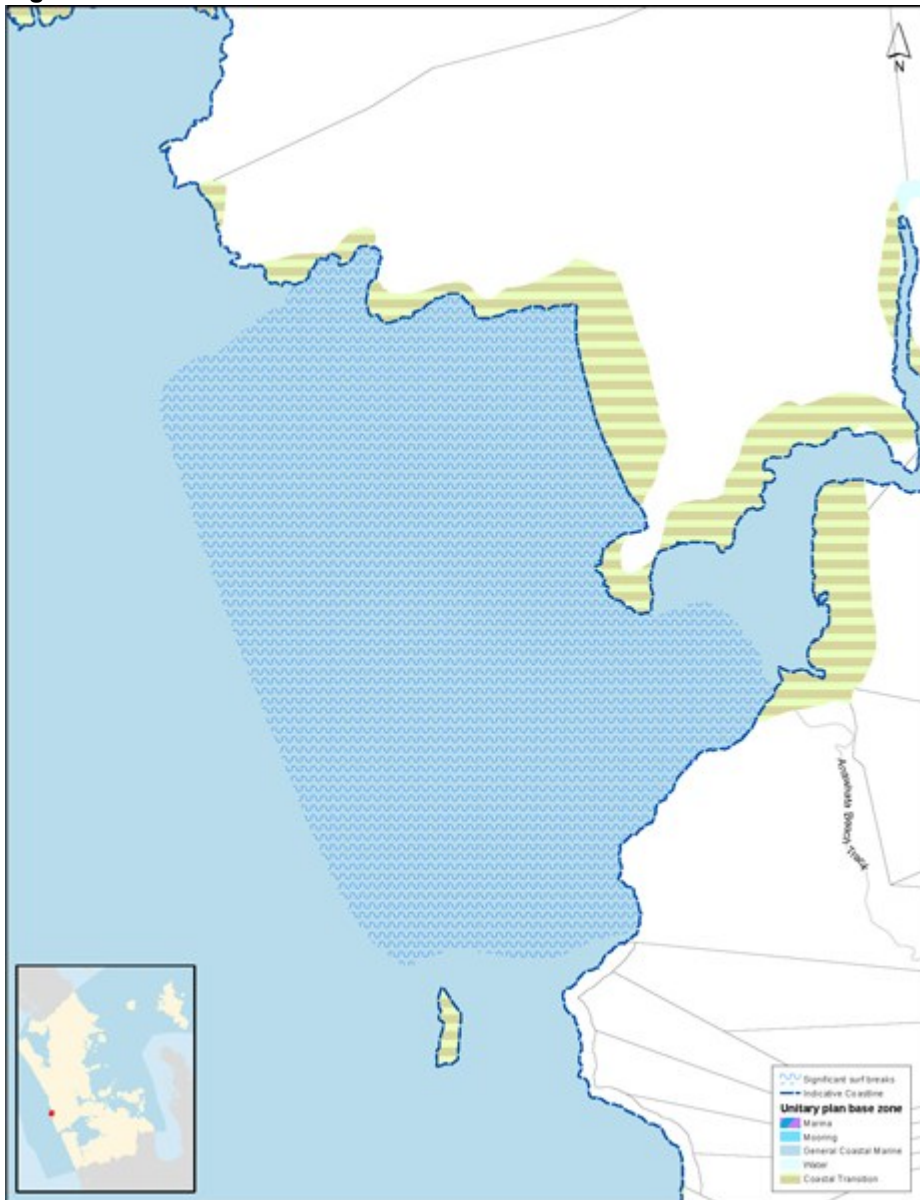
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Figure 21: O'Neill Bay



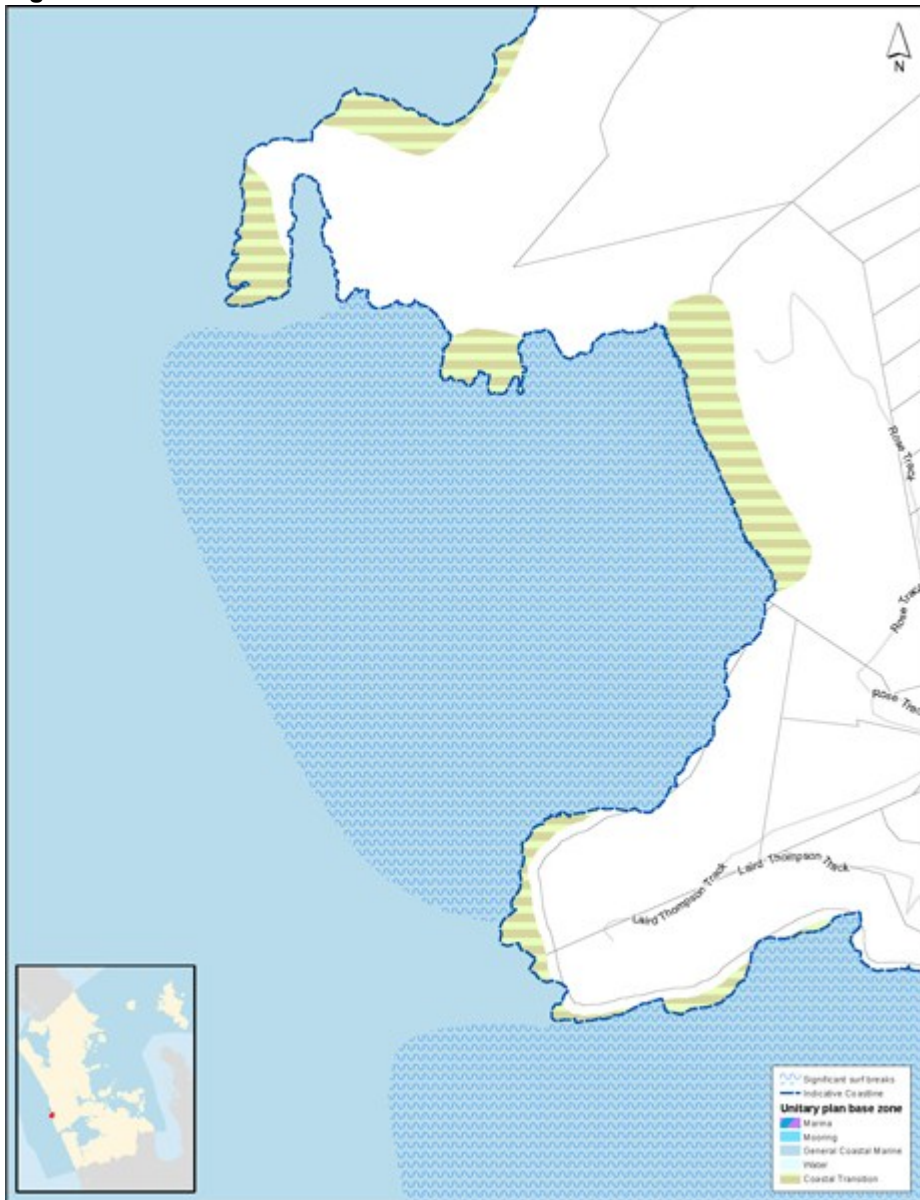
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Figure 22: Anawhata



