

Schedule Eight: Schedule of Outstanding Coastal Natural Character

Te Rārangī Tuawharu: Ngā Wāhi Toitū Puru Rourou ki Tai

SCHED8 - SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING COASTAL NATURAL CHARACTER

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA1	Kaumuahapopoa/ Awarua Point to Tahutahi/ Cascade Bay	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Extremely remote and isolated sequence of exposed coastal slopes, points, rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, and eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, natural vegetation patterns and isolated beachfronts and bays impart a strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover impart a very strong sense of naturalness, together with the dramatic terrain. • Dramatic engagement with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. • Strong elevated relief reinforced by indigenous vegetation patterns. • With the exception of a few hunting huts and tracks this area is entirely devoid of any development.
NCA2	Halfway Bluff and coastal hinterland	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Extremely remote series of coastal bluffs and escarpments, rising to over 100m in parts, which enclose the head of the Cascade and Hope Rivers. Includes the wetland and watercourse dominated coastal hinterland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea — sheer cliffs and scarps plunge dramatically to the sea with the eroded dunelands and coastal terraces providing an impressive sense of the landscapes formative processes. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover impart a very strong sense of naturalness, together with the dramatic terrain. • This area is entirely devoid of development.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA3	Katake/Cascade Point to Jackson Head	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Extremely remote and isolated sequence of exposed coastal slopes, prominent points, rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, and eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, natural vegetation patterns and isolated beachfronts and bays impart a strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover impart a very strong sense of naturalness, together with the dramatic terrain. • Dramatic engagement with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. • Strong elevated relief reinforced by indigenous vegetation patterns.
NCA5	Neil's Beach	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Highly exposed coastal escarpment fronted by a sandy beach and dune field and rocky outcrops. <u>Includes the bush clad hill slopes backdropping the bay.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural qualities are clearly evident in the coastal landforms, beach, outcrops, with indigenous vegetation reinforcing topography, exposure and dynamic coastal processes. • Dramatic engagement with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. Backed by forest covered foothills including Burmeister Tops with views of Jackson Head and the Alps across Okahu/ Jackson Bay. • Coastal vegetation along the seaward edge of Haast - Jackson Bay Road. • Amalgam of raw landforms, natural vegetation patterns and isolated beachfronts impart a strong sense of wildness and remoteness.
NCA7	Arawhata River mouth <u>and coastline to Waiatoto</u>	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands and wetlands, and the braided river mouth of the Arawhata River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • This landscape is highly expressive of the interplay between the Arawhata River mouth and Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea . The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles. • Inland dune dammed waterbodies are expressive of the coastal environment's formative processes. • Backed by forest covered foothills of Mt Mclean and the Haast Range beyond. • Limited presence of any development. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest create a strong sense of naturalness.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA8	Waitoto/Waiatoto River Mouth	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Isolated and modest bach community enclosed and integrated amongst mature coastal forest and flanked by the mouth of the Waitoto River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the river mouth and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. • Backed by extensive mature forest which extends towards the Selborne and Haast Ranges. • A scattering of baches and pasture occupy the shoreline near Haast – Jackson Bay Road although they do not disrupt the overall cohesion of natural elements which remain the dominant feature of this unit. • The dramatic exposure of the opens waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea enhances the sense of remoteness and wildness. • The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles.
NCA9	Waitoto/Waiatoto Lagoon and wetland <u>and coastal hinterland to Okuru</u>	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This landscape is highly expressive of the interplay between the Waiatoto River mouth and Lagoon and Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles. • Dramatic engagement with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea enhances the sense of remoteness and wildness. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Dune dammed lagoon is expressive of the coastal environment's formative processes.
NCA10	Hannah's Clearing	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>A broad sweeping ocean beach backed by patches of low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands, and pasture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the beach and dune field and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. • Backed by extensive mature forest which extends towards the Selborne and Browning Ranges. • The presence of pasture, Haast – Jackson Bay Road, and powerlines do not disrupt the overall cohesion of natural elements which remain the dominant feature of this unit. • The dramatic exposure of the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea enhances the sense of remoteness and wildness.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA12	Motu Taumaka me Popotai/Open Bay Islands	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>A remote and wild archipelago of exposed and dramatic island landforms that comprise sheer cliffs, rock shoals and craggy bays backed by stunted coastal forest and scrub.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly expressive unmodified landforms and raw, etched rock faces imbue a strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Wind swept coastal forest and scrub cover. • Interplay of exposed headlands, craggy bluffs, vegetated escarpments accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have and continue to shape the coastal environment. • The islands do not have any form of development or modification.
NCA14	Awarua/Haast River mouth (eastern shoreline) and <u>coastline to the Waita River</u>	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Exposed braided river mouth surrounded by low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This landscape is highly expressive of the interplay between the Haast River mouth and Te Tai-o-Rēhua/ the Tasman Sea. The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Inland dune dammed waterbodies are expressive of the coastal environment's formative processes. • Backed by forest covered foothills of Mt Mclean and the Haast Range beyond.
NCA16	Waitaha Waita River - Tauparikaka/Ship Creek <u>Cole Creek</u>	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands and dune dammed wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Dramatic engagement with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea enhances the sense of remoteness and wildness. • Inland dune dammed waterbodies are expressive of the coastal environment's formative processes. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest create a strong sense of naturalness. • Backed by extensive mature coastal forest which leads up to the Mataketake Range. • The presence of walking tracks, carpark, and shelter at Tauparikaka/Ship Creek, as well as SH6 does not detract from the highly expressive natural processes and elements that are the dominant feature of the unit.

