

# SCHE7 - Schedule of Outstanding Natural Features

## Introduction

A natural feature or natural landscape is considered outstanding if it is 'conspicuous, eminent, remarkable or iconic' within the context of the Waitaki district. A landscape or feature must be of at least moderate-high natural character or intactness before it can be considered for outstandingness, except in special circumstances such as rarity.

Outstanding Natural Features have been identified through assessment against the following sets of values:

### **Natural Science Values:**

Natural science values are assessed according to the geological, geomorphological, ecological and dynamic components of the landscape. They are important if any one of, or collectively, the following natural elements:

- landform(s), geomorphological process
- geology/geological process, other geopreservation site,
- water body (such as lake, tarn, wetland, river, stream, lagoon), freshwater process
- vegetation community, ecosystem process
- wildlife habitat
- are (a) rare in the area/district; (b) particularly good "classic" examples; (c) intact or retain overall integrity and/or (d) clearly and recognisably characteristic of the area/district.

### **Perceptual Values:**

Legibility values: Legibility values relate to the extent to which the landscape expresses the geomorphological, hydrological, climate, ecological, coastal processes that formed it in its current state.

Aesthetic values: Aesthetic values include the degree of visual or scenic harmony, visual coherence, natural character, distinctiveness, memorability and/or vividness of a scene. High visibility or visual prominence are contextual factors making aesthetic values more widely shared (see Shared and Recognised).

Transient values: Transient values refer to the extent to which natural processes such as the presence of wildlife, diurnal/ seasonal weather and hydrological conditions (e.g.: presence of snow, clear light and shadow effects, reflections in water, high water flows) contribute to landscape character.

### **Associative Values:**

Mana whenua values: Mana whenua values are the extent to which Māori have connection with or to a landscape or a place and the importance of landscapes or places to mana whenua. For example, landscapes may have names of meaning or historical value for Māori because of settlements; pa or battle sites; food sources; rock art sites and caves; or because mountains, lakes and rivers or other natural features express or embody Māori cosmology and occupation of an area.

Shared and Recognised values: Shared and recognised values are the degree to which natural features and landscapes are widely known and valued by community. For landscapes or features with high shared and recognised values, there is a substantial agreement between professional

and public opinion that the natural feature or landscape contributes to the sense of place or is of importance. Agreement can be about the values of an area from folklore, art, poetry, song, recorded history and local identity: for instance, 'the Waitaki' or 'the high country'. Areas that are formally protected typically express high shared and recognised value. Visually prominent and distinctive features or places can have shared and recognised values.

Historic values: Historic values are the degree to which an area or a place is known and influenced by its connection to the historical values inherent in the place. Historical values may include, for example, traditional land uses such as farming, food gathering, historic settlement patterns, historic events/activities, architectural periods.

The above values were ranked on a 7-stage **continuum**, ranging from Very High to Very Low:

- Very high
- High
- Medium - high
- Medium
- Medium – low
- Low
- Very low

If a natural landscape or feature has at least one value in the 'very high' range, it is categorised as 'outstanding' and protected under section 6 of the RMA.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The Outstanding Natural Features assessments are currently going through a peer review process and may be subject to further change.

Please use the ID reference to search for the location of a site on the [Draft District Plan webmaps](#) – eg ONF020.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Description	Values and Characteristics
<b>ŌHAU &amp; HOPKINS</b>			
ONF020	<b>Hopkins River Te Awa Aruhe</b>	Large braided river system	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Well developed braided river system, one of only three in the district and rare globally; important water fowl and wader habitat including black stilt
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> System is largely intact. The braided character and range of associated habitats is clearly expressed and easy to see
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually distinctive, memorable, high natural character; Visual patterns, dramatic contrasts in juxtaposition, visual diversity;
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Effects of changes in flow, weather conditions, seasonal presence/ activity of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic,</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> - This river is known as Te Awa Aruhe and is of great significance to Kāi Tahu. Te Awa Aruhe feeds into Ōhou (Lake Ōhau) which tradition tells was dug by Rākaihautū, revered tūpuna of Mana whenua. Also significant as part of a traditional ara tawhito and source of mahika kai, including an important provision of aruhe (fern root).
		<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> Large highly visible key element in popular and easily accessible recreational valley; entire river system is a SSWI.	
		<b>Historic Values – None known</b>	
ONF010	<b>Hopkins Roche Moutonnees and Wetlands</b>	Glaciated hills and wetlands	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Ice-sculpted roche moutonnees uncommon in the district and best example in district; wetlands and native shrublands providing habitat for birds, insects, lizards
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Intact landforms expressive of origin and process. Vegetation patterns modified. Intact wetland systems.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually dramatic, distinctive and memorable landform features, notable for rarity as a visible landscape element. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities with expanses of water. Visual diversity, high intactness and natural character impart high visual value.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Light and shadow effects; mist, snow; presence of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> - Part of the Te Awa Aruhe river system, this site is significant for its connection to the waters of Ōhou (Lake Ōhau) which was dug by Rākaihautū, revered tūpuna of Mana whenua. Also significant as part of a traditional ara tawhito and source of mahika kai.
		<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – High</b> Large highly visible element close to road in popular recreational valley,	
		<b>Historic Values – None known</b>	

ONF008	<b>Temple Stream Wetland</b>	Large alluvial fan wetland	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Large intact wetland associated with braided river system (Hopkins). Important water fowl and wader habitat
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Wetland and ecological function is largely intact. Origin and pattern easily legible.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land and waterform features. High inherent aesthetic quality with expanses of water and winding creeks amongst tall grassland/sedges/rushes. High natural character and intactness impart aesthetic quality
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Effects of changes in flow, weather conditions, seasonal presence/ activity of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> - Part of the Te Awa Aruhe river system, this site is significant for its connection to the waters of Ōhou (Lake Ōhou) which was dug by Rākaihautū, revered tūpuna of Mana whenua. Also significant as part of a traditional ara tawhito and source of mahika kai.
			<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> Large visible element in popular recreational valley, associated with the Hopkins River. Part of a SSWI (Hopkins River system). <b>Historic Values – None known</b>
ONF009	<b>Hopkins River Delta</b>	Large carex wetland in river delta	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Large intact carex wetland associated with braided river system (Hopkins). Important water fowl and wader habitat
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Wetland system largely intact. Modified vegetation cover
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features, notable for rarity as a visible landscape element. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities. high natural character and mod-high level of intactness supports high visual value. variety of vegetation cover, waterway patterns and juxtaposition with expanses of water and gravel riverbed provides visual interest
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> mist, snow, reflections in the water; presence of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> - This river is known as Te Awa Aruhe and is of great significance to Kāi Tahu. Here at the delta, Te Awa Aruhe feeds into Ōhou (Lake Ōhou) which tradition tells was dug by Rākaihautū, revered tūpuna of Mana whenua. Also significant as part of a traditional ara tawhito and source of mahika kai, including an important provision of aruhe.
			<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> observed and appreciated by all who pass by on the road and frequent the river bed, head of the lake, and lake edge. <b>Historic Values – None known</b>

AHURIRI			
ONF031	Canyon Creek Glacial Stairway	Glacial cirque basin with large tarn, and ice-sculpted glacial steps	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> An exceptionally well-defined glacial cirque basin. Best example in New Zealand of a glacial stairway; the only one in the district
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Features are completely natural and extremely well-defined.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> highly impressive and memorable. very high natural character and legibility impart very high aesthetic value
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> effects of weather, presence of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is in the headwaters of the Ahuriri. The Ahuriri Valley is significant as a site of seasonal settlement (nohoaka) for Mana whenua. The Ahuriri River provides an abundant source of mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora (Māori turnip), weka, and purau (Māori onion) were gathered. There is also a contemporary nohoaka beside the awa that was provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
		<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park, valley is a popular hiking/climbing destination	
ONF032	Ahuriri Valley Terminal Moraine	Terminal moraine landform	<b>Natural science values - Very High</b> Well preserved and good example of a terminal moraine, best in the district
			<b>Legibility values - Very High</b> Features are completely natural and extremely well-defined.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> highly impressive and memorable; very high natural character and legibility impart very high aesthetic value
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> effects of weather, presence of wildlife.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> The Ahuriri Valley is significant as a site of seasonal settlement (nohoaka) for Mana whenua. The Ahuriri River provides an abundant source of mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora ('Māori turnip'), weka, and purau ('Māori onion') were gathered. There is also a contemporary nohoaka beside the awa that was provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
		<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park, valley is a popular hiking/climbing destination	
	<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>		

