

Riparian and Coastal Margins (RCM)

Amended to comply with National Planning Standards September 2022

Issues

Significant Issues

Subdivision, use and development, within the coastal environment and alongside rivers, may result in adverse effects on, Significant Ecological Areas, Built Heritage, Sites of Significance to Māori and Outstanding Landscapes and Natural Features.

Lack of adequate and safe public access to water bodies and the coast for recreation and cultural purposes.

Subdivision, use and development near the coast and rivers can worsen the effects of natural hazards.

Overview

The Resource Management Act 1991 provides for esplanade reserves and strips to be created for the following purposes:

- Protection of conservation values, natural functioning of the adjacent sea or water body, water quality, aquatic habitats, natural values and mitigating natural hazards;
- To enable public access;
- To enable public recreational use, where use is compatible with conservation values.

The District contains a number of significant ecological sites, riparian habitats, and outstanding landscapes and natural features, which are located within the coastal environment or alongside rivers and streams, and merit conservation. A number of sites of significance to Māori have been identified alongside rivers and within the coastal environment. These areas should be given priority when obtaining esplanade reserves.

The coast and numerous rivers within the District have high recreational values and high usage, particularly near residential settlements. There is a need to provide public access to, and along, the coast, and to those rivers which have significant recreational values, in order to provide for people's recreational needs and expectations. In some circumstances it may be necessary to restrict or exclude public access, to protect human health and safety, or ecological values.

Esplanade areas can also be a valuable instrument in hazard mitigation. Esplanade areas can provide a 'buffer' between land use and waterways, as well as providing a means to minimise the risk of property loss. Coastal areas including Whananaki, Matapouri, Ngunguru and Pataua are prone to accretion and erosion. In these areas the acquisition of an esplanade area could limit development along the foreshore and thereby minimise the risks of property loss. The occurrence of natural hazards may preclude public access in some places.

The Resource Management Act 1991 specifies that an esplanade reserve of 20 metres in width shall be created upon subdivision of lots less than four hectares, adjoining either the coast or a river greater than three metres in width. The Plan may provide exceptions and variations to this model. Additionally, the Plan may stipulate the criteria or location of areas where an esplanade reserve may be required on lots exceeding four hectares. As an alternative to the esplanade reserve, the Resource Management Act 1991 provides for the creation of an esplanade strip, whereby the private landowner retains ownership.

Esplanade reserves are created automatically:

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- Where [roads](#) vested in local authorities that abut mean high water springs, are stopped (section 345(3) of the Local Government Act 1974); or
- Where any [road](#) along the banks of a [river](#) with an average width of 3.0 metres or more is stopped (section 345(3) Local Government Act 1974); or
- Under section 116 of the Public Works Act 1981

Esplanade Reserves Created Upon Stopping of Roads

Where a [road](#) is stopped adjacent to the coast or a [river](#), under the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, or section 116 of the Public Works Act 1981, an [esplanade reserve](#) shall be created.

Objectives	
RCM-O1	Preservation of the natural character of riparian margins and the coastal environment .
RCM-O2	Protection of Significant Ecological Areas, Built Heritage , Sites of Significance to Māori, riparian habitats and Outstanding Landscapes and natural features, within the coastal environment and alongside rivers and streams .
RCM-O3	Maintain and enhance public access , where appropriate, to and along the coast and rivers .
RCM-O4	Recognise and protect riparian margins and the coastal environment as natural hazard buffers.
RCM-O5	<p>The relationship of tangata whenua with their sites and other taonga is enhanced.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: These objectives address the provision of safe public access to the coast, rivers and streams; the protection of conservation and cultural values; the provision of areas for water-related recreation activities; and the provision of areas for hazard mitigation alongside the coast, rivers and streams. The necessity for provision of public access will be assessed with regard to health and safety and cultural considerations.</i></p>

Policies	
RCM-P1 – Riparian Management	To avoid the adverse effects of land use activities on the natural character and functioning of riparian margins of water bodies and the coast.
RCM-P2 – Separation Distances	To ensure that land use activities avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on water quality, by means which may include separating land use activities

