



## **CHAPTER 7: Indigenous Biological Diversity, Landscape and Historic Heritage**

Outlines the regionally significant issues for the management of living heritage within the Region, and sets out the objectives, policies and methods that derive from these issues.



## 7 Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage

### 7.1 Scope and Background

#### 7.1.1 Scope

This chapter addresses three matters:

- (1) **Indigenous biological diversity** - The maintenance of indigenous biological diversity, the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the division of responsibilities between the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities for managing indigenous biological diversity
- (2) **Natural features, landscapes and natural character** - The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins and the protection of them and outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development
- (3) **Historic heritage** - The protection of historic heritage.

Chapter 4 - Te Ao Māori - also contributes to the management of historic heritage, in particular *sites\** of significance to Māori, including *wāhi tapu\**.

#### 7.1.2 Indigenous Biological Diversity

As discussed in Chapter 1, the decline of indigenous biological diversity (“indigenous biodiversity”) is one of the four most critical issues addressed in this Plan.

##### **Indigenous Biodiversity in the Region**

The Region now has only 23% of its original forest cover and 3% of its wetland habitat. The majority of the forest is found in the hill country and the ranges, with fragments scattered throughout the lower-lying and coastal areas of the Region, where typically less than 10% of original habitat remains. Remaining natural habitat is small, fragmented and under pressure from pests and disturbance. Aquatic indigenous biodiversity is in a similar state of degradation with native fish populations greatly reduced, poor habitat (loss of riparian margins in most areas and introduction of exotic fish and pest plants) and many barriers between coastal wetlands, streams and headwaters.

Much of the remaining indigenous biodiversity is in poor condition and health. Ecosystem processes are more often than not interrupted. The long-term viability of natural areas is further compromised by continued pressure from invasive species and surrounding land use. If such habitats and linkages between them are to survive they will require protection and ongoing management.

##### **Future Approach**

This Plan’s approach to indigenous biodiversity management focuses primarily on habitats, rather than on individual species or genetic diversity. The Regional Council believes that by managing habitats it will most effectively sustain regional indigenous biodiversity into the future.

The Regional Council proposes to take a more active role around the coordination of indigenous biodiversity management within the Region. The Regional Council’s overall indigenous biodiversity strategy is two-tiered, involving:



- (a) **Halting the decline** - Those habitats that are *rare habitats\**, *threatened habitats\** or *at-risk habitats\** (as determined in accordance with Schedule E of this Plan) and that are recognised as being an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna will be given a high level of protection, through rules, from activities likely to cause any further loss or modification.
- (b) **Active Management** - In addition, *rare habitats\**, *threatened habitats\** and *at-risk habitats\** will be proactively managed through collaboration with landowners for work such as pest control and fencing, and provision of economic incentives such as grants and rates relief.

The protection and active management of *sites\** on private land is crucial to maintaining indigenous biological diversity in the Region. Success in halting the indigenous biodiversity decline depends largely on the involvement and commitment of private landowners. This is a tall order for individuals, and the Regional Council recognises that the public good arising from maintaining indigenous biological diversity should not be solely at the expense of landowners. The Regional Council is therefore committed to seeking arrangements that adequately assist landowners and fairly apportion the costs of indigenous biodiversity management.

### 7.1.3 Natural features, Landscapes and Natural Character

The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance. Outstanding natural features and landscapes are memorable, affording aesthetic pleasure and experiences that are shared and valued by a wider community. Outstanding natural features and landscapes have natural and cultural dimensions that are central to a community's identity and sense of belonging. They are places that reveal a community's history and a coherence and connectedness of people's lives through time and space.

A number of outstanding natural features and landscapes and their associated values are identified in Schedule F<sup>1</sup>. These outstanding natural features and landscapes exist on both public and private land and were originally identified by the Regional Council, in consultation with the Territorial Authorities and the Department of Conservation, and included in the Regional Policy Statement for the Manawatu-Wanganui Region (August 1998). In determining these natural features and landscapes as being "outstanding and regionally significant" specific matters were considered, including geographical and geological features and their contribution to the Region's character, ecological significance, the cultural significance of the *site\** or area, amenity, intrinsic, scientific and recreational values, and any recognised (national or regional) level of protection.

Territorial Authorities have the responsibility of managing the effects of land use, through district plan provisions and land use resource consents. Consequently, the management of competing pressures for the subdivision, use and development of land that may affect outstanding natural features and landscapes is most appropriately dealt with at a territorial level. However, to aid local decision-making, regional policies provide guidance for managing the effects of subdivision, use and development of land that may affect outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins is also a matter of national importance. Natural character is generally accepted as being an expression of:

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<sup>1</sup> Schedule F is a component of Part I - the Regional Policy Statement.



- natural landform,
- natural water bodies (lakes and rivers) and the sea,
- vegetation cover (type and pattern),
- natural processes associated with the weather and the ecology,
- wildness, exposure, and the natural sculpturing of landforms and vegetation, and
- the wider landscape context and the *site's*\* relationship to this.

Natural character is a sliding scale and varies from a low degree of natural character, such as urban environments, to a high degree of natural character (for example, Tongariro National Park).

The approach of the One Plan is to at least maintain, and enhance where appropriate, the current degree of natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins by:

- continuing to provide a regional policy on natural character to guide decision-making,
- protecting and managing indigenous biological diversity, important wetlands, rivers and lakes as described elsewhere in this Plan, and
- restoring and rehabilitating natural character where appropriate.

The natural character of rivers, lakes and their margins can be adversely affected by activities, in particular structures and flood mitigation measures such as stopbanks. It is important that preservation of the natural character of rivers, lakes and their margins, where this is reasonable, is considered when making decisions on relevant activities. The natural character of wetlands can best be provided for by proactively managing the top 100 wetlands in the Region (as provided for in the sections of this chapter dealing with indigenous biological diversity).

