

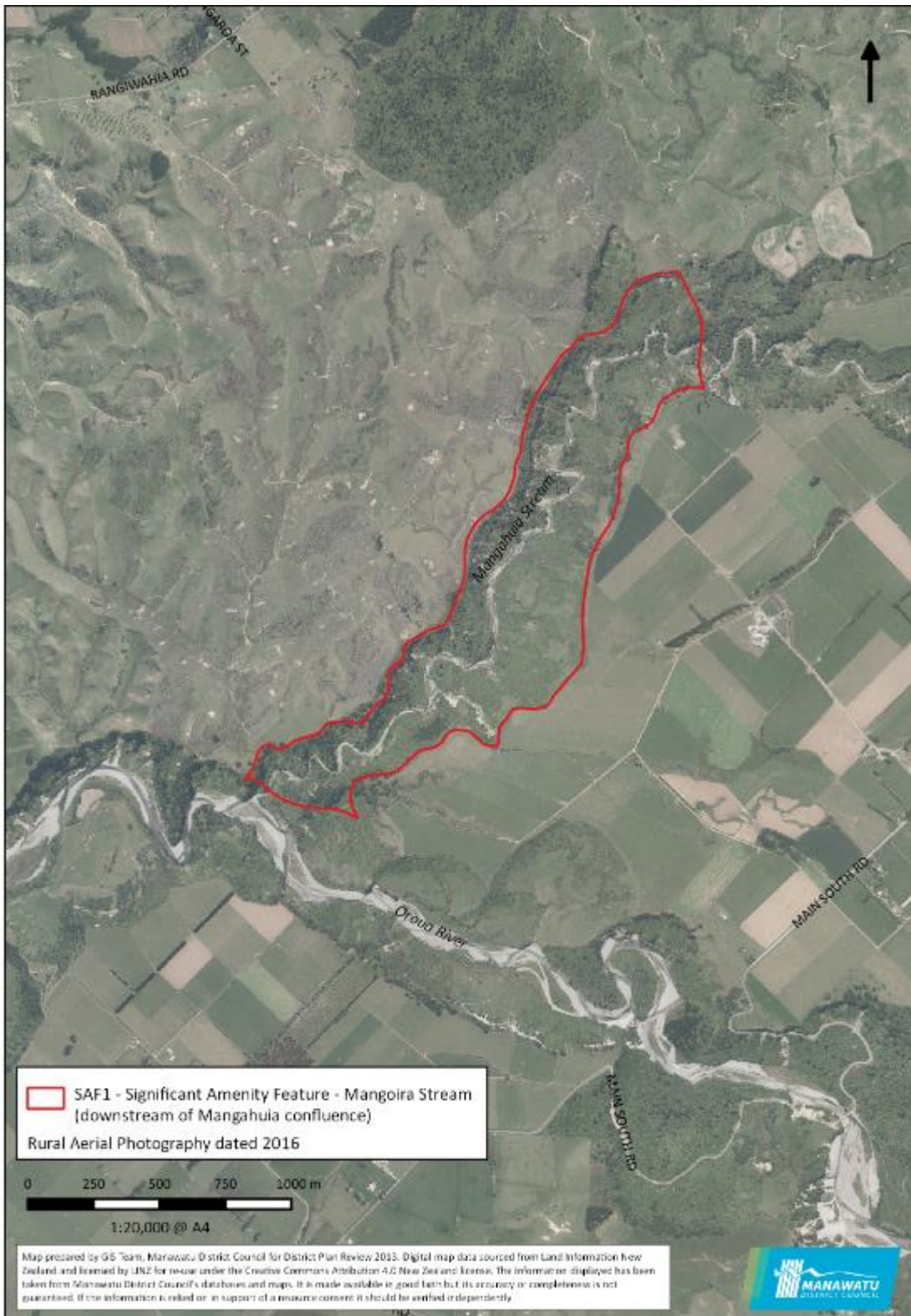
## NFL – APP2 – SIGNIFICANT AMENITY FEATURES

NFL – APP2 describes the individual natural, perceptual and associational values of all listed Significant Amenity Features.