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	<p>from water bodies and coastal waters and by encouraging the retention and enhancement of riparian vegetation as buffer areas.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: Land use activities, such as filling and excavation, roading and building close to water bodies can affect amenity, cultural, ecological and natural character values of the water body. This policy is intended to ensure that the margins of water bodies are managed in a manner that retains these values, both adjacent to and within the water body. Separating land use activities from the margins of water bodies enables planting, possible public access and retention of an unmodified environment. In suitable locations, however, the provision of structures necessary for water-based recreation pursuits, conservation purposes and bridges is recognised. The management of water bodies is closely related to the functions of the Northland Regional Council.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P3 – Esplanade Priority Areas</p>	<p>To identify esplanade priority areas within the coastal environment and alongside particular rivers, where the land involved will serve one or more of the purposes of esplanade reserves or esplanade strips set out in section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: The development of esplanade reserves along all rivers and streams is not practicable, nor is it likely to be of community benefit. Emphasis has been placed on establishing esplanade reserves along the coast and particular rivers and streams which have recognised conservation and recreation value. These have been called Esplanade Priority Areas and have been listed in RCM - Appendix 1 of this Plan.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P4 – Allotments Less than Four Hectares</p>	<p>To set aside esplanade reserves or strips on the subdivision of allotments of less than four hectares where the land involved will serve one or more of the purposes of esplanade reserves or strips set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: Subdivision represents an intensification of land use and potentially affects the conservation of the environment and public access. Increased intensification of land use also commonly corresponds to increased population density and therefore increased demands for public access to amenities and recreation facilities. Esplanade reserves and strips provide a means by which conservation values or public access can be provided for when land is subdivided.</i></p> <p><i>The coastal environment is significant, as it has ecological value and makes a significant contribution to the landscape quality of the District. Under section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment is a matter of national importance. Many coastal areas play an important part in the recreational activities of the community. There is an expectation that such areas will be available for public use and enjoyment.</i></p>

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<p>RCM-P5 – Allotments over Four Hectares</p>	<p>To provide for the establishments of esplanade reserves or strips on the subdivision of allotments of 4 hectares and greater where the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land involved will serve one or more of the purposes of esplanade reserves or strips, as set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991, and, where appropriate, will recognise and provide for the matters of national importance, as set out in Section 6 of that Act; and • The compensation payable is commensurate with the public benefits likely to arise from their creation; and • To show those esplanade reserves or strips identified as esplanade Priority Areas in RCM – Appendix 1 of the Esplanade Areas chapter of this Plan. <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: Subdivision into larger lot sizes represents an intensification of land use, and can lead to potential effects on the conservation of the environment and public access, but at a lesser scale than more intensive development. This policy recognises both the importance of Sections 6 and 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the balancing of the costs and benefits of acquiring esplanade reserves on a case by case basis.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P6 – Stopped Roads</p>	<p>To create esplanade reserves where a road is stopped around the margins of water bodies and the coast, in Esplanade Priority Areas identified in RCM - Appendix 1 of this Plan.</p>
<p>RCM-P7 – Public Health and Safety</p>	<p>To avoid the creation of esplanade reserves on sites where the provision of an area for public access would impair public health and safety.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: In some instances, allowing public access in some coastal or riparian areas would endanger people's health and safety. This is especially so around heavy industrial activities, such as ports. Three port areas, defined in RCM - Appendix 1, have been exempted from the esplanade requirement, even though they are within the coastal environment.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P8 – Natural Hazards</p>	<p>To set aside esplanade reserves where they contribute to effective hazard management.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: Esplanade reserves or strips can provide a natural buffer against natural hazards that affect the coast and the banks of streams and rivers, and help maintain flow capacities.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P9 – Cultural Protection</p>	<p>To set aside esplanade reserves and to create esplanade strips to protect areas of significance to Māori.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: This policy addresses the cultural uses of esplanade areas, which includes traditional food and resource gathering</i></p>