Chapter 9 addresses the management of activities in the coastal marine area (CMA), including policy guidance on the management of the elements of landscapes and seascapes that contribute to the natural character of the CMA. Chapter 7 deals with outstanding natural features and landscapes and the natural character of the non-CMA portion of the coastal environment landward of mean high water springs and wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins.

The coastal environment has seen some change in the last 10 years. There has been an increase in residential subdivision on both the western and eastern coastlines. Within a 1 km inland coastal strip, however, this development accounts for only 4% of the area. Although residential development is expected to continue, it is unlikely to affect the natural character of the coast at a regional scale for some time beyond the life of this Plan. Nevertheless, it is important and appropriate for local decision-making on land use, particularly residential subdivision, to continue to take into account the natural character of a particular area.

#### 7.1.4

#### Historic Heritage

The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance. Historic heritage is defined in the RMA. It means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific or technological qualities. Historic heritage includes historic sites, structures, places and areas, archaeological sites, sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu, and surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources. Some activities that are controlled by the Regional Council can have an adverse impact on historic heritage qualities. For example, the discharge of sewage to land or water could



have an adverse impact on the historic heritage qualities of a particular *site*\* or structure. The Regional Council can control these activities to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

The Region has a long and recognised history and culture, and contains special places such as the Tongariro National Park, Whanganui River, Lake Papaitonga, the wreck of the Hyderabad, historic towns such as Whanganui, Marton, Taihape, Bulls and Raetihi, and many important archaeological sites such as Willis Redoubt, Waiū Pā and Te Āputa Pā. The accurate identification of historic heritage *sites*\* or structures, including the identification of currently “unknown” *sites*\*, is an issue in the Region, as is their protection from potential threats including demolition, “demolition by neglect”, fire, flood and earthworks.

Subdivision and land development can also have a negative effect on historic heritage qualities. This is particularly an issue in coastal areas which are rich in historic heritage, including *wāhi tapu*\* and archaeological sites. Subdivision and land development are controlled by Territorial Authorities.

Along with the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities, a number of other agencies have responsibilities for the identification and management of historic heritage. These agencies include the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT), the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) and the Department of Conservation. In particular, the modification of archaeological sites as defined in the Historic Places Act is controlled by the NZHPT, and a person carrying out any activities that may damage, destroy or modify these sites must have authority from the NZHPT to do so. The NZAA owns and manages the national database of archaeological records, the Site Recording Scheme.

Decision-makers may refer to the NZHPT document dated 3 August 2007, Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guide No. 1 Regional Policy Statements (pp 12-13), which provides an example of the matters to be considered by local authorities.

## 7.2

### Significant Resource Management Issues

#### Issue 7-1: Indigenous biological diversity

Indigenous biological diversity is not being maintained in the Region. As a result of historical land development practices, only a small proportion of the original extent of indigenous habitats remains. The diversity within remaining areas is declining owing to their isolation or as a consequence of a range of activities, most notably:

- (a) pest plants and pest animals
- (b) stock access
- (c) land drainage, which impacts upon wetlands
- (d) perched culverts and other barriers to fish migration
- (e) run-off and discharges causing poor water quality
- (f) *vegetation clearance*\*.

#### Issue 7-2: Outstanding natural features, landscapes and natural character

- (a) The Region’s outstanding natural features and landscapes can be adversely affected by land use activities and development. Adverse effects of development on outstanding natural features and landscapes



include the potential for significant adverse cumulative effects. Developments with the potential for greatest impact include wind farms, residential subdivision and other major structures.

- (b) The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins can be adversely affected by land use activities and development, particularly new river works, drainage and subdivision.

### Issue 7-3: Historic heritage

Development and land use can damage and destroy historic heritage of significance in the Region. In the context of the Regional Council's role, this includes activities in the coastal marine area and discharges to land and water. Outside of the coastal marine area, Territorial Authorities are responsible for managing the effects of land use activities on historic heritage, including under s9(2) RMA for activities in the beds of rivers and lakes.

## 7.3

### Objectives

#### Objective 7-1: Indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>

Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>, including enhancement where appropriate.

#### *Whāinga 7-1: Te kanorau koiora taketake*

*Ka whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi kei reira ētahi tipu taketake tino motuhake, ngā nohonga motuhake kei reira a ngai kīrehe taketake hoki, me te tiaki tonu i te kanorau koiora taketake, ka whai wāhi hoki ngā whakarākaitanga i ngā wā e tika ana.*

#### Objective 7-2: Outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural character

- (a) The characteristics and values of:
  - (i) the Region's outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in Schedule F, and
  - (ii) the natural character of the coastal environment, *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins

are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- (b) Adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup>, including cumulative adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup>, on the natural character of the coastal environment, *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins, are:
  - (i) avoided, as far as reasonably practicable, in areas with a high degree of natural character. When avoidance is not reasonably practicable, the adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> must be remedied or mitigated, or
  - (ii) avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas.
- (c) The natural character of the coastal environment, *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins, is rehabilitated or restored where that is appropriate and reasonably practicable.



