





Kaipara District Plan Review **Discussion Document**

Coastal Environment

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BACKGROUND

The Kaipara District coastal environments comprise large areas ranging from the Kaipara Harbour, Mangawhai Harbour and the Ripiro Beach coastline, which are all highly valued by our communities for their natural beauty, cultural and recreational values and scenic landscapes.

The Operative District Plan includes overlays for specific coastal environments, based on their sensitivity and value:

- Northern Wairoa river
- The West Coast
- The East Coast
- The Kaipara Harbour
- The Mangawhai Harbour (including its valued natural environments)
- Kai lwi Lakes, given the interaction of processes and activities within the coastal environment and receiving environments (such as waterways).

The 2016 Regional Policy Statement for Northland (RPS) has mapped a more comprehensive coastal environment area for the entire region which reflects the definition for coastal environment in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) outlined in Policy 1 – extent and characteristics of the coastal

environment. The definition provides that the coastal environment includes:

- a. the coastal marine area;
- b. islands within the coastal marine area;
- c. areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;
- d. areas at risk from coastal hazards;
- e. coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;
- f. elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;
- g. items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;
- h. inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and
- i. physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.

KEY ISSUE

The specific coastal overlays in the Operative District Plan do not match the full extent of the coastal environment as defined in the NZCPS and as mapped in the RPS.



IWI INTERESTS AND IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

Nga Ture mo te Taiao o Te Roroa 2009

 Coastal issues are discussed throughout, including those relating to the 'Coastal Marine Area' as defined in the Resource management Act 1991. In addition, the issue of 'Our Relationship with Developers' as addressed in the document discusses the increasing desire for coastal lifestyles, and the northward expansion from Auckland.

Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o te Taiao 2011

- Chapter 11 Plan Purpose Sustainable coastal development (and water use and allocation)
- Chapter 31 Takutai Moana: Marine and Coastal Area and Harbours
- Objective Integrated management of the marine and coastal area and the Kaipara and Mangawhai harbours
- Policy Develop protocols with the Crown and their representative agencies, neighbouring hapū and iwi, and the wider community for the transfer and management or co-management of the marine and coastal area.

SUMMARY OF THE OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN PROVISIONS

Chapter 4 of the Operative District Plan includes objectives, policies and methods related to the coastal environment. Further details of these provisions can be found in Appendix 1.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

The content of a district plan ranges from fulfilling legal requirements made by Central Government and regional councils, to proposing specific provisions that meet the needs of our District and its communities.

The new District Plan needs to give effect to the RPS by replacing the specific coastal overlays (which are based on catchments) to the broader coastal environment mapped in the RPS. Making this change will reflect the requirements of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

NEXT STEPS

In preparing the new District Plan, Council needs to make changes to the coastal environment overlays to be included on the planning maps. This will mean that the extent of the new coastal overlay maps is reduced from what is presently shown in the Operative District Plan.



APPENDIX 1

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL DIRECTION

Resource Management Act 1991		
Part 2 Section 6(a)	Section 6(a) states that where the coastal environment is identified as a matter of national importance.	
Section 30(1)(a) and (b)	Management of the natural and physical resources of the region, especially where these are of regional significance – functions of a regional council.	
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement		
Objective 1	To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land.	
Policy 1	Defines the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment.	
Policy 7 Strategic planning	In preparing regional policy statements, and plans: (a) consider where, how and when to provide for future residential, rural residential, settlement, urban development and other activities in the coastal environment at a regional and district level, and: (b) identify areas of the coastal environment where particular activities and forms of subdivision, use and development: i) are inappropriate i) may be inappropriate without the consideration of effects through a resource consent application, notice of requirement for designation or Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act process; and provide protection from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development in these areas through objectives, policies and rules.	

REGIONAL GUIDANCE

Regional Policy Statement for Northland		
Policy 4.4.1	Maintaining and protecting significant ecological areas and habitats (2) In the coastal environment, avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.	
Policy 4.5.1	Identification of the coastal environment, outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes and high and outstanding natural character. The areas identified in the Regional Policy Statement – Maps will form Northland's: (a) Coastal environment.	
Policy 5.1.2- Development in the coastal environment	Enable people and communities to provide for their wellbeing through appropriate subdivision, use, and development that: (a) Consolidates urban development within or adjacent to existing coastal settlements and avoids sprawling or sporadic patterns of development; (b) Ensures sufficient development.	
Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (Appeals Version)		
D.2.15	Managing adverse effects on natural character, outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features.	
D.2.16	Managing adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.	
D.5.22	Reclamation.	
F.1.11	Natural character, outstanding natural features, historic heritage and places of significance to tangāta whenua.	

OPERATIVE KAIPARA DISTRICT PLAN 2013 - RELEVANT PROVISIONS

Objective 4.4.1	To promote the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and enhancement of the natural character of the coastal environment.
Objective 4.4.4	To recognise the functional need for activities in the coastal environment and encourage greater integration of landward and maritime land use planning.
Policy 4.5.1	By encouraging consolidation of coastal settlements where it contributes to the avoidance of sprawling or sporadic patterns of development in the coastal environment.
Policy 4.5.2	By managing the location, scale and design of subdivision, use and development to minimise the potential adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment.
Policy 4.5.9	By managing the scale, location and design of activities, particularly with respect to built form to protect natural character from inappropriate use and development and maintain and enhance the amenity values.
District Plan Methods 4.6.1	The use of Zoning to provide direction on the appropriate activities and effects of activities that will occur in geographic areas of the District. The use of Overlays to identify sensitive environments where additional resource management measures are considered appropriate. Requiring applicants to undertake the mapping of sites, features and units where specific resource management and methods are required.