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	<p>areas, as well as places of spiritual significance. These areas are to be identified by tangata whenua.</p>
<p>RCM-P10 – Hierarchy of Values</p>	<p>To give priority to conservation values, cultural importance, hazard mitigation and public health and safety over recreation and public access values where there is a conflict between values.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: In some circumstances, recreational use and public access may not always be compatible with other values identified for an Esplanade Priority Area. Section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes, and areas of significant indigenous vegetation and fauna, and the relationship of Māori with the land are matters of national importance. Public access to and along waterways is also a matter of national importance. However, this policy awards priority to conservation, cultural importance and hazard mitigation values over recreation and public access values.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P11 – Esplanade Strips</p>	<p>To set aside esplanade strips instead of an esplanade reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a strip would attain the appropriate level of ecological, recreational or hazard protection; • In areas where the potential for erosion or 'moving' of the banks or margins of a river is high; • Where there are foreseeable difficulties with surveying; • Where the cost to the Council of acquiring a reserve is not seen to be justified by public benefit, but the cost of a strip would be so justified; • Where it is necessary or desirable to restrict public access; • Where the efficient and effective management of these areas may be better achieved through private ownership. <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: This policy acknowledges that while the protection of rural riparian areas is important, the efficient and effective management of these areas may be better achieved through private ownership by individual landowners. This policy acknowledges the role of the Council in the acquisition and management of esplanade areas but also recognises that it must act responsibly, weighing public costs and benefits. The Resource Management Act 1991 requires compensation to be paid for esplanade areas on allotments greater than four hectares.</i></p>
<p>RCM-P12 – Widths of Reserves and Strips</p>	<p>To ensure that the widths of esplanade reserves and strips are 20 metres, except where this width would impair public health or safety; the area would intrude unreasonably on the use of private property or legal structures on the site; or a different width would satisfy the objectives and policies of the Plan.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: This policy acknowledges that the standard width of 20 metres is not appropriate in all circumstances. The widths of</i></p>

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	<p><u>esplanade reserves</u> and strips should reflect the natural character of the <u>land</u> and be sufficient to include notable trees, stands of bush and other outstanding ecological or landscape features.</p>
RCM-P13 – Access Strips	<p>To require <u>access strips</u>, or an appropriate easement, to give public <u>access</u> to <u>esplanade reserves</u>, <u>esplanade strips</u>, or other public <u>land</u> with <u>water frontage</u> which otherwise would be landlocked.</p>
RCM-P14 – Financial Contribution	<p>To allow <u>esplanade reserves</u> be set aside as a <u>financial contribution</u>, where the <u>effects</u> of <u>land</u> use activities on <u>water</u> bodies or the <u>coastal marine area</u> and their margins cannot otherwise be avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: Large capital developments commonly represent a shift or intensification in <u>land</u> use and this potentially affects the landscape, amenity, heritage and intrinsic values of ecosystems, and public <u>access</u>. Obtaining an <u>esplanade reserve</u> will provide some environmental compensation.</i></p>
RCM-P15 – Future Availability	<p>To ensure that <u>buildings</u> or <u>structures</u> do not compromise the future availability of <u>land</u> adjacent to <u>water</u> bodies and the <u>coastal marine area</u> for <u>esplanade reserves</u> or <u>esplanade strips</u>.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: This policy applies to all areas, including those identified in RCM - Appendix 1, identified as having sufficient ecological and recreational value to be included as an <u>esplanade reserve</u>. This <u>land</u> should be protected from <u>buildings</u> or <u>structures</u>, which would limit its availability for <u>esplanade reserve</u> purposes in the future, or degrade its associated values.</i></p>
RCM-P16 – Riparian and Coastal Margins	<p>To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance riparian vegetation.</p> <p><i>Explanation and Reasons: The maintenance, and , where appropriate, the enhancement, of riparian vegetation helps to provide for <u>water</u> quality management, in-stream habitat enhancement and management, biodiversity and nature conservation, and recreation and <u>amenity values</u>. However, it should be recognised that it is not appropriate in all situations to maintain and enhance all riparian vegetation. Such situations may include where the vegetation is an identified noxious plant. When determining whether to maintain and/or enhance riparian vegetation, the Council will have regard to those matters set out in the Regional Policy Statement for Northland relevant to riparian management including clause 17.4.C.8.</i></p>