ONF003	<b>Snowy Gorge Rock Avalanche</b>	Rock avalanche	<b>Natural science values - Very High</b> An exceptionally well-defined glacial cirque basin. Best example in New Zealand of a glacial stairway; the only one in the district
			<b>Legibility values - Very High</b> Features are completely natural and extremely well-defined.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> highly impressive and memorable; very high natural character and legibility impart very high aesthetic value
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> effects of weather, presence of wildlife.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is in the headwaters of the Ahuriri Valley and was recorded as a kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), weka, and purau (‘Māori onion’) were gathered.
			<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park, valley is a popular hiking/climbing destination
<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>			
ONF006	<b>Birchwood Wetland</b>	Large valley floor alluvial wetland	<b>Natural science values - Very High</b> Large wetland with outstanding wildlife values including large black-fronted tern and wrybill populations, and important fish habitat.
			<b>Legibility values - Very High</b> Largely intact and key expressive element of the valley floor and braided Ahuriri river system
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features; rare as a visible landscape element. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially with expanses of water. Very high natural character and high level of intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover and juxtaposition with water provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Very High</b> presence of wildlife; weather conditions such as mist, snow, reflections in the water
			<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b>
		<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> well-known wetland observed and appreciated by all who pass by on the road and frequent the river bed and side creeks. Enjoyed from the Birchwood Homestead Lodge. Wetland part of the Ahuriri WCO and the wetland is an SSWI. Part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park.	
<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>			

ONF005	<b>Ben Avon Wetland</b>	Large valley floor alluvial wetland	<b>Natural science values - Very High</b> Large wetland with outstanding wildlife values including large black-fronted tern and wrybill populations, and important fish habitat.
			<b>Legibility values - Very High</b> Largely intact and key expressive element of the valley floor and braided Ahuriri river system
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features; rare as a visible landscape element. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially with expanses of water. Very high natural character and high level of intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover and juxtaposition with water provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Very High</b> presence of wildlife; weather conditions such as mist, snow, reflections in the water;
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This wetland is part of the Ahuriri River system, recorded as a kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlement) and kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), weka, and purau (‘Māori onion’) were gathered. Wetlands and their associated awa and roto are an important source of mahika kai, and the network of wetlands throughout the takiwā supported the provision of sustainable resources for mana whenua.
			<b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> well-known wetland observed and appreciated by all who pass by on the road Wetland part of the Ahuriri WCO and the wetland is an SSWI. Scenic Reserve and part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park.
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF004	<b>Birch Creek Wetland</b>	Large valley floor alluvial wetland and area containing numerous ephemeral tarns	<b>Natural science values -</b>
			<b>Legibility Values – High</b> Wetland is largely intact but modified vegetation by pastoral activity.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features; rare as a visible landscape element. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially with expanses of water. High natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover and juxtaposition with water provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Very High</b> presence of wildlife; weather conditions such as mist, snow, reflections in the water;
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This wetland is part of the Ahuriri River system, recorded as a kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlement) and kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), weka, and purau (‘Māori onion’) were gathered. Wetlands and their associated awa and roto are an important source of mahika kai, and the network of wetlands throughout the takiwā supported the provision of sustainable resources for mana whenua.
			<b>Shared &amp; Recognised values – Very High</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p>well-known wetland observed and appreciated by all who pass by on the road Wetland part of the Ahuriri WCO and the wetland is an SSWI. Scenic Reserve and part of the Ahuriri Conservation Park.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF067	<b>Birdwood Range Totara Remnants</b>	Remnant totara forest and associate shrublands	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands;</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact patches but overall modification by pastoral practices</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop, within a broader pastoral rangeland setting, expressing high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values - Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.</p>
			<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biophysical</li> <li>Aesthetic</li> </ul>
ONF068	<b>SE End Birdwood Range Totara Remnants</b>	Remnant totara forest and associated shrublands	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands;</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact patches but overall modification by pastoral practices</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Value – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop, within a broader pastoral rangeland setting, expressing high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.</p>
			<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biophysical</li> <li>Aesthetic</li> <li>Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Mana whenua Values – This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.</b></p> <p><b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – High</b> Visible from Birchwood Road and Ahuriri River; a distinctive and memorable landscape element</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
			<p><b>Mana whenua Values – This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.</b></p> <p><b>Shared &amp; Recognised Values – Very High</b> Highly visible from SH8, Birchwood Road and Ahuriri River, and from Killermont Conservation Area; a distinctive and memorable landscape element</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>



LINDIS			
ONF013	McClays Creek Totara	Remnant totara forest	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands; incl endangered <i>Olearia fimbriata</i>
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Large Patch deep within the scree is intact and expresses natural pattern
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop, within a broader pastoral rangeland setting, expressing high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.
ONF012	Longslip Creek Valley Totara Patches	Remnant Totara Forest	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands
			<b>Legibility Values – High</b> Patches are reasonably intact and express natural pattern but has been modified by pastoral practices particularly at the edges
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop, within a broader pastoral rangeland setting, expressing high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Highly visible from SH8; a distinctive and memorable landscape element. One area is within public conservation land, visible from Pavilion Peak track.
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>

**WETHER RANGE**

ONF026	<b>Forest Gully Totara Remnant</b>	Remnant Totara Forest	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Patches are intact and express natural pattern; some modification by pastoral practices particularly at the edges
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape feature, notable for rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop with high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures
			<b>Transient Values Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Within public conservation area. Distinctive memorable feature able to be viewed from public access easement nearby.
ONF028	<b>Manuka Creek Gully Totara Remnant</b>	Remnant Totara Forest	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare fire-refuge patches of totara forest, a window to the past; and indigenous shrublands
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Patches are reasonably intact and express natural pattern but has been modified by pastoral practices particularly at the edges
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. Grey shrubland setting together with scree and rock out crop, within a broader pastoral rangeland setting, expressing high natural character and intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Wildlife presence; weather conditions such as snow.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Within public conservation area. Distinctive memorable feature able to be viewed from public access easement nearby.
		<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>	

OMARAMA FLATS			
ONF046	The Knot	Landform Faultline Trace	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> A notable feature of the active Ostler reverse fault zone, where the fault trace in the old river terraces of the Ahuriri River changes around 90degrees in strike. Monitored for precise strain movements and is of international importance. Fault trace expressed in landform across the Ahuriri River and into the Birdwood Range. The continuity of the trace is impressive.</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Generally well expressed under mostly grassland cover but has been cut into or altered by SH8 and other cultural features.</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Value – High</b> low profile landscape element, full extent not obvious to the casual viewer. Has some aesthetic merit in its sinuous generally intact natural form especially where there is extensive intact dryland cover. Agricultural development detracts from its appearance.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Value – Moderate</b> Light and shadow , snow effects can enhance</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.</p>
			<p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Recorded in the Geopreservation Inventory. It is visible from SH8 and local road, which cross it but not remarkable to a casual viewer. Recognisable local landmark.</p>
			<p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF017	Ben Omar Wetland	Large carex wetland formed where Sutherlands Creek alluvial fan has met the large Ahuriri River alluvial terraces/fan creating an inter-fan angle depression retaining water and sediment and building up a swamp.	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Wetlands of this size in relatively intact condition have very high ecological value especially on basin floors where so many have been converted to farmland Vegetation includes a pedestalled Carex secta community in good condition Provides habitat for other waterfowl and waders including Black Stilt. Part Wildlife Management Reserve</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – Moderate</b> largely intact form but has been fragmented and modified around its edges with pastoral landuse advancing into the wetland; partly improved and fenced for grazing pasture for cattle and sheep.</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values Moderate/High</b> high aesthetic value derived from expanse of carex tussock grassland, but pastoral impingement has reduced scenic value with adverse effects on visual cohesion.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Presence of wildlife</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This wetland is part of the Ahuriri River system, recorded as a kāika nohoaka (seasonal settlement) and kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), weka, and purau (‘Māori onion’) were gathered. Wetlands and their associated awa and roto are an important source of mahika kai, and the network of wetlands throughout the takiwā supported the provision of sustainable resources for mana whenua.</p>

			<p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – High</b> SSWI and WERI status and mostly public conservation land as a wetland reserve.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
<b>HENBURN AND QUAILBURN</b>			
ONF011	<b>Ben Dhu Bog Pine</b>	Remnant of bog pine woodland	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Best example of this forest type in the region. Native forest remnants are rare within the district, a very small window on the pre-human vegetation, when it is thought bog pine in association with mixed podocarp-broadleaf woodland dominated by totara and celery pine covered the drier eastern ranges and parts of the basin floors.</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact but has been modified by pastoral practices</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> visually distinctive and memorable landscape features, notable for their rarity as a visible landscape element. Native forest elements inherently have high aesthetic qualities. The variety of vegetation cover provides visual interest in contrasts in colours and textures.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Possibly weather effects such as snow, mist. Wildlife presence</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of inland forest that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, kākā, kākāpō and various other resources were once harvested.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – High</b> Scientific Reserve and public conservation area. Public access via easement promoted by signage from Quailburn Road. Whilst not highly visible from public roads, it is a distinctive and memorable feature of this part of the basin.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF035	<b>Cloud Hill</b>	Upthrust Fault Block Landform	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Contain numerous small “badlands” erosion features</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> overall very clear and intact forms; micro forms also visible</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Prominent and large ridge and skyline landscape features from several public places; distinctive hills marking fault trace. Intriguing micro features. Overall high visual coherence and harmony. Visually pleasing rhythm of gullies and spurs on flanks of the hills</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – High</b> effect of light and shadow and clarity of the air; snow cover</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the Feature Outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values – This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.</b></p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very high</b> Prominent distinctive and memorable landform viewed from SH8, Quailburn Road, Ahuriri River, and A2O Trail</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>