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Figure 23: Whites Beach

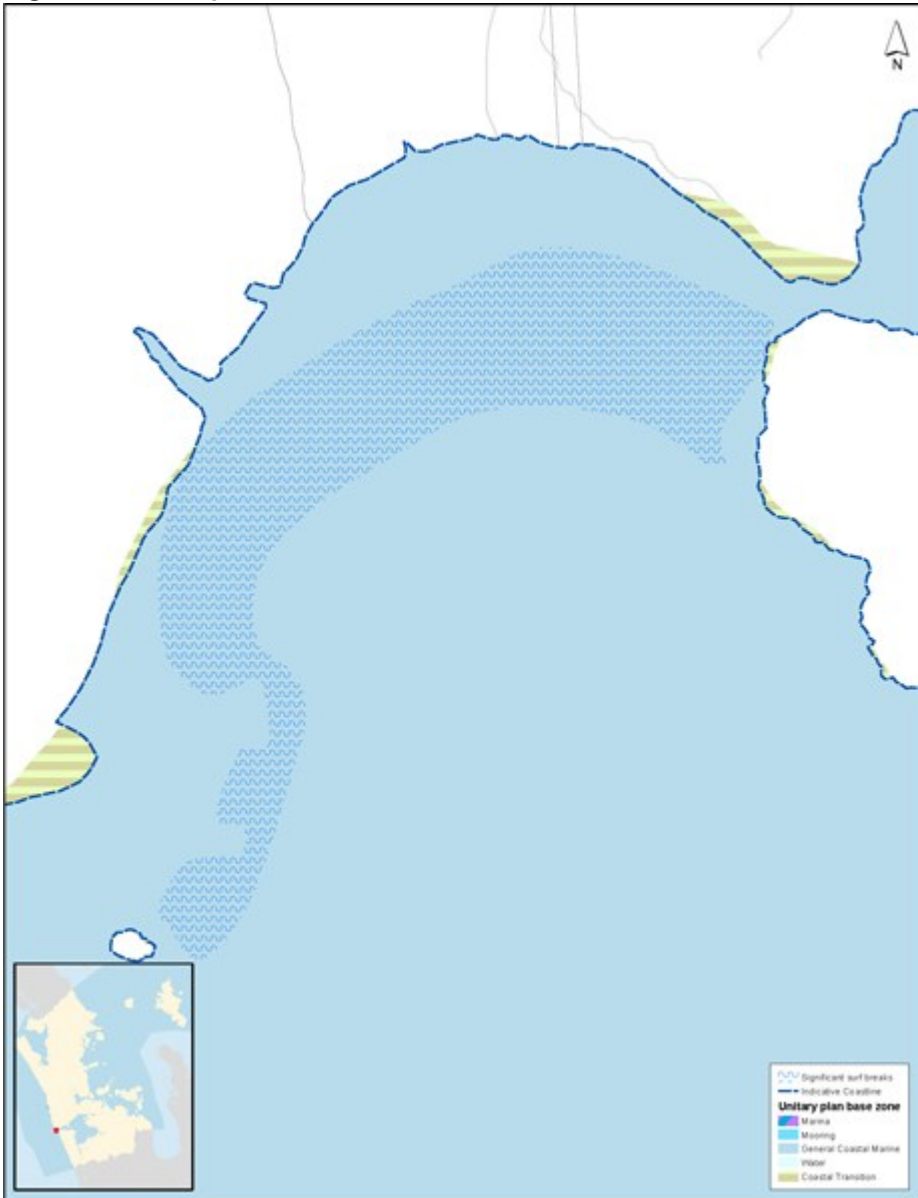


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Figure 24: Piha

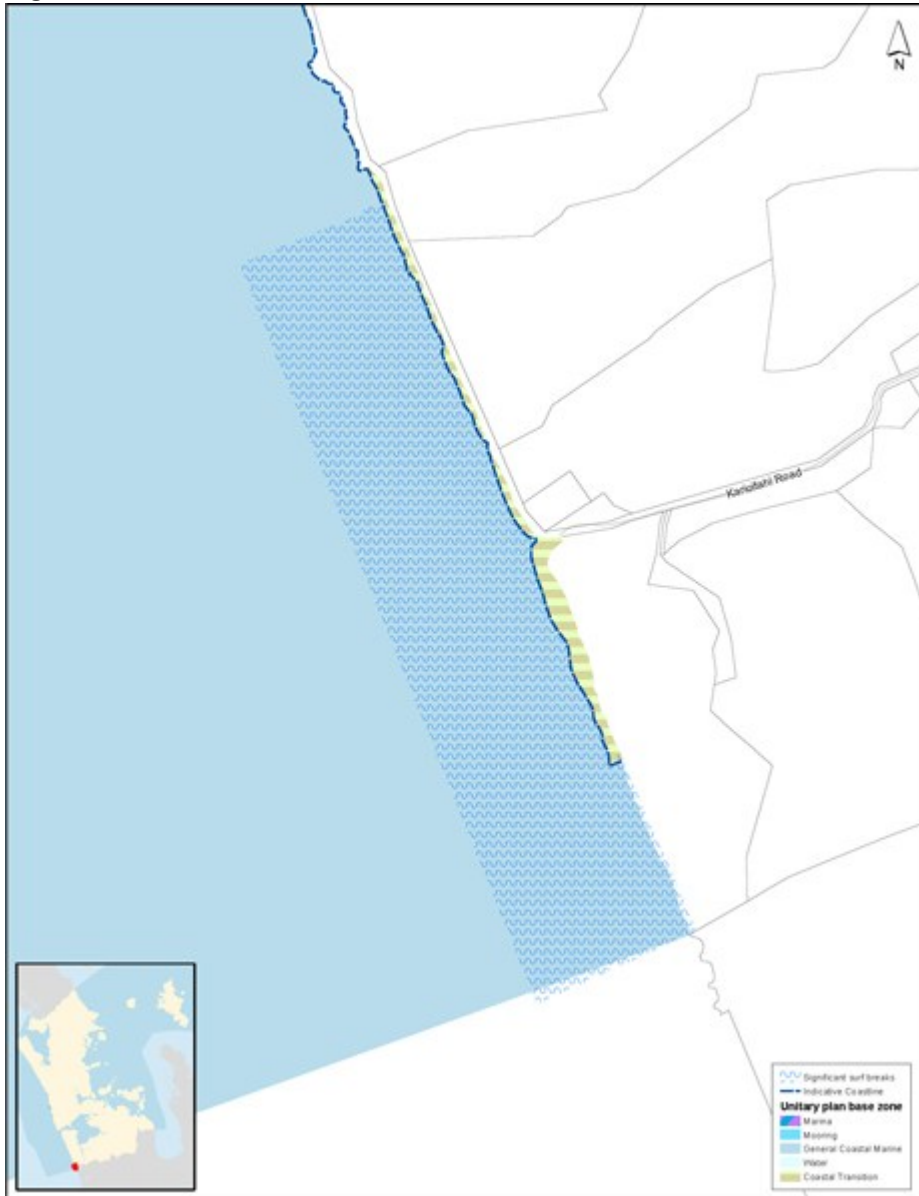


Figure 26: Whatipu



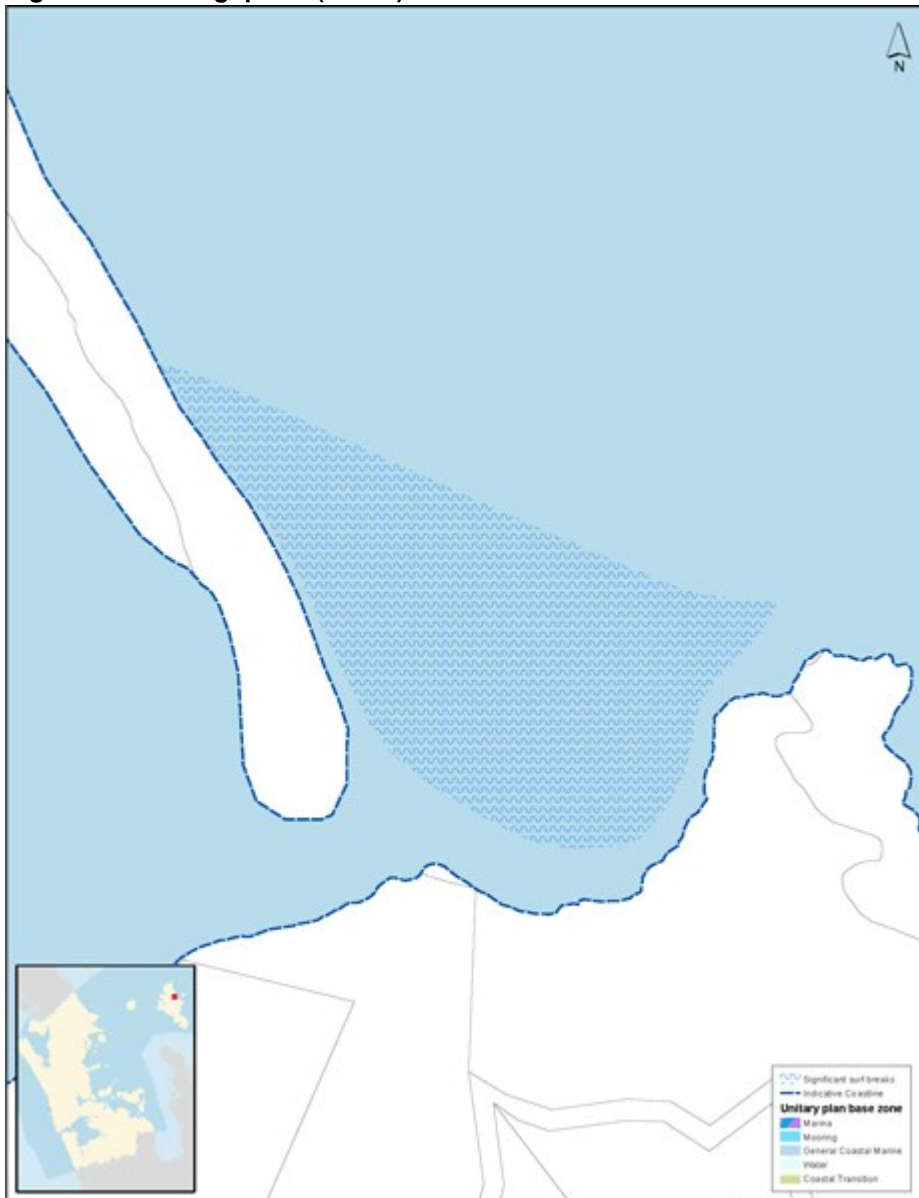
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Figure 27: Kariotahi Beach



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Figure 28: Whangapoua (Okiwi)



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Figure 29: Awana Bay

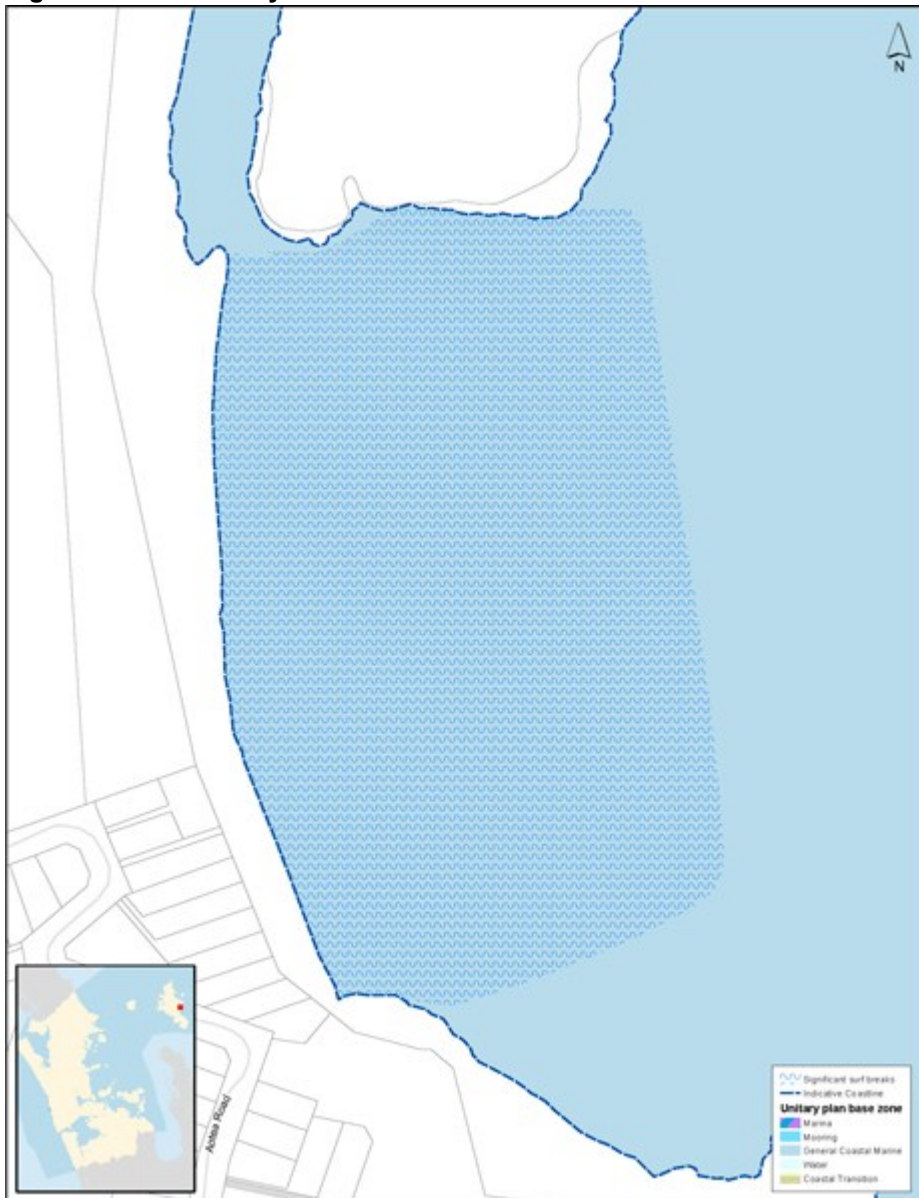


Figure 30: Palmers Beach and Kaitoke Beach



Figure 31: Medlands Beach/Shark Alley



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Figure 33: Palm Beach



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Appendix 6.4 Schedule of coastal marine area (CMA) boundaries

[all provisions in this appendix are: rcp]

