

Remember submissions close at 5pm, Friday 21 October 2022

Proposed District Plan submission form

Clause 6 of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991

this is sought to be remedied by this submission.

Feel free to add more pages to your submission to provide a fuller response.

Form 5: Submission on Proposed Far North District Plan

TO: Far North District Council

This is a submission on the Proposed District Plan for the Far North District.

1. Submitter details:

Full Name:	The Shooting Box Limited				
Company / Organisation Name: (if applicable)					
Contact person (if	Peter Hall				
different):	Peter Hall Planning Limited	d			
Full Postal Address:	Level 3, 43 High Street				
	Auckland 1010				
Phone contact:	Mobile: 0274222118	Home:	Work:		
Email (please print):	peter@phplanning.co.nz				
2. (Please select one of th	e two options below)				
I could gain an adv	n advantage in trade competit vantage in trade competition t age in trade competition throu	_	olete point 3 below		
3. I am directly affect	ted by an effect of the subject	t matter of the submission that:			
	ts the environment; and to trade competition or the e	offect of trade competition			
(b) boes not relate	to trade competition or the e	effect of trade competition			
I am not directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of the submission that: (A) Adversely affects the environment; and (B) Does not relate to trade competition or the effect of trade competition					
Note: if you are a person who could gain advantage in trade competition through the submission, your right to make a submission may be limited by clause 6(4) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991					
The Shooting Box Limited owns a 5.1ha property, comprising two titles, at 20 Kokinga Point Road, Rawhiti in the					
Eastern Bay of Islands. The titles are legally described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53930 (4.2152 hectares); and Lot					
1 Deposited Plan 97835 and Lot 1Deposited Plan 71896 (9715 m2).					
		stal Environment in the Propose	-		
_		pe overlay. The High Natural Cha			
oes not accurately follow the bush line on the property, incorporating areas of planted garden and shrubs, and					



There is little recognition in the objectives, policies and rules of the Rural Production Zone and overlays for other non-farming land uses in rural areas. This is despite farming not occupying all the zone and in only limited locations in the Eastern Bay of Islands and not at all on the Rawhiti peninsula, where regenerating native forest is the predominant land cover, featuring smaller section sies along the coastal edge. Various amendments are sought to address this disconnect between the Rural Production Zone and the full range of activities that do and should occur within the zone. Of particular concern to the submitter is the ability to build, alter and add to the existing houses and other buildings, and make proper rural-residential use of their two titles, in a manner that will not give rise to undue consenting costs and risks as a result of the zoning and overlays that apply.

As an alternative to the suite of amendments sought to better recognise rural residential activities in the Rural Production Zone, the subject property is sought to be re-zoned Rural Lifestyle. The zone better suits the nature and scale of land uses here. The rationale for this re-zoning is set out in **Attachment 1**.

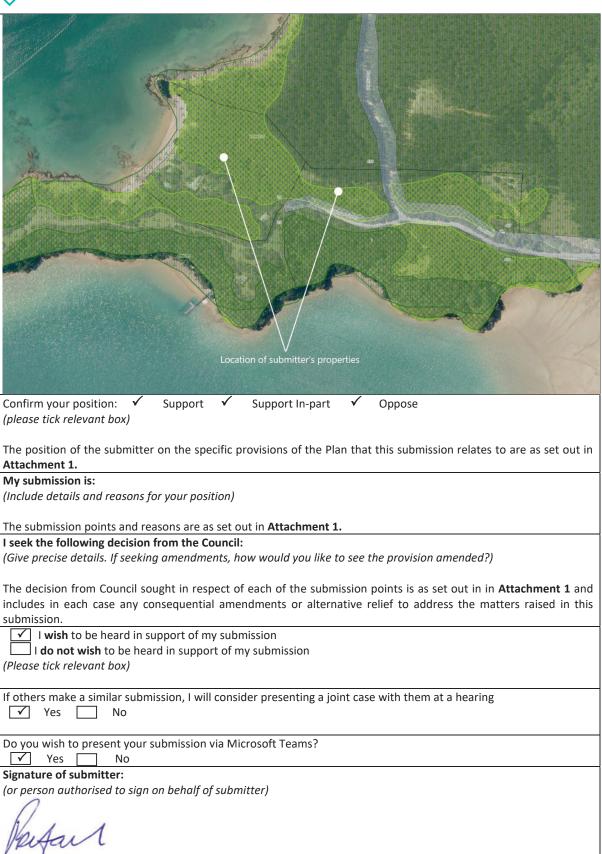
The submitter opposes and seeks amendments to the provisions as specified in **Attachment 1** for the specific reasons set out therein and including:

- a) That they do not represent the most appropriate way of exercising the Council's functions, having regard to the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions, and in particular the assessment of the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic and social effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions; and
- b) That they will not promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and are not the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.





Date: 20/10/22





Important information:

- The Council must receive this submission before the closing date and time for submissions (5pm 21 October 2022)
- 2. Please note that submissions, including your name and contact details are treated as public documents and will be made available on council's website. Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the District Plan Review.
- 3. Submitters who indicate they wish to speak at the hearing will be emailed a copy of the planning officers report (please ensure you include an email address on this submission form).

Send your submission to:

Post to: Proposed District Plan

Strategic Planning and Policy, Far North District Council

Far North District Council,

Private Bag 752 KAIKOHE 0400

Email to: pdp@fndc.govt.nz

Or you can also deliver this submission form to any Far North District Council service centre or library, from 8am – 5pm Monday to Friday.

Submissions close 5pm, 21 October 2022

Please refer to pdp.fndc.govt.nz for further information and updates.

Please note that original documents will not be returned. Please retain copies for your file.

Note to person making submission

Please note that your submission (or part of your submission) may be struck out if the authority is satisfied that at least one of the following applies to the submission (or part of the submission):

- It is frivolous or vexatious
- It discloses no reasonable or relevant case
- It would be an abuse of the hearing process to allow the submission (or the part) to be taken further
- It contains offensive language
- It is supported only by material that purports to be independent expert evidence but has been prepared by a
 person who is not independent or who does not have sufficient specialised knowledge or skill to give expert
 advice on the matter.

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Attachment 1

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	1
PART 1 – INTRODUCTION A HOW THE PLAN WORKS General approach	ND GENERAL PROVISION	ONS		i i
General Approach Section titled "Applications Subject to Multiple Provisions"	Support subject to amendments	As described in the National Planning Standard 2019, an overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, risks or other factors which require management in a different manner from underlying zone provisions. It follows that the provisions relating to the overlay only apply to that part of a site so mapped. While this may be the intent of the overlays, in some instances in the Proposed Plan for overlay provisions, reference is made to 'the site'; the potential implication being that the overlay provisions apply to the site as a whole. In many instances, overlays apply to part of but not the whole of the site. Applying the provisions to the site as a whole in these situations would not serve the resource management purpose of the overlay. In addition to the above, the following part of the explanation is necessary to specify that overlay chapters do not contain all the provisions relating to an activity. For example, residential activity may not be provided for in the overlay, but is provided for in the underlying zoning: "Some of the Overlay chapters only include rules for certain types of activities (e.g. natural character, natural features and landscapes or coastal	Add a new clause specifying that if an overlay is shown on the Planning Maps, the overlay provisions only apply to the portion of the property covered by the overlay.	

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		environment). If your proposed activity is within one of these overlays, but there are no overlay rules that are applicable to your activity, then your activity can be treated as a permitted activity under the Overlay Chapter unless stated otherwise. Resource consent may still be required under other Part 2: District-wide Matters chapters and/or Part 3: Area-Specific chapters (including the underlying zone)".		
PART 1 – INTRODUCTION INTERPRETATION Definitions	AND GENERAL PROVIS	IONS		
Definitions New Definition: "Helicopter landing areas".	Oppose	See submission point in this submission on rule NOISE- S4 Helicopter landing areas	Add the following new definition: "Helicopter landing areas means an identified landing area for helicopter landing, loading and take-off but does not include refuelling, servicing, a hangar, or a freight handling facility".	S187.002
Definitions Highly Productive Land	Oppose	Clause 3.4 of the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 requires regional councils to map as highly productive land any land in its region that: (a) is in a general rural zone or rural production zone; and (b) is predominantly LUC 1, 2, or 3 land; and (c) forms a large and geographically cohesive area.	Amend the definition of Highly Productive Land as follows: means land that is, or has the potential to be, highly productive for farming activities-land-based primary production. It includes versatile soils and Land Use Capability Class 4 1, 2 and 3 land and other Land Use Capability classes Land Use Capability, or has the potential to be, highly productive having regard to:	S187.003
			a. Soil type;b. Physical characteristics;	

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		The proposed definition of Highly Productive Land refers to Land Use Capability Class 4 land which is generally not highly productive land.	c. Climate conditions; and d. Water availability.	
		The definition should apply only to LUC 1, 2, and 3 consistent with the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022.		
		The Section 32 Report on the Rural provisions assesses versatile soils as LUC 1, 2, or 3.		
		The definition should similarly be revised to refer only to LUC 1, 2, or 3, in order to most efficiently and effectively achieve related objectives in the plan on protecting "highly productive land" from sterilisation and to enable it to be used for more productive forms of primary production (for example objective RPROZO3. In addition, as drafted the definition is confusing with a stray reference to "Land Use Capability". Furthermore, reference to "land-based primary production" in this definition rather than "farming activities" better gives effect to the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022.		
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N	MATTERS			
Economic and social wellb	eing			
Strategic direction: Economic and social wellbeing	Support	These strategic objectives are supported, in particular the encouragement of opportunities for fulfilment of the community's cultural, social, environmental, and economic wellbeing.	Retain Strategic Objectives SD-SP-O1 - SD-EP-O5	S187

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Objectives SD-SP-O1 - SD- EP-O5				
Strategic direction Rural environment	Support subject to amendments	The Far North is predominantly a rural environment. This environment incorporates a diverse range of	Add the following new Strategic Objective.	
		activities, supported by a range of zones, including	SD-RE-O2 The importance of non-primary production	
		rural lifestyle, rural residential and settlement.	activities in the rural environment to the social, economic	
		Significant areas of the rural environment are not	and cultural well-being of the district is recognised and	
		defined by rural production activities, nor are they	provided for.	S187.005
		suitable for this purpose (including lifestyle areas,		
		unsuitable soils, some coastal land and bush blocks).		
		Without detracting from the strategic importance		
		expressed in Strategic objectives SD-RE-O1 and SD-RE-O2, it is appropriate that the strategic objectives also		
		recognise and enable the broader range of activities		
		which occur in rural zones. This strategic objective is		
		necessary to provide a strategic policy basis for the		
		various rural environment zone objectives and policies		
		which follow in the Plan		
Strategic direction	Support subject to	The long term protection of the values set out in this	Amend Strategic Objective SD-EP-O5 as follows:	
Environmental prosperity	amendments	strategic objective may not necessary mean their		
Objective SD-EP-O5		restoration. The natural character of the coastal	The natural character of the coastal environment and	S187.006
		environment is in most cases degraded, and	outstanding natural features and landscapes are managed	
		opportunities for its restoration or rehabilitation	to ensure their long-term protection for future generations.	
		should be promoted as required by policy 14 of the NZCPS 2010.	including their restoration.	
Strategic direction	Support subject to	The objective follows the section 6(c) matter of	Amend Strategic Objective SD-EP-O6 as follows:	
Environmental prosperity	amendments	national importance, though is realised in limited		
Objective SD-EP-O6		terms in the Proposed Plan as notified, with some	Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant	S187.007
		methods included to implement it. Nevertheless,	habitats of indigenous fauna and <u>are</u> protected for current	3107.007
		there are methods included in for example the	and future generations.	
		Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity section of the		
		Plan. Subject to the deletion of Significant Natural		
		Areas as sought in this submission (for the reasons set		

