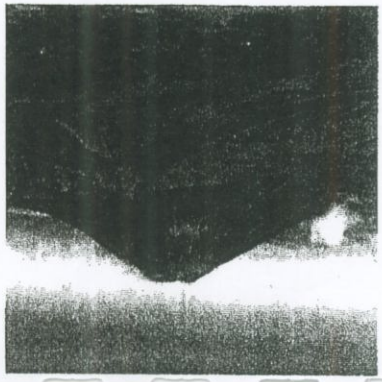
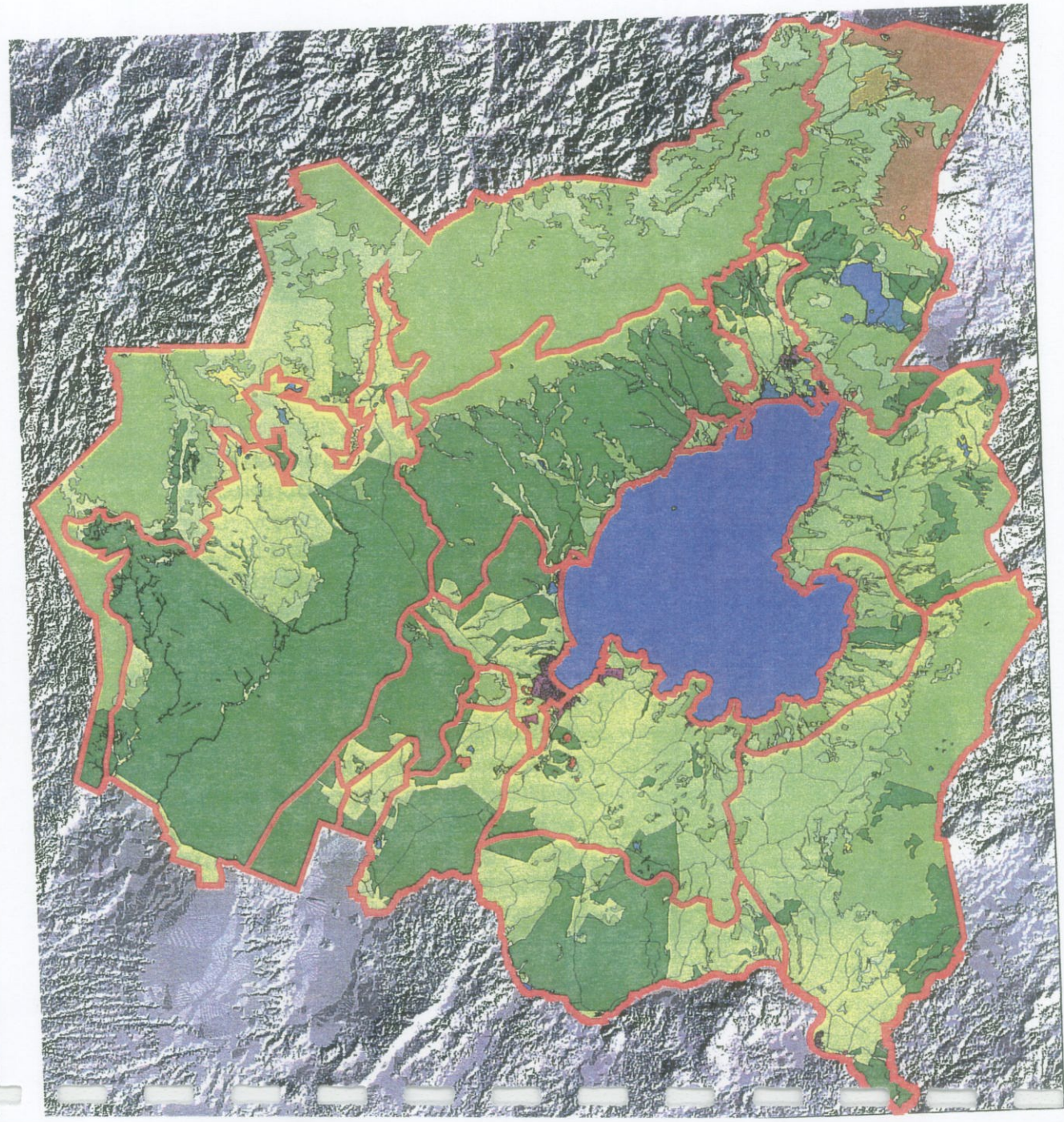