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NCA17	Moeraki and Paringa Coast	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed coastal slopes, points, rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, and eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps plunge dramatically into the sea, some of which can be seen from Knights Point lookout. • With the exception of SH6 which traverses the southern end of this unit, several tracks and huts, this area is largely unmodified. • Strong elevated relief reinforced by indigenous vegetation patterns.
NCA19	Buttress Point to Heretaniwha Point	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed coastal slopes, points, rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, dune lands, lagoons, and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps at Heretaniwha Point plunge dramatically into the sea. • With the exception of several walking tracks and huts, this area is virtually devoid of development or modification. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the river mouth and sheltered lagoon of Ohinemaka River and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from the dunefields at Mahitahi/Bruce Bay through to mature coastal forest.

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NCA20	Maori Beach to Makaawhio Point	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote sequence of exposed coastal slopes, points, rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, broad beaches, dune lands, lagoons, and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, windswept vegetation and isolated beach fronts impart a strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps at Jacobs Bluff plunge dramatically into the sea. • Dramatic stand of mature wind swept rimu forest flanks Sandy Beach and imparts a strong sense of naturalness — rare sight of climatic species at the coastal edge. • This area is virtually devoid of development or modification although it adjoins areas of pasture in the Makaawhio River valley. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the braided river mouth of the Makaawhio River and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea.
NCA22	Manakiaiaua/Hunt Beach to Karangarua and Te Wehenga/Cook River mouths and Otorokua Point	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, coastal bluffs and escarpments, low lying mature coastal forest, braided river mouths, dune fields, and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the extensive braided river systems of the Karangarua and Wehenga/Cook Rivers, associated sand bar and the open waters of the Tasman Sea. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps including Cook Bluff plunge dramatically into the sea.