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		out below), the objective is supported with the typo amendment as noted.		
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N	MATTERS			
HAZARDS AND RISKS Natural hazards				
Natural Hazards Wildfire Policy NH-P9	Oppose	The policy on wildfire protection should be targeted towards vulnerable activities only, consistent with the methods that implement the policy (ie rules NH-R5 and NH-R6).	Amend Policy NH-P9 as follows: Manage land use and subdivision that may be susceptible to wildfire risk by requiring the following for vulnerable activities: a. setbacks from any contiguous scrub or shrubland, woodlot or forestry; b. access for emergency vehicles; and c. sufficient accessible water supply for firefighting purposes	S187.008
Natural Hazards Rules Notes	Oppose	Note 2 to the rule applies the requirement for a report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer/instability assessment to activities and subdivision on the site as a whole, rather than just that part impacted by the identified natural hazard, imposing unnecessary cost. The amendments sought target the requirements just to the mapped hazard area.	Amend note 2 as follows 2. Any application for a land use resource consent in relation to a site location that is potentially affected by natural hazards must be accompanied by a report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer that addresses the matters identified in the relevant objectives, policies, performance standards and matters of control/discretion. Any application for a subdivision consent must additionally include an assessment of whether the site any new site to be created includes an area of land susceptible to instability.	S187.009
Natural Hazards Rules NH-R5: Wild fire - Buildings used for a vulnerable activity (excluding accessory buildings)	Oppose	Non-conformity with the rule should be a restricted discretionary activity, rather than full discretionary, as the matters managed by the rule are confined to the single issue of fire risk. There are circumstances where the rule can not be met, and indeed such an outcome would be a compromise compared to wider landscape and	Amend the activity status in Rule NH-R5 where compliance is not achieved with PER-1 or PER-1 from Discretionary to Restricted Discretionary Activity. Add the following matters of discretion: a. The availability of water for fire-fighting; b. The scale of the extension or alteration; c. Alternative options for the location of the	S187.010

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		biodiversity outcomes. For example, new dwellings where landscape mitigation close to the house is desirable or required as an existing condition of subdivision consent. In these circumstances, the matters of discretion sought to be added by this submission will appropriately direct decision making. These include the ability to consider the suitability of low famility plant species as fire risk mitigation adjoining the house as described in the following reference: https://fireandemergency.nz/home-and-community-fire-safety/flammability-of-plant-species/	extension or alteration; d. The use of building materials to reduce fire risk; e. The extent and type of vegetation present and f. The nature and density of any planting to reduce fire risk, including use of low flammability species.	
Natural Hazards Rules NH-R6: Wild fire - extensions and alterations to buildings used for a vulnerable activity (excluding accessory buildings) that increase the GFA	Support subject to amendments	Reasons as above.	Add the following matter of discretion to rule NH-R6: f. The nature and density of any planting to reduce fire risk, including use of low flammability species.	S187.011
Natural Hazards Standards NH-S1 All Natural Hazards	Oppose	The information requirement applies the need for a report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer/instability to activities and subdivision on the site as a whole, rather than just that part impacted by the identified natural hazard, imposing unnecessary cost. The amendments sought target the requirements just to the mapped hazard area location.	Amend Information Requirement NH-S1 as follows: Any application for a resource consent in relation to a site location that is potentially affected by natural hazards must be accompanied by a report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer that addresses the matters identified in the relevant objectives, policies, performance standards and matters of control/discretion.	S187.012

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PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N				
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				
Ecosystems and indigenou		A contract the contract the	Association Constitution follows	-
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity Overview	Oppose	Amendments to the overview section, and the objectives, policies and rules are sought to: 1. Recognise that the Council has not identified Significant Natural Areas in the Proposed Plan; and 2. Clarify that the role of identifying SNAs cannot be passed onto landowners; however areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna may be desirably protected through the consent process. Without the SNA areas being mapped, the section 32 analysis cannot properly conclude that the associated objectives, policies and rules are most appropriate or efficient or effective methods to protect such areas. Without mapping the SNAs, the associated rules lack precision, and in relying on case-by-case assessment by landowners as proposed, risk not being consistently applied.	Amend the Overview as follows: Council has responsibilities under the RMA, the NZCPS and the RPS to identify and protect areas of significant indigenous biodiversity (Significant Natural Areas) and maintain indigenous biodiversity. Where Significant Natural Areas areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified in the District Plan or through ecological assessments in accordance with the significance criteria in Appendix 5 of the RPS or any more recent National Policy Statement on indigenous biodiversity there will be greater control over land use and subdivision conditions may be placed on consents to ensure that the ecological significance of these areas are protected. There may be tension between the public and ecological benefits in protecting, maintaining or enhancing indigenous biodiversity and the associated costs or restrictions to private and public (including Māori) landowners	S187.01
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity Objectives IB-O1	Oppose	As above.	Amend Objective IB-O1 as follows: Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna (Significant Natural Areas) are identified and protected for current and future generations	S187.01
Ecosystems and	Oppose	Policy IB-P1 seeks to "encouraging landowners to	Delete Policy IB-P1	
indigenous biodiversity		include identified Significant Natural Areas in Schedule		S187.015

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Policies IB-P1		4 of the District Plan at the time of subdivision and development;"		
		This policy cannot be achieved unless by way of 4 th schedule process private plan change which is an unreasonable burden to place on landowners.		
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	Because areas of Significant Natural Area are not mapped, avoidance can only be achieved in relation to areas of significant indigenous vegetation and	Amend Policy IB-P2 as follows: Within the coastal environment:	
Policies IB-P2		significant habitats of indigenous fauna. The change proposed by this submission gives effect to the requirements of the NZCPS 2010.	a. avoid adverse effects of land use and subdivision on Significant Natural Areas areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and	S187.016
			b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of land use and subdivision on areas of important and vulnerable indigenous vegetation, habitats and ecosystems.	
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	As above.	Amend Policy IB-P3 as follows:	
Policies IB-P3			Outside the coastal environment: a. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of land use and subdivision on Significant Natural Areas areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna to ensure adverse effects are no more than minor; and b. avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of land use and subdivision on areas of important and vulnerable indigenous vegetation, habitats and ecosystems to ensure there are no significant adverse effects.	S187.017
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Amend Policy IB-P5 as follows:	_
Policies IB-P5		Overview section.	Ensure that the management of land use and subdivision to protect-Significant Natural Areas areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of	S187.018

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
			indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biodiversity is done in a way that: a. does not impose unreasonable restrictions on existing primary production activities, particularly on highly versatile soils; b. recognises the operational need and functional need of some activities, including regionally significant infrastructure, to be located within Significant Natural Areas areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in some circumstances; c. allows for maintenance, use and operation of existing structures, including infrastructure; and d. enables Māori land to be used and developed to support the social, economic and cultural well-being of tangata whenua, including the provision of papakāinga, marae and
-			associated residential units and infrastructure.
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Support subject to amendments	As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Amend Policy IB-P6 as follows:
Policies IB-P6		In addition, an amendment is sought to provide a policy basis for rule SUB-R6 Environmental benefit subdivision and SUB-R7 Management plan subdivision. This outcome gives effect to objective 3.4 and policy 4.4.2 of the Regional Policy Statement for Northland. The RPS recognises at 4.4.3 that "ecologically beneficial use and development and voluntary efforts can be actively encouraged by including appropriate rules and incentives in regional and district plans".	Encourage the protection, maintenance and restoration of indigenous biodiversity, with priority given to Significant Natural Areas, through both regulatory and non-regulatory methods including consideration of: a. assisting landowners with physical assessments by suitably qualified ecologists to determine whether an area is a Significant Natural Area; a. Enabling subdivision and land use where that results in the restoration or enhancement of indigenous biodiversity, including under-represented ecosystems, and where biodiversity is increased and legally protected. b. reducing or waiving resource consent application fees;
		Subdivision is one such incentive – providing the necessary capital injection to enact the land use	c. providing, or assisting in obtaining funding from other agencies and trusts;

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		change required and establishing a community of care, and on-going obligations in respect to biodiversity.	d. sharing and helping to improve information on indigenous biodiversity; and e. working directly with iwi and hapū, landowners and community groups on ecological protection and enhancement projects.
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity Policies IB-P10	Support subject to amendments	As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Amend Policy IB-P10 as follows: Manage land use and subdivision to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent for indigenous vegetation clearance and associated land disturbance, including (but not limited to) consideration of the following matters where relevant to the application: h. where the area has been mapped or assessed as a Significant Natural Areas: i. the extent to which the proposal will adversely affect the ecological significance, values and function of that area; ii. whether it is appropriate or practicable to use biodiversity offsets or environmental biodiversity compensation to address more than minor residual adverse effects; "
Ecosystems and	Support subject to	As above in the reasons for the changes to the	Amend rule IB-R1 as follows:
indigenous biodiversity Rules IB-R1	amendments	Overview section. In addition, the use of building platform (ie single residential unit) should not matter in assessing its effects relative to Indigenous vegetation. The provision for the use should be conferred from the	Indigenous vegetation pruning, trimming and clearance and any associated land disturbance for specified activities within and outside a Significant Natural Area

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)
Indigenous vegetation pruning, trimming and clearance and any associated land disturbance for specified activities within and outside a Significant Natural Area		underlying zoning. A more effective and efficient way to achieve the objective is to simply refer to 'building platforms'. Furthermore, the rule confuses density rules applying to residential units which are specified elsewhere in the Plan. It is appropriate to add further exclusions for 'existing domestic gardens' in recognition that many existing gardens include indigenous vegetation. In addition, ecosystem protection, rehabilitation or restoration works should be excluded in recognition that Indigenous vegetation may need to be modified for such purposes, including for access tracks for planting	7. To allow for the construction of a single residential unit on a title building platform and essential associated onsite infrastructure and access and it does not exceed 1,000m; 14. For existing domestic gardens 15. It is for ecosystem protection, rehabilitation or restoration works
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	and pest control and to release new plants. As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Delete Rule IB-R2
Rules IB-R2 Indigenous vegetation clearance and any associated land disturbance within a Significant Natural Area for papakāinga Ecosystems and	Oppose	As above in the reasons for the changes to the	Delete Rule IB-R3
indigenous biodiversity Rules IB-R3	Орроѕе	Overview section.	Delete nule ib-R3