ONF045	Paritea/ Clay Cliffs	Badlands erosion on upthrust fault block landform	<b>Natural Science and Values – Very High</b> Spectacular and uncommon large erosion feature expressed as very tall rock-capped pinnacles, cliffs and deep narrow ravines between. Layering and tilting visibly evident. On a well-defined reverse fault block feature along the active Ostler Fault marking its trace.
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Dramatically clear erosion feature with high level of intactness
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> highly visible, very distinctive, striking and memorable feature. Uniquely impressive feature for its scale, degree of development and clarity. Form pattern texture and colour within the feature is remarkable. Overall very high visual coherence and harmony.
			<b>Transient Values – Very High</b> The effects of different weather conditions can result in stunning colours, light and shadow and patterns
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</b>
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Prominent distinctive and memorable landform viewed from SH8, Ahuriri River. QEII Covenant. Open to public and actively promoted.
<b>OHOU MORAINES</b>			
ONF014	Red-Raupo-Swan Lagoon Complex	Collection of tarns and wetlands in moraine and associated ecosystems	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Naturally uncommon moraine tarns and wetlands. Waterfowl and wader habitat. Red Lagoon is a rare example of its kind being the only known lake of its type in the region. Swan Lagoon is an important black stilt feeding area and wrybill are present
			<b>Legibility values – Moderate/High</b> clear water and wetland forms, dry landforms and intricate wetland vegetation patterns legible with low stature cover. Some modification through pastoral use, fencing, roading
			<b>Aesthetic values – High</b> water body and intricate wetland vegetation patterns have high aesthetic value. Moderately High legibility and natural character support high aesthetic value.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> effects of different weather conditions eg still water and reflections; snow; mist. Presence of wildlife.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Distinctive and memorable features seen from Lake Ohau Road. Tarns and wetlands are SSWIs. Partly within a QEII Covenant area.
		<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>	

ONF015	<b>Ōhou Outwash Plain</b>	Fluvio-glacial feature (outwash plain) and associated dryland ecosystem	<b>Natural Science Value – Very High</b> large well-formed glacial outwash plain expressing the typical braided hump and hollow pattern. This is the only outwash plain remaining in an undeveloped state in the district. Outwash plains are natural rare ecosystems and support threatened plant species and are important habitat for a range of insects, several of which will be endemic to the Mackenzie Basin; also important for native bird species such e.g., banded dotterel. Soils of inland outwash plains are also becoming rare in an undeveloped state.
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> very clear largely intact form; highly legible braided hump and hollow; degraded ecosystem but retains typical species and low very open stature
			<b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> Distinctive austere and exposed character. High level of intactness and high natural character, and the intriguing braided pattern are of visual value. Overall high visual coherence and harmony where undeveloped. The landform as a whole and its micro patterns are visually striking and memorable although best appreciated from the air or elevated viewpoints. The very open and homogenous landscape is highly photogenic from Lake Ohau Road
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Effects of different weather conditions.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.
ONF047	<b>Table Hill</b>	Upthrust Fault Block Landform	<b>Shared and recognised Values – Very High</b> Widely appreciated as distinctive open foreground to spectacular mountain views from Lake Ohau Road
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
			<b>Natural Science Value – Very High</b> Well-defined upthrust tilted fault block feature along the active Ostler Fault marking its trace. Gravitational collapse scarps along the summit. South face of hill shows parallel benches perhaps former ice or lake levels. Numerous fluvio-glacial micro landforms on upper surface
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Very clear intact landform, as skyline landform. Micro forms also clear to see and expressive of process
		<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent distinctive hill marking fault trace. Intriguing micro features. Overall high visual coherence and harmony where undeveloped. Striking isolated starkly defined natural looking intact hill form seen from Lake Ohau Road, highly photogenic.	
<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Transient Values – Moderate/High</b> Transient effects include effect of light and shadow and clarity of the air; snow cover.		
	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.		
	<b>Shared and recognised Values – Very High</b> Highly recognisable and distinctive feature of the Twizel-Omarama basin easily seen by all travellers on SH8 and Lake Ohau Road, and from Lake Ruataniwha and other public places north of the Ohau River.		
	<b>Historic Values - None Known</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> <li>• Historic</li> </ul>	
ONF034	<b>Willowbank Saddle</b>	faultline trace through old moraine on active Ostler Fault	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> A notable feature of the active Ostler reverse fault zone, where faulting activity has uplifted a lower block with a gentler dip slope so that overlying moraine has been deposited over it and has remained. It forms a broad open 2km wide saddle between higher upthrust and tilted blocks of deep gravels (Quailburn Hill and Benmore Hill)
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> very clear form, micro features visible under continuous fine textured grassland,
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Moderate</b> Has some aesthetic merit in its generally intact natural form especially where there is extensive intact dryland cover. Integral part of the upstanding Ostler Fault hill range.
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate/Low</b> Light and shadow effects on surface topography
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate/Low</b> No particular value known. It is part of an prominent hill range easily visible from SH8 that is distinctive and memorable as a whole.
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
<b>OTAMATAPAIO</b>			
ONF025	<b>Corbies Creek Headwater Wetlands</b>	Alpine range summit wetlands	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> complex of alpine bog, subalpine shrubland, scree communities and tussock wetlands on the broad gently sloping semi-schist erosion surface of the Hawkdun Range summit. Part of the largest and most spectacular RAP in the ecological district (RAP H5). Provides a diversity of habitat.
			<b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact but has been affected by pastoral practices
			<b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially with expanses of water. High country range summit setting expressing high natural character and high level of intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover and juxtaposition with water provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> Effects of weather such as mist, snow, reflections in water; presence of wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> These wetlands are found in the headwaters of the Ōtamatakou. Ōtamatakou is the traditional Māori name for the Otematata River. Wetlands and their associated waterbodies are an important source of mahika kai. Ōtamatakou is recorded as a kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where weka, tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), and tutu were gathered.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> <li>• Historic</li> </ul>	<p>Has been recognised for its natural values (as a RAP) but remains in private ownership (pastoral lease); broadly visible from Oteake Conservation Area</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>	
<b>ST MARYS AND IDA RANGES</b>				
ONF018	<b>Te Ikaeraoa/Parsons Rock</b>	Rock Outcrop	<p><b>Natural Science Values – High</b> Distinctive isolated outcrop of particularly resistant rock (shattered and cemented greywacke/low grade schist) forming a lumpy “tower” in open pasture, supporting a diversity of vegetation.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Rock tower appears intact but vegetation is modified</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent; a visually striking and intriguing natural feature. Its rugged expression and unusual humped shape is visually dramatic, within a setting of open green pasture on smoother terrain, and associated with the turquoise waters of the lake. Vegetation is diverse and interesting</p> <p><b>Transient Values – Moderate</b> weather effects such as mist or strong low light and shadowing; and wildlife.</p>	
			<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aesthetic</b></li> <li>• <b>Shared and Recognised</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Te Ikaeraoa is the traditional name for Parsons Rock. It is a significant landmark and marks an important resting place along the ara tawhito connecting villages and people to sources of mahika kai. It was also used as a marker in measuring the distance between key places in the area.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent; very memorable natural feature easily seen from the highway and the lake margin; a highly recognisable landmark.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – Moderate</b> At least two local stories about this rock</p>
ONF051	<b>Hawkdun Range Cirque Basin</b>	Glacial cirque bain with tarn	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Classic example of a glacial cirque basin on a broadly sloping dip slope of the Hawkdun Range, an ancient tilted greywacke peneplain. Nationally significant as an excellent example, one of the best in NZ. Also exhibits former peri-glacial and frost patterned ground. Full sequence of bioclimatic zones from high alpine to montane grassland. Tarn and wetland communities.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Landform and vegetation patterns almost completely intact; minor tracking a scar</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> A striking and impressive landform, with a jewel-like tarn of starkly contrasting blue-green colour at its centre (in certain light). It is a memorable, highly legible and highly natural feature including water bodies, with a high level of intactness set within a high country tussock and scree rangeland setting which accords it very high aesthetic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b></p>	



			Weather conditions such as snow and mist or clear light and shadowing. Alpine flowers
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – This site is found in the headwaters of the Ōtamatakou. Ōtamatakou is the traditional Māori name for the Otematata River. Ōtamatakou is recorded as a kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where weka, tuna (eels), pora (‘Māori turnip’), and tutu were gathered.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Remote feature but lies within Oteake Conservation Park
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF052	<b>Kohurau Patterned Ground</b>	Patterned alpine scree	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Classic example of stone stripes and polygons expressing peri-glacial processes; associated scree vegetation and wildlife
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Highly expressive of process and almost completely intact with minor tracking
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Stone stripes and polygons are spectacular and intriguing and in the wider expansive alpine setting have very high scenic value. Highly memorable, and being also highly legible and highly natural, with a high level of intactness in a high country tussock and scree rangeland setting has very high visual value.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Weather conditions such as snow and mist or clear light and shadowing. Alpine flowers, wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – Within wāhi tūpuna 8 Te Kohurau. Te Kohurau was the name of a Kāi Tahu tūpuna on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea on the Otago Coastline.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Remote feature but lies within Oteake Conservation Park
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF019	<b>Rambling Gorge Alpine Wetlands</b>	Large Alpine Summit Wetland on Hawkdun Range	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> outstanding example of the low alpine C.macra tussock land and bogs. The site contains a vegetation sequence from high-alpine cushion-fellfield to subalpine Chionochloa rigida tussockland which is representative of the district.
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Largely intact with distinct patterning expressive of processes; light pastoral practice imprint
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape features. Wetlands inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially with expanses of water. High country range summit setting expressing very high natural character and high level of intactness supports high visual value. The variety of vegetation cover and juxtaposition with water provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Weather conditions such as snow and mist or clear light and shadowing. Alpine flowers, wildlife
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – These wetlands are found in the headwaters of the Ōtamatakou. Ōtamatakou is the traditional Māori name for the Otematata River. Wetlands and their associated waterbodies are an important