The intention of listing individual values within NFL-APP2 of the Manawatū District Plan is to provide support to plan users in determining the extent of a proposed activity's potential effects within an Significant Amenity Feature.

It is important for plan users to note that Iwi accounts of tribal affiliations may vary throughout NFL-APP2. This reflects the different narratives of Iwi for the specific Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape. The Council has intentionally preserved each account to ensure the integrity of Iwi information provided is maintained.

# SAF 1 – MANGOIRA STREAM

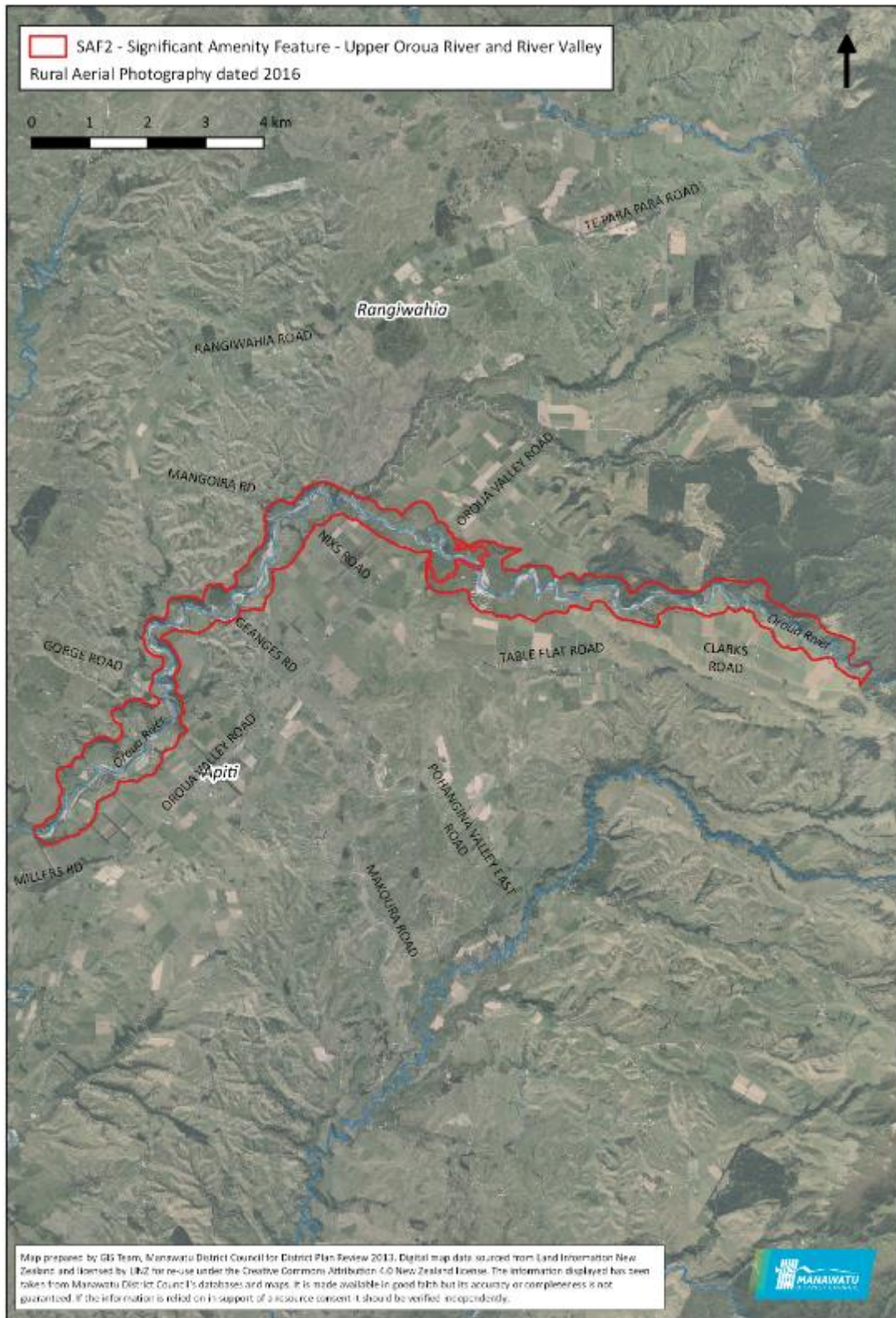


Version 10: 14 January 2019

Features of Significant Amenity Feature		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Incised stream valley with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through the soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. A research survey undertaken on vascular plants of the Mangoira Stream marginal strip showed that, of native species, shrubland is dominant on the terrace faces with some older podocarps scattered throughout the lower half of the stream valley. Sedgeland occupies the wetter slopes. These older podocarps are rare in the Manawatū due to past extensive deforestation. Further downstream, on the river floodplain, red beech and divaricate shrubs are present. Podocarps also occur amongst the beech above the floodplain, forming a mixed podocarp-broadleaf forest. This area contains the Mangoira/Ōroua Confluence Bush listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1B (SA10).
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff and contributes to ecosystem health and mauri. River floodplain appears to flood regularly. Traditionally Māori celebrated flooding as it is a means of nourishing the land and all living on it with mauri from the surrounding landscape, transported through the flood waters.