### **Whāinga 7-2: Ngā tohu kōhure, ngā mata whenua motuhake me te āhuatanga māori**

- (a) Ko ngā āhuatanga me ngā ūara o:
- (i) ngā tohu kōhure me ngā mata whenua motuhake o te Rohe ehara tonu ko ērā ka tautuhia i roto i Pukapuka Āpiti F, me
  - (ii) te āhuatanga māori o te taiao takutai moana, ngā papa waiwai, ngā awa, me ngā roto me ngā tapa o ērā
- ka whakamarumarutia i te wehewehe whenua, te whakamahi me te whakaahu whenua kāore i te tika.
- (b) Ko ngā pānga kino, ehara tonu ko ngā pānga kino katoa, ki te āhuatanga māori o te taiao takutai moana, ngā papa waiwai, ngā awa, ngā roto hoki, me ngā tapa o ērā:
- (i) i ngā wā e tika ana ka parea i roto i ngā wāhi nui te āhua māori. I ngā wā kāore e taea te pare atu ka mate ka whakatikaina, ka whakaitingia rānei ngā pānga kino,
  - (ii) ka parea, ka whakatikaina, ka whakaitingia i wāhi kē.
- (c) Ka whakaoratia, ka whakahoutia rānei te āhuatanga māori o te taiao takutai moana, ngā papa waiwai, ngā awa, ngā roto me ngā tapa o ērā – ki ngā wāhi e tika ana, ka taea pea hoki.

### **Objective 7-3: Historic heritage<sup>^</sup>**

Protect *historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> from activities that would significantly reduce heritage qualities.

### **Whāinga 7-3: Ngā taonga tuku iho o mua**

Ka whakamarumarū i ngā taonga tuku iho o mua i ngā ngohe whakaiti i ngā kairangi taonga tuku iho.

## **7.4 Policies**

### **7.4.1 Indigenous *Biological Diversity*<sup>^</sup>**

#### **Policy 7-1: Responsibilities for maintaining indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>**

In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for controlling *land*<sup>^</sup> use activities for the purpose of managing indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup> in the Region are apportioned as follows:

- (a) **The Regional Council must be responsible for:**
- (i) developing objectives, policies and methods for the purpose of establishing a Region-wide approach for maintaining indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>, including enhancement where appropriate
  - (ii) developing *rules*<sup>^</sup> controlling the use of *land*<sup>^</sup> to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and to maintain indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>, including enhancement where appropriate.
- (b) **Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must be responsible for:**
- (ii) retaining schedules of notable trees and amenity trees in their *district plans*<sup>^</sup> or such other measures as they see fit for the



purpose of recognising amenity, intrinsic and cultural values associated with indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>, but not for the purpose of protecting significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as described in (a)(ii) above.

- (c) **Both the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must be responsible for:**
- (i) recognising and providing for matters described in s6(c) RMA and having particular regard to matters identified in s7(d) RMA when exercising functions and powers under the RMA, outside the specific responsibilities allocated above, including when making decisions on *resource consent*<sup>^</sup> applications.

### **Policy 7-2A: Regulation of activities affecting indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>**

For the purpose of managing indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup> in the Region:

- (a) *Rare habitats*<sup>\*</sup> and *threatened habitats*<sup>\*</sup> must be recognised as areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna unless *site*<sup>\*</sup>-specific assessments determine otherwise.
- (b) *At-risk habitats*<sup>\*</sup> require *site*<sup>\*</sup>-specific assessments to determine their ecological significance.
- (c) *Vegetation clearance*<sup>\*</sup>, *land disturbance*<sup>\*</sup>, *cultivation*<sup>\*</sup> and certain other resource use activities within *rare habitats*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitats*<sup>\*</sup> and *at-risk habitats*<sup>\*</sup> must obtain a *resource consent*<sup>^</sup>.
- (d) Potential adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> on any *rare habitat*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitat*<sup>\*</sup> or *at-risk habitat*<sup>\*</sup> within an area of *forestry*<sup>\*</sup> must be minimised.
- (e) When regulating the activities described in (c) and (d), the Regional Council must, and when exercising functions and powers described in Policy 7-1, *Territorial Authorities*<sup>^</sup> must:
- (i) allow activities undertaken for the purpose of pest plant and pest animal control or habitat maintenance or enhancement,
- (ii) allow indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup> mitigation offsets in appropriate circumstances, which may include the establishment of *infrastructure*<sup>^</sup> and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1,
- (iii) allow the *maintenance*<sup>\*</sup> and *upgrade*<sup>\*</sup> of existing *structures*<sup>^</sup>, including *infrastructure*<sup>^</sup>, and
- (iv) not unreasonably restrict the existing use of *production land*<sup>^</sup>.

### **Policy 7-4: Proactive management of indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup>**

- (a) The Regional Council will aim to maintain or enhance indigenous *biological diversity*<sup>^</sup> by working in partnership with relevant landowners, other parties with a legal interest in the *land*<sup>^</sup>, and relevant consent holders to establish a management plan and incentive programme for the voluntary proactive management of identified *sites*<sup>\*</sup> by 2016.
- (b) For the purposes of (a), separate programmes will be established for *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, bush remnants, native fish communities and coastal ecosystems.



- (c) The management plans under (a) will generally address the following matters as a minimum:
  - (i) fencing and prevention of stock access
  - (ii) pest plant and pest animal control
  - (iii) planting
  - (iv) agreed *land*<sup>^</sup> uses
  - (v) work and materials to be provided by the Regional Council or a third party
  - (vi) financial assistance to be provided by the Regional Council or a third party
  - (vii) monitoring
  - (viii) legal options for ensuring longevity of the measures implemented.

#### **Policy 7-5: Fostering an ethic of stewardship**

The Regional Council will equip landowners and others with the information they need to act as good stewards for indigenous biodiversity, and to act responsibly and proactively. These initiatives will be additional to the Council-led programmes under Policy 7-4.

#### **Policy 7-6: Pest plants and pest animals**

- (a) To the extent that they relate to the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity, the pest plant and pest animal management functions of the Regional Council will primarily target pests threatening *rare habitats*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitats*<sup>\*</sup> and *at-risk habitats*<sup>\*</sup>.
- (b) When exercising functions and powers as set out in Policy 7-1, *Territorial Authorities*<sup>^</sup> must take into account the risks of introducing pest plants or pest animals into *rare habitats*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitats*<sup>\*</sup>, *at-risk habitats*<sup>\*</sup> and nearby areas.