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<p>source of mahika kai. Ōtamatakou is recorded as a kāika mahika kai (food-gathering place) where weka, tuna (eels), pora ('Māori turnip'), and tutu were gathered.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Moderate</b> Remote feature but lies within Oteake Conservation Park</p> <p><b>Historic Value – None Known</b></p>
<b>KUROW</b>			
ONF036	<b>Te Awa Whakamau /Awahokomo</b>	<p>Badlands erosion feature in Limestone</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Most western and inland instance of deep Otekaike Limestone. Karst pinnacles are the eroded remnant of thick sheets of limestone. One of the best preserved karst landscape features in the district. Contains fossils; of national significance. Dry tussock grassland and herbfield cover on hill slopes around pinnacles, and large patches of grey shrubland. Supports unique limestone Poa grass and <i>Ischnocarpus exilis</i>, a herb (calcicoles). This very rare limestone cress is found only at this site and there are a number of other endangered plants here.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Pinnacle features are individually and collectively intact and highly expressive of erosion processes</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> distinctive and unusual erosion features; highly memorable, with subtle patterns in form and colour. Overall high intactness and extremely high legibility, visual coherence and naturalness supports high scenic value, within a natural rangeland setting with dry grassland and shrubland cover.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Weather conditions – light and shadow in particular; snow; mist</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> These toka stand above Te Awa Whakamau. Kā Toka (rock outcrops) are significant landmarks that guided travellers on the ara tawhito.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – High</b> QEII Covenant area. Visible distinctive landscape feature from local road only.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF027	<b>Wai o Toura/Gards Road Reserve</b>	<p>Limestone ridge/escarpment and associated flora</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Classic limestone smooth dipslope escarpment cliffs with tumbled blocks. Low prominent ridge of limestone with rich marine fossil content; important site for threatened and rare native plants (Carmichaelia, Lepidium, Sophora, and other native species).</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Landform is intact and distinct; vegetation is modified by pastoral practices but contains remnant indigenous flora</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> distinctive and memorable; buff coloured bluffs, outcrops and tumbled blocks are striking features, contrasting with smooth sculptural quality of ridge. Overall intactness and naturalness of landform on a large scale.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Transient effects of light and shadow highlighting overhangs, caves and crevices</p>

		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values</b> – Oteake is the correct spelling for the Otiake River, that flows adjacent to Wai o Toura. This awa was part of an extensive network of kāiika mahika kai (food-gathering places) located throughout the Waitaki Valley, where weka, tuna (eels), pūrau, and tapuku were gathered. <b>Shared and Recognised Value – Very High</b> Visually prominent from SH83; familiar landmark. Scenic Reserve. <b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
<b>KAKANUI RANGES</b>			
ONF044	<b>Kauru Hill</b>	Isolated hill/Peak	<b>Natural Science Values – High</b> large isolated conical hill comprised mainly of basaltic tuff, agglomerate and pillow lava with a cap of erosion resistant younger basaltic rock. This material rests on older sedimentary deposits forming the spreading bulk and base of the hill, marine sand-and mudstone marl and impure limestone. Large slumps have occurred on the flanks. These lithologies are abruptly separated from greywacke and semi schist to the south by the Kauru Fault. Vegetation cover is a mosaic of low producing naturalised pasture grass with dotted with cabbage trees and patches of remnant tussock and grey shrubland <b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact landform, many micro features visible. Vegetation cover highly modified. <b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Large distinctive memorable skyline feature, one of several isolated peaks in the district. High level of intactness and integrity as a landform, with Modertate-High levels of visual coherence and natural character conferring high aesthetic quality. Readily perceived as a distinct entity. <b>Transient Values – High</b> weather effects such as snow capping, mist shrouds, clarity against blue sky in bright light, moon lighting.
			<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <b>Mana whenua Values</b> – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT <b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Large distinctive peak often on skyline, highly visible from a wide range of viewpoints near and far. Dominant landmark. <b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF022	<b>Mt Difficulty</b>	Volcanic Peaks	<b>Natural Science Values – High</b> Prominent angular isolated peak of extrusive volcanic rock specifically a cap of erosion resistant younger basaltic rock. This material rests on a spreading base of older sedimentary which rests on the semi-schist bedrock of the Kakanui Range. Has small areas of basaltic boulderfield. Past slumping evident in the sedimentary rock. The volcanic extrusions on the Kakanui Range are of limited extent, with the vast majority of the range lithology being greywacke and schist. They stand out with a different topographical expression. Minor indigenous tussock and shrubland in exotic pasture. <b>Legibility Values – High</b> Largely intact landform, many micro features visible. Vegetation cover highly modified. <b>Aesthetic Values – High</b>

			<p>distinctive and memorable skyline /ridgeline features, one of several isolated mounts/peaks in the area. High level of intactness and integrity as a landform, with high levels of visual coherence and natural character conferring high aesthetic quality. Readily perceived as distinct entity with more visually interesting form</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> weather effects such as snow capping, mist shrouds, clarity against blue sky in bright light, moon lighting</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</b></p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Large distinctive peak on skyline, highly visible from a range of viewpoints. Important as a landmark.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF063 ONF024	<b>Siberia Hill and Kattothyrst</b>	Volcanic Peaks	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Part of an alpine plateau area of distinctly different lithology and topographical expression to the rest of the Kakanui Range. Basaltic extrusions have formed small protrusions now weathered to broad low humps and remnant peaks protruding from a spreading base of lava expressed as extensive dry boulderfields of dark rock. The basaltic rock forms an erosion resistant cap over older sedimentary rock formed of shallow marine sand-mud-silt stone which resting on the semi-schist bedrock of the Kakanui Range. The volcanic extrusions on the Kakanui Range are of limited extent, with the vast majority of the range lithology being greywacke and schist. Inland/alpine Basic cliffs, scarps and tors are a naturally uncommon ecosystem.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Landforms and surface features largely intact. Vegetation modified by pastoral practices.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually impressive, distinctive and memorable area and individual features (peaks, boulderfields). High level of intactness and integrity as landforms and as a whole, with high levels of visual coherence and natural character conferring high aesthetic quality.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> weather effects such as snow capping, mist, moon lighting, and light and shadow in clear conditions. Seasonal flowers, wildlife.</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</b></p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Within public conservation area and QEII Open Space covenant. Part of a very distinctive and memorable area with a strong sense of place. Part of whole volcanic plateau area that was RAP5</p> <p><b>Historic Values High</b> features from early pastoral occupation include hut sites, stock yards, fence lines, dog kennels, tracks, cairns, trig stations, and associated site artefacts</p>
ONF023	<b>Mt Dasher</b>	Volcanic Peak	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Part of an alpine plateau area of distinctly different lithology and topographical expression to the rest of the Kakanui Range. Basaltic extrusions have formed small protrusions now weathered to broad low humps and remnant peaks protruding from a spreading base of lava expressed as extensive dry boulderfields of dark rock. The basaltic rock forms an erosion resistant cap over older sedimentary rock formed of shallow marine sand-mud-silt</p>

			<p>stone which resting on the semi-schist bedrock of the Kakanui Range. The volcanic extrusions on the Kakanui Range are of limited extent, with the vast majority of the range lithology being greywacke and schist. Inland/alpine Basic cliffs, scarps and tors are a naturally uncommon ecosystem.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Landforms and surface features largely intact. Vegetation modified by pastoral practices.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b></p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> visually impressive, distinctive and memorable area and individual features (peaks, boulderfields). High level of intactness and integrity as landforms and as a whole, with high levels of visual coherence and natural character conferring high aesthetic quality.</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mana whenua Values – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</b></p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Within public conservation area. Part of a very distinctive and memorable area with a strong sense of place. Part of whole volcanic plateau area that was RAP5.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – High</b> features from early pastoral occupation include hut sites, stock yards, fence lines, dog kennels, tracks, cairns, trig stations, and associated site artefacts</p>
ONF063	Siberia Hill	Volcanic Peak	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Part of an alpine plateau area of distinctly different lithology and topographical expression to the rest of the Kakanui Range. Basaltic extrusions have formed small protrusions now weathered to broad low humps and remnant peaks protruding from a spreading base of lava expressed as extensive dry boulderfields of dark rock. The basaltic rock forms an erosion resistant cap over older sedimentary rock formed of shallow marine sand-mud-silt stone which resting on the semi-schist bedrock of the Kakanui Range. The volcanic extrusions on the Kakanui Range are of limited extent, with the vast majority of the range lithology being greywacke and schist.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Landforms and surface features largely intact. Vegetation modified by pastoral practices</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> visually impressive, distinctive and memorable area and individual features (peaks, boulderfields). High level of intactness and integrity as landforms and as a whole, with high levels of visual coherence and natural character conferring high aesthetic quality.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> weather effects such as snow capping, mist, moon lighting, and light and shadow in clear conditions. Seasonal flowers, wildlife.</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature Outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mana whenua Values – None Known</b></p> <p><b>Shared and recognised Values – Very High</b> Within public conservation area and QEII Open Space covenant. Part of a very distinctive and memorable area with a strong sense of place.</p> <p><b>Historic values – None Known</b></p>