Rules

EA-R1	Esplanade Requirements – Sites Less than 4ha	
	<p><u>Subdivision</u> is a controlled activity if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where any <u>allotment</u> of less than 4ha in area is created, an <u>esplanade reserve</u> or <u>esplanade strip</u> of a minimum of 	Any activity that does not comply with a standard for a

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20m in width is set aside along the landward side of the line of [Mean High Water Springs](#) of the sea, and along the [bank](#) of any [river](#) whose [bed](#) has a width of 3m or more, except in the areas specified in RCM - Appendix 1; and

2. [Esplanade reserves](#) or [esplanade strips](#) are vested in the Council, or registered, in accordance with Sections 231 and 232 of the Resource Management [Act](#) 1991.

Control is reserved over:

1. Whether an [esplanade strip](#) should be created instead of an [esplanade reserve](#);
2. The width of an [esplanade reserve](#) or [esplanade strip](#);
3. The need for an [access](#) strip joining an [esplanade reserve](#) or [esplanade strip](#);
4. The matters to be provided for in an instrument creating an [esplanade strip](#) (Schedule 10 of the Resource Management [Act](#) 1991);
5. Whether or not any works might be required prior to vesting;
6. The additional matters listed in the Financial Contributions chapter.

Notes:

7. *Where a proposed [subdivision](#) has lots which have areas greater than four hectares, and where these lots are located in an Esplanade Priority Area identified in RCM-Appendix 1 and on the Planning Maps, the Council may be interested to discuss with the subdivider whether an [esplanade reserve](#) or strip should be provided.*
8. *It should be noted that Esplanade Priority Areas include the whole of the coastal [environment](#), excluding the three port areas identified in RCM-Appendix 1.*
9. *Any discussion about the provision of [esplanade reserves](#) or strips in respect of [subdivisions](#) of four hectares or greater, will be on the basis of the subdivider being willing to offer the [land](#) for sale, and the Council being willing to pay the purchase price. The Council is under no obligation to purchase [land](#) for an [esplanade reserve](#) or strip where these conditions apply, and the subdivider is under no obligation to offer the [land](#) for sale.*

controlled activity is a discretionary activity.

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Principal Reasons for Rules/Explanations

Esplanade reserves and strips are used to protect significant ecological areas, riparian habitats and outstanding natural features, and to provide public access alongside the coast and rivers. Public access can be limited in areas that would be particularly vulnerable to human activity. A number of cultural sites are located along the coast and riparian margins. These are protected by setting aside esplanade reserves and esplanade strips in appropriate circumstances. Public access provided to, and along the coast, and those rivers identified as Esplanade Priority Areas in RCM-Appendix 1, will help to meet the diverse recreation needs of the District. Port areas specified in RCM-Appendix 1 are not included in the Esplanade Priority Areas.

Esplanade reserves will normally be required to be vested when land adjoining the sea coast or rivers and streams, with an average width of at least 3.0m is subdivided, or where the lots adjacent to the water area have an area less than four hectares. Esplanade strips may be required as an alternative.

Where lots in areas identified as Esplanade Priority Areas in RCM-Appendix 1 have an area greater than four hectares, an esplanade reserve or strip may be desirable where the public benefit of such a reserve or strip would be significant. However, the Council wishes to proceed on the basis of a willing seller and a willing buyer. Also, the Council wishes to retain the ability to decide whether the land in question has sufficient priority to be taken as a reserve or strip, and whether funds are available. For these reasons the Plan does not contain a rule requiring the setting aside of an esplanade reserve or strip in respect of subdivisions of lots exceeding four hectares.