### **7.4.2**

#### **Landscapes and Natural Character**

##### **Policy 7-7: Regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes**

The natural features and landscapes listed in Schedule F Table F1 must be recognised as regionally outstanding. All subdivision, use and development directly affecting these areas must be managed in a manner which:

- (aa) avoids any significant adverse cumulative *effects*<sup>^</sup> on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes, and
- (a) except as required under (aa), avoids adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> as far as reasonably practicable and, where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedies or mitigates adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes.

##### **Policy 7-7A: Assessing outstanding natural features and landscapes**

The Regional Council and *Territorial Authorities*<sup>^</sup> must take into account the criteria in Table 7.2 when:

- (a) identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes, and
- (b) considering adding to the list of outstanding natural features or landscapes listed in Table F1 of Schedule F, or
- (c) considering the inclusion of outstanding natural features or landscapes into any *district plan*<sup>^</sup>, or



- (d) establishing the relevant values to be considered when assessing *effects*<sup>^</sup> of an activity on:
- (i) outstanding natural features and landscapes listed in Table F1 of Schedule F, or
  - (ii) any other outstanding natural feature or landscape.

**Table 7.2 Natural Feature and Landscape Assessment Factors**

Assessment factor	Scope
<b>(a) Natural science factors</b>	<p>These factors relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Representative: the combination of natural components that form the feature or landscape strongly typifies the character of an area.</li> <li>(ii) Research and education: all or parts of the feature or landscape are important for natural science research and education.</li> <li>(iii) Rarity: the feature or landscape is unique or rare within the district or Region, and few comparable examples exist.</li> <li>(iv) Ecosystem functioning: the presence of healthy ecosystems is clearly evident in the feature or landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>(b) Aesthetic values</b>	<p>The aesthetic values of a feature or landscape may be associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Coherence: the patterns of <i>land</i><sup>^</sup> cover and <i>land</i><sup>^</sup> use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no, or few, discordant elements of <i>land</i><sup>^</sup> cover or <i>land</i><sup>^</sup> use.</li> <li>(ii) Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking, widely recognised within the local and wider community, and may be regarded as iconic.</li> <li>(iii) Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and <i>land</i><sup>^</sup> cover are an expression of natural processes and intact healthy ecosystems.</li> <li>(iv) Memorability: the natural feature or landscape makes such an impact on the senses that it becomes unforgettable.</li> </ul>
<b>(c) Expressiveness (legibility)</b>	<p>The feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes or historic influences that led to its existing character.</p>
<b>(d) Transient values</b>	<p>The consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as daily or seasonal changes in weather, vegetation or wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.</p>
<b>(e) Shared and recognised values</b>	<p>The feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within its immediate and wider community.</p>
<b>(f) Cultural and spiritual values for <i>tangata whenua</i><sup>^</sup></b>	<p>Māori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.</p>
<b>(g) Historical associations</b>	<p>Knowledge of historic events that occurred in and around the feature or landscape is widely held and substantially influences and adds to the value the community attaches to the natural feature or landscape.</p>



### **Policy 7-8: Natural character**

- (a) The natural character of the coastal environment, *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins must be preserved and these areas must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- (b) The natural character of these areas must be restored and rehabilitated where appropriate and reasonably practicable.

### **Policy 7-8A: Managing natural character**

In relation to the natural character of:

- (a) the component of the coastal environment which is not *coastal marine area*<sup>^</sup> (CMA), and
- (b) *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>, *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins

subdivision, use or development must generally be considered appropriate if it:

- (c) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment,
- (d) has a functional necessity to be located in or near the *wetland*<sup>^</sup>, *river*<sup>^</sup> or *lake*<sup>^</sup> and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist,
- (e) is of an appropriate form, scale and design to blend with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation,
- (f) will not, by itself or in combination with *effects*<sup>^</sup> of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and
- (g) will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and reasonably practicable.

### **Policy 7-9: Public access to and along *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> and their margins**

- (a) Activities within or near *rivers*<sup>^</sup> and *lakes*<sup>^</sup> must be established and operated in a manner which readily provides for public access. Public access may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural or conservation purposes, or to ensure a level of security appropriate for activities authorised by a *resource consent*<sup>^</sup>.
- (b) Public access for recreational purposes must recognise the need to protect *rare habitats*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitats*<sup>\*</sup> and *at-risk habitats*<sup>\*</sup>.
- (c) Public access must recognise existing private *property*<sup>\*</sup> rights.

## **7.4.3**

### ***Historic Heritage*<sup>^</sup>**

#### **Policy 7-10: *Historic heritage*<sup>^</sup>**

The *Regional Coastal Plan*<sup>^</sup> and *district plans*<sup>^</sup> must include provisions to protect *historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> of national significance, which may include places of special or outstanding heritage value registered as Category 1 historic places, wāhi tapu, and wāhi tapu areas under the Historic Places Act 1993.

#### **Policy 7-11: *Historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> identification**

- (a) *Territorial Authorities*<sup>^</sup> must develop and maintain a schedule of known *historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> for their district to be included in their *district plan*<sup>^</sup>.



- (b) The Regional Council must develop and maintain a schedule of known *historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> for the *coastal marine area*<sup>^</sup> to be included in the *Regional Coastal Plan*<sup>^</sup>.
- (c) *Historic heritage*<sup>^</sup> schedules must include a statement of the qualities that contribute to each *site*<sup>\*</sup>.

## 7.5 Methods

The main non-regulatory methods the Regional Council will pursue are outlined below as action plan summaries.