Preliminary Landscape Study

The Taupo District Landscape

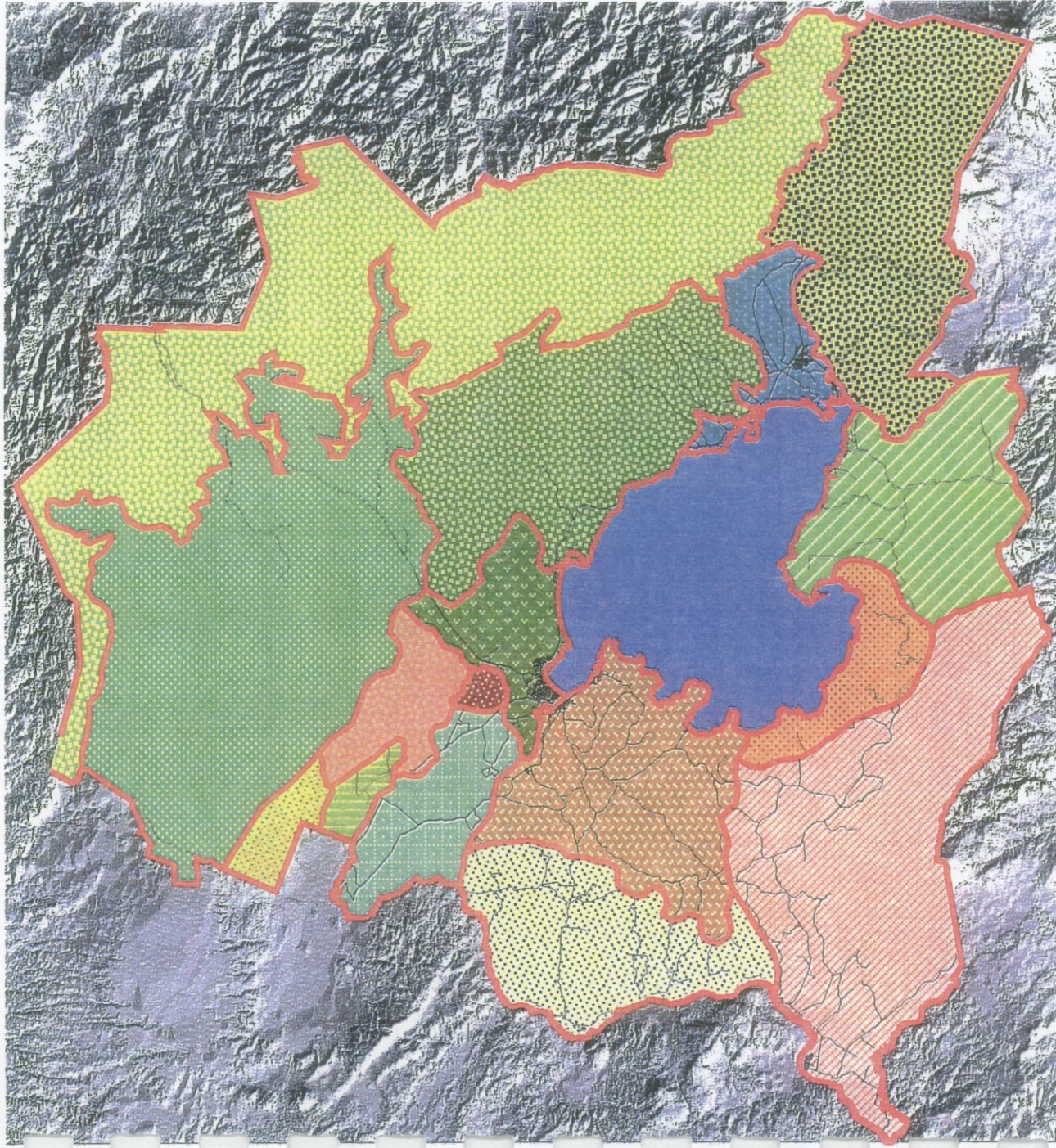


- Landscape Types
- Landscape Units
- Exotic Shrubland
- Forestry
- Geothermal
- Native Forest
- Native Grasslands
- Native Shrubland
- Rock
- Rural and Pasture
- Urban
- Water
- Wetland