The width of an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip will normally be 20m. In determining the appropriate width in any particular case, the Council will take into account the amount of land necessary to enable the reserve or strip to provide, long term for the values to be secured. It may be appropriate for a lesser width at one point to be offset by a compensating increase in width elsewhere. The Council may agree not to require an esplanade reserve or strip. Where the reserve or strip is to be purchased, the Council may also consider a lesser width, where this is appropriate in terms of the Council's land acquisition priorities.

The Council will normally require an esplanade reserve to be vested although it is recognised that an esplanade strip may be preferable in some cases.

Methods

Regulatory Methods

- Identification of Esplanade Priority Areas on the Planning Maps (RCM-P3).
- Listing Esplanade Priority Areas in RCM-Appendix 1 of this Plan (RCM-P3).
- Rules regarding land use, subdivision and hazard mitigation (RCM-P1 to RCM-P15).
- Resource consent conditions (RCM-P1 to RCM-P15).

Information, Education and Advocacy

- Liaison with the Department of Conservation (RCM-P1 to RCM-P15).
- Liaison with the Northland Regional Council (RCM-P1 to RCM-P15).
- The Northland Regional Council's Environment Fund (RCM-P1, RCM-P5, RCM-P7, RCM-P8, RCM-P9).

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Economic Instruments

- [Financial contributions](#) to acquire [land](#) or cash for future acquisition of [land](#), or for maintenance of reserve [land](#) for reserve purposes (RCM-P14).
- Annual Plan allocation to fund Council purchase of [land](#) (RCM-P14).
- The Council will seek to negotiate with landowners in accordance with policy direction (RCM-P5, RCM-P13, RCM-P15).

Other Plans and Legislation

- Iwi Management Plans and hapū environmental Plans (TWP-P6).

Anticipated Environmental Results

The following results are expected to be achieved by the foregoing Objectives, Policies and Methods. The means of monitoring whether the Plan achieves the expected outcomes are set out in the Whangārei District Council Monitoring Strategy.

- The protection and/or enhancement of natural values and cultural/[historic heritage](#) along riparian and coastal margins.
- Improved [access](#) to and along riparian and coastal margins and enhanced opportunities for recreational use, where appropriate.
- The avoidance of [natural hazards](#) (particularly erosion and flooding) along riparian and coastal margins.

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This appendix contains details of Esplanade Priority Areas. These areas relating to rivers, lakes and indigenous wetlands and indicated on the Planning Maps, have been identified in accordance with the policies in the Riparian and Coastal Margins Chapter.

Notes:

1. This is not an exhaustive list and can be added to if studies identify further areas that comply with the policies and rules relating to Esplanade Priority Areas.
2. The Esplanade Priority Area may apply to sections of rivers, lakes, or indigenous wetlands or entire rivers, lakes, or indigenous wetlands as indicated on the Planning Maps.

Area		
The whole of the coastal <u>environment</u> , as indicated by the coastline notation on the Planning Maps, excluding the 3 port areas mapped in this Appendix.		
Name	Values	Map Ref.
Awaroa	Outstanding Recreational Outstanding Ecological High Ecological	10, 63, 67, 69
Awarua River	Outstanding Recreational	4
Brynderwyn Scenic Reserve	High Ecological	20
Haranui Stream	High Ecological	1
Hātea River	Outstanding Recreational	10, 60, 63
Kaikou River	Outstanding Recreational	4, 5, 78
Kaimamaku Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	2
Kaimaro Stream	High Ecological	8
Kaitaringa Stream	High Ecological	15
Kareawhau Stream	High Ecological	1
Mangahahuru Stream	Outstanding Recreational	7
Mangakāhia River	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	4, 8, 9, 12, 79, 81
Mangapai River	High Ecological	13
Māngere River	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	9, 10, 61, 64, 65
Matukutuku Stream	High Ecological	12
Mōkau Stream	High Ecological	1