Method 7-1 Wetlands - Biodiversity	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Regional Council and other agencies will work with landowners to protect and enhance priority wetlands throughout the Region. Resources will be directed towards the most significant <i>sites</i><sup>*</sup>.</p> <p>Wetland owners will be provided advice and financial/project management assistance to carry out enhancement and protection measures including fencing, planting, and pest (plant and animal) control. The Regional Council will seek funding from third parties to assist with this method, and encourage the establishment of covenants.</p> <p>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the protection and enhancement works will be undertaken.</p> <p>This method will include publicity to increase public awareness about the importance of wetlands and indigenous biological diversity.</p>
<b>Who</b>	<p>Regional Council, landowners, foresters, relevant consent holders, Federated Farmers, Territorial Authorities, Department of Conservation, <i>hapū</i><sup>*</sup> and <i>iwi</i><sup>*</sup>, non-government agencies including NZ Fish and Game, QEII Trust, NZ Wetland Trust, NZ Landcare Trust and relevant funding agencies including the He Tini Awa Trust, Biodiversity Condition Fund, Nga Whenua Rahui and Ducks Unlimited.</p>
<b>Links to Policy</b>	<p>This method implements Policy 7-4.</p>
<b>Targets</b>	<p>The top 100 wetlands in the Region are actively managed, including protection or enhancement measures, within 10 years of this Plan becoming operative.</p>

Method 7-2 Bush Remnants - Biodiversity	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Regional Council and other agencies will work with landowners to protect and enhance priority bush remnants throughout the Region. Resources will be directed towards the most significant <i>sites</i><sup>*</sup>.</p> <p>Bush remnant owners will be provided with advice and financial/project management assistance to carry out enhancement and protection measures including fencing, planting, and pest (plant and animal) control. The Regional Council will seek funding from third parties to assist with this method, and encourage the establishment of covenants.</p> <p>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the protection and enhancement works will be undertaken.</p> <p>This method will include publicity to increase public awareness about the importance of bush remnants and indigenous biological diversity.</p>
<b>Who</b>	<p>Regional Council, landowners, foresters, relevant consent holders, Federated Farmers, Territorial Authorities, Department of Conservation, <i>hapū</i><sup>*</sup> and <i>iwi</i><sup>*</sup>, non-government agencies including QEII Trust and NZ Landcare Trust, and</p>



<b>Method 7-2 Bush Remnants - Biodiversity</b>	
	relevant funding agencies including the He Tini Awa Trust, Biodiversity Condition Fund and Nga Whenua Rahui.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-4.
<b>Targets</b>	The top 200 bush remnants in the Region are being actively managed, including protection or enhancement measures, within 10 years of this Plan becoming operative.

<b>Method 7-3 Sites of Significance - Aquatic</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Regional Council and other agencies will work with landowners to protect and enhance water bodies and parts of water bodies that serve an important role in the lifecycle of the Region's rare and threatened native fish. Resources will be directed towards the most significant <i>sites</i>*.</p> <p>Owners of land adjacent to water bodies will be provided advice and financial/project management assistance to carry out enhancement and protection measures including fencing, planting, replacement of perched culverts and pest (plant and animal) control. The Regional Council will seek funding from third parties to assist with this method.</p> <p>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the protection and enhancement works will be undertaken.</p> <p>This method will include publicity to increase public awareness about the importance of native fish and indigenous biological diversity.</p>
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council, landowners, foresters, relevant consent holders, Federated Farmers, Territorial Authorities, Department of Conservation, <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * and funding agencies including the He Tini Awa Trust, Biodiversity Condition Fund and Nga Whenua Rahui.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-4.
<b>Targets</b>	The top 100 Sites of Significance - Aquatic are actively managed, including protection or enhancement measures, within 10 years of this Plan becoming operative.

<b>Method 7-4 Inanga Spawning and Native Fishery Sites - Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Regional Council and other agencies will work with landowners to protect and enhance water bodies and parts of water bodies (wetlands and streams) that serve an important role in the lifecycle of the inanga and <i>whitebait</i>* species. Resources will be directed towards the most significant <i>sites</i>*.</p> <p>Owners of land adjacent to water bodies will be provided advice and financial/project management assistance to carry out enhancement and protection measures including fencing, planting, replacement of perched culverts and pest (plant and animal) control. The Regional Council will seek funding from third parties to assist with this method.</p> <p>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the protection and enhancement works will be undertaken.</p> <p>This method will include publicity to increase public awareness about the importance of native fish and indigenous biological diversity.</p>



<b>Method 7-4 Inanga Spawning and Native Fishery Sites - Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council, landowners, foresters, relevant consent holders, Federated Farmers, Territorial Authorities, Department of Conservation, <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * and funding agencies including the He Tini Awa Trust, Biodiversity Condition Fund and Nga Whenua Rahui.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-4.
<b>Targets</b>	The top 30 inanga spawning and native fishery <i>sites</i> * are actively managed, including protection or enhancement measures, within 10 years of this Plan becoming operative.

<b>Method 7-5 Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Aquatic) Research, Monitoring and Reporting</b>	
<b>Description</b>	The aim of this method is to develop an integrated research, monitoring and reporting programme that supports delivery and refinement of existing policies and methods, guides implementation planning, and allows implementation effectiveness to be assessed.
<b>Who</b>	Predominantly the Regional Council, with assistance from research institutes, universities, non-government agencies and community groups as required.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-4.
<b>Targets</b>	A research, monitoring and reporting programme that supports delivery and refinement of existing policies and methods, and guides and assesses implementation.

<b>Method 7-6 Education in Schools – Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Description</b>	The aim of this method is to raise awareness amongst the youth of the Region of the significance of indigenous biological diversity, the threats to it, and what they can do to protect/restore it. This will be achieved through various environmental education programmes/initiatives eg., Green RIG, EnviroSchools, Trees for Survival and Youth Environment Forum.
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council, Department of Conservation and various national and local environmental education providers.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-5.
<b>Targets</b>	The Regional Council develops and delivers a biodiversity-related environmental education programme.