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
Indigenous vegetation clearance and any associated land disturbance within a Significant Natural Area				
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity	Oppose	As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Delete Rule IB-R4	
Rules IB-R4 Indigenous vegetation clearance and any associated land disturbance outside a Significant Natural Area		In addition, the rule includes the requirement that "a report has been obtained from a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist confirming that the indigenous vegetation does not meet the criteria for a Significant Natural Area and it is submitted to Council 14 days in advance of the clearance being undertaken". This requirement lacks precision necessary for a permitted activity, and imposes an unfair cost and burden on landowners to identify SNA areas. The rule is unfairly structured such that the areas are assumed SNA unless proven otherwise by landowners and, as such, does not satisfy the requirements of section 32 of the RMA 1991.		S187.024
IB-R5 Plantation forestry and plantation forestry activities within a Significant Natural Area	Oppose	As above in the reasons for the changes to the Overview section.	Delete Rule IB-R5	S187.025
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				
Natural features and land	scapes			
Natural Features and Landscapes	Oppose	Outstanding natural landscapes (ONL) account for approximately 22% of the Far North District's land	Amend the Overview as follows:	S187.026
Overview		area. Of this, a significant portion has been highly modified in the past.	The Far North District has an extensive coastline with many harbours, large tracts of indigenous vegetation and a wide variety of natural processes that operate at varying scales.	3107.020

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		The Overview incorrectly identifies that modification of ONLs has been minimal. Large tracts of ONLs are highly modified from their natural state by land uses including historical settlement, burn-offs, logging, forestry and farming practices. In many instances the characteristics of the ONL are in fact defined by these previous or current land uses. The Overview as written sets up an incorrect expectation that ONLs as mapped are in a natural state.	This has created a District rich in unique landscapes and features. In many instances, they are celebrated by cultural associations and stories. Modification of these places has been minimal largely due to their remote locations, historic heritage and in some cases challenging topography and geomorphology.
		The objective is also internally Inconsistent with policy NFL-P4 which correctly recognises that farming is part of ONLs.	
Natural Features and Landscapes Objectives NFL-O2	Oppose	By its nature, land use and subdivision cannot be 'consistent with' the characteristics and qualities of an ONL or ONF: those being defined by a current state. It can however not compromise their characteristics and values as have been identified by the higher order planning documents.	Amend Objective NFL-O2 as follows: Land use and subdivision in ONL and ONF is consistent with and-does not compromise the identified characteristics and qualities values of that landscape or feature. Or alternatively
		The NRC Landscape Assessment Work Sheets refer to "values" not qualities. In order for this objective to be the most appropriate way to achieve the requirements of the RMA and give effect to the NPS (ie allow a measurable assessment), it should use the same language as the Landscape Assessment methodology.	The identified characteristics and values of ONLs and ONFs are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
		"Identified" characteristics has been correctly used in policy NFL-P5, allowing a more measurable test of compliance with the policy. This should be consistently used thoroughly this objectives ad policy set.	
Natural Features and Landscapes	Oppose	As per submission point on NFL-O2	Amend Policy NFL-P2 as follows:

0.01.02.

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
Policies NFL-P2			Avoid adverse effects of land use and subdivision on the <u>identified</u> characteristics and qualities <u>values</u> of ONL and ONF within the coastal environment.	
Natural Features and Landscapes Policies NFL-P3	Oppose	As per submission point on NFL-O2	Amend Policy NFL-P3 as follows: Avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of land use and subdivision on the identified characteristics and qualities	S187.098
Natural Features and	Support subject to	The policy provides appropriate recognition that	<u>values</u> of ONL and ONF outside the coastal environment. Amend Policy NFL-P4 as follows:	_
Policies NFL-P4	amendments	farming should be provided for in ONLs and ONFs and that the use can form part of the characteristics and values that established the landscape or feature. Changes are sought in line with reasons for submission point on NFL-O2	Provide for farming activities within ONL and on ONF where: a. the use forms part of the <u>identified</u> characteristics and qualities <u>values</u> that established the landscape or feature; and b. the use is consistent with, and does not compromise the characteristics and qualities of the landscape or feature.	S187.029
Natural Features and Landscapes Policies NFL-P5	Support subject to amendments	Support the use of 'identified' as has been used in this policy, but should be used elsewhere to allow a measurable method to determine compliance with the policy.	Amend Policy NFL-P5 as follows: Provide for the use of Māori Purpose zoned land and Treaty Settlement land in ONL and ONF where land use and subdivision is consistent with the ancestral use of that land and does not compromise any identified characteristics and qualities values.	S187.030
Natural Features and Landscapes Policies NFL-P6	Support subject to amendments	The restoration and enhancement of ONLs and ONF should always be encouraged and to do otherwise may hold such areas in a degraded state.	Amend Policy NFL-P6 as follows: Encourage the restoration and enhancement of ONL and ONF areas where it is consistent with the characteristics and qualities.	S187.031
Natural Features and Landscapes	Oppose	Prohibit land use that would result in any loss of and/or destruction of the characteristics and qualities of ONL and ONF.	Delete Policy NFL-P7	S187.032

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
NFL-P7		Some loss of 'characteristics and qualities' should be able to be sustained before those values are gone. The classification system used by the NRC uses a ranking within which the value should be able to move along before it is lost. In this context prohibiting 'any loss' is an unreasonable test.		
Natural Features and Landscapes Policies NFL-P8	Oppose	Policy NFL-P6 seeks to manage land use and subdivision to Protect ONL and ONF and address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of a range of matters where relevant to the application: This is not a policy but a method of assessment, and therefore more appropriately an assessment criterion.	Delete Policy NFL-P6	S187.033
		Non complying and discretionary activity applications should be assessed against objectives and policies which should be a clear expression of a desired outcome – not a way to achieve an unspecified outcome as is this policy.		
Natural Features and Landscapes Policies New Policy	Oppose	As drafted, the Proposed Plan does not provide appropriate recognition of existing and/or authorised subdivision, use and development in ONLs and ONFs. Many values and characteristics of ONLs have been enhanced through development and subdivision through for example native plating regeneration and its ongoing protection. Such activities have been deemed to be appropriate in the past and in the more recent past, typically subject to legally binding ongoing obligations to protect and enhance the values which comprise the ONL or ONF. A new policy is required to recognise the positive benefits that can accrue from such activities and enable their continuation.	Add a new policy as follows: Recognise that identified ONLs and ONFs may contain existing and/or authorised subdivision, use and development and provide for these activities.	S187.034

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
Natural Features and	Oppose	The building per -se, rather than the use of the	Amend Rule NFL-R1 as follows:
Landscapes		building, is the matter that should be controlled in this	
		instance, having regard to the purpose of the rule. As	Activity status: Permitted
Rules		such the requirement for the building to be ancillary	Where:
NFL-R1		to farming should be deleted. Reliance is still able to	PER-1
New buildings or		be placed on the other controls and standards	If a new building or structure is located outside the
structures, and extensions		referred to in the rule to manage effects on natural	coastal environment it is:
or alterations to existing		features and landscapes.	1. ancillary to farming (excluding a residential unit);
buildings or structures			<u>1</u> . <u>2.</u> no greater than 25 <u>50</u> m2 .
		Residential Units should be provided for in the	PER-2
		overlay, in accordance with the underlying zone. They	If a new building or structure is located within the coastal
		otherwise default to non-complying in the coastal	environment it is:
		environment as this rule is drafted in the Proposed	1. ancillary to farming (excluding a residential unit);
		Plan. This fails to recognise the existence of	<u>1</u> 2 . no greater than 25 <u>50</u> m2.
		residential units in ONLs and the benefits that	PER-3
		subdivision, use and development associated with	Any extension to a lawfully established building or
		residential units can bring to ONFs and ONLs.	structure is no greater than 20% of the GFA of the
			existing lawfully established building or structure.
		Should the concern be the proliferation of residential	
		dwellings in the coastal environment, then this can be	PER-4
		managed by the inclusion of a rule limiting as a per the	The building or structure, or extension or alteration to an
		drafting proposed at PER-5.	existing building or structure, complies with standards:
			NFL-S1 Maximum height
		As drafted, the rule ignores that there are titles,	NFL-S2 Colours and materials
		including titles with approved building platforms,	
		which have occurred through a subdivision process	Add the following rule:
		which has confirmed the suitability of a residential	<u>PER-5</u>
		unit, but are as yet unbuilt on. That should be	Where the new building is for a residential unit, there is
		recognised as a matter of discretion, or in the	only one residential unit within the ONL and ONF area on
		preferred alternative added as a controlled activity as	the lot.
		also sought by this submission.	
			Amend the activity status where compliance is not
		50m2, rather than 25m2, better provides for small	
		farm sheds that are typical in rural environments.	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		Non-conformity with the rule is more effectively and efficiently dealt with as a restricted discretionary	achieved with rules PER-1, PER-2, PER-3 and PER-4 from discretionary /non complying to restricted discretionary in the case of each rule.
		activity. This is because the matters of discretion are capable of being confined to effects on the identified	Add a new activity status where compliance is not
		characteristics and values of the feature.	achieved with rule PER-5 as a <u>non-complying activity</u> .
		Except for more than one dwelling per lot, notification should not be a consideration, as the restricted	Add a matter of discretion as follows:
		discretionary matters are limited in their scope and need not involve third party input	The effects on the identified characteristics and values that established the landscape or feature,
			having regard to: a. the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects;
			b. the location, scale and design of any proposed development;
			c. <u>any means of Integrating the building,</u> structure or activity;
			d. <u>the ability of the environment to absorb</u> <u>change;</u>
			e. <u>the need for and location of earthworks or</u> <u>vegetation clearance;</u>
			f. <u>the operational or functional need of any</u> <u>regionally significant infrastructure to be</u>
			g. Except as provided for under m and n below, any viable alternative locations for the
			activity or development outside the landscape or feature;
			h. <u>the characteristics and qualities of the</u> landscape or feature;
			i. the physical and visual integrity of the landscape or feature;

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
			j. the natural landform and processes of the location; and k. any positive contribution the development has on the characteristics and qualities. l. Whether locating the activity within the ONF or ONL area is required to enable reasonable residential or farming use of the lot. m. Whether the location is on a previously approved building platform. Add new clause as follows: Building/s which do not comply with PER1, PER2, PER3 or PER4 shall be assessed without public or limited notification under sections 95A and 95B of the Resource Management Act unless special circumstances exist or notification is required under section 95B(2) and (3).	
Natural Features and Landscapes Rules NFL-R2 Repair or maintenance	Oppose	There is no need not be a rule for an activity class of repair and maintenance. Repairs and maintenance should be otherwise be permitted under the respective rules relating to the buildings, earthworks and indigenous vegetation clearance activity classes within the overlay. Those rules (as sought to be amended by this submission) most effectively and efficiently manage the effects of relevant activities on the resources managed by the overlay. Unforeseen consequences will result with the rule as drafted where classes of repairs and maintenance not listed will fall to discretionary activity, triggering costly	Delete Rule NFL-R2	S187.036

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
Natural Features and Landscapes Rules NFL-R3 Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance	Support/Oppose Oppose	existing houses in the ONF and ONL, whereby their repair and maintenance (including any normal domestic maintenance) would trigger a full discretionary activity resource consent because they are not specified in the repair or maintenance rule. Given the nature of the PER-1 repair and maintenance activities (ie lawfully established and like for like works), there should be no limit in the volume of earthworks associated with these. For the reasons set out above in this submission, the repair and maintenance activities are better placed as a permitted activity clause within this rule itself, rather than a separate activity class. More exceptions for normal farming and rural practices should be provided for. In this regard, farming activities are often a feature of the overlay area and not providing for such activities would impose significant consent cost and risks on land owners. Where ONLs and ONFs are not farmed, then	Amend Rule NFL-R3 as follows: Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance is: 1. required for the repair or maintenance permitted under NFL-R2 Repair or maintenance. 1. Required for the repair or maintenance of the following activities where they have been lawfully established and where the size, scale and materials used are like for like: 1. roads. 2. fences 3. network utilities 4. driveways and access 5. walking tracks
		the vegetation controls provide protection. In particular, exceptions are required for: • Maintenance of fire breaks (for ecosystem protection and providing for the health and safety of people) • Cultivation and domestic gardens (continuation of domestic and rural activities). • Ecosystem protection and enhancement (where vegetation may need to be thinned to release new plantings) • Maintenance of driveways and roads.	6. cycling tracks 7. farming tracks. 2. required to provide for safe and reasonable clearance for existing overhead power lines. 3. necessary to address a risk to public health and safety. 4. for biosecurity reasons. 5. for the sustainable non-commercial harvest of plant material for rongoā Māori. 6. for vegetation clearance required to establish or maintain a firebreak within 20m of a dwelling.