OAMARU				
ONF037	Takiroa Shelter	Limestone escarpment	<b>Natural Science Values – High</b> 450m long boomerang shaped escarpment forming a northwest facing blunt point on the north edge of Waipati limestone downlands. Surface weathering has created a distinctive pitted or honey comb effect. Prominent outcrops and overhangs of Otekaieke limestone are rare	
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Bluff form and surface features intact. Vegetation very modified including planted indigenous.	
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually dominant large natural feature; impressive in scale, distinctive and memorable; “honey-comb” erosion pattern on surface intriguing. Overall intactness and naturalness of landform on a large scale including an uninterrupted ridgeline.	
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Effects of light and shadow on weathered surface	
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values -</b> The Takiroa rock art shelter is one of the most renowned sites with Māori rock art in Aotearoa and is a mapped wāhi tūpuna. The area holds many early traditional stories and is of the highest cultural and spiritual significance to Kāi Tahu.
				<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Visually dominant and very familiar landmark for local community and regular travellers on SH83 classic escarpment form very characteristic of the area, strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Protective fencing and developed visitor facilities. Part of Vanished World Trail.
ONF065	Waipiata Hill	Limestone Hill and scarpment	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> large tilted block of limestone overlying non-marine sedimentary rock, forming a large prominent and unusually shaped hill of diverse elements. Overall it has an expressive and highly sculptural quality. On a lower lumpy plateau to the east there is a series of distinctive small rounded knobs. The plateau ends abruptly in high cliffs cut by the Maerewhenua River. Some remnant short tussock and shrubland vegetation. Possibly specialised limestone flora remaining in dryland pasture, on the bluffs and bare or bony areas.	
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> the unusual overall form of the hill and the escarpments and knobs are very clear to see as a whole and in detail under the fine textured low stature grassland cover.	
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually dominant/prominent or highly visible from many viewpoints; large unusually shaped landform, large scale horizontal layering distinctive and memorable; overall intactness of landform with high legibility and distinctive sculptural quality confers high aesthetic value.	
			<b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking; also, snow, mist	
			<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	
		<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p>Familiar landmark(s) for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area, strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF064	<b>Earthquakes</b>	<p>Limestone hill and escarpments</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b>  large tilted slab of limestone overlying non-marine sedimentary rock, forming a large plateau. East end of the plateau ends abruptly in high cliffs cut by the Maerewhenua River. The curved north-western edge has slumped markedly with a large chunk of plateau falling away creating a rift, filled with large blocks of limestone (Earthquakes Scientific Reserve). High escarpment overlooking Waipati Creek. Major slumping to the southeast, with lumpy terrain falling to the river displaying sinuous slump rents.  Some remnant short tussock and shrubland vegetation. Possibly specialised limestone flora remaining in dryland pasture, on the bluffs and bare or bony areas.  Reserve area has greater woody cover. Internationally significant fossil site.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b>  Landforms are intact and clearly expressive. Vegetation heavily modified. Some obvious cultural elements</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Value – Very High</b>  Visually dominant/prominent or highly visible from many viewpoints; large unusually shaped landform, large scale horizontal layering distinctive and memorable; scarp above Earthquakes Road very impressive, intriguing weathering texture and pattern; overall intactness of landform and composite features with high legibility and distinctive sculptural quality conferring high aesthetic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Value – Very High</b>  Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking; also, snow, mist</p> <p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Mapped wāhi tūpuna Maerewhenua within mapped ONF. Maerewhenua River is renowned for the many Māori rock art sites located in the limestone outcrops which line its course, reflecting the span of occupation in the area. It was also a source of mahika kai where weka, pūrau, kueo, and tutu were gathered and is the location of several urupā.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>  Familiar landmark(s) for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area, strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Recognised values in Scientific Reserve, for landform/geomorphic process and fossils. Part of Vanished World Trail.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF038	<b>Elephant Rocks, Fortification Hill, Anatini</b>	<p>Limestone escarpments, canyon and tors</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b>  A canyon (paleo valley) in the western edge of a limestone block, with classic escarpments, overhangs and caves. Arch structure and surface honeycomb weathering in Anatini, and visible whale fossil bones. On the upper surface, weathering in jointed limestone has left a strange collection of rounded cream and grey tors, the Elephant Rocks. Possibly specialised limestone flora remaining in dryland pasture, on the bluffs and bare or bony areas. Restored wetland in base of valley. Nationally, regionally significant fossil sites.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b></p>

			Landforms are intact and clearly expressive. Vegetation heavily modified. Some obvious cultural elements.
			<p><b>Aesthetic Value – Very High</b> Visually dominant/prominent or highly visible from many viewpoints; large unusually shaped tors are striking in their open setting, large scale horizontal layering distinctive and memorable; intriguing weathering texture and pattern; overall intactness of landform and composite features with high legibility and distinctive sculptural quality conferring high aesthetic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Value – Very High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking</p>
		<p><b>Values that makes this feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is within the area known as Maerewhenua. The Maerewhenua Valley is renowned for the many Māori rock art sites located in the limestone outcrops which line its course, reflecting the span of occupation in the area. It was also a source of mahika kai where weka, pūrau, kueo, and tutu were gathered and is the location of several urupā.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Very familiar landmark(s) for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area, Elephant Rocks are unique. Strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Recognised values – Anatini QEII Covenant, part of Vanished World Trail.</p> <p><b>Historic Value – None Known</b></p>
ONF039	<b>Maerewhenua Bluff</b>	Limestone escarpment	<p><b>Natural Science Values – High</b> boomerang shaped limestone escarpment. Erosion has formed overhangs and caves in places – “pie crust” effect. Better similar features elsewhere but it is a classic form.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Intact but associated with exotic woody weed cover</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> prominent visual feature seen from SH83; distinctive and memorable; strong large-scale horizontal layering “pie-crust” effect an intriguing feature. Frames view inland up the Maerewhenua River valley. Overall intactness and naturalness of landform on a large scale including an uninterrupted skyline</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mana whenua</b></li> <li>• <b>Shared and Recognised</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is within the area known as Maerewhenua. The Maerewhenua Valley is renowned for the many Māori rock art sites located in the limestone outcrops which line its course, reflecting the span of occupation in the area. It was also a source of mahika kai where weka, pūrau, kueo, and tutu were gathered and is the location of several urupā.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Familiar landmark for local community and regular travellers on SH83 and “guards” the entry into the Maerewhenua valley on the Livingstone-Duntroon Road; classic escarpment form very characteristic of the area, contribution to sense of place and distinctive character.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>