Landscape Types

- Kalapo
- Kaitimanawa
- Kaingarua
- Karangahape
- Lake Taupo
- Mangamutu
- Maroanui
- Motutere
- Pueto
- Pureora
- Reporoa
- Tahorakuri
- Tauhara
- Tongariro
- Turangi Delta
- Waihaha
- Waiti



LANDSCAPE TYPES AND UNITS

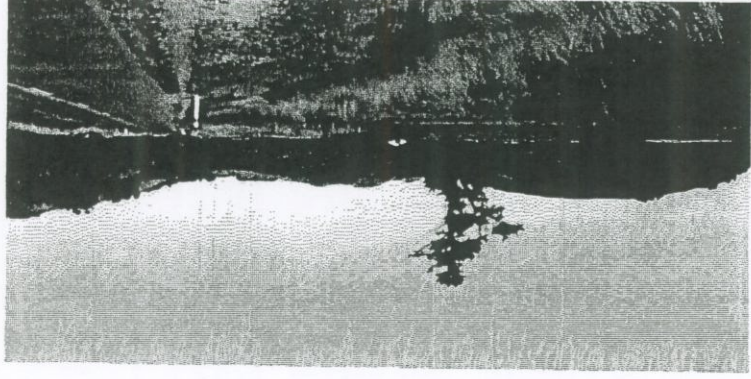
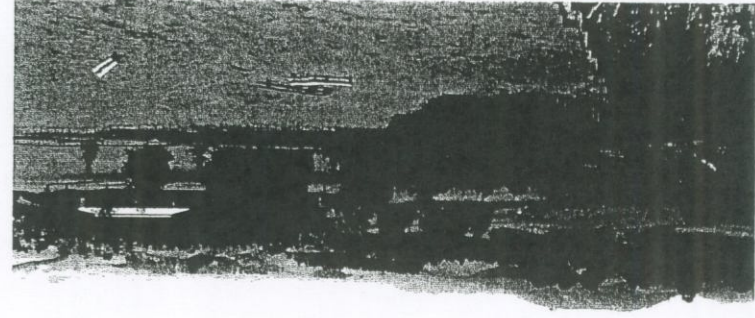
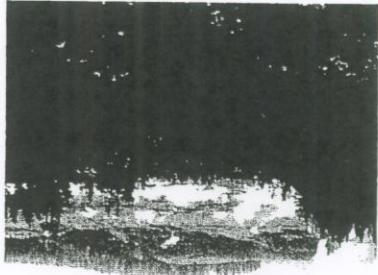
KAIAPO

This landscape is characterised by its complex land form. Heavy geological faulting within this landscape is evidenced by a number of rhyolite domes, extrusions flanked by a pumice breccia and ash bed base. A series of broad open valley systems run in a north easterly direction from Lake Taupo. These have formed between the main rhyolitic extrusions that form the northern bays between Te Kauwae Point and Acacia Bay by the subsequent withdrawal of underlying magma. A large geothermal field underlays this landscape and is evidenced around Wairakei.

Units found within this landscape type are characterised by the following land use overlying the base land form described above and include:

Intensive production forestry.
 Small patches of native forests and shrub lands along the major river and stream courses and within the major gully systems.

Urban development associated with Kinloch and Acacia Bay.