Perceptual	Memorability	The valley system contrasts with the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than the surrounding folded/ terraced landforms.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Clearly legible incised valley system that is expressive of the erosion processes that have occurred within the raised sedimentary landform.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the combination of remnant native vegetation, which provides a pattern of land cover coherence contrasted by the surrounding agricultural land use, and the vividness of the eroded valley system that has been formed by the incised river valley.
	Naturalness	Naturalness is degraded by the presence of pastoral farmland on the slopes of the valley.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	While there are DOC tramping tracks further east upstream, outside of the boundaries of the SAF, there are none within the SAF, limiting public access. Mangoira Stream has been known to be used for riverbed four-wheel driving.
	Tangata Whenua	Tributary to the Ōroua River, which has extensive cultural associations for Māori. Under the Settlement Act the stream is an area of interest for both Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Hauiti. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important. Ngāti Kauwhata have identified that this area is identified as part of the Ōroua River Catchment of which Ngāti Kauwhata has interest.
	Shared/Recognised	The western escarpment rising up out of the water course is recognised as a Conservation Area within the District Plan and is within DOC control.
Summary of Key Characteristics		More modified than an ONF in terms of vegetation cover and presence of pasture. Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the existing native vegetation combined with the expressiveness of the

	formative processes of the stream corridor landform which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use and flatter landform.
Potential Issues	<p>The incised river channel with partial cover of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist maintenance of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrict adverse effects on cultural values;</li> <li>• limit the loss of native vegetation;</li> <li>• limit the establishment of exotic vegetation;</li> <li>• limit earthworks; and</li> <li>• limit built development.</li> </ul>