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Area		
The whole of the coastal environment , as indicated by the coastline notation on the Planning Maps, excluding the 3 port areas mapped in this Appendix.		
Name	Values	Map Ref.
Ngunguru River	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	6, 10, 11
North River (includes North River Scenic Reserve)	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	16, 17
Okarika Stream	High Ecological	7
Okoihu Stream	High Ecological	9
Opouteke Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	8
Otaika Stream	Outstanding Ecological	13, 75
Otakairangi Peat Bog	High Ecological	5, 7
Otangarei Stream	Outstanding Recreational	10, 58, 59, 60, 63
Owai Stream	Outstanding Ecological	3, 23
Paranui Stream	High Ecological	10, 63
Piroa Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	19, 20
Punaruku Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	1, 2
Raumanga Stream	Outstanding Recreational	10, 66, 68, 72
Ruakākā River	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	13, 14, 17, 44, 46
Taheke River	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	11
Taupari Stream	Outstanding Ecological High Ecological	3
Tauraroa River	Outstanding Ecological	15
Te Oriwa Stream	Outstanding Ecological	6, 26
Te Rewa Stream	High Ecological	3
Te Waiiti Stream	High Ecological	10, 13, 72

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Area		
The whole of the coastal environment , as indicated by the coastline notation on the Planning Maps, excluding the 3 port areas mapped in this Appendix.		
Name	Values	Map Ref.
Te Wairoa Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	6, 28
Waiariki River	Outstanding Recreational	2, 7
Waiarohia Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	10, 62, 66, 67, 68
Waihoihoi River	High Ecological	20
Waikaraka Stream	Outstanding Recreational	13, 74
Waikokopa Stream	High Ecological	13
Waionehu Stream	High Ecological	20, 50
Waiotira Stream	Outstanding Ecological	15, 16, 17
Waiotu Riverine Remnants	Outstanding Recreational	7
Waipao Stream	High Ecological	9
Waipapa Stream	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	13, 16
Waiparera Creek	High Ecological	11
Waipū River	Outstanding Recreational Outstanding Ecological	17, 20, 48, 49
Waipui Stream	High Ecological	9, 10, 80
Wairahi Stream	High Ecological	20, 51
Wairua River (includes the Wairua Falls)	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	5, 7, 9, 12, 14
Waitangata Stream	Outstanding Ecological	14
Waitangi River	Outstanding Recreational	7, 10, 11, 56
Waitaua Stream	High Ecological	10, 55, 58, 60
Waro Lake	Outstanding Recreational	7, 52
Whakapara River	Outstanding Recreational	7
Unnamed (Bream Head)	Outstanding Ecological	14, 40

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Area		
The whole of the coastal environment , as indicated by the coastline notation on the Planning Maps, excluding the 3 port areas mapped in this Appendix.		
Name	Values	Map Ref.
Unnamed (Cattlemount Mountain)	High Ecological	20, 21
Unnamed (Hailes Road)	Outstanding Ecological	3
Unnamed (Hillcrest Road)	Outstanding Ecological	15
Unnamed (Huarua Mountain)	High Ecological	15, 16
Unnamed (Kauri Mountain Road)	High Ecological	14
Unnamed (Kauri Mountain)	High Ecological	14
Unnamed (Langs Beach)	High Ecological	20, 51
Unnamed (McKinley Road)	High Ecological	10
Unnamed (McLeods Bay)	Outstanding Ecological	14, 37, 38
Unnamed (Mititai Road)	Outstanding Ecological	17
Unnamed (Mt Lion)	Outstanding Ecological	14, 39
Unnamed (Mt Manaia)	Outstanding Ecological	14, 38
Unnamed (Ocean Beach)	Outstanding Ecological High Ecological	14, 40
Unnamed (Pukenui Forest)	High Ecological	10, 61, 62, 65, 66
Unnamed (Taurikura)	Outstanding Ecological	16
Unnamed (Waiotoi Road)	Outstanding Recreational High Ecological	6, 30
Unnamed (Waipū Caves Road)	High Ecological	16
Unnamed (Waipū Caves)	High Ecological	16
Unnamed (Waipū Cove)	High Ecological	20, 50, 51
Unnamed (Waipū State Forest)	High Ecological	20
Unnamed (Whananaki North Road)	High Ecological	3

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Figure A5.1 Port Areas exempt from Esplanade Requirements.

A. Portland



B. Marsden Point



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C. Port Whangarei