Kaipara Harbour

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
1	Maeneene Creek	Q09 451 500	Seaward side of main trunk railway bridge Q09 452 501
2	Te Hana Creek	Q09 460 489	Q09 460 488
3	Whakapirau Creek, main stem	Q09 442 466	Seaward side Te Hana – Port Albert Rd bridge Q09 448 465
4	Whakapirau Creek, Western Arm	Q09 437 462	Seaward side of Wellsford Valley Road bridge Q09 435 461
5	Kaiwakawaka River	Q09 399 449	Q09 401 451
6	Waireia River	Q09 392 438	Q09 392 438
7	Wharehanu Creek	Q09 382 441	Seaward side Beaver Rd bridge Q09 382 441
8	Takapau Creek	Q09 356 415	Q09 356 415
9	Takahe Creek	Q09 348 409	Seaward end of reclamation Q09 348 409
10	Atiu Creek	Q09 335 408	Q09 335 407
11	Mullet Creek East Arm	Q09 314 402	Q09 314 402
12	Mullet Creek West Arm	Q09 302 403	Q09 302 403
13	Oturapa Creek	Q09 290 403	Q09 290 403
14	Otekawa Creek	Q09 253 411	Seaward side of Journeys End bridge Q09 254 411
15	Gum Store Creek West Arm	Q09 277 374	Q09 276 377
16	Gum Store Creek East Arm	Q09 278 374	Q09 278 374
17	Te Raupa Creek	Q09 334 331	Seaward side of Kakaraea Road bridge Q09 333 331
18	Hiki Creek	Q09 334 347	Seaward side of Burma Road bridge Q09 334 347
19	Kahutaewao Creek	Q09 349 352	Q09 349 352
20	Whanaki Creek Northern Arm	Q09 384 382	Seaward side of Tauhoa – Port Albert Road Q09 387 385
21	Whanaki Creek Southern Arm	Q09 384 380	Seaward side of Tauhoa – Port Albert Road Q09 389 379
22	Te Pahi Stream	Q09 405 349	Q09 405 349
23	Hoteo River	Q09 400 298	South boundary Pt Lot 1 DP 64445 Q09 402 294
24	Omaumau River	Q09 378 272	Q09 378 272
25	Mataia Creek	Q09 382 221	Q09 386 222

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
26	Araparera Creek	Q09 390 207	Q09 392 208
27	Makarau River	Q10 415 159	Seaward side of Kaipara Coast Highway bridge Q09 417 160
28	Waitangi Stream	Q10 420 154	Q10 421 153
29	Wheraroa Creek	Q10 411 138	Q10 412 137
30	Matawhero Stream	Q10 397 109	Q10 397 108
31	Kaipara River	Q10 387 060	Seaward side of confluence of Kaipara River and Kaukapakapa River Q10 394 053
32	Upokonui Creek	Q10 372 047	Seaward side South Head Road Q10 372 047
33	Te Hihi Creek	Q10 348 060	Seaward side of South Head Road Q10 348 059
34	Takapau Horahia Creek	Q10 347 061	Seaward side of South Head Road Q10 346 061
35	Kaituna Creek	Q10 323 069	Seaward side Old South Head Road Q10 323 069
36	Hihi Stream	Q10 317 076	Seaward side South Head Road Q10 317 076
37	Okaro Creek	Q10 314 076	Seaward side South Head Road Q10 314 076
38	Slater Road Creek	Q10 306 085	Seaward side South Head Road Q10 306 085
39	Tikitu Creek	Q10 302 098	Q10 302 098
40	Kaikioire Creek	Q10 297 114	Q10 295 113
41	Mairetahi Creek	Q10 293 141	Q10 293 141
42	Taumata Creek East Arm	Q10 267 182	Q10 267 182
43	Taumata Creek West Arm	Q10 266 182	Q10 266 182
44	Haratahi Creek	Q09 247 221	Q09 247 221

Manukau Harbour

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
45	Huia Stream	Q11 498 659	Seaward side of Huia Road Bridge Q11 498 659
46	Kakamatua Stream	R11 521 656	R11 521 656
47	Big Muddy Creek	R11 543 696	R11 543 696
48	Waiohua Creek	R11 562 706	R11 562 706
49	Little Muddy Creek	R11 570 711	R11 570 711
50	Paturoa Stream	R11 581 710	R11 581 710

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
51	Ann's Creek	R11 736 734	R11 736 734
52	Harania Creek South West Arm	R11 716 705	R11 716 705
53	Tararata Creek	R11 702 706	R11 702 706
54	Tautauoa Creek	R11 698 666	R11 698 666
55	Pukaki Creek	R11 707 673	R11 707 673
56	Waokauri Creek, Northern Arm	R11 723 675	R11 723 675
57	Waokauri Creek, Eastern Arm	R11 735 664	R11 735 664
58	Puhinui Creek	R11 742 632	R11 742 632
59	Puhinui Creek, Eastern Arm	R11 755 633	R11 755 633
60	Waimahia Creek	R11 770 610	R11 770 610
61	Papakura Stream (Manukau/Papakura Boundary)	R11 794 601	R11 794 601
62	Hingaia Stream and Slippery Creek	R12 831 545	Western side of SH1 road bridge R12 831 545
63	Ngakoroa Stream	R12 831 535	Southern side of Brimer Rd bridge R12 831 535
64	Oira Stream (Papakura Franklin Boundary)	R12 810 531	R12 810 530
65	Whangapouri Creek	R12 792 523	R12 791 523
66	Whangamaire Stream	R12 772 562	R12 772 562
67		764 551	764 551
68		763 537	763 537
69		766 524	Seaward side of Muir Road bridge 766 523
70		757 541	757 541
71		760 554	760 554
72		764 563	764 563
73	Pahurehure Inlet	R12 759 575	R12 759 575
74		754 581	754 581
75		752 585	752 585
76	Clarks Creek, eastern bank	R12 698 523	R12 698 522
77	Tuhitahi Creek	R12 696 502	Seaward side of Kingseat Rd bridge R12 696 501
78	Karaka Creek	R12 687 504	Seaward side of McKenzie Rd bridge R12 687 503
79	Clarks Creek, western bank	R12 685 524	R12 685 524
80		684 536	684 536
81		682 537	682 537

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
82	Clarks Beach Inlet Stream	R12 660 523	R12 660 523
83	Taihiki River, northern bank	R12 630 491	R12 630 491
84		638 491	638 491
85		651 491	651 491
86		653 488	653 488
87		660 478	660 478
88		663 478	663 478
89		664 476	664 476
90	Mauku Stream	R12 697 460	Seaward side of Glenbrook-Waiuku Rd R12 697 460
91	Taihiki River, southern bank	R12 680 465	R12 680 465
92		673 466	673 466
93		660 460	660 460
94		659 451	659 451
95		657 656	657 446
96		447	655 446
97		656 447 648 454	648 454
98	Unnamed Stream	R12 636 445	R12 636 445
99	Stream east side of Race Course Rd	R12 648 388	R12 648 388
100	Waiuku Stream	R12 638 380	Northern side of Waiuku Bypass R12 638 379
101	Rangiwhea Creek	R12 628 386	R12 628 386
102	Awaruaiti Creek	R12 618 392	R12 618 392
103		617 396	617 396
104		617 398	617 398
105	McGowan Road Creek	R12 618 405	R12 618 405
106	Mokorau Creek	R12 615 413	R12 615 413
107	Parakau Creek	R12 607 416	R12 607 416
108	Totara Creek	R12 613 427	R12 613 427
109	Waipipi Creek	R12 601 430	R12 601 430
110		601 432	601 432
111	Te Hakono Creek	R12 601 445	R12 601 445
112		600 446	600 446
113	Pukewhau Creek	R12 598 461	R12 598 461
114	Kohonui Creek	R12 598 469	R12 598 469
115	Ohiku Creek	R12 591 485	R12 591 485
116		586 477	586 477
117	Rangiriri Creek	R12 576 497	R12 576 497
118		576 504	576 504
119		571 506	571 506

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
120 121	Matakawau Creek	R12 572 519 562 521	R12 572 519 562 521
122	Kauritutahi Stream	R12 559 560	R12 559 560
123	Stream north of Kauritutahi Stream	R12 564 570	R12 563 570

Waitemata Harbour and Hauraki Gulf

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
124	Unnamed stream – Couldrey's Bridge	S11 042 709	Seaward side of Couldrey's bridge S11 042 709
125	Rautawa Stream	S11 037 704	Seaward side of Kawakaw Bay coast road S11 037 704
126	Kawakawa Bay Stream	S11 026 700	Seaward side of Clevedon Kawakawa Road bridge
127	Rotopiro Streams	S11 989 703	S11 990 703
128	Urangahau Stream	S11 955 695	Seaward side of Vennon's Bridge S11 956 694
129	Wairoa River	Line adjoining S11 952 697 and S11 951 698	S11 946693
130	Te Puru Creek, Eastern Arm	S11 907 778	Seaward side of Whitford Maraetai Road bridge S11 907 778
131	Te Puru Creek	S11 904 777	Seaward side of Whitford Maraetai Road bridge S11 904 777
132	Grangers Stream	R11 860 715	R11 861 716
133	Turanga Creek	R11 858 706	R11 859 706
134	Maungamaungaroa Creek	R11 828 735	R11 828 734
135	Pakuranga Creek, Pakuranga Rd Arm	R11 790 749	R11 790 749
136	Pakuranga Creek, Cascade Road Arm	R11 801 746	Seaward side of Cascade Rd bridge R11 801 746
137	Pakuranga Creek, Golf Course	R11 799 742	R11 799 742
138	Pakuranga Creek, Power Sub Station Arm	R11 801 735	R11 801 735
139	Pakuranga Creek, Cryers Road Arm	R11 789 729	R11 789 729
140	Otara Creek, Kerwyn Rd Arm	R11 778 714	R11 778 714
141	Otara Creek, Opp Andromeda Cres	R11 783 708	R11 783 708

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
142	Otara Creek, East Tamaki Rd Arm	R11 779 705	R11 779 705
143	Tamaki River, Bairds Rd Arm	R11 757 699	Seaward side of Pipeline in line with Laxon Ave R11 757 699
144	Tamaki River, Middlemore Hospital	R11 747 691	R11 747 691
145	145 Tamaki River Manukau / Auckland Boundary	R11 748 700	R11 748 700
146	Otahuhu Creek	R11 747 723	Off end Atkinson Ave R11 747 723
147	Unnamed stream adjacent to Bowden Road	R11 754 746	Outlet structure below Bowden Road R11 754 746
148	Unnamed stream upstream of Donnor Place	R11 753 749	R11 753 749
149	Omaru Creek	R11 772 787	Off end of Taniwha Reserve R11 772 787
150	Purewa Creek	R11 739 802	Off end Kempthorne St R11 739 802
152	Orakei Basin Streams	R11 724 793	R11 724 793
151		729 795	729 795
153	Orakei Road Stream	R11 713 802	R11 713 802
154	Portland Road Stream	R11 706 804	Seaward side of Shore Road R11 706 804
155	Newmarket Stream	R11 698 805	Seaward side of Brighton Road R11 698 805
156	Coxs Creek	R11 642 820	Landward side of Westend Road R11 642 820
157	Motions Creek	R11 634 812	Seaward side of Meola Road R11 635 812
158	Meola Creek	R11 630 809	Seaward side of Meola Road R11 630 809
159	Oakley creek	R11 624 795	Seaward side of Great North Road R11 624 795
160	Whau River (Auckland/Waitakere Boundary)	R11 612 758	Railway Bridge R11 612 758
161	Rewarewa Creek	R11 601 756	R11 601 756
162	Taroa Stream	R11 599 761	R11 599 761