# SAF 2 – UPPER ŌROUA RIVER AND RIVER VALLEY

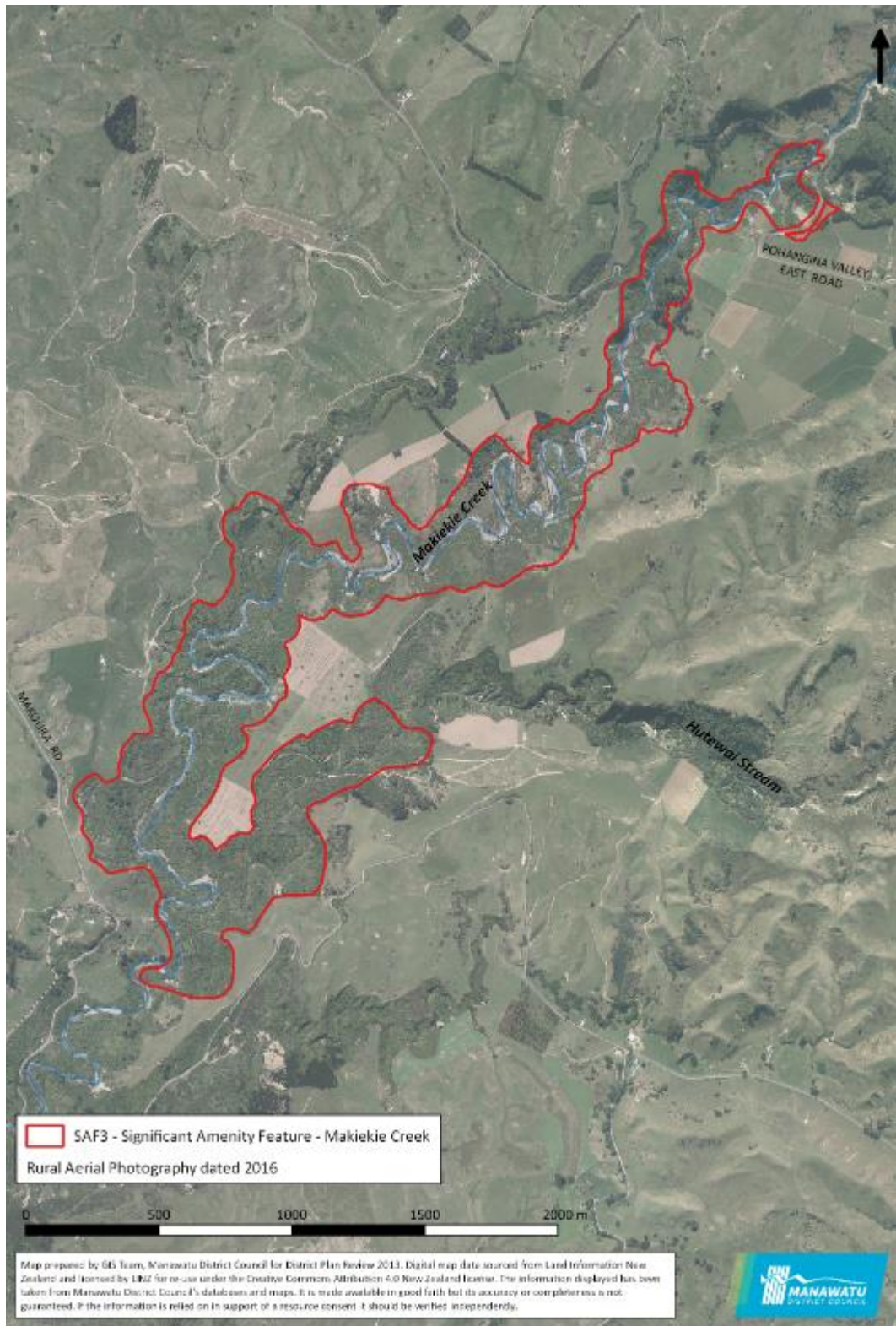


Version 10: 14 January 2019

Features of Significant Amenity Feature		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Deeply incised stream valleys with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers leaving old ox-bows and exposed papa mudstone escarpments.
	Biological/Ecological	Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. This area contains the Hopkins Property which is listed in the District Plan (Operative 2002), Appendix 1B (SA37). Trout has been recorded in the Ōroua River. Abuts Ruahine Range ONL but identified as a separate SAF due to different (river) character compared to Ruahine Range character.
	Hydrological	The Ōroua River is one of the main rivers flowing out of western Ruahine Forest Park. Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff, contributing to ecosystem health and mauri. Received 2018 New Zealand River Award for demonstrating long-term trend improvements in water quality, specifically in relation to dissolved reactive phosphorus. Information based on research data for the river collated by LAWA. The Ōroua River was the most improved in the Horizons Region, making it a unique waterbody in the area with enhanced ecosystem functionality.
Perceptual	Memorability	Memorable due to the dramatic geomorphology with bends and escarpments which contrast with the folded/terraced landforms of the surrounding pastoral landscape.
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Clearly legible landform features very expressive of the erosion processes of the river, with 'empty' scalloped oxbows and white papa escarpments providing historical references to shifts in the river.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the native vegetation, which provides a general pattern of land cover coherence, combined with the striking scale of the incised river valley with its old river bends and vivid white cliff escarpments.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a moderate degree of perceived naturalness exists within the gullies due to the presence of mudstone cliffs and indigenous vegetation. This character is, however, reduced by the extent of pastoral farming on both the valley slopes and valley floor.
Associational	Historical	Slightly upstream, to the east of the SAF boundary, is the Alice Nash Memorial Heritage Lodge. This is only of historic associational value only and does not affect the extent of the SAF. Access to the lodge is via a track which was a former logging road, indicating past forestry activities in the area.
	Recreation	Public walking tracks, camping, hunting, and fishing. Just to the east upstream, outside the boundary of the SAF, is the Iron Gate Gorge, Alice Nash Memorial Heritage Lodge, and Iron Gate Hut Track.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act the SAF is an area of interest for Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Hauiti. Ngāti Tūwharetoa are also acknowledged under the Settlement Act, and Ngāti Kauwhata in the Ōroua Declaration in relation to the area. Ngāti Apa (North Island) acknowledge that other iwi have interests in the Ōroua River. These include Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Hauiti and Rangitāne. Ngāti Tauira was a shared Rangitāne – Ngāti Apa hapū located around the Ōroua River above Mangawhata (meaning eel drying), extending to the Rangitīkei River and coastal area. Ngāti Apa (North Island) is linked to the