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)
		The need for such exemptions is heightened by the	7. for cultivation (for earthworks only) or domestic
		very broad definition of "earthworks" under the	gardens.
		National Planning Standard 2019 that has been	8. for ecosystem protection, rehabilitation or restoration
		adopted in the plan. Almost all ground disturbance is	works.
		captured by this definition.	9. required to maintain an operational farm (including the
			maintenance or reinstatement of pasture where the
		In each instance non conformity should be a	vegetation to be cleared is less than 15 years old and less
		restricted discretionary activity. The scope of	than 6m in height) or operate a plantation forestry activity.
		assessment is limited and the potential effects well-	10. required for vegetation clearance to maintain an
		understood and able to be categorised as assessment	existing driveway to a dwelling, within 5m of that
		matters. The policy NFL-P8, provides the necessary	<u>driveway.</u>
		matters of assessment and are sought to be repeated	11. required for vegetation clearance as a strip of no more
		in the rule, with the addition of new matters:	than 3.5m wide to construct new fences for the purpose of
			stock control or boundary delineation.
		 Whether locating the activity within the ONF 	12. required for vegetation clearance within the legal
		or ONL area is required to enable reasonable	width of an existing formed road.
		residential or farming use of the lot.	
		Whether the location is on a previously	PER-2
		approved building platform.	Except as permitted under PER-1, \mp_{t} he earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance
		The importance of providing for development on	outside the coastal environment is not provided for
		The importance of providing for development on previously approved building platforms is discussed	within NFL-R3 PER-1 but it complies with standard
		earlier in this submission.	NFL-S3 Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance
		earner in this submission.	PER-3
		As essentially a technical assessment against a defined	Except as permitted under PER-1 \mp the earthworks or
		set of matters, a non-notification rule is appropriate as	indigenous vegetation clearance
		it will avoid unnecessary consent cost and risk burden	inside the coastal environment is not provided for within
		on landowners.	NFL-R3 PER-1 but it-complies with standard NFL-S3
			Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance
			Amend the activity status where compliance is not

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission		n Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> ns shown in strikethrough)
			achieve	d with rules PER-1, PER-2 and PER-3 from
			discreti	onary /non complying to restricted discretionary in
			the case	e of each rule.
			Add a n	natter of discretion as follows:
			1.	The effects on the identified characteristics and
				qualities values that established the landscape or
				feature, having regard to:
				a. the temporary or permanent nature of any
				adverse effects;
				b. the ability of the environment to absorb
				change;
				c. the need for and location of earthworks or
				vegetation clearance;
				d. the operational or functional need of any
				regionally significant infrastructure to be
				sited in the particular location;
				e. Except as provided for under k and l below,
				any viable alternative locations for the
				activity or development outside the landscape
				<u>or feature;</u>
				f. <u>any historical, spiritual or cultural association</u>
				held by tangata whenua, with regard to the
				matters set out in Policy TW-P6;
				g. <u>the characteristics and qualities of the</u> <u>landscape or feature;</u>
				h. the physical and visual integrity of the
				landscape or feature;
				i. the natural landform and processes of the
				location; and
				j. any positive contribution the development
				has on the characteristics and qualities.

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
			k. Whether locating the activity within the ONF or ONL area is required to enable reasonable residential or farming use of the lot. 1. Whether the location is on a previously approved building platform. Add new clause as follows: Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance which do not comply with PER1, PER2 or PER3 shall be assessed without public or limited notification under sections 95A and 95B of the Resource Management Act unless special	
			<u>circumstances exist or notification is required under section</u> 95B(2) and (3).	
Natural Features and Landscapes Standards NFL-S1 Maximum Height	Oppose	The maximum height specified of 5m may or may not be appropriate in the circumstances, and is best assessed and determined at resource consent stage for the building under NFL-R1. The height limit of the zone would otherwise apply to	Detele Standard NFL-S1	
		smaller (less than 50m structures). The requirement to not exceed the height of the nearest ridgeline, headland or peninsula as a height limit lacks precision and measurability, with these factors better taken into account at resource consent stage.		S187.038
Natural Features and Landscapes	Support subject to amendments	The rule should allow for natural materials also.	Amend Standard NFL-S2 as follows:	0.40=005
Standards NFL-S2 Colours and materials			The exterior surfaces of buildings or structures shall: 1. be constructed of materials and/or finished to achieve a reflectance value no greater than 30%. 2. have an exterior finish within Groups A, B or C as	S187.039

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
			defined within the BS5252 standard colour palette <u>or are a</u>	1
			<u>natural finish stone or timbe</u> r.	
Natural Features and	Support subject to	Amendments are sought to the rule so that	Amend rule NFL-S2 as follows:	
Landscapes	amendments	earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance		
		associated with access and/or a building platform are	Any earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance	
Standards		not subject to the preceding subclause 1-3s.	must (where relevant):	
NFL-S3 Earthworks or		Otherwise, such works would trigger the need for	1. not exceed a total area of 50m2 over the life of the	۱,
indigenous vegetation		consent in almost every instance (building platforms	District Plan. per calendar year; and	3
clearance		generally being greater than 50m2).	2. not exceed a cut height or fill depth of 1m 1.5m-; and 3. screen any exposed faces visible from a public place-; or	
		Also, as drafted, it could be interpreted that only	4. be for the purpose of access and/or a	
		earthworks and vegetation clearance for the purpose	building platform.	
		of access and/or a building platform are permitted (eg	Note: The NESF requires a 10m setback from any	
		not farming earthworks and vegetation clearance).	natural wetland in respect of earthworks or vegetation clearance and may require consent from the Regional	
		These changes are appropriate because earthworks or	Council.	
		indigenous vegetation clearance associated with the		
		building is assessed as a restricted discretionary		
		activity matter with the building resource consent application.		
		Life of District Plan as a compliance measure is		
		unnecessarily limited and does not recognise the		
		ability for the land to heal each season (ie calendar year) after earthworks.		
		Screening should only be from public places (which		
		includes the CMA) for the rule to efficiently apply.		
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N	MATTERS			
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	VALUES			
Public access				
Public access	Oppose	Policy PA-P2 sets out a number of circumstances at a	Delete policy PA-P2 and replace with:	
Policies		g. where public access is required to be provided at		1
PA-P2		subdivision. These do not align with the subdivision		

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		rules which implement this policy, where such circumstances are limited.	"Require esplanade reserves or strips when subdividing to specified lot sizes land adjoining the coast and other qualifying water-bodies".]
		The policy should integrate with the equivalent policy in the subdivision section (SUB- P7) so that the specific method for achieving the policy is specified in the rule rather than in the policy. For example, the obligation of policy PA-P2 to require the creation of esplanade reserves where it 'c. protects, maintains or enhances public access' goes beyond the limited circumstances specified in rule SUB-S8.	and other quanying water-bodies .	
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N	NATTERS			
SUBDIVISION Subdivision				
Subdivision Policies SUB-P1	Support subject to amendments	Policy SUB-P1 enables boundary adjustments where they are in accordance with the minimum lot sizes of the zone. Many existing lots do not comply with the minimum lot size standards and subdivisions (and more so, should that be increased to 40ha in the rural production zone). Boundary adjustments in such circumstances should also be enabled where they do not increase the number of lots created. The effect of the non-confirming lot already exists and therefore allowing boundary adjustments will not increase	Amend policy SUB-P1 as follows: Enable boundary adjustments that: a. do not alter: i. the degree of non compliance with District Plan rules and standards; ii. the number and location of any access; and iii. the number of certificates of title; and b. are in accordance with the minimum lot sizes of the zone	S187.04
		density not give rise to further effects on the environment that already exist (subject to meeting the controlled activity matters).	and comply with access, infrastructure and esplanade provisions.	
Subdivision Policies SUB-P3	Support	The provision of subdivision in the circumstances listed is supported as an efficient use of the land resource of the district.	Retain Policy SUB-P3	S187.043
Subdivision Policies SUB-P7	Support	The policy that requires the vesting of esplanade reserves when subdividing land adjoining the coast or other qualifying waterbodies. Although a more accurate expression of policy intent than policy PA-P2,	Amend Policy SUB-P7 as follows	S187.044

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		it should limit its application to specified lots sizes to align with its associated rules.	Require the vesting of esplanade reserves when subdividing to specified lots sizes land adjoining the coast or other qualifying waterbodies.	
Subdivision Policies SUB-P8	Oppose	Policy SUB-P7 which seeks to avoid rural lifestyle subdivision in rural zones, does not set out all of the circumstances where limited rural lifestyle subdivision in the Rural Production Zone may be appropriate, and can provide economic and environmental benefit. The policy should recognise that limited rural lifestyle subdivision may be a sustainable use of land resources, particularly where they are degraded and unsuited to productive use and significant environmental gains can be made. In these circumstances, subdivision, through an injection of capital and introduction of a 'community of care', allows for restoration and enhancement opportunities to be implemented and maintained through legal protection and ongoing obligations. The policy as drafted does not support subdivision rules SUB-R6 "Environmental benefit subdivision" nor SUB-R7 "Management plan subdivision" and should be redrafted to actively 'provide for' such opportunities.	Delete Policy SUB-P7 and replace with the following: SUB-P8 Provide limited opportunities for rural lifestyle subdivision in rural areas while ensuring that: (a) there will be significant environmental protection of indigenous vegetation including restoration, or wetlands; (b) subdivision avoids the inappropriate proliferation and dispersal of development by limiting the number of sites created; (c) subdivision avoids inappropriate development within areas of the Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay, Outstanding Natural Character Overlay, High Natural Character Overlay and the coastal environment; (d) adverse effects on rural and coastal character are avoided, remedied or mitigated; (e) sites are of sufficient size to absorb and manage adverse effects within the site; and (f) reverse sensitivity effects are managed in a way that does not compromise the viability of rural sites for continued production; and (g) loss of versatile soils for primary production activities is avoided.	S187
Subdivision Policies SUB-P9	Oppose	Policy SUB-P9 seeks to avoid subdivision rural lifestyle subdivision in the Rural Production zone and Rural residential subdivision in the Rural Lifestyle zone unless the development achieves the environmental outcomes required in the management plan	Delete Policy SUB-P9	S187