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
163	Wairau Creek	R11 582 770	R11 582 770
164	Glenedene Creek	R11 578 783	R11 578 783
165	Henderson Creek	R11 562 800	R11 562 799
166	Paremuka Stream	R11 546 816	Northern end of Woodside Road R11546 816
167	Huruhuru/Swanson Stream	R11 545 817	Seaward side of footbridge across stm R11 545 817
168	Rarawaru Creek	R11 554 833	R11 554 833
169	Taikata Creek (Kopupaka Stream)	R11 564 843	R11 564 843
170	Lawson's Creek	R11 559 851	R11 559 851
171	Waipareira Stream	R11 568 864	R11 568 864
172	Romeo Stream	R11 568 866	R11 568 866
173	Waiorahia Stream	R11 565 881	R11 565 881
174	Rarawaru Creek	R10 548 901	R10 548 901
175	Totara Creek	R11 534 884	Seaward side of Brigham Creek Road R11 534 884
176	Brigham Creek (Waitakere Rodney Boundary)	R11 524 887	Concrete "V" notch weir R11 524 887
177	Rangitopuni Stream	R10 532 927	Seaward side of Coatesville –Riverhead Highway bridge R10 530 929
178	Paremoremo Creek	R10 565 929	R10 565 930
179	Lucas Creek	R10 616 962	Waterfall upstream of SH1 bridge R10 616 962
180	Oteha Stream	R10 617 956	R10 617 956
181	Te Wharau Creek Northern Arm	R10 604 918	R10 604 918
182	Te Wharau Creek Southern Arm	R10 605 916	R10 605 916
183	Kingfisher Grove Creek	R10 592 909	R10 592 909
184	Hellyers Creek	R10 624 908	R10 624 909
185	Kaipatiki Creek	R11 629 894	R11 629 894
186	Kaipatiki Creek Eskdale Road Arm	R11 627 887	R11 627 887
187	Kaipatiki Creek Beachaven Rd Arm	R11 619 890	R11 619 890
188	Soldiers Bay Stream	R11 621 862	R11 621 862

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
189	Little Shoal Bay Stream	R11 656 858	Seaward side of Maritime Terrace ford R11 656 858
190	Onepoto Stream	R11 661 867	R11 661 867
191	Hillcrest Stream	Seaward side Takapuna Devonport motorway on ramp R11 678 878	Landward side Takapuna Devonport motorway on ramp R11 678 878
192	Wairoko Creek	R11693 872	R11 693 872

Hauraki Gulf Coastline

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
193	Wairau Creek	R10 678 908	Immediately downstream of canal outfall R10 678 907
194	Deep Creek	R10 669 985	Seaward side of Beach Road bridge R10 669 985
195	Awaruku Creek	R10 670 999	Seaward side of road bridge R10 669 999
196	Long Bay North Stream	R10 666 008	R10 666 008
197	Okura Beach Road Stream	R10 646 011	R10 646 011
198	Okura River (North Shore Rodney Boundary)	R10 631 009	R10 631 009
199	Okura River	R10 629 009	R10 629 008
200	Okura River	R10 629 009	R10 628 009
201	Okura River, North Branch	R10 628 022	R10 627 022
202	Doctors Creek	R10 636 059	Opposite Northern boundary Lot 4 DP26549 R10 636 058
203	Duck Creek	R10 622 062	Seaward side Duck Creek Road bridge R10 622 062
204	Newman Road Stream	R10 613 072	R10 612 071
205	Weiti River	R10 616 078	R10 614 078
206	Orewa River	R10 597 102	R10 595 102
207	Orewa River North Branch	R10 606 107	Opp East extremity Lot 84 DP 107158 R10 604 108
208	Nukumea Stream	R10 618 127	Seaward side of SH1 road bridge R10 618 127
209	Otanerua Stream South Arm	R10 621 139	R10 621 139 200m NE of W corner of reserve
210	Otanerua Stream North Arm	R10 622 141	R10 622 141

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
211	Waiwera River	R10 613 167	Opp boundary Lots 7 & 8 DP 61445 R10 611 167
212	Okahu Creek	R10 603 178	R10 603 178
213	Puhoi River	R10 608 187	Boundary Pt Allot 9 SO 1804 and PtAllot 10 SO 1799 R10 606 189
214	Te Muri-O-Tarariki Stream	R10 636 197	R10 635 197
215	Pukapuka River	R09 610 226	Seaward side of Pukapuka Rd bridge R09 610 226
216	Dyers Creek Southern Arm	R09 622 245	Boundary Part 1 DP 37582 & Part 82 R09 622 245
217	Dyers Creek Northern Arm	R09 619 249	R09 619 249
218	Cowan Bay Stm West Arm	R09 623 270	R09 623 270
219	Cowan Bay Stm East Arm	R09 628 272	R09 628 272
220	Hepburn Creek	R09 619 284	Seaward side of Hepburn Creek Rdbridge R09 617 283
221	Johnson Creek	R09 613 301	Seaward side of Hepburn Creek Roadbridge R09 613 301
222	Mahurangi River	R09 615 310 Off end of WilsonRd	R09 612 313 Opp Nth end of lake
223	Duck Creek	R09 623 304	R09 623 304
224	Dawson's Creek (Te Whau Creek)	R09 647 300	Seaward side access bridge to SewageTreatment Plant R09 647 300
225	Goodalls Stream	R09 656 284	R09 656 284
226	Te Kapa River Northern Arm	R09 663 259	R09 663 259
227	Te Kapa River Eastern Arm	R09 674 247	R09 675 248
228	Glen Eden River	R09 641 341	R09 642 342
229	Matakana River	R09 649 369	R09 648 370 Opp Sth boundary Lot 1 DP 100477
230	Baddley's Beach Stream	R09 678 341	R09 678 341
231	Campbells Beach Western Stream	R09 689 341	R09 689 341
232	Campbells Beach Eastern Stream	R09 693 340	R09 693 340
233	Omaha River	R09 668 389	Nth end esplanade reserve adj Lot 1 DP83584 R09 666 389

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ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
234	Tamahunga Stream	R09 668 392	Southern boundary of Lot 1 DP 8755 R09 667 393
235	Birdsall Road Stream	R09 682 419	R09 682 419
236	Young Creek	R09 683 420	Seaward side Ashton (Sadler) Rd bridge R09 684 420
237	Coxhead Creek	R09 703 426	Coxhead Creek Road bridge R09 703 426
238	Kohuroa Stream	R09 719 428	Footbridge R09 719 428
239	Omaha Cove, W arm	R09 727 443	Footbridge R09 727 443
240	Omaha Cove, NE arm	R09 732 445	R09 733 446

Waiheke Island

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
241	Okahuiti Creek	S11 929 877	S11 929 877
242	Tawaipareira Creek	S11 937 873	Seaward side of Ostend Road S11 937 873
243	Rangihoua Creek	S11 950 867	S11 950 867
244		949 866	949 866
245	Awaawaroa Bay	S11 981 851	S11 981 851
246	Stream	987 852	987 852
247	Te Matuku Bay Stream	S11 012 840	Orapiu Road bridge S11 012 840

Great Barrier Island

ID	River	River Mouth NZMS260 map grid reference	Coastal Marine Area Boundary NZMS260 map grid reference
248	Oruawharo Stream	T09 357 447	T09 357 445
249	Kaitoke River	T09 318 492	Seaward side Kaitoke Awana Roadbridge T09 318 493
250	Awana Stream	T08 336 525	T08 336 525
251	Motairehe Stream	S08 244 620	S08 244 620
252	Whangaparapara Stream	S09 260 487	S09 260 487

Notes

- For each river identified in the above schedules the "mouth" is a straight line drawn from bank to bank through or as close as possible to the grid reference relating to that river at right angles to the river flow at that grid reference.
- For rivers not identified in the above schedules the "mouth" shall be at that point depicted by a straight line representing a continuation of the mean high water springs on each side of the river.

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Appendix 6.5 Significant Ecological Areas - marine where mangroves are a minor component or absent

[all provisions in this appendix are: rps/rcp]

SEA-M1 Number	Name	Feature/value
10 b, c	South Kaipara Head	Papakanui dune field, Kaipara South Head (Kaipara sand dunes, northern unconsolidated dune area, and Papakanui Spit)
11	Oaia Island	Oaia Island
13 c	West Coast (Muriwai to Karekare)	Coastal flora and fauna
13 h	West Coast (Muriwai to Karekare)	O'Neill Bay coastal ecosystem
13 i	West Coast (Muriwai to Karekare)	Coastal ecosystem
13 k	West Coast (Muriwai to Karekare)	Coastal herb field and shrub land on rocky coast
15 a	Omanawanui	Marine fauna
23 b	Ambury	Important seabird and wading bird habitat
27 b	Puhinui	Wairoa Island bird roost
30 b	Clarkes Beach to Karaka Point	Shell banks (bird roost and wading bird feeding ground)
32 b	Waipipi	Shell banks (bird roost and wading bird feeding ground)
34 b	Pollok Spit	Sand spit (high tide roost)
39 b	Firth of Thames	Original vegetation grading to kowhai forest fragment
43 b	Turanga Creek Estuary	Shell banks (bird roost)
43 f	Turanga Creek Estuary	Shell banks (bird roost)
49 c	Tamaki Estuary West	Sand-shell spit (high tide roost)
65 b	Weiti Estuary	Weiti River shell spits
75 b	Waiwera, Wenderholm and Puhoi	Intertidal substrates and wave-cut platforms (array of habitats)
83 b	Whangateau Harbour	Sandspit (high tide roost and breeding ground for New Zealand Dotterel)
91	Beehive Island, Kawau	Shell sand beach (roosting and breeding for threatened coastal birds)
99	Motukaha Island and Fossil Bay	Seabird breeding site
109	Horuhoru Island	Gannet breeding site
112	Onetangi Beach	Small section of pingao
117 b, c	Northern Great Barrier island	Rakitu Island coastal ecosystem
133 a	The Noises	Coastal birds
134	Mawhitipana headland and foredune	Pingao

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Appendix 6.6 Significant wading bird areas

[all provisions in this appendix are: rcp]

SEA-M Number	Name
SEA-M 1w1	Port Albert
SEA-M 2w1	Tapora
SEA-M 2w2	Tapora
SEA-M 3w1-4	Tauhoa
SEA-M 5w1-2	Mataia
SEA-M 6w1-3	Jordan's Farm, Oyster Point and Shelly Beach Island
SEA-M 8w1	Puharakeke
SEA-M 168w1	Shelly Beach
SEA-M 9w1-2	Omokoiti
SEA-M 10w1	South Kaipara Head
SEA-M 16w1	Huia
SEA-M 21w1	Ann's Creek-South East Mangere Inlet
SEA-M 23w1-3	Ambury
SEA-M 305w1	Mangere Lagoon
SEA-M 25w1	Puketutu Island
SEA-M 26w1	Ihumatao
SEA-M 27w1-3	Puhinui
SEA-M 171w1	Hingaia
SEA-M 29w1-2	Drury
SEA-M 30w1-2	Ellets Beach-Clarks Beach
SEA-M 31w1	Glenbrook
SEA-M 32w1	Waiuku River
SEA-M 32w2	Waiuku
SEA-M 34w1-2	Pollock Spit
SEA-M 35w1	Awhitu
SEA-M 200w1	Kawakawa Bay
SEA-M 41w1-2	Wairoa River
SEA-M 169w1	Maraetai Beach
SEA-M 43w1	Turanga Creek Estuary
SEA-M 45w1	Pakuranga Creek
SEA-M 45w2	Otahuhu Creek
SEA-M 49w1-3	Tamaki Estuary West

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SEA-M Number	Name
SEA-M 49w4	Tahuna Torea
SEA-M 51w1	Hobson Bay
SEA-M 52w1-2	Te Tokaroa Reef
SEA-M 53w1-3	Motu Manawa Pollen Island
SEA-M 55w1-7	Te Atatu Peninsula
SEA-M 201w1	Little Shoal Bay
SEA-M 60w1-2	Shoal Bay
SEA-M 64w1	Long Bay/Okura Estuary
SEA-M 65w1	Weiti Estuary
SEA-M 67w1	Whangaparaoa Peninsula
SEA-M 72w1	Orewa Estuary
SEA-M 75w1-3	Waiwera, Puhoi Estuaries
SEA-M 76w1	Mahurangi West
SEA-M 76w2-3	Mahurangi Harbour
SEA-M 80w1	Matakana River
SEA-M 167w1	Campbell's Beach
SEA-M 83w1-2	Whangateau Harbour
SEA-M 103w1	Whakanewha
SEA-M 104w1	Awaawaroa Bay
SEA-M 105w1	Te Matuku Bay
SEA-M 117w1-2	Northern Great Barrier Island
SEA-M 123w1	Shoal Bay, Great Barrier Island

Appendix 6.7 Coastal protection yard

1. Coastal Protection Yard Area 1

For the area identified as Area 1 (Map 1):

- a) A 200m Coastal Protection Yard will apply.