ONF029	Awamoko Stream Valley	Long Limestone Canyon	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Large complex stream valley carved into thick Otekaieke limestone and older sedimentary greensands creating canyons including intricately winding narrow ones, enclosed by large escarpments. Weathered limestone surfaces show a variety of sculpted patterns. Contains the Valley of the Whales, an escarpment section that has yielded whale and dolphin bone fossils. Nationally significant fossil sites. Moa bone sites in swamplands.</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> the classic overall forms of the escarpments and the canyon as a whole are very clear to see as a whole and in detail, with most vegetation cover being open grassland and low shrub cover</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> A spectacular visual feature of a large scale; the massive cliffs are distinctive and memorable; intriguing weathering texture and pattern; overall intactness of landform and composite features with high legibility and distinctive sculptural quality conferring high aesthetic value.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature Outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is within the area known as Ōtewhakauki. It is significant as an inland wāhi mahika kai where weka, tuna and kōareare were gathered. There are also many rock art sites in this area, including the headwaters of Te Awamako (Awamoko Stream). Te Awamako is named for a Kāi Tahu tūpuna on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point). It was an important source of mahika kai where aruhe, pora, and tuna were gathered.</p>
		<p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Very familiar landmark(s) for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area. Strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Recognised values – part of Vanished World Trail</p>	
		<p><b>Historic Values – Not Known</b></p>	
ONF030	Island Cliff	Limestone Mesa	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Unusual large mesa form with a Otekaieke limestone cap, its edges a rubbly limestone escarpment with smooth colluvial slopes, abundance and diversity of fossils; type location for some fossils; rare whale and dolphin fossils. Regional importance. Table-top surface appears to be in low producing dryland pasture interspersed through short tussock and scattered shrubland?? Possibly specialised limestone flora remaining in dryland pasture, on the bluffs and bare or bony areas. Nationally, regionally significant fossil sites.</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> classic overall forms of the mesa and escarpments very clear to see as a whole and in detail under the fine textured low stature grassland cover.</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent large spectacular mesa form with a sharp upper edge and remarkably flat top, highly distinctive and memorable. Overall intactness of landform and composite features with high legibility and distinctive sculptural quality conferring high aesthetic value.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions can be striking</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is within the area known as Ōtewhakauki. It is significant as an inland wāhi mahika kai where weka, tuna and kōareare were gathered. There are also many rock art sites in this area, including</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Reocognised</li> </ul>	<p>the headwaters of Te Awamako (Awamoko Stream). Te Awamako is named for a Kāi Tahu tūpuna on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized near Matakaea (Shag Point). It was an important source of mahika kai where aruhe, pora, and tuna were gathered.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Very familiar landmark for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area, a unique mesa form. Strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Recognised values – part of Vanished World Trail.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF041	<b>Raki’s Table</b>	<p>Limestone Mesa</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> A smaller unusual mesa form created by harder erosion resistant Otekaieke limestone as a distinctive flat table-top cap with small escarpments. Type locality for some fossils. Some remnant indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> classic overall mesa form and escarpments very clear to see as a whole and in detail under the low stature cover</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent; striking, distinctive and memorable feature. Overall intactness, legibility and naturalness of landform accords high aesthetic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Effects of light and shadow in clear conditions</p> <p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is located between the Waiareka and Kākaunui Rivers and was significant as an inland wāhi mahika kai where weka, tuna, maunu and inaka were once gathered in abundance.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – High</b> Familiar landmark for local community; classic mesa/escarpment form very characteristic of the area, contribution to sense of place and distinctive character.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF042	<b>Devils Bridge Karst Features and Wetland</b>	<p>Limestone landforms and Wetland</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Rare example of a diversity of karst features comprising a basin containing a small lake bordered by wetland vegetation. Subterranean outlet to the lake at the south end under an unusual natural bridge of limestone, with a small deep canyon immediately south. Also caves forming under solution processes. Important habitat for a variety of wetland avifauna, not common in the district. Fossil site. Sinkholes present further to the west. Cuestas to the north Hillslopes northwest above the lake has a remnant cover of native shrubland and grassland, and native species persist amongst limestone rock outcrops and on bonier drier land.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Landforms generally intact but within a highly modified setting; artificial lake</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Expanse of water and associated wetlands and rocky limestone cliffs create a striking, distinctive and memorable scene. High level of intactness, legibility and naturalness of landform accords high aesthetic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – Moderate</b></p>

			Wildlife presence
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values – TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Very familiar landmark for local community; strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Regionally Significant Wetland and QEII Open Space Covenant with partial public access
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF053	<b>Te Ana Raki Escarpment</b>	Limestone escarpment	<b>Natural Science Values – High</b> Visible escarpments mark the upthrust western edge of a large tilted limestone block. The margin has been separated into three lobes by alluvial erosion. This is one of the bigger more prominent ones presented as a prominent broadly curving escarpment on the northern lobe.
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Landform is intact and clear to see.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent/dominant distinctive and memorable skyline feature. Intactness and naturalness of landform accords high aesthetic value.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Transient effects of light and shadow highlight overhangs and crevices
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values – None Known</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> </ul>	<b>Shared and Recognised Values – High</b> Familiar landmarks for local community; classic escarpment forms very characteristic of the area, contribution to sense of place and distinctive character.
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF043	<b>Waiareka Escarpment</b>	Limestone escarpment	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Large prominent escarpment marking the upthrust southwestern edge of a large tilted limestone block. Sections of escarpment have slumped on the west end. Smooth colluvial slopes spread out below the cliffs elsewhere. Contains important fossil sites. Remnant short tussock and shrubland.
			<b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Landform is intact and clear to see.
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent/dominant distinctive and memorable skyline feature. Escarpment very impressive in scale and form as a whole including the fossil sites, distinctive and memorable skyline feature. Intactness and naturalness of landform accords high aesthetic value enhanced by native vegetation
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> Transient effects of light and shadow highlight overhangs and crevices
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b>	<b>Mana whenua Values – Part of the wāhi tūpuna 21 - Te Ana Raki, which holds significance for its prominence in the landscape and shelter provided. It was significant as a wāhi mahika kai where tuna (eels) and kōareare (the edible rhizome of raupō/bulrush) were gathered.</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> </ul>	<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p>Escarpment a very familiar landmark for local community; classic escarpment forms characteristic of the area, strong contribution to sense of place and distinctive character. Part of Vanished World Trail.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
<b>HERBERT</b>			
ONF033	<b>Trotters Gorge</b>	<p>Deeply dissected sedimentary rock hill country with gorges, bluffs, caves, outcrops</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – High</b>  Deeply eroded fault-angle sedimentary rock (conglomerate, breccia sand and mudstone of the Horse Range Formation) forming deep gullies with high bluffs and sculpted rock outcrops, caves, overhangs, etc. Rocks rest unconformably over schist basement rock.  Modest remnants of native kanuka and broadleaved woodland and shrubland within plantation forestry environment.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Moderate/High</b>  Some forms and their vegetation are intact; others compromised by forestry activity.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b>  Outside of forestry areas this is an area of spectacular bluffs, overhangs, caves and often strangely sculpted rocks set within native woodland with high scenic appeal. Also appealing association with water.  Distinctive, impressive and memorable area.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b>  Weather effects such as fog and mist; light and shadow on rock formations. Wildlife presence.</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values – Part of the wāhi tūpuna 14 Te Awa Kōkōmuka.</b> Te Awa Kōkōmuka (Trotters Creek) is named for its abundance of kōkōmuka (<i>Veronica salicifolia</i>). It is a significant wāhi mahika kai (food-gathering place) where aruhe (bracken fernroot), pātiki (flounder), tuna (eels), and īnaka (whitebait) were gathered.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>  Scenic appeal recognised in Scenic Reserve status. Strong contribution to sense of place and local landscape character. Popular camping and hiking destination.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
<b>PALMERSTON</b>			
ONF066	<b>Nenthorn Goldfields and Reserves</b>	<p>Semi-schist eroded peneplain</p>	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b>  Large area of elevated eroded semi-schist peneplain; distinctive rectilinear drainage pattern. Much rock outcrop, tors. Contains some gold-rich rock that supported a brief flurry of gold-mining.  Area of now uncommon low altitude tall tussocklands and a variety of wetland vegetation. Contains a Nenthorn Wetland Management Area and ASIV – “High diversity of indigenous wetland flora and fauna. A very diverse range of wetland vegetation, a distinctive insect fauna and a diverse and relatively abundant waterfowl fauna “. Also habitat to 7 lizard species.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b>  Largely intact, some cultural elements, vegetation communities modified by pastoral practices with sparse remnants of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b></p>

			<p>Rolling and deeply dissected plateau with tall tussockland cover have high scenic and aesthetic value albeit austere and can be bleak and expose; diversity of small scale features such as wetlands and rock outcrop and tors. High degree of natural character, visual coherence and legibility.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Transient effects may include mist and snow, wind movement in grassland, wildlife; strong light and shadow</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> <li>• Historic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> This site is part of the extensive areas of pākihi (open country) that once provided significant habitat for mahika kai, where weka, karoro and tarāpuka were harvested.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Distinctive and highly memorable, strong sense of place. Public conservation area – Deighton Creek Nature Reserve and Red Bank Scenic Reserve. Goldfield features a popular scenic drive destination. Significant heritage value (goldfields history).</p> <p><b>Historic Values – Very High</b> Significant heritage value (goldfields history).</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Part of a group of distinctive widely visible landmarks, way marker, important for sense of place</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF050	Mt Trotter	Volcanic Peak	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> bulky eroded basalt/basanite volcanic cone forming a prominent isolated skyline peak, of classic and well-defined form sitting on a plateau of marine sedimentary rock including Ototara limestone, extensively slumped around its edges. One of several small volcanos and lava flows that erupted on a shallow continental shelf. Extensive boulder fields and scree deposits on northwest, west and south face. Vegetation cover appears to include open snow tussock and patches of native shrubs and trees (kowhai??). Scree and shrubby tussock vegetation very likely supports bird (passerine) insect and lizard species.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Intact landform and surface patterns, indigenous vegetation remains, modified by pastoral practices.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually prominent, distinctive memorable skyline feature, part of a distinct close group of 5 peaks, with interesting scree and vegetation patterns. Notable for its high level of intactness, visual coherence and natural character. Readily perceived as a distinct entity</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Transient effects may include mist and snow, strong light and shadow; skyline silhouette in moonlight; wind effects in snow tussock</p>
		<p>• <b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> TBC – awaiting further info from TRoNT</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Part of a group of distinctive widely visible landmarks, way marker, important for sense of place</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>

