

land area: KINA CLIFFS & MOUTERE BLUFFS, RUBY BAY AND CLIFFS			
PIGEON BAY CRITERIA			
(a) THE NATURAL SCIENCE FACTORS:	geological	topographical	ecological
			dynamic components
	<p>The Moutere Bluff that runs around from the seaward side of Kina to near the middle of Ruby Bay (including the Ruby Bay Cliffs) consists of Moutere Gravel (poorly to moderately well sorted clay-bound gravel dominated by quartzofeldspathic sandstone clasts) with minor floodplains straight coastline with small boulders along coast. Cliffs run from Kina Beach around to the from the tributary streams. The northern end to middle of Ruby bay is beech deposits of gravel Moutere Bluff/Ruby Bay. These Cliffs are approximately 20 - 30 metres high and are a dominant feature along the coastline, with the Moutere Hills (composed of Moutere gravel) behind. These continues around to Rabbit Island. (Geological & Nuclear Sciences 1:250 000 Geological Map 9 are gently sloping small scale hills with ridgeline that runs parallel to the coastline.</p>		<p>Part of the Moutere ED & Motueka ED. Originally in the Moutere ED was in podocarp forest (totara, matai, rimu, miro and kahikatea). Black beech dominant on the hills (towards the sea); hard beech, red beech, then silver beech prevalent further inland. Sheltered coastal gullies had broadleaf forest (tawa titoki, pukatea, nikau and tree ferns). Coastal bluffs had ngaio, titoki, nikau, totara and black beech. Finging the estuary was similar to Motueka ED (see below). Originally the Motueka ED (ecological district) (apart from the waterways) was almost entirely covered in forest, with a podocarp forest of totara, matai and Kahikatea. On lower hills a mixed forest of black beech, hard beech, rimu, totara, kamahi, titoki and tawa. Along coastal bluffs and fringing the estuaries was ngaio, cabbage tree, kowhai and totara. Freshwater wetlands included lowland kahikatea, harakeke, cabbage tree, tussock sedge and raupo swamps. Estuaries were full of wetland birds, fish and invertebrates. Riparian ecosystems included flax and toetoe. (see Appendix 7)</p> <p>Continual erosion of coastal cliffs and coast, changes to coastline through waves/wind/current.</p>
(b) AESTHETIC VALUES	memorability		naturalness
	<p>Ruby Bay area has glimpses of the sea from the road - especially from just past the main Ruby Bay settlement and up to the Moutere Bluffs. Kina/Moutere Bluffs visible from great distances (i.e. Nelson Port Hills) and form highly memorable feature along Tasman Bay Coastline - contrasting with the flatter coastal area of Rabbit Island to the south east. Fluted patterns in the face of the Kina Cliffs have high aesthetic value. The Hills located along this section of the coast are a continuation of the Moutere Hills that started at Redwood Valley (and continue to the Moutere River. Again these hills are characterised by a working orchard/farmed landscape with a residential component.</p>		<p>naturalness of the Moutere Bluffs/Kina/Ruby Bay Cliffs are under threat from residential subdivision along edges. Mckee reserve at base of Ruby Bay cliffs has high natural value, with Coastline is unmodified, although naturalness associated with the coastline reduced by presence of Ruby Bay settlement. Area still exhibits perceived natural character due to rural setting.</p>
(c) EXPRESSIVENESS (LEGIBILITY)	formative processes		
	<p>The weathering process of the Moutere/Ruby Bay Cliffs is highly legible, with the large faces being eroded from the base by the sea. Legible as cliffs along the coastline from over 15 km</p>		
(d) TRANSIENT VALUES	occasional presence of wildlife		values at certain times of day/year
	<p>Gannets, terns and seagulls feed along the coastline, Shags seen along the rocky shore and at sea. Oystercatchers along shoreline and occasional other wader species.</p>		<p>Values and transient factors largely weather and tidal dependent, with the calm weather and mirroring qualities of the sea reflecting the sky and sunsets/sunrises - more likely on winters days. In summer the wind generally picks up in the afternoon, creating a rougher seascape. Rain/ wind makes coast less hospitable.</p>
(e) VALUES SHARED/RECOGNISED			
	<p>Access from the Moutere Bluff around the coast from Kina and Mckee Memorial Reserve which has good representation of native bush. Two public walks available: one runs through the bush along the reserve- the other starts half way along the reserve and up to the top of the Bluffs to a look out. High end development along top of Moutere Hills and Ruby Bay Cliffs/Moutere Bluffs/Kina Cliffs prove seascape views are valued. Kina popular recreational area, with beach access available. Traditional holiday home area that has experienced increase in popularity as residential area. Kina/Moutere Bluffs visible from great distances (i.e. Nelson Port Hills) and form highly memorable feature along Tasman Bay Coastline - contrasting with the flatter coastal area of Rabbit Island to the south east.</p>		
(f) VALUE TO TANGATAWHENUA			
	<p>Dissent amongst Maori that land they occupied was included within the land survey and ballot process during European colonization of the Moutere (overseen by Arthur Wakefield) (Te Tau Ihu O Te Waka; Hilary & John Mitchell.; 2004 page 306).</p>		
(g) HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS			
	<p>Area traditionally farmed/used as orchards, with the land settled by Europeans in the 1840s (Te Tau Ihu O Te Waka; Hilary & John Mitchell.; 2004 page 306).</p>		
CONCLUSION:	CLIFFS AND COASTLINE: OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE/FEATURES		