Map 1:



2. Coastal Protection Yard Area 2

For the area identified as Area 2 (Map 2):

- a) The Coastal Protection Yard width will apply as determined by the below table. For clarity, the text in brackets identifies that the Coastal Protection Yard distance applies between the first property listed and the second property listed for the section.

The Coastal Protection is will be measured from MHWS, except as stated bellow. Where the yard is measured from the Reference Line, please refer to maps 3A – 3J.

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Map 2:



b) North Head to Narrow Neck

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Torpedo Wharf - North Head (28A Jubilee Ave, Lot 3 DP 18776 - 38 Jubilee Ave, Pt Lot 14 DP 12834)	9m	MHWS
North Head Reserve (Lot 38 Sec 2 SO 16721)	20m	MHWS
North Head Reserve - Cheltenham Rd (18 Macky Ave, Pt Lot 10 DP 17548 - 44 Cheltenham Rd, Pt Allot 12A section 2 Parish of Takapuna)	3m*	Reference Line (Map 3H)
Cheltenham Rd - 1 Bath St (33 Cheltenham Rd, Pt Lot 4 DP 4168 - 1 Bath St, Lot 2 DP 20052)	9m*	Reference Line (Map 3H)

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
84A Vauxhall Rd - 116A Vauxhall Rd (84A Vauxhall Rd, Lot 2 DP 20525 - 116A Vauxhall Rd, Lot 1 DP 51927)	15m	MHWS
118 Vauxhall Rd - 128 Vauxhall Rd (118 Vauxhall Rd, Lot 1 DP 56357 - 128 Vauxhall Rd, Lot 3 DP 50680)	20m	MHWS
Fort Cautley (Reserve, Sec 1 SO 69845 - Reserve, Sec 3 SO 69845)	30m	MHWS

c) Narrow Neck to Milford

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Narrow Neck Beach (Narrow Neck Reserve, Pt Allot 3 Sec 2 Parish of Takapuna - 4 Old Lake Rd, Lot 1 DP 57318)	9m	MHWS
Narrow Neck - George Gair Lookout (2 Hamania St, Lot 1 DP 8411 - reserve seaward of 18 Winscombe St, Lot 3 DP 103959)	20m	MHWS
George Gair Lookout - Takapuna Grammar School (Southern boundary of George Gair Lookout to northern boundary of Takapuna Grammar School)	30m	MHWS
Takapuna Grammar School - 7 Clifton Rd (4 St Leonards Rd, Lot 1 DP 40077 - reserve seaward of 7 Clifton Rd, Lot 3 DP 95714)	20m	MHWS
9C Clifton Rd - Hauraki Rd (9C Clifton Rd, Lot 3A DP 3060 - 45 Clifton Rd, Lot 1 DP 12281)	15m	MHWS
Takapuna Beach - The Promenade (50 Hauraki Rd, Lot 1 DP 118997 - reserve, Allot 581 Parish of Takapuna)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3E – 3G)
The Promenade - Caravan Park (Recreation reserve, Lot 1 DP 172522)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
24 Earnoch Ave - 20 Earnoch Ave (24 Earnoch Ave, Lot 16 DP 6805 - 20 Earnoch Ave, Lot 14 DP 6805)	7m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
17 Brett Ave - 10 Brett Ave (17 Brett Ave, Lot 11 DP 10957 - 10 Brett Ave, Lot 1 DP 124426)	5m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
10 Brett Ave - O'Neills Ave (10 Brett Ave, Lot 1 DP 124426 - 23 O'Neills Ave, Lot 21 DP 15066)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
O'Neills Ave - 20A Minnehaha Ave (22 O'Neills Ave, Lot 2 DP 27486 - 20A Minnehaha Ave, Lot 2 DP 25770)	5m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
16 Minnehaha Ave (16 Minnehaha Ave, Lot 2 DP 30110)	0m	Reference Line (Map 3E)
8 Minnehaha Ave - 237 Hurstmere Rd (8 Minnehaha Ave, Pt Lot 19 DP 7523 - 237 Hurstmere Rd, Lot 2 DP 192986)	5m	Reference Line (Map 3D -3E)

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
239 Hurstmere Rd - Black Rock (239 Hurstmere Rd, Lot 9 DP 7523 - 9 Kitchener Rd, Lot 1 DP 26028)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3D)
Black Rock - Ocean View Road (15 Kitchener Rd, Lot 1 DP 29931 - 39 Ocean View Rd, Pt Lot 19 DP 6892)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3C)
46 Ocean View Rd - 42 Ocean View Rd (46 Ocean View Rd, Lot 22 DP 6859 - 42 Ocean View Rd, Lot 20 DP 6859)	10.5m	Reference Line (Map 3C)
39 Saltburn Rd - Milford Reserve (39 Saltburn Rd, Lot 1 DP 33909 - Milford Reserve, Lot 76 DP 12137)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3B – 3C)
Wairau Creek (Milford Reserve - East Coast Rd - Beach Rd) (Milford Reserve, Lot 1 DP 163726 - 8 Beach Rd, Lot 2 DP 65215)	9m	MHWS

d) Milford to Long Bay

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Castor Bay Beach (11 The Esplanade, Lot 2 DP 105098 - 12 The Esplanade, Lot 4 DP 8563)	9m	MHWS
Rahopara Historic Reserve - Kennedy Park (Reserve, Lot 8 DP 8563 - North edge of KennedyPark)	25m	MHWS
North edge of Kennedy Park - Campbells Bay (149 Beach Rd, Lot 2 DP 176897 - 15 Huntly Rd, Lot 1 DP 168662)	20m	MHWS
Campbells Bay Beach (17 Huntly Rd, Pt Lot 35 DP 9328 - 19 View Rd, Lot 2 DP 87988)	9m	Reference Line (Map 3A)
Campbells Bay - Mairangi Bay (21 View Rd, Lot 1 DP 204208 - 30 Whitby Cres, Lot 2 DP 16953)	15m	MHWS
Mairangi Bay Beach (28 Whitby Cres, Lot 1 DP 16953 - 15 Montrose Tce, Lot 153 DP 13311)	9m	MHWS
Mairangi Bay - Murrays Bay (13 Montrose Tce, Pt Lot 152 DP 13311 - 19 Bournemouth Tce, Lot 1 DP 63198)	20m	MHWS
Murrays Bay Beach (23 Bournemouth Tce, Lot 1 DP 94802 - Eastern end of Torquay)	9m	MHWS
Murrays Bay - Rothesay Bay (Reserve at end of Torquay, Lot 196 DP 36101 - 39 Rothesay Bay Rd, 39 Rothesay Bay Rd, Lot 2 DP 41015)	20m	MHWS
South end Rothesay Bay (43 Rothesay Bay Rd, Lot 2 DP 49288 - 59 Rothesay Bay Rd, Lot 5 DP 16848)	15m	MHWS
Rothesay Bay Beach (63 Rothesay Bay Rd, Lot 4 DP 16848 - RothesayBay Reserve, Lot 22 DP 27883)	9m	MHWS

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Rothesay Bay - Browns Bay (58 Masterton Rd, Lot 30 DP 20351 - 40 Beechwood Rd, Lot 3 DP 84701)	15m	MHWS
Browns Bay Beach (2 Browns Bay Rd, Lot 1 DP 96134 - 19 Clifton Rd, Lot 156 DP 15649)	9m	MHWS
Tipau Point (62 Sharon Rd, Lot 2 DP 56963 - 40A Sharon Rd, Lot 3 DP 156897)	15m	MHWS
38 Sharon Rd - 8 Sharon Rd (38 Sharon Rd, Lot 119 DP 15649 - 8 Sharon Rd, Lot 266 DP 17345)	20m	MHWS
6 Sharon Road - Waiake Beach (6 Sharon Road, Lot 265 DP 17345 - 927 Beach Rd, Pt Lot 2 DP 18873)	15m	MHWS
Deep Creek (Beach Rd - Deep Creek Rd - Beach Rd) (948 Beach Rd, Lot 27 DP 47622 - 950 Beach Rd, Lot 2 DP 59911)	20m	MHWS
Waiake Beach - Cliff Rd (1 Waiake St, Lot 1 DP 36757 - 77 Cliff Rd, Lot 2 DP 67375)	15m	MHWS
Cliff Rd - Long Bay (Reserve on western boundary of 80 Cliff Rd, Pt Allot 189 Parish of Takapuna - Beach Rd end)	20m	MHWS

e) Long Bay to Okura River

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Long Bay - Okura River Rd (Long Bay Regional Park, Lot 1 DP 54616 - 8 Okura River Rd, Lot 1 DP 70716)	30m	MHWS
Okura Settlement (1 Okura River Rd, Lot 4 DP 62121 - 16 Valerie Cres, Lot 39 DP 55648)	20m	MHWS
Upper Okura River (29 Gails Dr, Lot 1 DP 68216 - 39 Gails Dr, Lot 6 DP 68216)	30m	MHWS

f) Torpedo Bay to Esmonde Road

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Torpedo Wharf - HMS Philomel (64 King Edward Parade, Pt Allot 13A Sec 2 Parish of Takapuna - MHS Philomel, Pt Allot 33 Sec 2 Parish of Takapuna)	9m	MHWS
Navy Dockyard	0m	MHWS
Navy Dockyard - 15A Stanley Point Rd (145 Calliope Rd, Pt Lot 92 DP 1055 - 15A Stanley Point Rd, Lot 2 DP 50944)	9m	MHWS