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		subdivision rule. This policy is not needed with the		
		new policy SUB-P8 sought by this submission.		
Subdivision	Oppose	The matters set out in Policy SUB-P11 are information	Delete Policy SUB-P11	
Policies		requirements for assessment of applications and do		S187.047
SUB-P11		not prescribe policy as such. They are better placed as		
		assessment matters/criteria against which applications		
		are to be assessed.		
Subdivision	Support subject to	Many existing lots do not comply with the minimum	Amend Rule SUB-R1 as follows:	
Rules	amendments	lot size standards and subdivisions should also be		
SUB-R1 Boundary		enabled where boundary adjustments to such lots do	CON-1	
adjustments		not increase the number of lots created. The effect of		
		the non-confirming lot already exists and therefore	The boundary adjustment complies with standards:	S187.048
		allowing boundary adjustments will not give rise to further effects on the environment.	SUB-1 Minimum allotment sizes for controlled activities, except where an existing allotment size is already non-	
		further effects on the environment.	, ,	
			compliant, the degree of non-compliance shall not be increased:	
			SUB-S2 Requirements for building platforms for each	
			allotment;	
			SUB-S3 Water supply;	
			SUB-S4 Stormwater management;	
			SUB-S5 Wastewater disposal;	
			SUB-S6 Telecommunications and power supply; and	
			SUB-S7 Easements for any purpose;	
Subdivision	Support	The rule provides an appropriate range of standards	Retain Rule SUB-R3	
Rules	''	and controlled activity matters for subdivision.		
SUB-R3 Subdivision of land		,		S187.049
to create a new allotment				
Subdivision	Support subject to	The rule appropriately recognises that that limited	Amend Rule SUB-R6 by:	
Rules	amendments	rural lifestyle subdivision may be a sustainable use of	1. Deleting RDIS-3; and	
SUB-R6 Environmental		land resources, particularly where they are degraded	2. Amending RDIS-6 as follows:	S187.050
benefit subdivision		and unsuited to productive use and significant		
		environmental gains can be made. In these	All proposed new environmental allotments are to	
		circumstances, subdivision, through an injection of	be a minimum size of 2ha in area and the balance	
		capital and introduction of a 'community of care' and	lot must be greater than 40ha.	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		legal protection/going obligations, allows for		
		restoration and enhancement opportunities to be		
		implemented and maintained in perpetuity.		
		RDIS-3 which requires the protected area to be added		
		to the list of scheduled Significant Natural Areas in the		
		District Plan cannot be met as a standard, unless by		
		private plan change: the burden of which is significant		
		and would negate the effectiveness of the rule. The		
		council is able to capture such areas in its own plan		
		changes, without risk of interim adverse impacts on		
		such areas due to the obligation under the rule that		
		they be legally protected.		
		The balance lot requirement of 40ha is unnecessary		
		and will negate the effectiveness of the rule on smaller		
		sites which may have equal or better ecological values		
		worthy of protection.		
Subdivision	Support	The rule appropriately recognises that that limited	Retain Rule SUB-R7	1
Rules		rural lifestyle subdivision may be a sustainable use of		
SUB-R7 Management Plan		land resources, particularly where they are degraded		
subdivision		and unsuited to productive use and significant		S187.051
		environmental gains can be made. In these		0107.001
		circumstances, subdivision allows for restoration and		
		enhancement opportunities to be implemented and		
		maintained in perpetuity.		
Subdivision	Oppose	There are no scheduled SNAs in the Proposed Plan. In	Delete Rule SUB-R17	-
Rules		any event the existence of an SNA on a site should not		S187.052
SUB-R17 Subdivision of a		alter the activity status to full discretionary / non-		5107.052
site containing a		complying activity.		
scheduled SNA				
Subdivision	Support subject to	On many sites the overlay or margin is a small	Amend Rule SUB-R18 as follows:	S187.053
Rules	amendments	component of a larger site. Subdivision of the balance		3 107.003

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
SUB-R18 Subdivision of a		of the site not covered by the overlay or margin	SUB-R18 Subdivision of a site within an Outstanding	
site within an Outstanding		should be able to occur in accordance with the	Natural Landscape and Outstanding Natural Feature	
Natural Landscape and		standard subdivision provisions. Only where the new	(where any boundary of a new lot to be created (excluding	
Outstanding Natural		lot to be created (or boundary) is within the overlay	boundary adjustments) is within that part of the existing	
Feature		should assessment be required under this rule. That	site covered by the overlay)	
		may have been the intent of the drafting; however, as		
		drafted, it may capture sites where only a part of them		
		is within an overlay or margin yet applies the rule and		
		activity status to subdivisions of the site as a whole.		
		The rule should also only be restricted to the creation		
		of new lots within these overlays/margins and should		
		not apply to the other classes of subdivision provided		
		for (for example, boundary adjustments). The		
		revisions sought in this submission seeks to limit the		
		application of the rule only to the creation of new lots.		
Subdivision	Support subject to	As above in this submission.	Amend Rule SUB-R19 as follows:]
Rules	amendments			S187.054
SUB-R19 Subdivision of a			SUB-R18 SUB-R19 Subdivision of a site within wetland, lake	
site within wetland, lake			and river margins (where any boundary of a new lot to be	
and river margins			created (excluding boundary adjustments) is within the	
			margin)	
Subdivision	Support subject to	As above in this submission.	Amend Rule SUB-R20 as follows:	
Rules	amendments			
SUB-R20 Subdivision of a			SUB-R20 Subdivision of a site within the Coastal	S187.055
site within the Coastal			Environment (excluding Outstanding Natural Character	
Environment (excluding			Areas) (where any boundary of a new lot to be created	
Outstanding Natural			(excluding boundary adjustments) is within that part of the	
Character Areas)			existing site covered by the overlay)	4
Subdivision	Support subject to	As above in this submission.	Amend Rule SUB-R21 as follows:	
Rules	amendments			S187.056
SUB-R21 Subdivision of a			SUB-R21 Subdivision of a site within Outstanding Natural	0107.000
site within Outstanding			Character Areas in the Coastal Environment (where any	
			boundary of a new lot to be created (excluding boundary	_

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
Natural Character Areas in			adjustments) is within that part of the existing site covered	
the Coastal Environment			by the overlay)	
Subdivision	Support	The rule appropriately aligns with the esplanade	Retain Rule SUB-S8	
Standards		reserve requirements of the RMA 1991. A lake of 8ha		C407.0E7
SUB-S8		is suitably defined in the rule, with esplanades around		S187.057
Esplanades		smaller lakes likely of no or of limited public benefit		
		and a significant imposition on landowners.		
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE M				
GENERAL DISTRICT-WIDE N	IATTERS			
Coastal environment				
Coastal Environment	Oppose	Objective CE-O1 seeks that the natural character of	Delete Objectives CE-O1 and CE-O2 and replace with the	
Objectives		the coastal environment is identified and managed to	following:	
CE-01 and CE-02		ensure its long-term preservation and protection for		
		current and future generations.	Objective CE-O1 Subdivision, use and development in the	
			<u>Coastal Environment:</u>	
		This objective lacks specificity as to the outcome		
		sought for the coastal environment and, together with	a. <u>Enables people and their communities to provide</u>	S187.058.
		Objective CE-02, fails to take into account the full	for the social, economic, and cultural well-being	,
		scope of resources in the coastal environment and the	and their health and safety;	S187.099
		range of existing and potential new sustainable land	b. <u>Maintains or restores the integrity, form,</u>	
		uses able to be supported in the coastal environment	functioning and resilience of the Coastal	
		(including opportunities for restoration or	<u>Environment; and</u>	
		rehabilitation of modified or degraded areas of natural	c. <u>Protects the indigenous biodiversity values of the</u>	
		character through land use and subdivision).	Coastal Environment in relation to the biodiversity	
			values present; and	
		This submission seeks both objectives both be deleted	d. <u>Preserves the natural character of the Coastal</u>	
		and replaced with a consolidated single objective	Environment in relation to the level of natural	
		which sets out a clear and specific outcome for	<u>character present; and</u>	
		resources in the coastal environment, and which gives	e. <u>Protects natural features and landscapes values of</u>	
		effects to the NZCPS.	the Coastal Environment in relation to the level of	
			natural feature and landscape values present; and	
			f. Recognises and provides for the relationship of	
			tāngata whenua with the Coastal Environment;	
			<u>and</u>	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
			 g. Maintains and enhances public open space and recreation opportunities in the Coastal Environment; and h. Manages coastal hazard risks, including the long-term projected effects of climate change; and i. Protects and enhances historic heritage values; and j. Avoids sprawling or sporadic patterns of development and enabling consolidation of existing settlements. k. Where appropriate, promotes opportunities for restoration or rehabilitation of modified or degraded areas of natural character. 	
Coastal Environment Policies CE-P2	Support subject to amendments	An amendment is sought to the policy to recognise that some of the overlays referenced identify "values" in APP-1.	Amend Policy CE-P2 as follows: Avoid adverse effects of land use and subdivision on the characteristics, values and qualities of the coastal environment identified as: a. outstanding natural character; b. ONL;	S187.059
Coastal Environment Policies CE-P3	Support subject to amendments	An amendment is sought to the policy to recognise that some of the overlays referenced identify "values" in APP-1.	c. ONF. Amend Policy CE-P3 as follows: Avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of land use and subdivision on the characteristics, values and qualities of the coastal environment not identified as: a. outstanding natural character; b. ONL; c. ONF.	S187.060
Coastal Environment Policies	Support	The natural character of the coastal environment is in many instances significantly modified or degraded and	Retain Policy CE-P8	S187.06

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
CE-P8		it is appropriate that the Proposed Plan encourages its restoration and enhancement to give effect to the NZCPS.		
Coastal Environment Policies CE-P9	Oppose	Policy CE-P9 seeks to prohibit land use and subdivision that would result in any loss and/or destruction of the characteristics and qualities in outstanding natural character areas. This policy is not implemented by any rules and, moreover, is inconsistent with Policy CE-P2 which better gives effect to the NZCPS.	Delete Policy CE-P9	S187.062
Coastal Environment Policies CE-P10	Oppose	Policy CE-P10 seeks to manage land use and subdivision to preserve and protect the natural character of the coastal environment, and to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of a range of matters "where relevant to the application". This is not a policy but a method of assessment, and therefore more appropriately an assessment criterion.	Delete Policy CE-P10	S187.063
		Noncomplying and discretionary activity applications should be assessed against objectives and policies which should be a clear expression of a desired outcome – not a way to achieve an unspecified outcome as is this policy.		
Coastal Environment Rules CE-R1 New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures	Oppose	The rule as proposed fails to recognise the existence of residential units in the coastal environment and the benefits that subdivision, use and development associated with residential units can bring in the coastal environment. Provision should be made for	Amend rule CE-R1 as follows: Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1	S187.064

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		buildings not ancillary farming activities (including residential units).	If a new building or structure is located in an urban zone it is:
		50m2, rather than 25m2, better provides for small farm sheds that are typical in rural environments. Non-conformity with the rule is more effectively and efficiently dealt with as a restricted discretionary activity. This is because the matters of discretion are capable of being confined to effects on the identified characteristics and values of the coastal environment. As drafted, the rule ignores that there are titles, including titles with approved building platforms,	 no greater than 300m2. located outside high or outstanding natural character areas. PER-2 If a new building or structure is not located within an urban zone it is: ancillary to farming activities (excluding a residential unit). If not ancillary farming activities (including a residential unit) no greater then 25m2 50m2.
		which have occurred through a subdivision process which has confirmed the suitability of a residential unit, but are as yet unbuilt on. That should be recognised as a matter of discretion, or in the preferred alternative, added as a controlled activity as also sought by this submission. Except for more than one dwelling per lot, notification	3. located outside outstanding natural character areas. PER-3 Any extension to a lawfully established building or structure is no greater than 20% of the GFA of the existing lawfully established building or structure.
		should not be a consideration, as the restricted discretionary matters are limited in their scope and need not involve third party input	PER-4 The building or structure, or extension or addition to an existing building or structure, complies with standards: CE-S1 Maximum height. CE-S2 Colours and materials. Amend the activity status for non compliance with PER-1, PER-2 and PER-3 from discretionary and non-complying to restricted discretionary activity in each case.