ONF049	Puketapu	Erosion Feature, Peak	<p><b>Natural Science Values – High</b> Roughly conical eroded hill with a small erosion-resistant cap of basalt/basanite volcanic rock protecting a spreading base of sedimentary rock including limestone and carbonaceous mudstone; forming a prominent isolated skyline peak, of well-defined form. One of several remains of small volcanos and lava flows in the area that erupted on a shallow continental shelf, forming distinctive prominent isolated landforms. Some remnant kowhai-broadleaf forest of park-like character amongst farmland. Some short tussock and grey shrubland on summit.</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Clear largely intact form; vegetation heavily modified; obvious cultural elements</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> Distinctive memorable skyline feature, one of several distinct peaks in the area. High level of intactness and some areas of higher natural character including native species confer high aesthetic value. Readily perceived as a distinct entity.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Weather effects such as snow capping, mist shrouds, clarity against blue sky in bright light, moon lighting, etc. Kowhai flowering.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Puketapu is a significant landmark on the Ārai-te-uru coastline. It is named for a Kāi Tahu tūpuna who was a passenger on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off the coastline near Matakaea (Shag Point). Kāi Tahu tradition tells that when Puketapu went to shore to gather firewood she was overtaken by the light and turned to stone.</p>
			<p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Significant widely visible local landmark, way marker, strong contribution sense of place. Reserve on east side. R Promoted as local walking destination.</p>
			<p><b>Historic Values – High</b> Monument to past resident Sir John Mackenzie champion for pastoral smallholdings; also narrative of war-time Constable who regularly ran to the summit for surveillance, commemorated by an annual foot race.</p>

**COASTAL FEATURES**

ONF057	<b>Cape Wanbrow</b>	Volcanic cliffs, Wave cut platforms	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> High rock cliffs mainly comprised of various volcanic rocks thought to be associated with 6 different volcanic eruptions over time on a shallow continental shelf marine environment, They included basaltic tuff, agglomerate and pillow lava, of various ages with discordant surfaces in places separated by biogenic or other slow-formed processes. The cliffs provide excellent exposures. Boatmans Harbour is a spectacular exposure of pillow lava intruding into limestone, of international significance being one of the best examples in the world. spectacular example of a 2m high wave-cut notch, also a raised beach and fossil site. Rifle Butts site is an exposure of marine sedimentary rock containing various fossils overlain with Pleistocene deposits containing bird and Tuatara fossils. Type locality for massive bryozoan Ototara limestone. Rare remnant of native coastal vegetation and penguins at Bushy Beach.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> cliffs and wave cut platforms and beaches are all in their natural state with maximum legibility. The pillow lava is spectacular in its legibility.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> the cliffs and wave cut platforms/raised beaches are dramatic and rugged, with rich contrasts in form, texture and colour. The pillow lava exposure is visually spectacular. Visual character and high natural character imparts very high scenic value.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Transient effects are significant: daily tides and changing character of the sea with weather and current patterns, presence and activity of wildlife, effect of light and weather conditions on the visual appearance and mood of the coastal environment</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></li> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Makotukutuku (Cape Wanbrow) is the location of an ancient pā site. Makotukutuku draws its name from a tūpuna (ancestor) on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized off the coastline near Matakaea (Shag Point).</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> The coastal environment is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community, in this case including the urban community of Oamaru. Features on Vanished World Trail, Bushy Beach Scenic Reserve and penguin site, promoted visitor destination.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF060	<b>Kākaunui River Mouth</b>	Low cliffs and tidal platforms, estuary	<p><b>Natural Science Values – High</b> low headland cliffs with deep loess overlying volcanic pyroclastic deposits containing distinctive minerals exposed in an inter-tidal platform. It is considered to be of International Importance, for the diversity of inclusions and the well-exposed and well-preserved state, rare in NZ. Large estuaries uncommon – 1 of 6. Some native coastal vegetation. Wildlife is present – penguin, fur seal, various bird species, rock pool and estuarine life</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Shore features intact but inland setting and estuary is highly modified</p>

			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> Rocky outcrops are visually dramatic in many places with slabs and sills of rock and at low tide a broad tidal platform with rock pools. The breccia is interesting in detail. Intriguing pattern of shrimp burrows. Wildlife add to the visual interest. High scenic quality generally but not remarkable with urban reserve and farmland immediately adjacent and a dominance of exotic species including woody weeds.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Presence of wildlife; changing sea and weather conditions</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Within mapped wāhi tūpuna 24 Te Whaka-a-taha which draws its name from a tūpuna on the Ārai-te-uru. The Kākaunui was a renowned wāhi mahika kai where weka, tuna, tutu and kōareare were gathered. It was also a significant ara tawhito and tauraka waka.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> The coastal environment is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community. Part of the Vanished World Trail. The sites around Kakanui are immediately adjacent to local roads and public reserves.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>
ONF054	<b>Te Kaihinaki, Moeraki Boulders</b>	Sedimentation and Erosion Feature	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> A collection of rounded boulders left on the sandy beach by landward erosion of matrix material of mudstone. These are spherical concretions which can reach large proportions (1m diameter). These have formed over a very long time under the sea floor within the mudstone around a pebble or shell. They are now exposed through uplift and erosion. These phenomena are rare and of national and international importance. Best known examples in NZ. The backdrop to the boulders on the sandy beach is a slumped area with native bush, partly restored through planting.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Shoreline features intact, inland setting modified; high level of human intrusion being major visitor destination</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> the boulders as a collective feature have very high scenic value and are striking and memorable. Highly distinctive, iconic status. Backdrop of native broadleaf woodland augments scenic quality. Heavy visitor intrusion and impact, and visitor infrastructure detracts from natural quality to some degree.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b> Presence of wildlife; changing sea and weather conditions</p> <p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Within mapped wāhi tūpuna 30 Te Kākaho ki Moeraki (Moeraki Coastline). Kāi Tahu tradition tells that round food baskets and water-carrying gourds were lost overboard from the Ārai-te-uru waka, forming the Moeraki boulders, before the waka continued further down and capsized at Matakaea. It was also significant as an ara tawhito, and source of mahika kai.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Feature is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community. The site is an iconic visitor site regionally and arguably nationally, with well-developed visitor facilities associated with it (public and private). On Vanished World Trail and Scenic Reserve status.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>



ONF058	<b>Kaitiki Point</b>	Coastal Headland Environment	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> The headland between and including Moeraki and Katiki Points is complex and rugged with high cliffs some rocky, some planar and vegetated, various promontories and points, tiny islands, intimate coves with beaches of golden sand, broad intertidal platforms with volcanic dyke features including a classic example of a differentiated dolerite sill, and on the south side a broad curving beach of grey sand/gravel facing south down the coast. Habitat for various seabirds including penguin, titi and shags; also fur seals; and Hector's dolphin and other marine mammals</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Very High</b> Intact coastline features and as a whole. Inland setting mostly highly modified with little indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> the cliffs and wave cut platforms/raised beaches are dramatic and rugged, with rich contrasts in form, texture and colour. Dolerite sills interesting features. Complex visual character and high natural character imparts very high scenic value. Lack of indigenous vegetation reduces scenic quality, especially where weed vegetation is present.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Transient effects are significant: daily tides and changing character of the sea with weather and current patterns, presence and activity of wildlife, effect of light and weather conditions on the visual appearance and mood of the coastal environment</p> <p>• <b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Legibility</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul> <p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Within mapped wāhi tūpuna 31 Moeraki. The Moeraki Peninsula has numerous sites of great significance to Kāi Tahu, including Moeraki Marae, tauraka waka (canoe landing sites), numerous urupā and Te Raka-a-Hineātea pā.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> The coastal environment is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community, in this case including the urban community of Moeraki and Hampden. Features on Vanished World Trail. Moeraki Point Scenic Reserve with Lookout, walking trails, Katiki Point Historic Reserve and Wildlife Management Area. Promoted visitor destination</p> <p><b>Historic Values – High</b> Katiki Lighthouse a striking focal feature. In historic reserve.</p>
ONF059	<b>Matakaea Shag Point</b>	Coastal Headland Environmental	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> A complex and intricate coastal landscape of small rocky points and coves formed in non-marine quartzose conglomerate, sand- and mudstone and lignite. Upper Cretaceous plant macro-fossils have been found here, one of only a few sites in NZ. Spherical concretions can be found on the exposed rocky platforms along the coast. Indigenous vegetation present above the shore and on the lower hills behind mixed with rank exotic grass and pasture/woody weed species. This includes, unusually, snow tussock, celmisia and manuka. The rocky platforms and intimate coves are ideal habitat for fur seals, and there are various sea bird species.</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Shore elements intact but within a highly modified setting. Weed invasion of indigenous vegetation. Plantation forestry backdrop.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – High</b> The intricate arrangement of the coastal features are dramatic and rugged albeit on a smaller more intimate scale. There is much of visual interest at a detail scale. Complex visual character, unusual features and high natural</p>