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
17 Stanley Point Rd - 85A Stanley Pt Rd (17 Stanley Point Rd, Pt Lot 2 DP 3968 - 85A Stanley Pt Rd, Pt Lot 5 DP 16607)	20m	MHWS
87 Stanley Point Rd - Naval Sports Fields (Reserve east of 87 Stanley Point Rd, Lot 7 DP 26846 - 8 Stanley Point Rd, Lot 4 DP 17483)	15m	MHWS
Naval Sports Fields and Jim Titchener Parade (Stanley Bay Park, Pt Harbour Bed DP 15479 – Pt Harbour Bed SO 36655, Defence Purposes Gazette 1958 page 410)	20m	MHWS
Rat Island (Pt Harbour Bed SO 36655, Defence Purposes Gazette 1958 page 410)	Refer to Map 3J	
Abbotsford Tce - Victoria St (36 Abbotsford Tce, Lot 3 DP 17678 - 217 Victoria Rd, Lot 1 DP 9055)	9m	MHWS
Lake Road Reclamation (Lot 1 DP 77578 - Lot 1 DP 171325)	30m	MHWS
Lake Road - Wesley Street (Defence land, Lot 5 DP 20927)	20m	MHWS
Wesley Street - Duders Point (1 Wesley St, Lot 2 DP 58360 - 83 Ngataranga Rd, Lot 55 DP 21369)	15m	MHWS
Duders Point - Kawarau Ave (96 Ngataranga Rd, Lot 1 DP 50354 - 56 Kawarau Ave, Lot 44B Blk A Deeds 1010)	9m	MHWS
Kawarau Ave - Lansdowne St (Reserve west of 44 Kawarau Ave, Lot 92 DP 19859 - 11 Lansdowne St, Pt Lot 2 DP 9564)	15m	MHWS
Lansdowne St - Eversleigh Rd (15 Lansdowne St, Pt Lot 2 DP 9564 - 118 Eversleigh Rd, Lot 5 DP 58210)	9m	MHWS
Hillary Cres (101 Eversleigh Rd, Lot 1 DP 59719 - reserve west of 43A Northboro Rd, Lot 16 DP 15100)	20m	MHWS
Northboro Rd - Francis St (37 Northboro Rd, Lot 1 DP 157908 - 96 Francis St, Lot 18 DP 33263)	9m	MHWS
Francis St - Jutland Rd (99 Francis St, Lot 1 DP 66316 - reserve west of 94 Jutland Rd, Lot 47 DP 40748)	20m	MHWS
Jutland Road - Esmonde Rd (6 Pine Ridge Tce, Lot 32 DP 40751 - 44 Esmonde Rd, Pt Lot 72 deeds 1166)	9m	MHWS
Takapuna Assembly of God (Pt Allot 32 Parish of Takapuna)	20m	MHWS
Esmonde Rd - Pupuke Rd - Barrys Point Industrial Area (49 Esmonde Rd, Pt Lot 112 deeds 1166 - 74 Barrys Point Rd, Pt Lot 2 DP 486)	9m	MHWS

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Tuff Crater (Northern Motorway - Heath Reserve) (26 The Warehouse Way, Lot 4 DP 177549 - 164 Exmouth Rd, Lot 95 DP 50230)	20m	MHWS
Tarahanga St - Lake Rd - Onewa Rd - Stafford Park (21 Tarahanga St, Lot 21 DP 110590 - StaffordPark, Lot 1 DP 197106)	20m	MHWS

g) Northcote Point to Hellyers Creek

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Stokes Point - Birkenhead Wharf (9 Princes St, Pt Lot 63 town of Woodside – HinemoaPark, Lot 1 DP 174058)	15m	MHWS
Birkenhead Wharf - Chelsea Bay (2 Tizard Rd, Lot 23 DP 14016 - 24 Maunganui Rd, Lot 32 Blk II DP 804)	20m	MHWS
Telephone Rd - Reserve, Chelsea Bay (33 Telephone Rd, Lot 42 DP 73425 - Reserve, Lot 4 DP 25092)	9m	MHWS
58 Rawene Rd (58 Rawene Rd, Lots 43 & 44, Deeds Plan 358R and being Part Allotment 64 Parish of Takapuna, CT 568/ 1114)	1.2m	Reference Line (Map 3l)
Rawene Rd - unformed	9m	MHWS
Chelsea Sugar Refinery - Onetaunga Wharf	30m	MHWS
Onetaunga Wharf (From 75m south of the wharf to 350m north of the wharf)	0m	MHWS
Onetaunga Wharf - Kauri Point Domain	30m	MHWS
Balmain Rd - Fred Andersen Reserve (167 Balmain Rd, Pt Allot 148 Parish of Takapuna – 106 Island Bay Rd, Lot 1 DP 32396)	25m	MHWS
Fred Andersen Reserve - Island Bay (6 Valhalla Drive, Lot 9 DP 50104 - 12 Brigantine Drive, Lot 44 DP 60244)	9m	MHWS
Island Bay - Aeroview Drive (14 Brigantine Drive, Lot 43 DP 60244 - 107 Aeroview Drive, Lot 48 DP 56178)	15m	MHWS
Aeroview Dr - Tui Park (105 Aeroview Drive, Lot 15 DP 56178 - 64 Rambler Cres, Lot 1 DP 111858)	12m	MHWS
Tui Park	20m	MHWS
Gazelle Ave - Cresta Ave (41 Gazelle Ave, Lot 1 DP 52502 - 52 Cresta Ave, Lot 154 DP 20048)	9m	MHWS
Shepherds Park - Kahika Pt Reserve (ShepherdsPark - 28 Bay Park Place, Lot 2 DP 173430)	20m	MHWS
Kahika Pt Reserve - Lauderdale Reserve (14 Kahika Rd, Lot 1 DP 72063 - 17 Lauderdale Rd, Lot 164 DP 48720)	9m	MHWS

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Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Lauderdale Reserve - Glendhu Rd (Eskdale Bush Scenic Reserve, Lot 79 DP 53235 – 138 Lynn Rd, Lot 44 DP 79496)	20m	MHWS

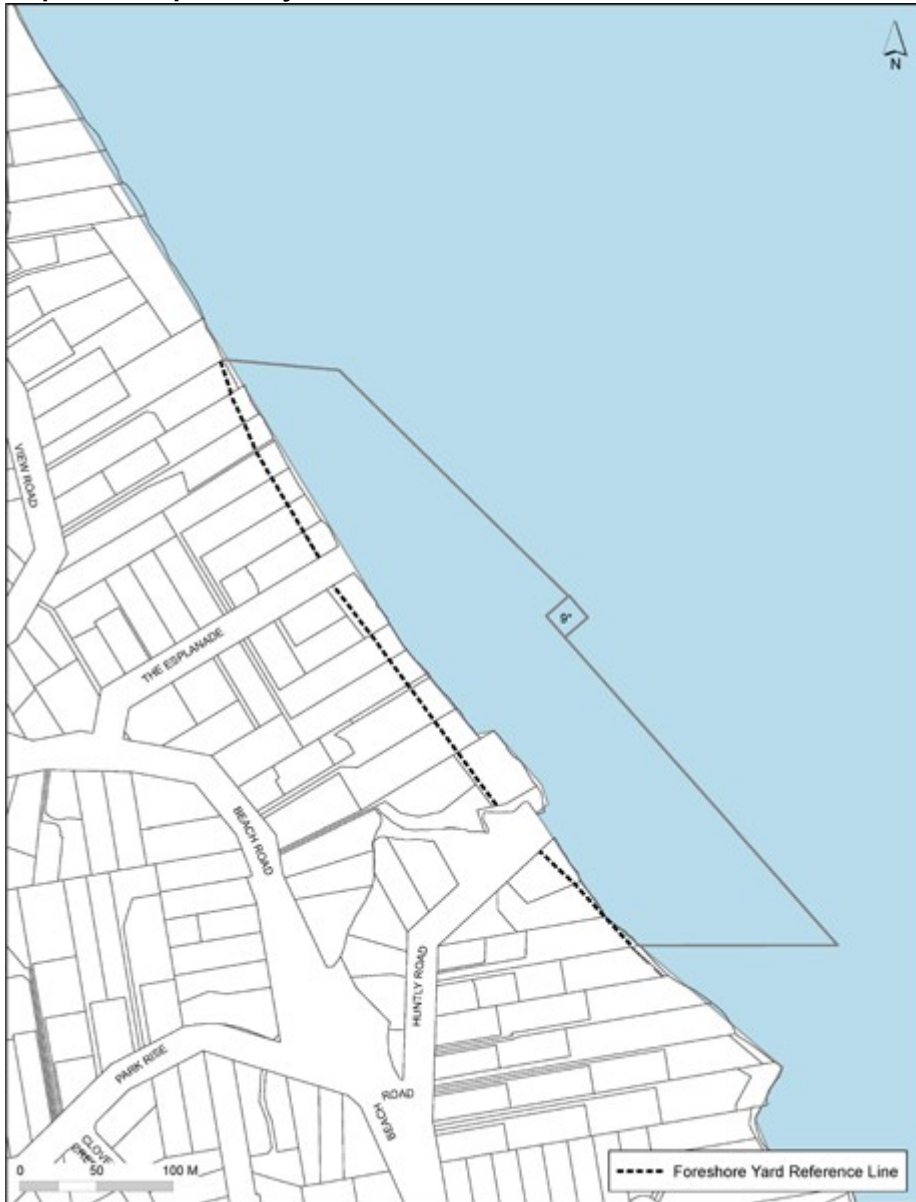
h) Hellyers Creek to Greenhithe

Location	Coastal Protection Yard	Measured from
Hellyers Creek (Glendhu Rd - UpperHarbourBridge) (Reserve at end of Glendhu Rd, Lot 14 DP 107773 - Reserve east of Upper Harbour Bridge, Allot 663 Parish of Paremoremo)	30m	MHWS
Upper Harbour Bridge - Marae Pt (16 The Knoll, Lot 16 DP 160724 - 40 Marae Rd, Lot 37 DP 23734)	20m	MHWS
Marae Pt - Rahui Bay (Marae Reserve, Lot 2 DP 119477 - 29 Marae Rd, Lot 31 DP 23734)	25m	MHWS
Rahui Bay - 15 Rahui Rd (27 Marae Rd, Lot 30 DP 23734 - 15 Rahui Rd, Lot 8 DP 15336)	9m	MHWS
20 Rame Rd - Rame Rd end (20 Rame Rd, Lot 3 DP 153363 - 80 Rame Rd, Lot 9 DP 9092)	20m	MHWS
Rame Rd end - 17 Waipuia Place (99 Rame Rd, Pt Lot 1 DP 57306 - 17 Waipuia Place, Lot 42 DP 85402)	15m	MHWS
29 Oscar Rd - Churchouse Rd (29 Oscar Rd, Lot 44 DP 13702 - 73 Churchouse Rd, Lot 2 DP 62221, extending down Lucas Creek to include 73 Roland Rd, Lot 37 DP 13702 and 53 Churchouse Rd, Lot 2 DP 157024)	9m	MHWS
Wainoni Park (76 Churchouse Rd, Lot 1 DP 115960 - WainoniPark)	30m	MHWS
Te Wharau Creek - North Shore Golf Club (Eastern boundary of WainoniPark - Northern boundary of the Golf Club, Pt Lot 5 DP 846)	30m	MHWS
North Shore Golf Club - Lucas Creek West Bank (Northern boundary of the Golf Club, Pt Allot 37 Parish of Paremoremo - along both arms of Oteha Stream to Albany Highway - LucasCreek on State Highway 17 - 61 The Avenue, Pt Allot 31 parish of Paremoremo)	20m	MHWS
Lucas Creek West Bank - Chatham Road Subdivision (65 The Avenue, Lot 2 DP 117562 - 39 Chatham Rd, Lot 24 DP 18517)	30m	MHWS
Chatham Road Subdivision (41 Chatham Rd, Lot 23 DP 18517 - 59 Chatham Rd, Lot 18 DP 18517)	15m	MHWS
Chatham Road - Paremoremo Creek (Chatham Rd, Lot 17 DP 18517 - 54 Iona Ave, Pt Allot 7 Parish of Paremoremo)	30m	MHWS