		<p>Ōroua River through the ancestor Matangi. Flocks of birds would gather along the river and occupy certain areas. Matangi heard of this and travelled from the Wairarapa region to see these birds. As he drew near the birds would take flight and soar into the sky, hence naming the surrounding land on the lower left bank of the Ōroua River 'Aorangi'. Hapū of Ngāti Apa (North Island) - Ngāti Tumokai, Ngāti Taurira, and Ngāti Rakei, and Ngāti Apu - occupied the surrounding lands of the Ōroua River. The land was fertile and would be cultivated extensively by these hapū. Kāinga, pā, urupā, and eel fisheries were located along the Ōroua River.</p> <p>The Ōroua River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatū. The histories and traditions of Rangitāne o Manawatū such as waiata, kōrero and whakairo outline the connections Rangitāne o Manawatū have with the Ōroua River. One of the most significant qualities is the mauri that flows from the central Ruahine Range through the rohe connecting the Range to the wetlands and sand country and finally to the Manawatū River. This fertile land also contained some of the richest food supplies in the Manawatū Region, with the most desired item being tuna (eel) which could be caught in huge quantities from the waters of the swamps adjacent to the riverbanks and streams. Other traditional resources gathered along the river included the mountain cabbage (tōī, <i>Cordyline indivisa</i>) and harvesting of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that Ngāti Kauwhata have significant interests from the top of the Ōroua to it's confluence at the Manawatū. Ngāti Kauwhata iwi have lived on the Ōroua river since 1828.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Manawatū have statutory acknowledgement over the upper Oroua River, riparian margins and rivers are intimately linked therefore the statutory acknowledgement pertains to vegetation, landforms and impacts adjacent to the river.</p>
	Shared/Recognised	<p>The Ōroua River was the recipient of a 2018 New Zealand River Award from Accord member Horizons Regional Council. The awards were judged by a panel of scientists using long-term data collected from New Zealand Rivers and awarded to rivers which showed long-term trend improvements in water quality. The Ōroua Catchment Care Group, through the leadership of Ngāti Kauwhata representatives, are partnering with landowners in river quality improvement work, such as riparian planting and fencing. Additionally, the area is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.</p>
Summary of Key Characteristics	<p>More modified than an ONF in terms of vegetation cover and presence of pasture. Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the river corridor landform which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural landform. Areas of indigenous riparian vegetation contribute to the perceived naturalness and ecological and water quality values. A pole transmission line crosses the river valley at Āpiti Reserve linking Ōroua Valley Road and Main South Road and does not adversely affect the key characteristics of the Amenity Area.</p>	
Potential Issues	<p>The incised river channel, with large areas of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrict adverse effects on cultural values;</li> <li>• limit the loss of native vegetation;</li> <li>• limit the establishment of exotic vegetation;</li> <li>• limit earthworks; and</li> <li>• limit built development.</li> </ul>	