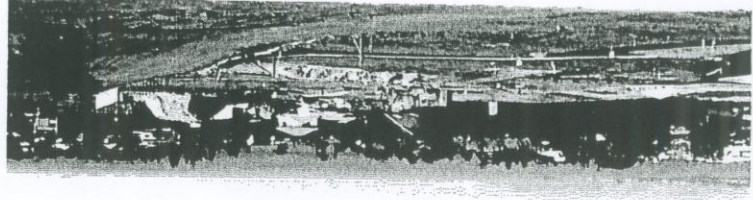
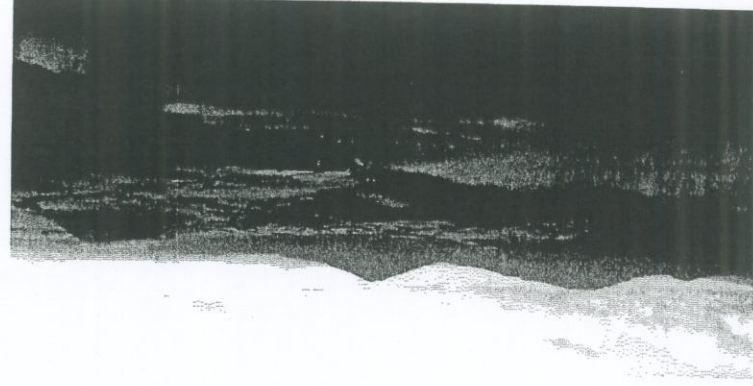
LANDSCAPE AMENITY MANAGEMENT AREAS

Landscape Amenity Management Areas (LAMAs) have been identified for three distinct reasons:

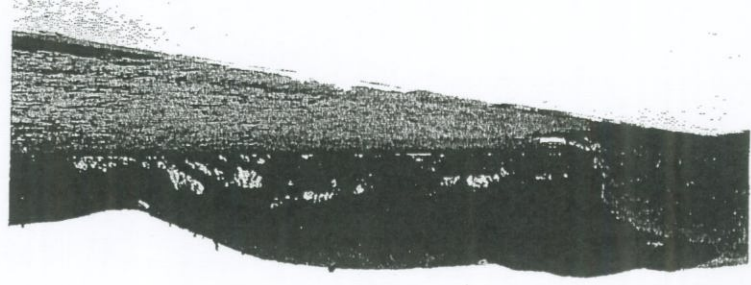
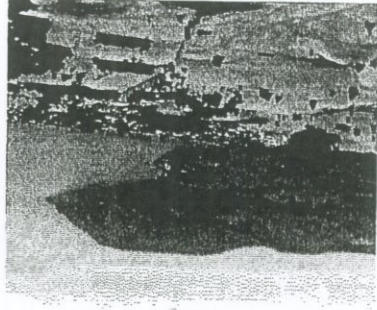
- i. The landscape area in question is contiguous with a landscape or *landscape feature* and warrants protection for the maintenance of views through to that landscape. These are *contiguous LAMAs*.
- ii. The landscape area in question has scored highly in a *cultural attribute*, namely visibility. These are *culturally determined LAMAs*.
- iii. The landscape feature in question ranked highly in the *Outstanding Natural Landscape Matrix*, although insufficiently to qualify as *outstanding natural landscapes*.

The following landscape features were identified as LAMA's:

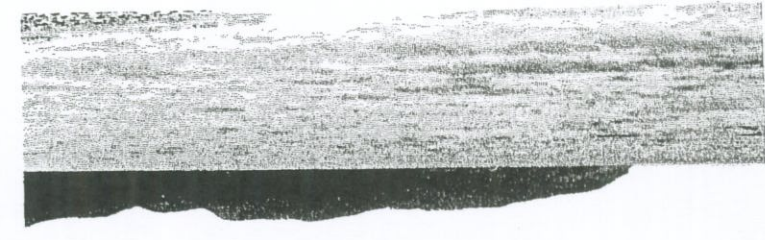
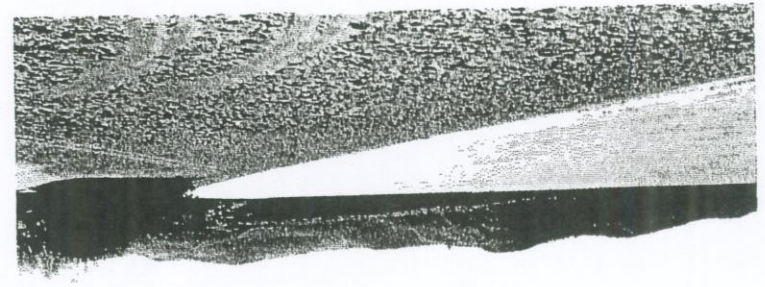
F 6	Lake Taupo	Rating <i>Outstanding Natural Landscape Type/Feature (1)</i>	Character (Water Body) A large lake situated in a caldera formed by geological and volcanic activity	Context Contained within a mixture of landscape types	Land cover Margin of the lake predominantly indigenous with pockets of introduced vegetation. Areas of development around its periphery.	Description A highly vivid and distinctive land form, which is both rare and of a particularly large scale. The lake and its margins manifest a high degree of intactness and coherence with high scenic value. The vegetation around the margins has moderately high value due to the extent of native vegetation and its general natural appearance.	Sensitivity to Change This land form has a <i>moderately high sensitivity</i> to change. It is a highly visible, vivid, coherent and rare landscape. There are a number of areas of visible development around the lake. The surrounding vegetation is able to screen some development. The topography has only a low ability to absorb any development.
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F 24	Whakarua Point
Rating	<i>Landscape Amenity Management Area</i>
Character	(Conservation/pasture) Lake Edge Peninsula
Context	Whangamata Bay
Land cover	Predominantly indigenous vegetation cover with some exotic species.
Description	A Lake Edge Peninsula extending into the lake. The vegetation is of moderately high landscape value due to its extent and intactness. The overall impression is of a moderately coherent landscape feature with low vividness but moderately high scenic value.
Sensitivity to Change	This feature has a <i>moderately high sensitivity</i> to change. It has moderately high visibility and exhibits high coherency. There is no visible development on the feature to provide development context or screening. Both the topography and vegetation exhibits a moderate ability to absorb any development.