<b>Method 7-7 District Planning – Natural Features, Landscapes and Indigenous Biological Diversity</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Regional Council will formally submit on resource consent applications received by Territorial Authorities for land use activities where there is potential for effects on outstanding natural features, landscapes or indigenous biological diversity.</p> <p>The Regional Council will formally seek changes to district plans if necessary to ensure provisions are in place to provide an appropriate level of protection to natural features, landscapes and indigenous biological diversity.</p> <p>The Regional Council will formally seek changes to district plans if necessary to ensure district plan rules requiring protection of significant indigenous vegetation and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna do not contradict rules on indigenous biodiversity in this Plan.</p>



<b>Method 7-7</b>	<b>District Planning – Natural Features, Landscapes and Indigenous Biological Diversity</b>
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council and Territorial Authorities.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policies 7-1, 7-4, 7-5, 7-7, 7-8 and 7-8A.
<b>Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submissions completed on consent applications.</li> <li>• District plan changes sought if necessary after this Plan becomes operative.</li> </ul>

<b>Method 7-7A</b>	<b>Consistent Landscape Assessment</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The purpose of this method is to develop a consistent and robust characterisation of the landscape within the Region and consistent identification of outstanding natural features and landscapes.</p> <p>The Regional Council will collaborate with Territorial Authorities to develop and adopt consistent methodology for undertaking any assessment of landscape including for the purposes of identifying the outstanding natural features and landscapes within the Region. The methodology will include consideration of the factors detailed in Table 7.2.</p> <p>The Regional Council will make available relevant resource data including maps suitable for the study area description.</p>
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council and Territorial Authorities.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policy 7-7A.
<b>Targets</b>	Methodology for assessment of natural features and landscapes agreed between the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities within one year of this Plan becoming operative.

<b>Method 7-8</b>	<b>Indigenous Biodiversity Advice and Information</b>
<b>Description</b>	The aim of this method is to provide landowners and other parties with an interest in biodiversity with advice and information about the state of biodiversity in the Region, information about the rules and methods contained within this Plan to manage indigenous biodiversity, and advice about how these methods and rules will be implemented. This includes providing guidance on the rules contained within this Plan so that they can be easily understood and used by landowners.
<b>Who</b>	Regional Council, with assistance from landowners and community groups as required.
<b>Links to Policy</b>	This method implements Policies 7-4 and 7-5.
<b>Targets</b>	An education and advice programme that is freely available and allows those interested to understand and use the methods and rules provided for in this Plan.

<b>Method 7-9</b>	<b>Proactive Identification of Historic Heritage</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The aim of this method is to determine an approach to provide for the proactive identification of historic heritage resources within the Region.</p> <p>The approach may include the development of a Region-wide database or list of areas with a high potential for containing unidentified historic heritage <i>sites</i>* and structures, amendments or variations to existing regional or Territorial</p>



Method 7-9	Proactive Identification of Historic Heritage
	Authority plans, or agreed partnerships for funding and carrying out surveys.
Who	Regional Council, Territorial Authorities, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, New Zealand Archaeological Association, <i>hāpu</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * and landowners.
Links to Policy	This method implements Policies 7-10 and 7-11.
Targets	An approach is agreed upon within two years of this Plan becoming operative.

## 7.6 Anticipated Environmental Results

Anticipated Environmental Result	Link to Policy	Indicator	Data Source
Except for change because of natural processes, or change authorised by a resource consent, by 2017, the extent of <i>rare habitat</i> *, <i>threatened habitat</i> * or <i>at-risk habitat</i> * is the same as (or better than) that estimated prior to this Plan becoming operative, and the number of <i>at-risk habitats</i> * has not increased.	Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Policies: 7-1, 7-2A, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6 and 7-8  Administration Policies: 11A-4, 11A-5, 11A-6 and 11A-8  Water Policies: 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-7, 6-17, 6-18, 6-19, and 6-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of each habitat type compared to former extent</li> <li>Number of <i>rare habitats</i>*, <i>threatened habitats</i>* and <i>at-risk habitats</i>* damaged by unauthorised activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landcare Research: Land Environments NZ Tool, EcoSat tool and Land Cover Database 2 tool</li> <li>Regional Council's incidents database</li> </ul>
By 2017, the Region's top 100 wetlands and top 200 bush remnants will be in better condition than that measured prior to this Plan becoming operative.	Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Policies: 7-1, 7-2A, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6 and 7-8  Administration Policies: 11A-4, 11A-5, 11A-6 and 11A-8  Water Policies: 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-7, 6-17, 6-18, 6-19, and 6-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of top 100 wetlands and top 200 bush remnants under proactive management</li> <li>Habitat condition measure(s) which, where possible, will be consistent with those used by the Department of Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Council's identification and assessment of significant indigenous aquatic, coastal and terrestrial habitat types</li> <li>Regional Council's progress reports on results of proactive management of top wetland and bush remnant habitats</li> </ul>
By 2017, the Region's known historic heritage will be recorded in district plans and the Regional Coastal Plan.	Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Policies: 7-10 and 7-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Territorial Authorities have schedules of known historic heritage in their district plans</li> <li>Regional Council has a schedule of historic heritage for the coastal marine area in the Regional Coastal Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District plans</li> <li>Regional Coastal Plan</li> </ul>
Except for change because of natural processes, or change authorised by a resource consent, at 2017 the characteristics and values of all outstanding landscapes and natural features identified in the Region (Schedule F Table F1) will be in the same or a better state as assessed prior to this Plan becoming operative.	Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Policies: 7-7 and 7-7A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Schedule F outstanding landscapes and natural features where identified characteristics and values have been damaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outstanding landscapes and natural features characteristics and values assessment survey</li> <li>Regional Council's incidents database</li> <li>Regional Council's</li> </ul>