# SAF 3 – MAKIEKIE CREEK



Version 10: 14 January 2019



Features of Significant Amenity Feature		
Natural Science	Geological/ Geomorphological	Incised stream valley with steep sided faces. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological	<p>Mix of exotic and indigenous vegetation. Ecological value is reduced by the presence of pasture in the valley. There are indigenous forest remnants in Makiekie Reserve and on the valley sides. These enhance ecological value, increase ecosystem health and mauri, while also creating a habitat for indigenous and exotic birdlife. The forest includes an interesting mix of conifer and broad-leaf species, as well as beech forest. In the Makiekie Scenic Reserve large rimu and tōtara are plentiful. There are also mature red beech trees up to 35m tall in some places, as well as younger, regenerated stands that have come up following wind damage. Due to large scale deforestation in the District areas of remnant native bush, such as in this SAF, are rare for the area and are representative of what land cover used to look like.</p> <p>Horizons Regional Council recommends Makiekie Creek for trout fishery value in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region. Makiekie Creek was also included in a published research article by Michael K. Joy and Russell G. Death who undertook a biological assessment of rivers in the Manawatū-Whanganui region investing macroinvertebrates.</p>
	Hydrological	Riparian vegetation improves water quality from agricultural land runoff, contributing to ecosystem health and mauri of this area and the wider catchment downstream.
Perceptual	Memorability	Contrasts with the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than surrounding folded/terraced landforms
	Legibility/Expressiveness	Complex landform feature which is expressive of the erosion processes of the river.
	Transient	Possible fauna values and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic	Significant aesthetic appeal as a result of the native vegetation, which provides a general pattern of land cover coherence, combined with the striking scale of the incised river valley with its old river bends and vivid white cliff escarpments.
	Naturalness	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a moderate degree of perceived naturalness exists within the gullies due to the presence of the combination of indigenous vegetation and the meandering river course, and mudstone cliffs. This character is however degraded by the extent of pastoral farming on both the valley slopes and valley floor.
Associational	Historical	Unknown.
	Recreation	Upstream, east of the SAF boundary, Makiekie Creek forms part of a DOC tramping route, Deerford Track to Makiekie Creek, which is used for both walking and hunting. While outside the identified extent of the SAF, this indicates the associative values relating to the wider area. There are no DOC tracks within the SAF itself, limiting public access.
	Tangata Whenua	Under the Settlement Act Makiekie Creek is an area of interest for Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Hauiti. Makiekie Creek is a tributary to Pōhangina River, which was known by Māori as a place of darkness and with a degree of fear attached to the area because of previous bloodshed. Another level of meaning was the very ulcerated or dissected nature of the landscape itself,

		lots of little streams with valleys cutting down in to the area. Makiekie Creek was also a source of vivianite, a mineral that was used as a blue pigment for the face painting of warriors for battle. This was the only source for Rangitāne o Manawatū and so was of military significance. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are important.  Ngāti Kauwhata have stated that this an identified area of interest.
	Shared/Recognised	Adjacent to the Makiekie Scenic Reserve, recognised for its ecological and scenic values. Additionally, the area is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.
Summary of Key Characteristics		Moderate degree of perceived naturalness derived from the presence of indigenous vegetation combined with the expressiveness of the formative erosion processes which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use and terraced form.
Potential Issues		The incised river channel, with large areas of native vegetation, defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist preservation of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrict adverse effects on cultural values;</li> <li>• limit the loss of native vegetation;</li> <li>• limit the establishment of exotic vegetation;</li> <li>• limit earthworks; and</li> <li>• limit built development.</li> </ul>