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission		n Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , ns shown in strikethrough)
				e following restricted discretionary activity
				ment matter:
			a33C331	ment matter.
			Theoret	ingto on the above staristics walled and availties of
				ects on the characteristics, values and qualities of
				astal environment, including (but not limited to)
				eration of the following matters where relevant to
				olication:
			a.	the presence or absence of buildings, structures or
				<u>infrastructure;</u>
			b.	the temporary or permanent nature of any
				<u>adverse effects;</u>
			c.	the location, scale and design of any proposed
				development;
			d.	any means of integrating the building, structure
				or activity;
			е.	the ability of the environment to absorb change;
			f.	the need for and location of earthworks or
			'	vegetation clearance;
			g.	the operational or functional need of any
			9.	regionally significant infrastructure to be sited in
				the particular location;
			h.	Except as provided for under n and o below, any
			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	viable alternative locations for the activity or
				development;
			,	
			i.	any historical, spiritual or cultural association held
				by tangata whenua, with regard to the matters
				set out in Policy TW-P6;
			J.	the likelihood of the activity exacerbating natural
				<u>hazards;</u>
			k.	the opportunity to enhance public access and
				recreation;
			I.	the ability to improve the overall quality of coastal
				<u>waters; and</u>

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
			m. any positive contribution the development has on the characteristics and qualities. n. Whether locating the activity within the coastal environment is required to enable reasonable residential or farming use. o. Whether the location is on a previously approved building platform. Add the following clause: New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures which do not comply
			with PER1, PER2, PER3 or PER4 shall be assessed without public or limited notification under sections 95A and 95B of the Resource Management Act unless special
			<u>circumstances exist or notification is required under section</u> 95B(2) and (3).
Coastal Environment Rules New Rule	Oppose	There is no need not be a rule for an activity class of repair and maintenance.	Add new rule as follows: "New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures within an approved
		Repairs and maintenance should be otherwise be permitted under the respective rules relating to the buildings, earthworks and indigenous vegetation	building platform or buildable area on a site for which a subdivision consent was granted after 1 January 2000"
		clearance activity classes within the overlay. Those rules (as sought to be amended by this submission) most effectively and efficiently manage the effects of	Specify the activity status as controlled activity Include the following matter of control:
		relevant activities on the resources managed by the overlay.	Compliance with location, height, design and mitigation conditions which apply to the site or
		Unforeseen consequences will result with the rule as drafted where classes of repairs and maintenance not listed will fall to discretionary activity, triggering costly	building platform by way of resource consent condition or consent notice.
		and unnecessary consent processes. An example is existing houses in the ONF and ONL, whereby their	Include the following clause:

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		repair and maintenance (including any normal domestic maintenance) would trigger a full discretionary activity resource consent because they are not specified in the repair or maintenance rule. This form of rule is proposed to be carried over into the Proposed Plan, and so may result in more such forms of subdivision.	Building/s which are a controlled activity under this rule shall be assessed without public or limited notification under sections 95A and 95B of the Resource Management Act unless special circumstances exist or notification is required under section 95B(2) and (3).
		As drafted in rule CE-R1, where these occur in the coastal areas and are within an ONL/ONF, the activity status of dwellings defaults to non-complying, regardless of prior entitlements provided by subdivision.	
		In many cases, the subdivisions have been carefully designed and have detailed controls imposed by way of consent condition and consent notices on the titles to manage the effects of buildings. Owners have purchased lots on the understanding that their entitlement to build on them is protected.	
		The default to non-complying activity would require a wholesale reassessment of the appropriateness to build on an approved building platform. It imposes considerable unnecessary cost and risk to current owners.	
		Controlled activity is an appropriate activity class because the Council will have already assessed appropriations in such circumstance and all that may be required will be an evaluation against the conditions of the subdivision consent/consent notices.	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		Typically, such subdivisions have occurred in more recent times and so a cut-off date as proposed in the relief may also be appropriate.		
		Non-notification is also appropriate as the substantive consideration as to whether a building is acceptable on the approved building platform will have occurred already at subdivision stage.		
		A similar provision is in the Operative Whangarei District Plan 2022		
Coastal Environment Rules CE-R2 Repair or	Oppose	There is no need not be a rule for an activity class of repair and maintenance.	Delete Rule CE-R2	
maintenance		Repairs and maintenance should be otherwise be permitted under the respective rules relating to the buildings, earthworks and indigenous vegetation clearance activity classes within the overlay. Those rules (as sought to be amended by this submission) most effectively and efficiently manage the effects of relevant activities on the resources managed by the overlay.		S187.066
		Unforeseen consequences will result with the rule as drafted where classes of repairs and maintenance not listed will fall to discretionary activity, triggering costly and unnecessary consent processes. An example is existing houses in the coastal environment, whereby their repair and maintenance (including any normal domestic maintenance) would trigger a full		
		discretionary activity resource consent because they are not specified in the repair or maintenance rule.		
Coastal Environment Rules	Oppose	More exceptions for normal farming and rural practices should be provided for. In this regard,	Amend Rule CE-R3 as follows:	S187.067

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)
CE-R3 Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance		farming activities are typically part of the coastal environment and not providing for such activities would impose significant consent cost and risks on landowners. Where such areas are not farmed, then the vegetation controls provide protection from inappropriate use and development. In particular, exceptions are required for: • Maintenance of fire breaks (for ecosystem protection and providing for the health and safety of people) • Cultivation and domestic gardens (continuation of domestic and rural activities). • Ecosystem protection and enhancement (where vegetation may need to be thinned to release new plantings) • Maintenance of driveways and roads. The need for such exemptions is heightened by the very broad definition of "earthworks" under the National Planning Standard 2019 that has been adopted in the plan. Almost all ground disturbance is captured by the control. In each instance non conformity should be a restricted discretionary activity. The scope of assessment is limited and the potential effects well-understood and able to be categorised as assessment matters. The policy CE-P10, provides the necessary matters of assessment and are sought to be repeated in the rule, with the addition of new matters:	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance is: 1. required for the repair or maintenance permitted under CE R2 Repair or maintenance. 1. Required for the repair or maintenance of the following activities where they have been lawfully established and where the size, scale and materials used are like for like: 1. roads. 2. fences 3. network utilities 4. driveways and access 5. walking tracks 6. cycling tracks 7. farming tracks. 2. required to provide for safe and reasonable clearance for existing overhead power lines. 3. necessary to address a risk to public health and safety. 4. for biosecurity reasons. 5. for the sustainable non-commercial harvest of plant material for rongoā Māori. 6. for vegetation clearance required to establish or maintain a firebreak within 20m of a dwelling. 7. for cultivation (for earthworks only) or domestic gardens. 8. for ecosystem protection, rehabilitation or restoration works. 9. required to maintain an operational farm (including the maintenance or reinstatement of pasture where the
			<u>vegetation to be cleared is less than 15 years old and less</u> <u>than 6m in height) or operate a plantation forestry activity.</u>

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)
		 Whether locating the activity within the ONF or ONL area is required to enable reasonable residential or farming use of the lot. Whether the location is on a previously approved building platform. The importance of providing for development on previously approved building platforms is discussed earlier in this submission.	10. required for vegetation clearance to maintain an existing driveway to a dwelling, within 5m of that driveway. 11. required for vegetation clearance as a strip of no more than 3.5m wide to construct new fences for the purpose of stock control or boundary delineation. 12. required for vegetation clearance within the legal width of an existing formed road.
		As essentially a technical assessment against a defined set of matters, a non-notification rule is appropriate as it will avoid unnecessary consent cost and risk burden on landowners.	PER-2 Except as permitted under PER-1, ∓the earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance is not provided for within CE R3 PER 1 but it complies with standard CE-S3 Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance
			Amend the activity status where compliance is not achieved with rules PER-1 and PER-2 from discretionary /non complying to restricted discretionary in the case of each rule. Add a matter of discretion as follows:
			 The effects characteristics, values and qualities of the coastal environment, having regard to: the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; the ability of the environment to absorb change; the need for and location of earthworks or vegetation clearance;

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
			 d. the operational or functional need of any regionally significant infrastructure to be sited in the particular location; e. Except as provided for under k and l below, any viable alternative locations for the
			activity or development outside the coastal environment; f. any historical, spiritual or cultural association held by tangata whenua, with regard to the matters set out in Policy TW-P6;
			 g. <u>the likelihood of the activity exacerbating</u> <u>natural hazards;</u> h. <u>the ability to improve the overall quality of</u>
			coastal waters; and i. any positive contribution the development
			has on the characteristics and qualities. j. Whether locating the activity within the coastal environment is required to enable reasonable residential or farming use.
			k. Whether the location is on a previously approved building platform or access drive.
			Add new clause as follows:
			Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance which do not comply with PER1, PER2 or PER3 shall be assessed without public or limited notification under sections 95A and 95B of the Resource Management Act unless special
			<u>circumstances exist or notification is required under section</u> <u>95B(2) and (3).</u>
Coastal Environment Standards CE-S1 Maximum height	Oppose	The maximum height specified of 5m may or may not be appropriate in the circumstances, and is best assessed and determined at resource consent stage for the building.	Delete Standard CE-S1

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		The height limit of the zone would otherwise apply to smaller (less than 50m2 structures). The requirement to not exceed the height of the nearest ridgeline, headland or peninsula as a height limit lacks precision and measurability, with these factors better taken into account at resource consent stage.	
Coastal Environment Standards CE-S2 Colours and materials	Support subject to amendments	The rule should allow for natural materials also which typically sit well in the coastal environment.	 Amend Standard CE-S2 as follows: The exterior surfaces of buildings or structures shall: be constructed of materials and/or finished to achieve a reflectance value no greater than 30%. have an exterior finish within Groups A, B or C as defined within the BS5252 standard colour palette or are a natural finish stone or timber.
Coastal Environment Standards CE-S3 Earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance	Oppose	Amendments are sought to the rule so that earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance associated with access and/or a building platform are not subject to the preceding subclause 1-3s. Otherwise, such works would trigger the need for consent in almost every instance (building platforms generally being greater than 50m2). Also, as drafted, it could be interpreted that only earthworks and vegetation clearance for the purpose of access and/or a building platform are permitted (eg not farming earthworks and vegetation clearance). These changes are appropriate because earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance associated with the building is assessed as a restricted discretionary	Amend Standard CE-S2 as follows: Any earthworks or indigenous vegetation clearance must (where relevant): 1. not occur in outstanding natural character areas. 2. not exceed a total area of 50m2 for 10 years from the notification of the District Plan per calendar year in an area of high natural character. 3. not exceed a total area of 400m2 for 10 years from the notification of the District Plan per calendar year in an area outside high or outstanding natural character areas. 4. not exceed a cut height or fill depth of 1m 1.5m. 5. screen any exposed faces visible from a public place; or