3. Maps showing foreshore reference line

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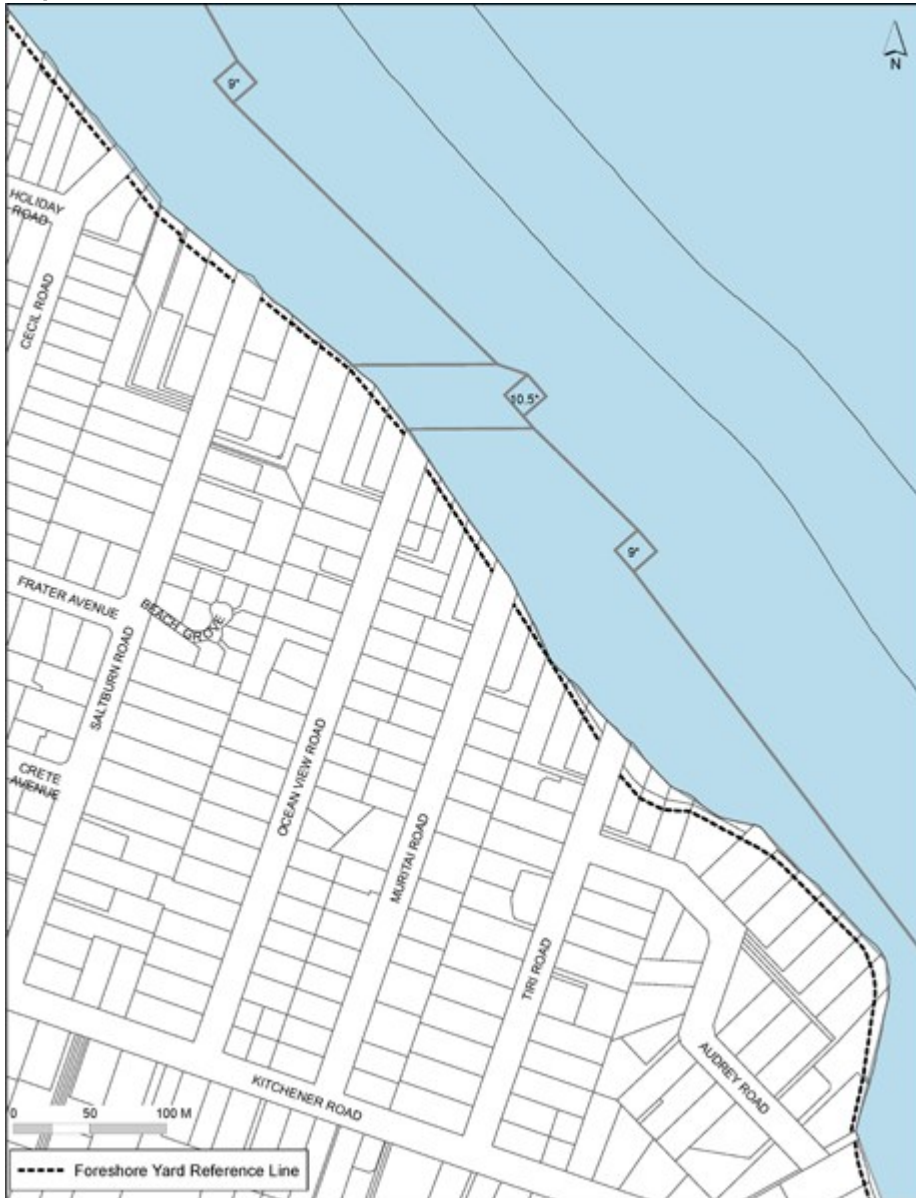
Map 3A: Campell's Bay



Map 3B: Milford Beach



Map 3C: Milford Beach



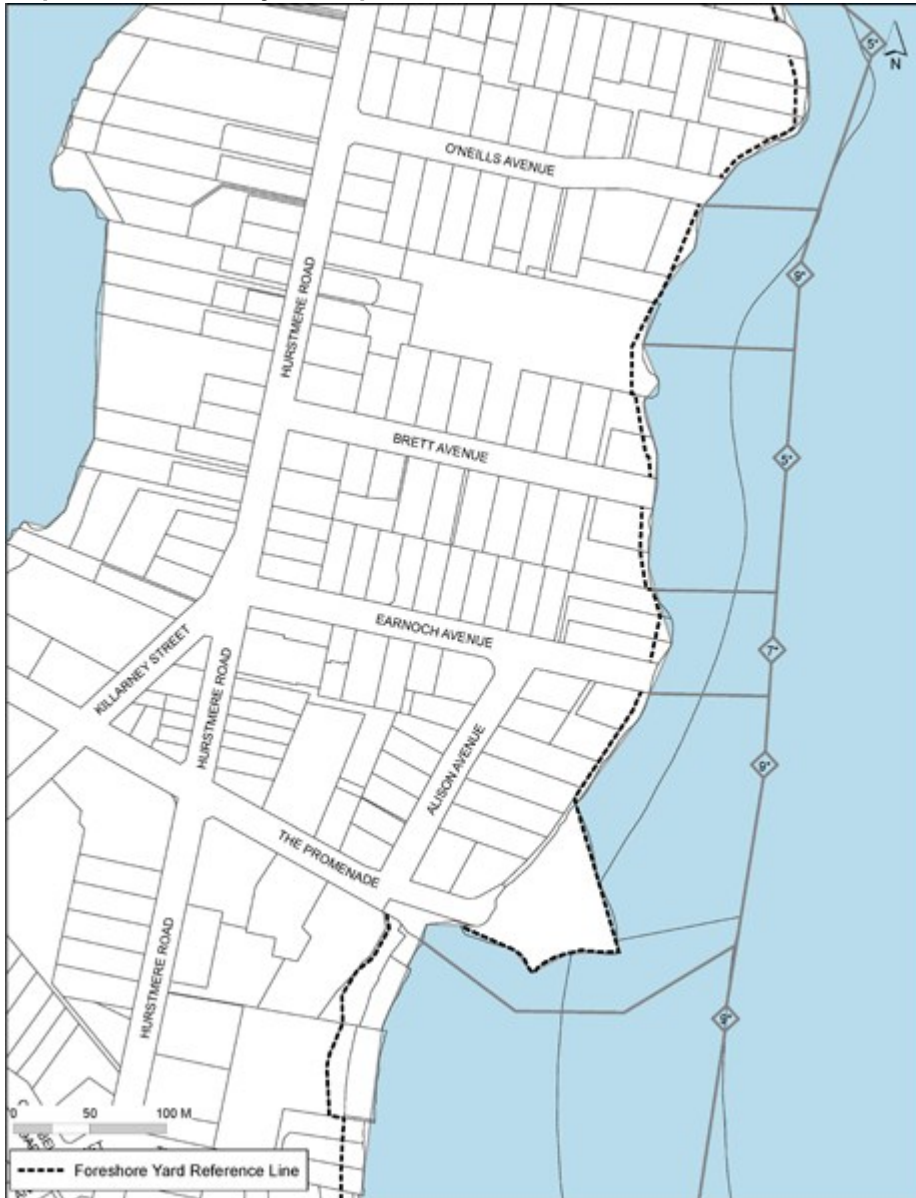
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Map 3D: Milford Beach / Black Rock



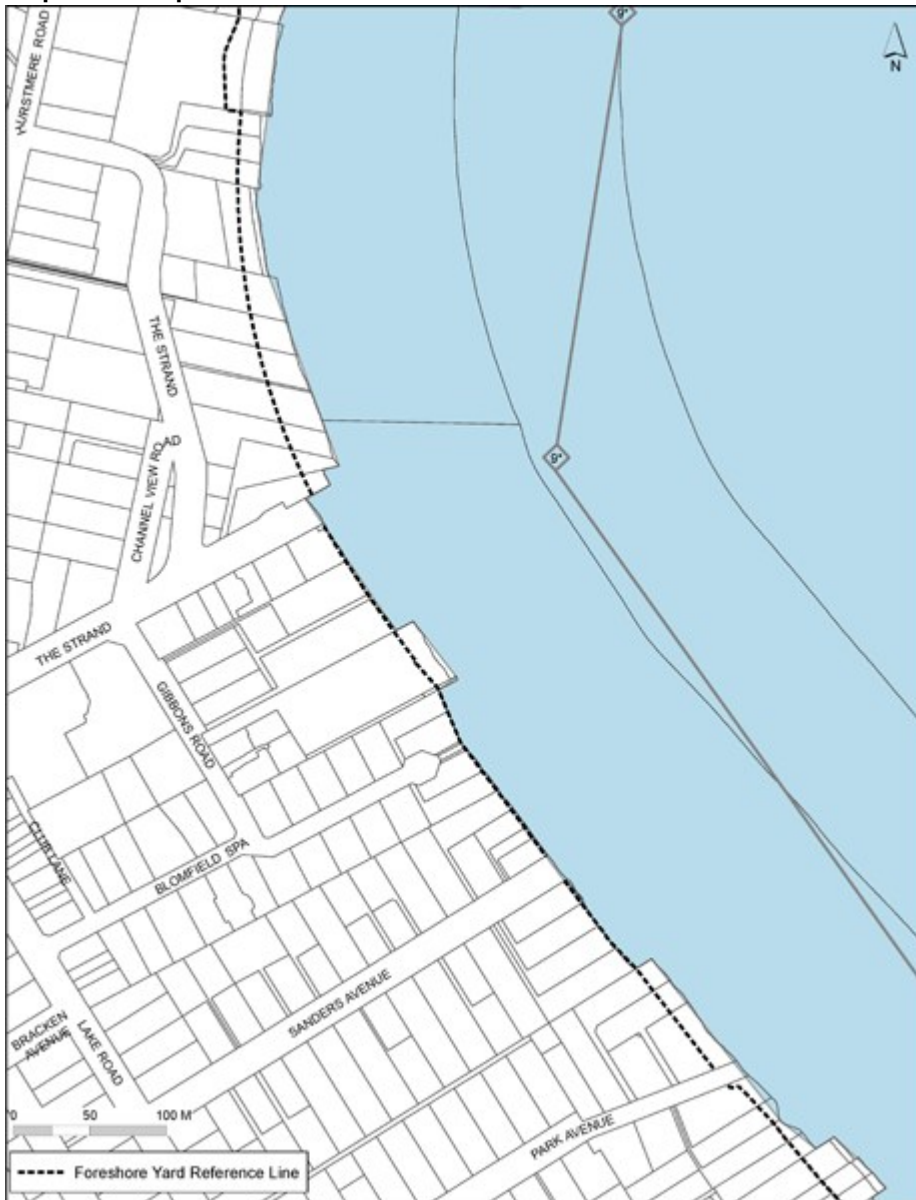
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Map 3E: Thornes Bay / Takapuna Beach