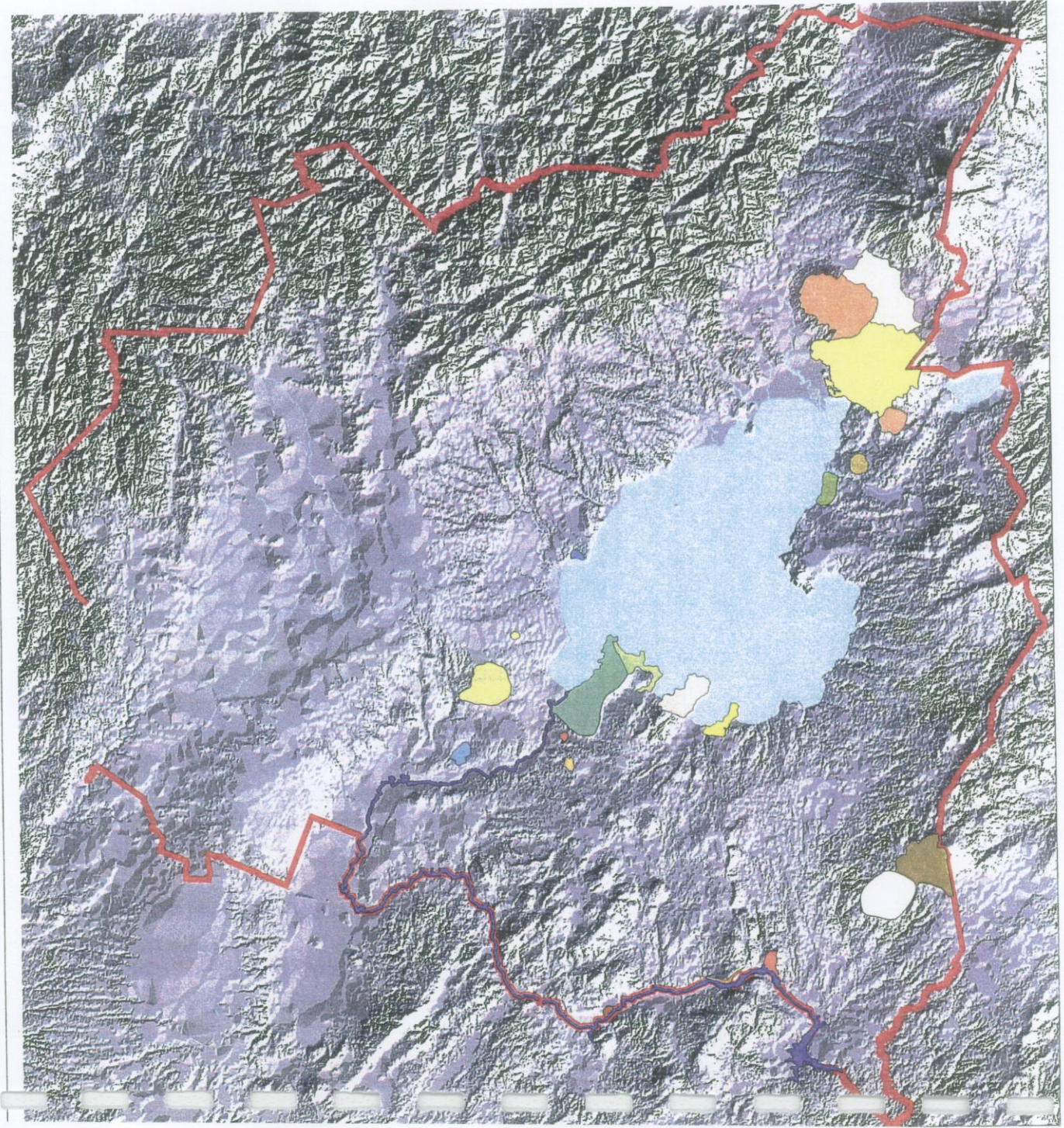


F 19	Te Kauwae Point
Rating	<i>Landscape Amenity Management Area</i>
Character	(Conservation/pasture) Lake Edge Peninsula
Context	Whangamata Bay
Land cover	Predominantly indigenous vegetation cover with some exotic species .
Description	A Lake Edge Peninsula extending into the lake. The vegetation is of moderately high landscape value due to its extent and intactness. The overall impression is of a landscape feature with moderately high coherency, moderately low vividness, but moderately high scenic value.
Sensitivity to Change	This feature has a <i>moderately high sensitivity</i> to change. It has moderate visibility and exhibits high coherency. There is no visible development on the feature to provide development context or screening. The topography exhibits a moderately low ability to absorb any development. The vegetation exhibits a moderate ability to absorb any development.



Landscape Amenities Management Areas

- Craters of the Moon
- Dry Gully
- Kakaramea
- Kuharua
- Lake Rongagalo
- Lake Rotokawa
- Maungamau
- Okuta Bluffs
- Pihanga
- Pohuturoa
- Pukekalkore
- Punatēkahi
- Pureora
- Rangitukua
- Rotolira
- Tauhara
- Te Kauwae Point
- Titirapenga
- Tree Trunk Gorge
- Waikato River
- Whakahu
- Whakamau Escarpment
- Whakarua Point



Glossary

Many of the terms used within this study and its statutory framework within the study have been defined by case law or require prescriptive definitions to clearly communicate the concept being discussed. What follows is the interpretation of these terms for the purposes of this study:

Amenity values: those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes. (As per RMA)

Landscape Amenity Management Area (LAMA): manifests high landscape value(s) in comparison with its peers

Landscape: an interpretation of the phenomenal characteristics manifest by the underlying processes including geology, ecological processes and anthropocentric activities occurring in an area.

Landscape Types: Discrete areas within the district which manifest similar geomorphology irrespective of present day land use and cover. The distinction is based upon underlying geology and geological processes.

Landscape Units: A breakdown of landscape types into smaller units based upon land cover (vegetation regime and /or land use). Land cover realised within a particular unit is determined by the extent of intervention, man made or otherwise, in the ecological process that normally occurs on that landscape type.

Landscape Features: Specific elements within a landscape unit

which are distinctive through scale, and/or contrast and/or context within the landscape type. Note: a landscape feature may comprise an entire landscape type and include several different landscape units.

Outstanding Natural Landscape : exceptional of its type, possessing values greatest amongst its peers.

Landscape values: ratings attributed to the nominal characteristics in the landscape relation.

Natural: those things which are a product of nature as opposed to man made. This extends to include such things as pasture and exotic tree species as natural whereas man made structures, roads, machinery and the like are excluded.