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		activity matter with the building resource consent application.	6. <u>be for the purpose of access and/or a building</u> platform.	
		Life of District Plan as a compliance measure is unnecessarily limited and does not recognise the ability for the land to heal each season (ie calendar year) after earthworks.	Note: The NESF requires a 10m setback from any natural wetland in respect of earthworks or vegetation clearance and may require consent from the Regional Council.	
		Screening should only be from public places (which includes the CMA) for the rule to efficiently apply.		
Coastal Environment Standards in coastal hazard areas CE-S5 Information requirements	Oppose	As drafted, the standard may trigger the need for an engineering report for a resource consent for an activity anywhere on a site subject to a coastal hazard overlay. In most instances, the coastal hazard overlays are limited in area on a property The related rules in this section consistently refer to 'location' which limits the assessment to the location of the activity sought, relative to the overlay. The standard should also refer to location to avoid this potential interpretation.	Amend standard CE-S5 as follows: Any application for a resource consent in relation to a site location that is potentially affected by a coastal hazard must be accompanied by a report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer that addresses the matters identified in the relevant objectives, policies, performance standards and matters of control/discretion.	S187.071
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N				
Earthworks	VIATIERS			
Earthworks Objectives	Support subject to amendments	The definition of earthworks is broadly cast as means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by	Amend Objective EW-01 as follows:	
EW-O1		moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts. As such it captures many rural activities, which should be exempt from the rules (ie they can occur subject to	Earthworks are enabled where they are required for rural land uses and development and to facilitate the efficient subdivision and development of land, while managing adverse effects on waterbodies, coastal marine area, public safety, surrounding land and infrastructure.	S187.072

		Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		standards, without the need for resource consent). The objective as drafted seeks to enable earthworks associated with subdivision and development, however neglects to enable earthworks associated with rural activities which are otherwise provided for under policy EW-P1.		
Earthworks Rules EW-R14 Activities not otherwise listed in this chapter	Oppose	The effects of earthworks are mostly the same irrespective of the purpose of the earthworks and can be anticipated and managed by standards. Subject to compliance with the full suite of standards, such earthworks should also be a permitted activity. The construction of the earthworks rule as drafted runs the risk of requiring earthworks for many activities not anticipated in EW-R1 – EWR13, yet provided for in the various underlying zones.	Delete Rule EW-R14 and replace with the following: EW-R14 General earthworks not provided for by EW-R1 — EWR13 All zones Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The earthworks complies with standards: EW-S1 Maximum earthworks thresholds; EW-S2 Maximum depth and slope; EW-S4 Site reinstatement; EW-S6 Setbacks; EW-S7 Land stability; EW-S8 Nature of filling material; and EW-S9 Flood and coastal hazards. EW-S1 does not apply to Motoura Island or Orongo Bay	\$
Earthworks	Support	The thresholds, per calendar year measurements	zones". Retain rule EW-S1	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	
EW-S1 Maximum earthworks thresholds				
Earthworks Standards	Support	The maximum depth of any cut or height of any fill thresholds and activity status are supported	Retain rule EW-S2	S187.075
EW-S2 Maximum depth and slope				
PART 2 – DISTRICT-WIDE N GENERAL DISTRICT-WIDE I Noise				
Noise Rule Noise-R7	Oppose	As drafted, Rule Noise-R7 only permits Helicopter landing areas where flight movements are for	Amend Rule Noise-R7 as follows:]
Helicopter landing areas		emergency purposes such as medical emergencies, search and rescue or firefighting purposes and the	Activity status: Permitted	
neiicoptei ianumg areas		helicopter landing site complies with standard: NOISE-S4 Helicopter landing areas. In other words, both PER-	Where:	
		1 and PER-2 need to be met in order to comply with	PER-1	S187.076
		the rule (consistent with the structure of other rules in the Plan).	Flight movements are for emergency purposes such as medical emergencies, search and rescue or firefighting purposes;	
		Given the nature of the activity, it would serve a better resource management purpose, if flight movements for emergency purposes such as medical	<u>Or</u>	
		emergencies, search and rescue or firefighting	PER-2	
		purposes are exempt from the standard NOISE-S4	The helicopter landing site complies with standard:	
		Helicopter landing areas. That would also be	NOISE-S4 Helicopter landing areas.	
		consistent with note 10 in this section that the noise rules and standards do not apply to helicopters used	This standard does not apply to:	
		for an emergency and as an air ambulance.	i Farancia de la contra dela contra de la contra dela contra de la contra del la contra	
		As drafted there would appear to be no provision for	i. Emergency or rescue helicopter operation occurring to or from Bay of Islands, Rawene	
		helicopters other than flight movements for	or Kaitaia Hospital (excludes established	
		emergency purposes such as medical emergencies,	helicopter bases on hospital land).	
		search and rescue or firefighting purposes. The intent		

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)
		of the rule might be better served by allowing helicopter landing site complying with standard: NOISE-S4 Helicopter landing areas, irrespective of the use of the helicopter. Redrafting of the rule to make PER-1 and PER-2 separately applicable would meet the above issues (ie the addition of an 'or') In addition, the rule lacks specificity as to what comprises a helicopter landing area, although there is a disconnect between the title of the rule which applies to "helicopter landing areas" (presumably dedicated areas for this purpose) and the content of the rule which applies to the movements and landing of helicopters. If the intent is to apply to dedicated helicopter landing areas, then a definition of that land use is warranted to give the rule specificity. The following definition is proposed to be included by this submission: "Helicopter landing areas means an identified landing area for helicopter landing, loading and take-off but does not include refuelling, servicing, a hangar, or a freight handling facility".	ii. Emergency or rescue helicopter landings, departures, overflights or activity during operations that occur away from the permanently established helicopter base. iii. Cropping, top dressing, and spraying for the purpose of farming or conservation carried out in the Rural Production, Horticulture zones, or within Significant Natural Area on a seasonal, temporary, or intermittent basis for a period up to 30 days in any 12 month period.
Noise Standards NOISE-S4 Helicopter landing areas	Oppose	The rule NOISE-S4 rule does not specify the noise standard to be complied with: referring to 'the following noise limits', without specifying what that is (with only reference to being 'assessed' in accordance with NZS 6807:1994: Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas, rather than any noise limit contained therein or otherwise	Delete NOISE-S4 Helicopter landing areas and replace with a rule that: 1. Applies the rule to helicopter landing areas only as sought to be defined by this submission.

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)	Į .
		expressing a noise limit). That lacks measurability as a rule.	 References an appropriate noise limit to be complied with (for example 50 dB Ldn at the notional boundary of a vulnerable activity). 	
		In addition, the rule ostensibly applies to 'helicopter landing areas' which presumably is the land use as proposed to be defined by this submission (ie dedicated landing areas), rather than simply the landing and take off of helicopter areas per se. If this is the case, then this would appropriately link with NZS 6807:1994: Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas.		
PART 3 – AREA-SPECIFIC M	IATTERS			
ZONES Rural zones				
Rural production				
PART 3 – AREA-SPECIFIC MATTERS ZONES Rural zones Rural production Zone General	Oppose	The zoned is inappropriately named "Rural Production". Large parts of the district that is zoned this is not suitable for rural production and certainly is not retained for rural production purposes. The zone should be renamed to "General Rural" which more accurately reflects the wider range of activities that occur in the rural environments of the Far North. These activities are provided for in the zone as drafted (at least by the rules), but not recognised in the zone	Replace "Rural Production" zone in every instance in the Proposed District Plan with " <u>General Rural</u> " zone.	S187.078
		name. This is not to diminish the importance of rural production activities and these should be enabled and protected by the objectives and policies of the zone. The zone name however should recognise the broader range of land uses which occur in rural parts of the district; including bush blocks, smaller titles,		

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		residential activity and land holding which are unsuitable for rural production uses.		
		It is important to strengthen the District's economy by providing for a range of land use activities in the rural area; however, accepting the priority is to sustain the productive capacity of the soil and the rural character and amenity values that are key elements.		
		The National Planning Standards "Zone Framework Standard" refers to the "General rural zone" which is a better fit.		
		There is more to it than the name, with the stated primary objective of the zone being that it "is used for primary production activities, ancillary activities that support primary production and other compatible		
		activities that have a functional need to be in a rural environment". That puts undue emphasis on farming activities and does not recognise the broad applicability of the zone in many unproductive areas.		
		This point is taken up further in this submission.		
Rural zones	Oppose	For the reasons set out above in this submission.	Add the following to the Overview:	
Rural production Zone Overview			"The purpose of the zone is also to contribute to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the district by providing for a range of other land use activities".	S187.079
Rural zones Rural production Zone Objectives RPROZ-O2	Support subject to amendments	Reference to "functional need" in this objective potentially negates the ability for other activities to establish which may be a sustainable use of land and also contribute to the economic and social development of the district.	Amend Objective RPROZ-O2 "The Rural Production zone is used for primary production activities, ancillary activities that support primary production and other compatible activities that have a functional need to be in a rural environment".	S187.080

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Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined,</u> deletions shown in strikethrough)	
		Functional need is tightly defined in the Proposed Plan as "the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment". There is a disconnect here with the subdivision opportunities provided for in the Rural Production Zone (eg environmental enhancement and management plan opportunities). Also with the range of uses permitted in the zone that perhaps also have no 'functional need' to locate within the tight constraint of the definition ie the activity can only		
Dural range	000000	occur in that environment (such as Residential activities, Visitor accommodation, Educational facilities, Conservation activities, Recreational activities, Cemeteries / Urupā and Minor residential units). These subdivision opportunities where they result in environmental benefit are recognised by policy RPROZ-P6.	Dalata Objective DDDO7 O4 and neglect with the	
Rural zones Rural production Zone Objectives RPROZ-O4	Oppose	The proposed objective that "the rural character and amenity associated with a rural working environment is maintained", fails to recognise that character and amenity of the zone is not only defined by a working rural environment for the reasons discussed above in this submission, and that such character and amenity can be very location specific. The proposed alternative objective allows a more nuanced assessment of character and amenity. In contrast, this diverse range of rural environments,	Delete Objective RPROZ-O4 and replace with the following: Subdivision, use and development in the Rural Area maintain the rural character and amenity of the zone.	S187.
Rural zones Rural production	Support	rural character and amenity values throughout the District is recognised by policy RPROZ-P4. The policy is supported because it recognises that the rural character and amenity of the zone includes "a	Retain Policy RPROZ-P4	S187.