			<p>character imparts very high scenic value. Indigenous vegetation adds to scenic quality – rank grass and weeds detract somewhat.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b>          Transient effects are significant: daily tides and changing character of the sea with weather and current patterns, presence and activity of wildlife, effect of light and weather conditions on the visual appearance and mood of the coastal environment</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Within mapped wāhi tūpuna 36 Matakāea. Matakāea is where the famed Ārai-te-uru waka capsized. Kāi Tahu tradition tells that many of the passengers went ashore to explore the land, failing to return before daylight, they transformed into many of the well-known geographical features of Te Waipounamu. Matakāea also has significance as a nohoaka (seasonal settlement), pā, and wāhi mahika kai. Matakāea is both a Statutory Acknowledgement and a Tōpuni under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>          The coastal environment is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community. Features on Vanished World Trail. Shag Point Recreation Reserve with signage. Promoted visitor destination.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – High</b>          Coal was discovered in the 1830s by whalers, and the coal mine was the first in NZ and tunnelled under the sea. Mining of coal seams continued for 110 years 1862-1972. There are remnants of the mining infrastructure, as cultural elements.</p>
ONF055	<b>Shag River Estuary</b>	Estuary	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b>          A large estuarine landscape feature which are not common in the district being strictly coastal features. There are only two large estuaries along the Waitaki coastline.          Shag River Estuary is “Scarce wetland type. Saltmarsh community with glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>), jointed rush (<i>Juncus articulatus</i>) and <i>Atriplex</i> spp. ... the Area is also important for wildlife habitat and contains archaeological sites (whitebait/inanga (<i>Galaxias</i> spp.), flounder (<i>Rhombosolea</i> sp.), mullet and stargazer. It is a Regionally Significant Wetland.          “Fossil saltmarsh foraminiferal assemblages in the overlying cored sediment provide high-tidal palaeo-elevation estimates          Estuary with <i>Salicornia</i> sp. saltmarsh and sand flats. A range of wader species use the area including white faced heron, pied stilt, South Island and variable oystercatcher, and Caspian tern. Spoonbill feeding area, godwit have been reported.          Contiguous with Shag Point/Matakāea Recreation Reserve which has special flora and fauna values</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – High</b>          Estuarine features largely intact but heavily modified around edges</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Moderate/High</b>          the more natural parts of the estuary have high aesthetic value in the sweeping patterns of sandflat and bar, and waterways; and particularly when wildlife is present (visual and audible values). The contrast in landform and vegetation cover with the surrounds is of visual interest, almost striking. Aesthetic values drop to moderate or less where farming land use has displaced estuarine wetlands and where it has introduced discordant lines and forms.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b></p>

			daily tides and changing character of the sea with weather and current patterns, presence and activity of wildlife, effect of light and weather conditions on the visual appearance and mood of the coastal environment.
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Within mapped wāhi tūpuna 35 Waihemo (Shag River) and 36 Matakaea. The Waihemo was a significant source of mahika kai and an ara tawhito. Tuna, inaka, pātiki, raupō, aruhe and pipi were gathered there and there was an extensive moa hunting site at the mouth of the river along with a significant settlement dating back to the 14th century. Matakaea was where the famed Ārai-te-uru waka capsized.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> Coastal areas are generally highly valued by the local community. The estuary is a familiar landmark from SH1 and the railway. The Swamp is directly accessible from SH1. The lower part of the estuary is also linked to SH1 by legal road. A coastal walkway accesses the sandspit from the south, and Matakaea Recreation Reserve adjoins to the northeast. Two parts of the Estuary are conservation area; the Swamp as Scenic Reserve and the lower channel and mouth as part of the Matakaea Recreation Reserve. The sandpit is the Onewhenua Historic Reserve and QEII Open Space Covenant
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>
ONF061	Pleasant River Estuary	Large Estuary	<b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> large estuarine landscape feature which are not common in the district being strictly coastal features. There are only two large estuaries along the Waitaki coastline. Regionally Significant Wetland - estuarine habitat with <i>Salicornia sp.</i> saltmarsh, mud flats and sandspit. Valuable for waders and waterfowl. Fur seals have been recorded. The area is important for estuarine terrestrial invertebrates. Numerous specialist saline flora species; Presence of silver tussock ( <i>Poa cita</i> ) and saltmarsh ribbonwood ( <i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i> ).
			<b>Legibility Values – High</b> Estuarine features largely intact but heavily modified around edges
			<b>Aesthetic Values – Moderate/High</b> The more natural parts of the estuary have high aesthetic value in the sweeping patterns of sandflat and bar, and waterways; and particularly when wildlife is present (visual and audible values). The contrast in landform and vegetation cover with the surrounds is of visual interest, almost striking. Aesthetic values drop to moderate or less where farming land use has displaced estuarine wetlands and where it has introduced discordant lines and forms.
			<b>Transient Values – High</b> daily tides and changing character of the sea with weather and current patterns, presence and activity of wildlife, effect of light and weather conditions on the visual appearance and mood of the coastal environment
		<b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<b>Mana whenua Values –</b> Te Hikapupu (Pleasant River) is mapped as wāhi tūpuna 37. The catchment and estuary of Te Hikapupu were historically a rich source of mahika kai, with extensive Māori archaeological sites nearby.
			<b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b> The coastal environment is regularly visited and highly valued by the local community. The estuary is a large distinctive landmark passed on SH1 and the railway.

		Formally recognised as a valued area as a Site of Special Wildlife Interest (SSWI) and part of the area includes QEII covenant 5/12/103
		<b>Historic Values - None Known</b>

<b>MAJOR RIVER FEATURES</b>			
ONF021	<b>Ahuriri River</b>	Large Braided River system	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b> Braided rivers are a Naturally Rare ecosystem providing habitat for threatened flora and fauna species. They are also rare globally. Open braided riverbed with adjacent wetlands and streams covered by a National Water Conservation Order for its outstanding wildlife values. The entire braided river and associated wetlands is an SSWI. Mapped as Land of National Significance. One of only three systems in the district</p>
			<p><b>Legibility Values – High</b> Braided character compromised in large stretches by exotic weed growth; riverbed margin development for pastoral farming has also intruded.</p>
			<p><b>Aesthetic Values – Very High</b> Visually distinctive and memorable land/water-scape feature, unique as a large highly visible and highly legible landscape element. Rivers inherently have high aesthetic qualities especially when braided. The variety of vegetation cover, waterway patterns and juxtaposition with expanses of water and gravel riverbed provides visual interest with contrasts in colours and textures.</p>
			<p><b>Transient Values – Very High</b> Weather – mist, snow, reflections in water; varying flow conditions; presence of wildlife especially threatened species such as black stilt.</p>
			<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> The Ahuriri River is significant as a site of seasonal settlement (nohoaka) for Mana whenua. The Ahuriri River provides an abundant source of mahika kai where tuna (eels), pora (Māori turnip'), weka, and purau ('Māori onion') were gathered. There is also a contemporary nohoaka beside the awa that was provided as redress under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Aesthetic</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very high</b> Large visually distinctive element observed and appreciated by all who pass by on SH83, SH8 and the Birchwood Road; frequent the river bed; and look down on it from within conservation areas overlooking the basin. Major contributor to local landscape character and sense of place. River is covered by a National Water Conservation Order. Outstanding fishery/angling river. Project River Recovery to control weeds.</p>
			<b>Historic Values – None Known</b>

ONF053	Waitaki River	Large Braided River System	<p><b>Natural Science Values – Very High</b>  One of the four major braided rivers of the South Island. Despite the degradation of this feature, it is a very good and classic example of a braided river. Braided rivers are a Naturally Rare ecosystem providing habitat for threatened flora and fauna species. They are also rare globally.  Important habitat for aquatic and terrestrial fish, bird, lizard and insect species (despite modified state).</p> <p><b>Legibility Values – Moderate/High</b>  The braiding function is still actively present and is a very good example of it in some sections, however the integrity of the braided river feature as a natural ecosystem has been compromised to a significant degree. Water flow is controlled by the Waitaki hydro-scheme. The natural vegetation has largely succumbed to dense woody weed flora.</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Values – Moderate/High</b>  The braiding and dynamism and scale of the river is impressive, intriguing in elevated views, very distinctive and memorable. The generally natural looking vegetation even through it almost entirely comprises weed species, has amenity value for its wildness and naturalness: to the informed viewer however it may also significantly detract and after a flood vegetative debris is a significant detracting element as does vehicle tracking.</p> <p><b>Transient Values – High</b>  Transient effects are most significant with this element: changes in water flow, shifting braids, changes in vegetation through seasons, presence of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.</p>
		<p><b>Values that make the feature outstanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biophysical</li> <li>• Transient</li> <li>• Mana whenua</li> <li>• Shared and Recognised</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mana whenua Values –</b> The Waitaki River is an essential element of the identity of Kāi Tahu as an iwi. It is mapped as a wāhi tūpuna and is a statutory acknowledgement area under the Ngāhi Tahu Claims Settlement Act. The name Waitaki means "the waterway of tears", it is often referred to in whaikōrero as representing the tears of Aoraki which spill into Lake Pūkaki and eventually make their way south along the river to the coast. The river was a significant traditional ara tawhito, source of mahika kai, and place of settlement, both temporary and permanent. Korotuaheka is a prominent ancient kāika which was located on the south side of the Waitaki River mouth.</p> <p><b>Shared and Recognised Values – Very High</b>  A major district landscape feature and contributes strongly to the sense of place associated with the productive intensively farmed Waitaki River plains. It has played a major role in the cultural history of the district and region. The river has also provided a travel corridor as well as a barrier and dangerous crossing until bridges were built; source of irrigation water; hydro-power generation; popular for fishing and boating.</p> <p><b>Historic Values – None Known</b></p>