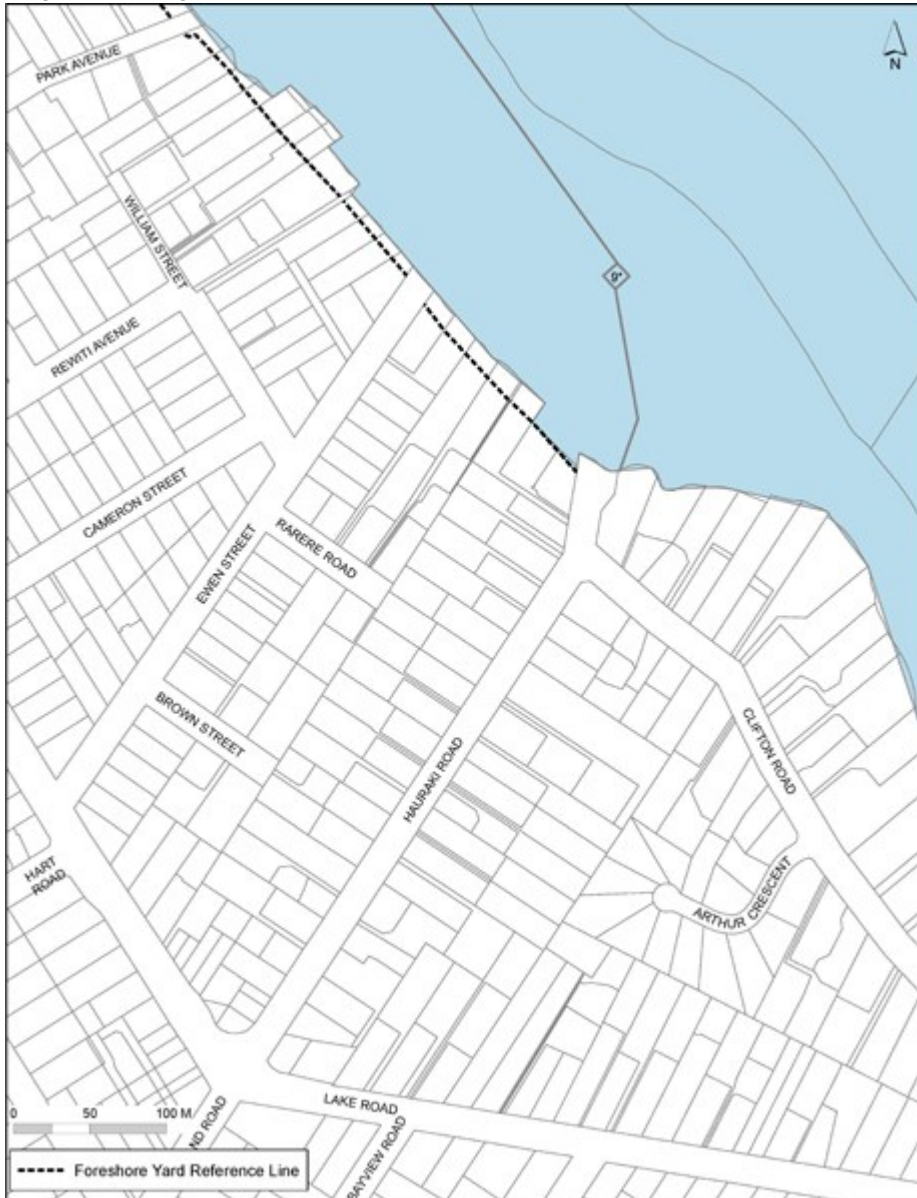
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Map 3F: Takapuna Beach

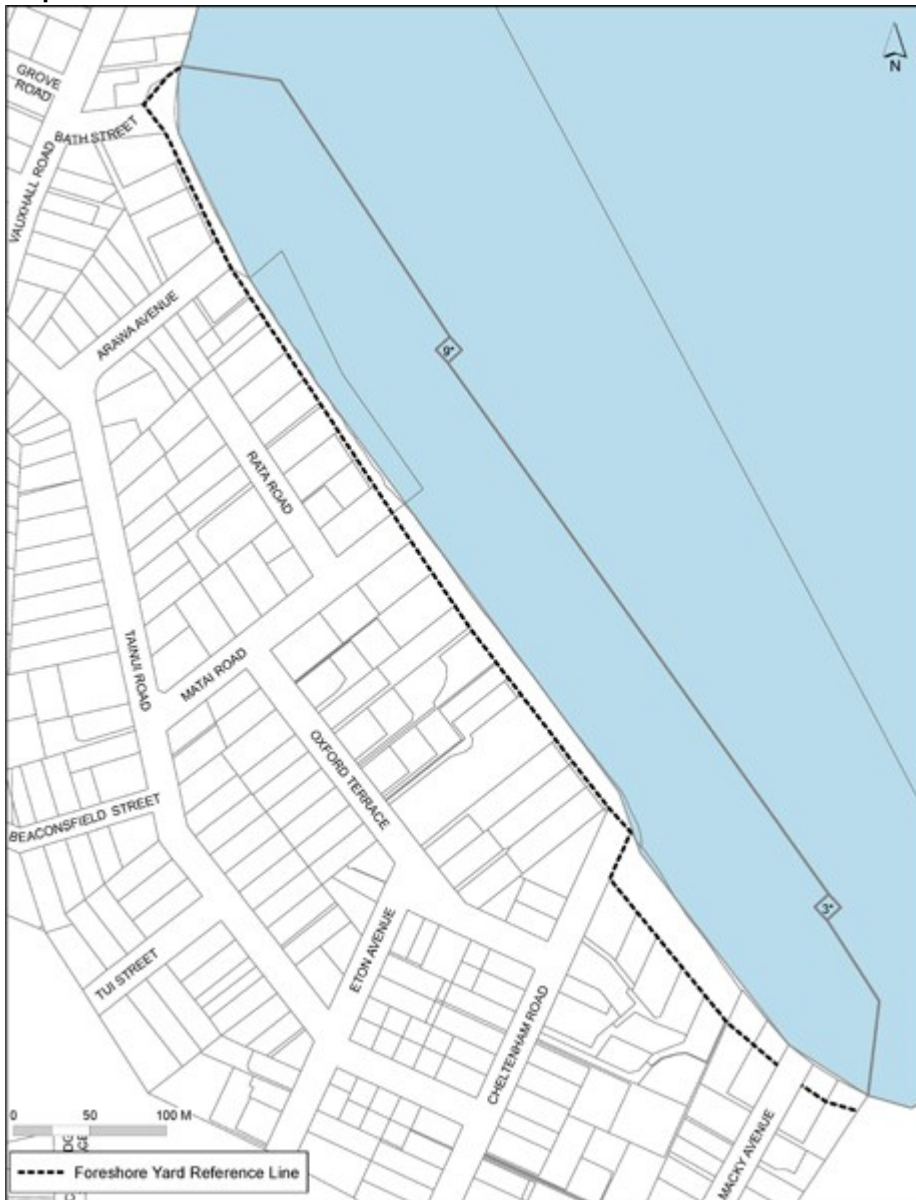


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Map 3G: Takapuna Beach

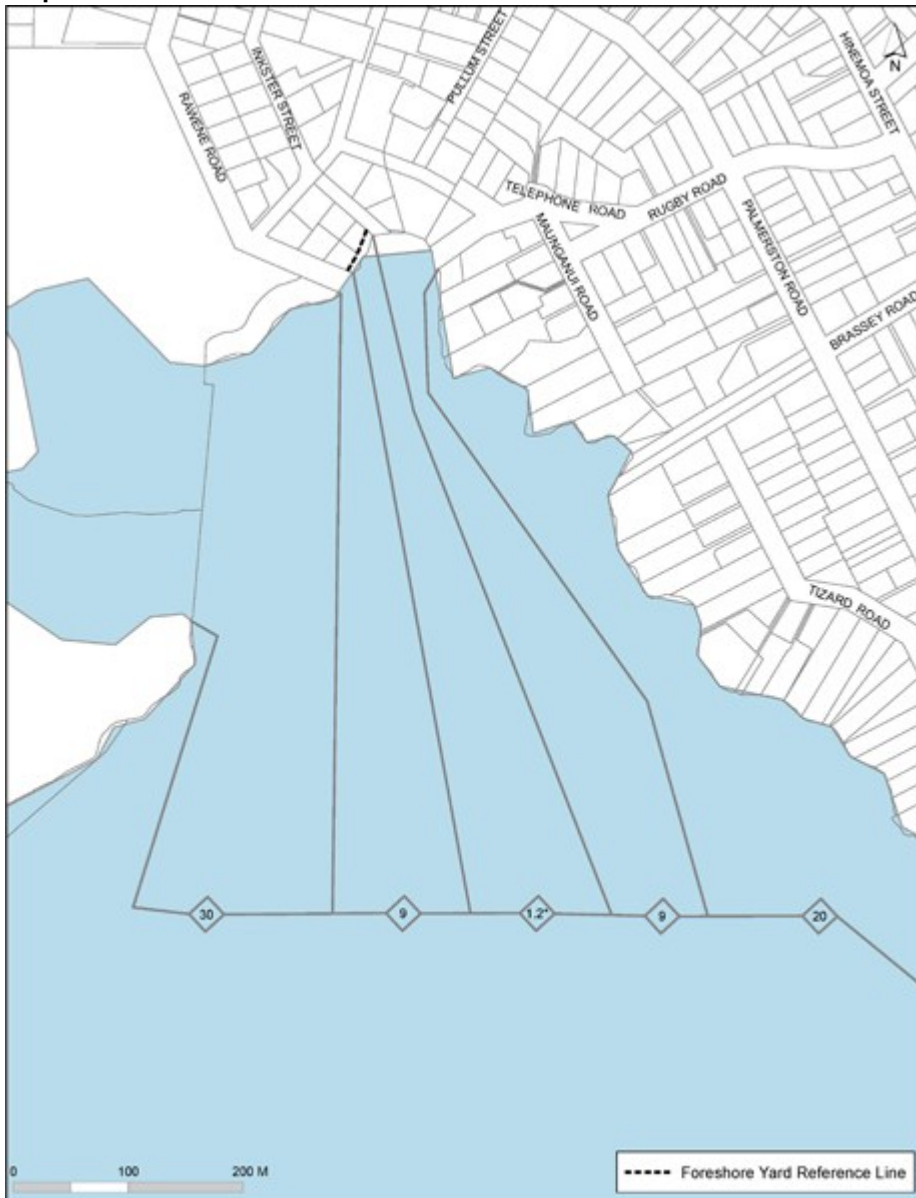


Map 3H: Cheltenham Beach



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Map 31: Birkenhead



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Map 3J: Rat Island, Devonport