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Policies RPROZ-P4		diverse range of rural environments, rural character and amenity values throughout the District".	
Rural zones Rural production Zone Policies RPROZ-P5	Oppose	Reference to "functional need" in this policy potentially negates the ability for other activities to establish which may be a sustainable use of land and also contribute to the economic and social	Delete Policy RPROZ-P5 Or alternatively
NPNOZ-P3		development of the district, or bring environmental benefit such as residential activities, Visitor	Amend Policy RPROZ-P5 as follows:
		accommodation, Educational facilities, Conservation activities, Recreational activities, Cemeteries / Urupā	Avoid land use that:
		and Minor residential units.	 a. is incompatible with the purpose, character and amenity of the Rural Production zone;
		The zone purpose presumably is from the overview. Sub clause a. is only supported with the amendment to that overview sought in this submission.	b. does not have a functional need to locate in the Rural Production zone and is more appropriately located in another zone;
		Similarly, reference to Highly Productive Land in	c. would result in the loss of productive capacity of highly productive land;
		subclause c. is only supported with the amendments to the definition of Highly Productive Land also sought in this submission.	d. would exacerbate natural hazards; and e. cannot provide appropriate on-site infrastructure.
Rural zones Rural production Zone	Oppose	Policy RPROZ-P6 seeks to avoid subdivision except in the limited circumstances specified. This fails to	Delete Policy RPROZ-P6 and replace with the following:
Policies RPROZ-P6		recognise the forms and subdivision otherwise enabled by the Proposed Plan in rural environment	Provide limited opportunities for subdivision in the general rural zone while ensuring
		(Management Plan and Environmental benefit subdivisions). The zone should recognise and provide for these opportunities on the basis that they may represent the only viable pathway to achieve	that: a. there will be significant environmental protection of indigenous vegetation including restoration, or wetlands;
		sustainable land use change on a rural block and that they actively promote the biodiversity/natural character enhancement policies of the Proposed Plan,	b. subdivision avoids the inappropriate proliferation and dispersal of development by limiting the number of sites created;
		the RPS and the NZCPS. Other features of the rural environment can be appropriately managed in the manner sought in the relief.	c. subdivision avoids inappropriate development within areas of the Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay, Outstanding Natural

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			Character Overlay, High Natural Character Overlay and the coastal environment; d. adverse effects on rural and coastal character are avoided, remedied or mitigated; e. sites are of sufficient size to absorb and manage adverse effects within the site; and f. reverse sensitivity effects are managed in a way that does not compromise the viability of rural sites for continued production. g. The fragmentation of highly productive land is avoided.	
Rural zones Rural production Zone Policies RPROZ-P7	Oppose	Policy RPROZ-P7 seeks to manage land use and subdivision to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of matters listed. This is not a policy but a method of assessment, and therefore more appropriately an assessment criterion. Non-complying and discretionary activity applications should be assessed against objectives and policies which should be a clear expression of a desired outcome – not a way to achieve an unspecified	Delete Policy RPROZ-P7	S187.085
Rural zones Rural production Zone Rules RPROZ-R3 Residential activity	Oppose	outcome as is this policy. Amend the rule to align with the minimum lot size of 20ha, with a consequent pro-rata amendment to PER-2. The provision that PER-1 does not apply to: a single residential unit located on a site less than 20ha (as sought) is supported because it recognises existing and potential new sites provided for in the zone with smaller lot sizes.	Amend Rule RPROZ-R3 as follows: Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The site area per residential unit is at least 40ha 20ha. PER-2	S187.086

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			The number of residential units on a site does not exceed six three.	
			PER-1 does not apply to: a single residential unit located on a site less than 40 20ha.	
Rural production Zone	Support	Rule RPROZ-R8 is supported because it enables	Retain Rule RPROZ-R8	1
Rules		conservation activities, thereby giving effect to wider		S187.0
RPROZ-R8		District Plan objectives and policies such as "CE-P8		0.107.0
Conservation activity		Encourage the restoration and enhancement of the		
		natural character of the coastal environment".		1
Rural production Zone	Oppose	This rule should be a permitted activity and it is	Amend the activity status for Minor residential units	
Rules		unclear from the drafting whether that was in fact the	RPROZ-R19 from controlled to <u>permitted</u> , where the	
RPROZ-R19		intent.	standards are complied with.	
Minor residential unit		The meeting cought to be managed by the mules	Poplace CON to DED in the mile	
		The matters sought to be managed by the rules	Replace CON to PER in the rule.	0407.0
		(density, access, separation distance and size) are easily controlled by the standards at CON-1 to CON-5.	Delete the requirement that the separation distance	S187.0
		Council is able to ascertain compliance with these	between the minor residential unit and the principal	
		matters at building consent stage, with the	residential unit does not exceed 15m (CON-4).	
		requirement for a controlled activity resource consent	residential unit does not exceed 15m (con-4).	
		unnecessary.		
		The requirement that the separation distance		
		between the minor residential unit and the principal		
		residential unit does not exceed 15m should be		
		deleted. There are many site-specific characterises		
		which may necessitate a greater separation distance,		
		including availability o a suitable building platform and		
		the desirability of screening the minor unit. The size		
		limit of 65m2 as proposed effectively controls the risk		
		of the proliferation of minor units as de-facto gull		
		dwellings.		
Rural production Zone	Support	The standards, exclusions and matters of discretion	Retain RPROZ-S1- RPROZ-S7 S187.089, S187.102	to
Standards		are appropriate for buildings in the rural zone.	\$187.107	

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RPROZ-S1 - RPROZ-S7				
PART 3 – AREA-SPECIFIC M ZONES	ATTERS			
Rural zones Rural lifestyle				
PART 3 – AREA-SPECIFIC MATTERS ZONES Rural zones Rural lifestyle Overview	Support subject to amendments	Land zoned Rural lifestyle is not necessarily close to urban areas and settlements as expressed in the overview. There are, for example, pockets of Rural lifestyle zoned land in the eastern Bay of Islands which are not close to urban areas and settlements.	Amend the Overview as follows: Given the proximity of most of this zone to urban areas and settlements, there is the potential for activities that are more typically associated with urban areas to seek to establish in this zone.	S187.090
Rural zones Rural lifestyle Objectives RLZ-O1 - RLZ- O4	Support	The objectives are the most appropriate to achieve the purpose of the RMA 1991 and give effect to higher order planning documents as required.	Retain Objectives RLZ-O1 - RLZ-O4 \$187.091, \$187.108 to \$187.110	
Rural zones Rural lifestyle Policies RLZ-P1- RLZ-P4	Support	The policies RLZ-P1- RLZ-P4 are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives	Retain Policies RLZ-P1- RLZ-P3 \$187.092, \$187.111, \$187.112, \$187.118	
Rural zones Rural lifestyle Rules RLZ-R1 - RLZ-R28	Support	The rules are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives	Retain Rules RLZ-R1 - RLZ-R28	S187.093
Rural zones Rural lifestyle Standards RLZ-S1- RLZ-S6	Support	The standards are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives	Retain Standards RLZ-S1- RLZ-S\$187.094, S187.113 to S187.117	
PART 4 – APPENDICES AND APPENDICES APP3 – Subdivision manage				
PART 4 – APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES APPENDICES APP3 – Subdivision management plan criteria	Support	The Management Plan Subdivision matters set out an appropriate set of provisions to secure environmental benefits from the one off management plan subdivision opportunity.	Retain Management Plan Subdivision	S187.095

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MAPPING			
Zoning Rural Production	Oppose the Rural Production zone over properties owned by the Shooting Box Limited at 20 Kokinga Point Road, Rawhiti in the Eastern Bay of Islands. identified in its submission and legally described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53930 (4.2152 hectares); and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 97835 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 71896 (9715 m2).	The Proposed Plan describes the Rural Lifestyle Zone as being characterised by open space and vegetated landscapes, interspersed by farm buildings, structures and residential units. It states that areas suitable for rural lifestyle living have been identified because they are already fragmented with residential land uses, are on low value soils or where consent has already been granted to undertake more dense living than anticipated in the Rural Production Zone. These circumstances equally apply to The Shooting Box Limited properties. The specific objectives of the Rural Lifestyle Zone are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA in respect of these properties and are more appropriate because (with reference to these objectives and policies): Objective RLZ-O1 The Rural Lifestyle Zone is used predominantly for low density residential activities and small scale farming activities that are compatible with the rural character and amenity of the zone. The density is already established through two small lot sizes. Development is not visible from the road and the extensive native vegetation ensures it sits well with the existing rural coastal character of the local environment. Objective RLZ-O2 The predominant character and amenity of the Rural Lifestyle Zone is characterised by:	Rezone from Rural Production to Rural Lifestyle the two properties owned by the Shooting Box Limited at 20 Kokinga Point Road, Rawhiti in the Eastern Bay of Islands. identified in its submission and legally described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53930 (4.2152 hectares); and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 97835 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 71896 (9715 m2).

Proposed Plan Provision Suppo	rt/Oppose Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (a deletions shown in st	additions shown <u>underlined</u> , rikethrough)
	buildings and str c. smaller lot sizes Production Zone d. a general absen e. rural roads with	ng activities with limited uctures; han anticipated in the Rural	
	_	, function and predominant the Rural Lifestyle Zone is	
	There is no risk of incomp properties, or externally (production activities are o	noting in particular that rural	
	Objective RLZ-O4 Land us Rural Lifestyle Zone does effective and efficient op production activities in th Zones.	not compromise the	
	As noted above, there are activities in close proximit Furthermore, residential extensive areas of vegetar	y to the properties. ections are buffered by ion.	
		s set out in this submission, (as currently drafted in the	

Proposed Plan Provision	Support/Oppose	Reason for Submission	Decision Requested (additions shown <u>underlined</u> , deletions shown in strikethrough)
		Proposed Plan) fails to recognise existing and potentially future rural residential opportunities in circumstances such as this, where it does not compromise rural production activities.	
High Natural Character Overlay	Oppose the High Natural Character Overlay over properties owned by the Shooting Box Limited at 20 Kokinga Point Road, Rawhiti in the Eastern Bay of Islands. identified in its submission and legally described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53930 (4.2152 hectares); and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 97835 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 71896 (9715 m2).	The Proposed Plan mapping includes areas of planted gardens and low value manuka/kanuka on the property as High Natural Character. These do not exhibit high natural character values and should be excluded. There is scope to amend the mapped extent of the High Natural Character Overlay in this way. Under Policy 4.5.1 of the Northland Regional Policy Statement, refinement of the maps in accordance with Method 4.5.4 is contemplated. The RPS states that "Where following further detailed assessment, an area in the Regional Policy Statement – Maps has been amended in accordance with Method 4.5.4, and the amended area is operative in the relevant district or regional plan, it shall supersede the relevant area in the Regional Policy Statement – Maps". The related Method specifies that the coastal environment, and areas of high and outstanding natural character within the coastal environment, and outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes as shown in the Regional Policy Statement – Maps may be changed, provided the changes are: (i) Undertaken using the attributes and criteria listed in Appendix 1; and (ii) Shown in the regional or district plan.	Amend the High Natural Character overlay on the subject property legally described as Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 53930 (4.2152 hectares); and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 97835 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 71896 (9715 m2) to exclude areas of planted gardens and low value manuka/kanuka.