Anticipated Environmental Result	Link to Policy	Indicator	Data Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of protection afforded to Schedule F outstanding landscapes and natural features in Territorial Authority district plans</li> <li>• Ratio of successful Regional Council submissions versus total Regional Council submissions made on outstanding landscapes and natural features to Territorial Authority consent planning processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subdivision Enquiry Database (SED)</li> <li>• Territorial Authority district plans</li> <li>• Territorial Authority consent decisions</li> </ul>

## 7.7 Explanations and Principal Reasons

### Indigenous biological diversity

*Rare habitats\** and *threatened habitats\** are made up of habitats that are either naturally rare in the Region (that is, there was never a large number of that type of habitat) or have been reduced to a level of 20% or less of their original extent in the Region. At this level they cannot sustain themselves without intervention. Even a small loss of, or small amount of damage to, these habitats may lead to the total loss of this habitat type in the Region.

*At-risk habitats\** are made up of habitats that have been reduced to a level of less than 50% of their original extent in the Region. These habitats are at risk of falling into the threatened category (described above) in the lifetime of this Plan if something is not done to prevent that habitat loss. *At-risk habitats\** also include those areas which provide a habitat for a rare or threatened species.

The objectives, policies and methods adopted aim to prevent the further loss of *rare habitats\** and *threatened habitats\** and to control activities which may have an adverse effect on the unique characteristics of *at-risk habitats\**. Also included are objectives, policies and methods to actively manage, improve and protect identified habitats.

### Natural features and landscapes

The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance. While the regulation of land use with regard to competing pressures for the subdivision, use and development of land that may affect natural features and landscapes is most appropriately dealt with at a Territorial Authority level, it is considered important that this document should continue to provide a list of regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes and their associated characteristics and values. The objectives, policies and methods provide guidance and direction for the protection of these values. For example, the policies require avoidance of significant adverse cumulative effects (ie., cumulative effects that are so adverse that they have the potential to significantly alter or damage the essential characteristics and values of the natural feature or landscape).

### Natural character

The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins is a matter of national importance. The natural



character of the CMA is dealt with in Chapter 9. The approach of the One Plan is to maintain the current degree of natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins and to restore and rehabilitate natural character where appropriate. The objectives, policies and methods adopted in this document aim to achieve this by:

- (a) providing policy guidance on matters to be taken into account when exercising functions and powers under the RMA and when making decisions on applications which may affect natural character,
- (b) the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where appropriate, and
- (c) actively protecting and managing indigenous biodiversity, wetlands, and rivers and lakes as described in other parts of this document.

### **Historic Heritage**

The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance. It is considered important to provide a regional framework for the protection of historic heritage by:

- (a) requiring Territorial Authorities and the Regional Council to identify historic heritage *sites*\* and structures, and to include them in district plans and the Regional Coastal Plan, and
- (b) requiring the Regional Council to manage the effects on historic heritage for those resource use activities for which it has jurisdiction.

Objective 7-3 and Policies 7-10 and 7-11 provide the regional framework, guidance and direction required to manage historic heritage.





**Schedule F:  
Regionally Outstanding Natural  
Features and Landscapes**

## Schedule F: Regionally Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes

Schedule F is a component of Part I - the Regional Policy Statement.

Table F1 lists some regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region and their associated characteristics and values in narrative form.

The extent of some of these regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes has not been defined. Therefore, assessments will be required using the approach set out in Policy 7-7A and the criteria listed in Table 7.2 at the time that any use or development is proposed for those areas, so that the actual location of the feature or landscape can be defined in relation to the use or development proposal.

Regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Region include the following:

**Table F1**

Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes	Characteristics / Values
(a) Tongariro National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly the park's visual prominence in the Region and the contrast of the Rangipo desert with adjacent landscapes</li> <li>(ii) Geological features including the Rangataua Lava Flow</li> <li>(iii) Recreational values, particularly tramping and snow sports</li> <li>(iv) Scientific value, particularly the volcanic landscape</li> <li>(v) Ecological value, particularly the mountainous ecology and the extensive tussock grasslands and wetlands supporting rare indigenous flora</li> <li>(vi) Importance to tangata whenua</li> </ul>
(b) Whakapapa River and river valley, including all of the river catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics</li> <li>(ii) Recreational values</li> <li>(iii) Ecological significance, particularly in providing a habitat for the Blue Duck (whio)</li> </ul>
(ba) Whanganui River and river valley, upstream of Aramoana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Scenic qualities provided by the gorge landscapes and papa rock formations</li> <li>(ii) Recreational values, particularly tramping and hunting, and those provided by the water and riparian margins</li> <li>(iii) Ecological value provided by the presence of original forest remnants</li> <li>(iv) Importance to tangata whenua</li> <li>(v) Historical importance</li> </ul>
(c) Whanganui National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly the gorge landscapes and papa rock formations</li> <li>(ii) Ecological significance, particularly for providing habitat for rare bird species, the presence of mature indigenous forest, contribution to the national conservation estate, wilderness</li> <li>(iii) Intrinsic value</li> <li>(iv) Importance to tangata whenua</li> </ul>

Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes	Characteristics / Values
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(v) Recreational values, particularly tramping and hunting, and those provided by the water and riparian margins</li> <li>(vi) Recognised protection – national park</li> <li>(vii) Historical importance</li> </ul>
(d) Kaimanawa Ranges, in particular the skyline and the south-eastern side of the ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly the visual prominence of the skyline in much of the Region</li> <li>(ii) Ecological significance, including the Ranges' contribution to the national conservation estate</li> </ul>
(da) The skyline of the Puketoi Ranges defined as the boundary between the land and sky as viewed at a sufficient distance from the foothills so as to see the contrast between the sky and the solid nature of the land at the crest of the highest points along the ridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly the visual prominence of the skyline in the eastern part of the Region</li> <li>(ii) Geological features, particularly the asymmetrical landform termed a cuesta</li> </ul>
(e) Mount Aorangi - Awarua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly Mount Aorangi's visual prominence and contrast to the Mangaohane Plateau</li> <li>(ii) Intrinsic value</li> <li>(iii) Ecological significance, provided by areas of unmodified podocarp forest, high diversity of wetland types and as a habitat for rare indigenous flora and fauna</li> <li>(iv) Scientific value, particularly Reporoa Bog and Makirikiri Tarns</li> <li>(v) Importance to tangata whenua</li> </ul>
(f) Manganui o te Ao River and river valley, including the Makatote and Mangaturuturu Rivers and their valleys, the Waimarino and Orautoha Streams (but not the Waimarino and Orautoha valleys or the Ruatiti Stream or valley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly river gorges and riparian margins and outstanding wild and scenic characteristics</li> <li>(ii) Ecological significance, providing a habitat for the Blue Duck (whio), and wildlife and fisheries</li> <li>(iii) Recognised protection – National Water Conservation Order</li> </ul>
(g) Rangitikei River and river valley from Mangarere Bridge (approximate map reference NZMS 260 T22:488-496) to Putorino (approximate map reference NZMS 260 T22:315-315), and from Mangarere Bridge (approximate map reference NZMS 260 T22:488-496) to the confluence of Whakaurekou River and Ohutu Stream (approximate map reference NZMS 260 U21:714-691)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics – particularly its gorges, the Rangitikei alluvial terraces and high bluffs, and the Rangitikei River Plio-Pleistocene fossiliferous sediments (map reference NZMS 260 S23:214-224)</li> <li>(ii) Scientific and educational value</li> </ul>
(h) The Ruahine Forest Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly its prominence throughout much of the Region and its backdrop vista in contrast to the Region's plains</li> <li>(ii) Ecological values, including values associated with mature indigenous forest, remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation and important habitat</li> <li>(iii) Contribution to the national conservation estate</li> <li>(iv) Recreational values, especially tramping and hunting</li> <li>(v) Historical values associated with early recreation, hunting and botanical exploration</li> <li>(vi) Cultural values</li> </ul>

Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes	Characteristics / Values
(i) The Tararua Forest Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly its prominence throughout much of the Region and its backdrop vista in contrast to the Region's plains</li> <li>(ii) Ecological values, including values associated with mature indigenous forest, remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation and important habitat</li> <li>(iii) Contribution to the national conservation estate</li> <li>(iv) Recreational values, especially tramping</li> <li>(v) Historical values associated with early recreation</li> <li>(vi) Cultural values</li> </ul>
(ia) The skyline of the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges - defined as the boundary between the land and sky as viewed at a sufficient distance from the foothills so as to see the contrast between the sky and the solid nature of the land at the crest of the highest points along ridges. The skyline is a feature that extends along the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges beyond the areas in (h) and (i) above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, including aesthetic cohesion and continuity, its prominence throughout much of the Region and its backdrop vista in contrast to the Region's plains</li> <li>(ii) Importance to tangata whenua and cultural values</li> <li>(iii) Ecological values including values associated with remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation</li> <li>(iv) Historical values</li> <li>(v) Recreational values</li> </ul>
(j) Manawatu Gorge, from Ballance Bridge to the confluence of the Pohangina and Manawatu Rivers, including the adjacent scenic reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly provided by its distinctive landscape</li> <li>(ii) Geological feature, provided by being the only river in New Zealand to drain both east and west of the main divide</li> <li>(iii) Ecological significance, provided by its regenerating indigenous vegetation and remnant native shrubland</li> <li>(iv) Scientific value, particularly for its geology</li> </ul>
(k) Coastline of the Region, particularly the Akitio Shore Platform, Castlecliff to Nukumarū coastal cliffs, Foxtangī Dunes and Hokio Beach South Dune Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly its special coastal landscape features including the Waitotara ventifacts at Waitotara River Mouth, Waitotara Estuary fossil forest and Santoft parabolic dunes</li> <li>(ii) Coastal geological processes</li> <li>(iii) Ecological value, particularly the Whanganui, Whangaehu, Turakina, Rangitikei, Akitio, Ohau, Waikawa and Manawatu River estuaries as habitats for indigenous fauna</li> <li>(iv) Recreational value</li> <li>(v) Significance to tangata whenua</li> <li>(vi) Scientific and educational values</li> </ul>
(m) Cape Turnagain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Visual and scenic characteristics, particularly its visual prominence along the Region's east coast</li> <li>(ii) Ecological significance, particularly as a habitat for blue penguins and fur seals</li> <li>(iii) Scientific value</li> <li>(iv) Significance to tangata whenua</li> <li>(v) Historic heritage as an archaeological site</li> </ul>

**Note:**

There are a number of other areas within the Region that are highly likely to be regionally, if not nationally, outstanding natural features and landscapes. Some of these areas were included in the

previous operative Regional Policy Statement but were not included in the One Plan as notified. Consequently, these areas have not currently been included in Schedule F due to a need for the Regional Council to either consult with affected landowners or undertake further studies of the areas using the approach set out in Policy 7-7A and the criteria listed in Table 7.2.

These areas include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Central North Island tussocklands
- (ii) Eastern Desert Road landscape
- (iii) Moawhango Ecological Region including the Moawhango Gorge, Makirikiri Tarns and Reporoa Bog, and the Kutaroa and Otahupitara Swamps (Irirangi Swamp)
- (iv) Waimarino – Erua – National Park fault scarp
- (v) Western Edge of the Volcanic Plateau
- (vi) Landguard Bluff
- (vii) Lake Horowhenua and its margins
- (viii) Lake Papaitonga and its adjacent scenic reserve