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NCA23	Gillespies Point - Kohuamarua Bluff	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, coastal bluffs and escarpments, low lying mature coastal forest, braided river mouths, saltwater lagoons, dune fields, and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the extensive braided system of the Waiho River, associated sand bars and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. • A number of saltwater lagoons including Three Mile and Five Mile Lagoon are expressive of the formative and ongoing coastal processes. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest create a strong sense of naturalness. • Striking interface with Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps including Waikowhai Bluff plunge dramatically into the sea. • Very limited modification and development.
NCA25	Ōkarito Lagoon	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Vast and remote lagoon system enclosed by an extensive beach and dune field and flanked by mature low lying coastal forest to the east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Intact sequences of dunefield and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal forest. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction/relationship between the Ōkarito River mouth, associated sand bars and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. • The presence and enclosure of the lagoon is expressive of formative coastal processes. • Apart from Ōkarito village (excluded from this unit) at the southern end of the Lagoon the unit has very limited modification and development.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA26	Waitangitahuna/ Waitangitaona and Whataroa River mouths	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Highly remote and isolated braided river mouths, sequence of exposed beaches, low lying mature coastal forest, eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction/relationship between the extensive braided river systems of the Waitangitaona, Waitangiroto and Whataroa Rivers, associated sand bars and the open waters of Te Tai-o-Rēhua/the Tasman Sea. • The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of water clarity and flood cycles. • Noted kotuku/white heron colony on the Waitangiroto River. • Dune enclosed river mouth is expressive of the coastal processes. • River valley is dramatically enclosed on both sides by steep escarpments covered in pristine coastal forest extending back from Abut Head and Waitahi Bluff. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest create a strong sense of naturalness. • Presence of any pasture and farming activities along the Waitangitaona River does not detract from the highly expressive natural processes and elements which are the dominant feature of the unit.
NCA27	Pouera hapua/Saltwater Lagoon	<p>Vast and highly remote lagoon system enclosed by an extensive beach and dune field and flanked by mature low lying coastal forest to the east — includes Hikimutu Lagoon and Poerua River mouth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover. • Intact sequences of dunefield and wetland vegetation through to mature coastal forest. • Highly dynamic and dramatic interaction / relationship between the Poerua River mouth, Hikimutu Lagoon, associated sand bars and the open waters of the Tasman Sea. • The presence and enclosure of the lagoons is expressive of formative coastal processes. • Apart from several access tracks and huts this unit has very limited modification and development.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA28	Wanganui Bluff - Waitaha River	<p>Remote and isolated sequence of exposed beaches, coastal bluffs and escarpments, low lying mature coastal forest, river mouths, saltwater lagoons, dune fields, and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Enclosed river and lagoon systems including Otunatia Lagoon and Te Rahotaiepa River are expressive of the formative and ongoing coastal processes. • The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles. • Unmodified vegetation sequences from dunefields to mature coastal forest create a strong sense of naturalness. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps including Wanganui Bluff which plunge dramatically into the sea. • Excludes the adjacent forestry area further inland.
NCA37	Rapahoe Range to Point Elizabeth	<p>Outstanding natural character.</p> <p>Coastal range comprising a sequence of coastal bluffs and escarpments with rocky shoals and bays closer to Point Elizabeth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Mature wind swept coastal forest across the Range enhances the sense of naturalness and wildness. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps at Point Elizabeth which plunge dramatically into the sea. • The presence of pasture and farming activities along the southern margins of the Range does not detract from the highly expressive natural processes and elements which are the dominant feature of the unit.
NCA39	Rapahoe/Nine Mile Bluff to Seventeen Mile Bluff	<p>Sequence of coastal bluffs and escarpments interspersed by rocky shoals and sandy bays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Mature wind swept coastal forest across the escarpment enhances the sense of naturalness and wildness. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps at numerous point along the coast which plunge dramatically into the sea. • The presence of SH6 coastal road does not detract from the highly expressive natural processes and elements which are the dominant feature of the unit.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA40	Paparoa Foothills	<p>Sequence of rolling to steep coastal hills and valleys that form the foothills to the Paparoa Range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of exposed landforms, very strong elevated relief, windswept vegetation which impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Natural qualities are clearly evident in the landform, vegetation cover and their relationship with the Tasman Sea contributing to a very endemic landscape. • Mature wind swept coastal forest across the escarpment enhances the sense of naturalness and wildness. • The presence of SH6 coastal road does not detract from the highly expressive natural processes and elements which are the dominant feature of the unit.
NCA42	Dolomite Point Pancake Rocks	<p>Sequence of distinct rock formations including Dolomite Point Pancake Rock and Razorback Point as well as adjoining cliff faces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, rock stratification, blowholes, sheer cliffs, caves, and windswept vegetation impart a strong sense of naturalness. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs plunge dramatically into the sea. • Dramatic wave action, evident coastal erosion, and seasonal changes to atmospheric conditions are highly expressive and natural processes. • Extensive flax vegetation cover across the rock formations along with pockets of lowland forest and stands of nikau.
NCA44	Woodpecker <u>Irimahuwheri Bay foothills to Deep Creek Needle Point</u>	<p>Sequence of coastal bluffs and escarpments vegetated in mature coastal forest that <u>extend along the coastline at Iramhuwheri Bay, Meybille Bay and Hatters Bay</u> wrap around the back of Woodpecker Bay Pahautane and Kaipataki Point and continue along the coast to <u>Deep Creek Needle Point</u>. An assemblage of craggy headlands and points, rock shoals and outcrops characterise the latter part of this coastline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interplay of exposed headlands, craggy buffs, vegetated escarpments accentuate the dynamic and expressive coastal processes that have and continue to shape the coastal environment. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea. Sheer cliffs and scarps including Needle Point plunge dramatically into the sea. • Continuous mature wind swept coastal forest across the escarpment enhances the sense of naturalness and wildness.
NCA45	Seal Island	<p>Uplifted limestone island with very steep escapements and sheer cliffs, caves, craggy headlands, rocky outcrops and islets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly weathered raw, landform, etched rock faces imbue a strong sense of wildness. • Wind swept coastal forest and scrub cover and evident coastal erosion are highly expressive of coastal processes. • Interplay of exposed headlands, craggy buffs, vegetated escarpments accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have and continue to shape the coastal environment. • The island is unfretted by any form of development or modification. • Strongly linked to the exposed coastal landforms to the south and provides a counterpoint to the Woodpecker Bay's sweeping form.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA46	Doctor Bay to Little Beach	<p>An assemblage of coastal and river embayments enclosed by a series of low knolls and headland including Doctor Bay, Constant Bay, Joyce Bay, and Nile River Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This landscape is highly expressive of the interplay between the embayment's and the Tasman Sea. The tidal rhythm of the sea also provides a counterpoint for the rivers natural variations of flow, clarity and flood cycles. • Diverse coastal forest comprising mature beech and rimu as well as wind swept coastal scrub and flax across the more exposed headland landforms. The vegetation patterns also reinforce the enclosing landforms. • Very intimate and discrete landscape that is strongly focused towards the Nile River. • The weathered landforms, vegetation patterns and the prominence of the embayment's and Nile River provide a very strong sense of naturalness despite the presence of nearby dwellings and infrastructure.
NCA50	Wall Island	<p>Offshore limestone island with very steep escapements and sheer cliffs, caves, craggy headlands, rocky outcrops and islets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly expressive unmodified landform and raw, etched rock faces imbue as strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Wind battered coastal scrub cover and evident coastal erosion are highly expressive of coastal processes • Interplay of exposed headlands, craggy buffs, vegetated escarpments accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have and continue to shape the coastal environment, • The island are unfretted by any form of development or modification • Strongly linked to the exposed coastal landforms to the east and provides a counterpoint to the Tauranga Bay's sweeping form.
NCA51	Black Reef to Three Steeples	<p>A remote and wild archipelago of exposed and dramatic craggy island landforms that comprise sheer cliffs, rock shoals and outcrops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly expressive unmodified landforms and raw, etched rock faces imbue as strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Wind battered coastal scrub cover. • Interplay of exposed headlands, craggy buffs, vegetated escarpments accentuate the prominence of the surrounding seascape and coastal processes that have and continue to shape the coastal environment. • The islands are unfettered by any form of development or modification.

Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Site Type and Values
NCA56	Mōkihinui River/Gentle Annie Point to Little Wanganui Head	<p>Remote sequence of exposed coastal ranges, cliffs and headlands with a series of rocky shoals, outcrops, islets, bluffs, and broad beaches, as well as eroded dune lands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied amalgam of raw and exposed landforms, natural vegetation patterns and isolated beachfronts and bays impart a strong sense of wildness and remoteness. • Strong elevated relief. • Striking interface with the Tasman Sea — sheer cliffs and scarps plunge dramatically to the sea with the eroded dunelands and coastal terraces providing an impressive sense of the landscapes formative processes. • Extensive native lowland forest with windswept and stunted shrublands on exposed faces. • Dramatic engagement with the Tasman Sea. • Backed by the Karamea Bluff Ecological Area.
NCA59	Oparara -Kohaihai coastal foothills	<p>Sequence of exposed coastal ranges overlooking Oparara that combines a steep sequence of ridges and stream corridors with extensive native forest that contrast with the low lying pastoral farmland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover impart a very strong sense of naturalness, together with the dramatic terrain. • Coastal and coastally derived landforms with indigenous vegetation patterns and pasture reinforcing the dramatic topography. • Strong elevated relief reinforced by indigenous vegetation patterns. • Includes a small section of coastline where the coastal ranges extend down to the sea edge. At this point intact vegetation sequences are apparent from dunefield's through to coastal forest — although they are separated by the dirt road to the DoC camp. • Backed by Kahurangi National Park.
NCA61	Kohaihai Bluff to Kahurangi Point	<p>Vast and remote sequence of coastal ranges, cliffs and headlands, with a series of rocky shoals, outcrops including Kahurangi Point, Rocks Point, Wekahura Point, islets, bluffs including Kohahai Bluff, and broad beaches, as well as open dunes lands and coastal lagoons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous pristine mature coastal and lowland forest cover together with an abundance of Nikau groves and northern rata, impart a very strong sense of naturalness, together with the dramatic terrain. • Strong elevated relief reinforced by indigenous vegetation patterns. • Dramatic interaction of the landscape with the Tasman Sea and its continuous vegetation cover provide a consistent patterning to this exposed landscape. • Extremely limited development. • Backed by Kahurangi National Park. • Dramatic views afforded up and down the coast from the Heaphy Track.