

Schedule H: Coastal Marine Area, Zones and Protection Areas

This schedule includes the following maps. A description of the maps and boundaries is provided below.

1.	Coastal Marine Area	H1 H2	The west coast CMA, beaches and rivers of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region The east coast CMA and rivers of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region
2.	Coastal Marine Area Cross River Boundaries	H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9	Kai Iwi and Mowhanau Streams Whanganui River and Whangaehu River Turakina River and Rangitikei River Manawatu River and Hokio Stream Ohau Stream and Waikawa Stream Akitio River and Owahanga River Wainui River
3.	Management Zones	H10 H11 H12 H13	Port Zone Protection Zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whanganui River and Whangaehu River • Turakina River and Rangitikei River • Manawatu River and Cape Turnagain

1. Coastal Marine Area Maps H1 – H2

These maps depict the extent of the CMA within the boundaries of the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council. The CMA extends from the line of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) seaward to the 12 nm limit of the territorial sea. The rules in Chapter 20 apply to the CMA.

2. Coastal Marine Area Cross River Boundaries Maps H3 – H9

These maps depict where the CMA boundary lies when it crosses a river or stream (ie., the line of MHWS follows the river/ stream bank inland to the boundary crossing). The boundary for any stream or river which is not shown in these maps is deemed to be a line continuous to the line of MHWS on either side of the stream/river mouth.

The rules in Chapter 20 apply to the CMA.

Note: in the event that the River banks or coastline change course over the lifespan of this Plan the boundary remains as being the line of MHWS.

(Note: s2 RMA definition: “coastal marine area” means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water:

- (a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea:
- (b) of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:
 - (i) one kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or
 - (ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by five.)

3. Management Zones Maps H10 – H13

This Plan includes 3 different management zones: Port Zone, Protection Zones and General Zone.

The General Zone: This zone is not specifically mapped. It includes all other areas within the CMA that are not otherwise covered by the Port Zone or the Protection Zones.

For clarification:

- the General Zone in the Whanganui River includes a band of 100 m width from the line of MHWS of the northern bank of the River, and from the edge of the Port Zone as shown in Map **H10**.

The Port Zone is depicted on Map **H10**.

There are some rules in Chapter 20 which apply specifically to this zone.

For clarification:

- the Port Zone extends 50 m to the outside of the river training wall as shown on map **H10**.
- the identified dredging and discharge areas relate to Rule 17-21 and indicates that these activities are considered under this rule (and not as an RCA under Rule 17-22).

The Protection Zones are shown in Maps **H11 – 13**.

There are some rules in Chapter 17 which apply specifically to these zones.

For clarification:

- the landward edges of each Protection Zone is the line of MHWS
- the seaward boundary of the Cape Turnagain Protection Zone extends seaward for a maximum distance of 100 m
- the values of significance/importance relating to each zone and as referred to in Policy 9-2 are shown in the table below:

Whanganui River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally important as a nursery for freshwater and estuarine species • Nationally important ecosystem for bird species • Nationally important strategic site for migratory bird species • Provides habitat for threatened species • Important roosting and feeding area for wading birds (especially shellfish beds) • Important feeding and breeding ground for many fish species (especially access ways for whitebait and lamprey) • Corliss Island has a saltmarsh fringe and is important for hawks • Languard Bluff comprises a nationally important sequence of Pleistocene sedimentary strata and pecten shells • Coastal landforms and adjacent dunes are important nesting habitat
Whangaehu River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally important strategic site for migratory bird species • Provides habitat for threatened bird species • Important roosting and feeding area for wading birds • Regionally important for its high degree of naturalness <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Witiāu Scientific Reserve is located adjacent to the true right bank of the estuary.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a dense concentration of archaeological sites adjacent to the estuary.
Turakina River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally important strategic site for migratory bird species • Provides habitat for threatened bird species • Important roosting and feeding habitat for wading birds • Regionally distinct vegetation communities • Regionally important for its high degree of naturalness • Locally rich in archaeological sites
Rangitikei River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains regionally important plant species • Regionally important for bird species • Regionally important for saltmarsh communities and estuarine native turf species • Provides habitat for rare and threatened bird species • Important roosting and feeding area for wading birds • Important for whitebait spawning
Manawatu River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally important as a nursery for freshwater and estuarine species • Internationally important strategic site for migratory bird species • Provides habitat for rare and threatened bird species • Important roosting and feeding area for wading birds • Contains regionally important plant species • Internationally recognised as a wetland of International importance under the RAMSAR Convention. • Regionally important for its high degree of naturalness and diversity
Cape Turnagain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important haul out area for marine mammals • Important feeding, roosting and breeding area for birds (especially blue penguins) • Site of high value to iwi • Site of geological importance

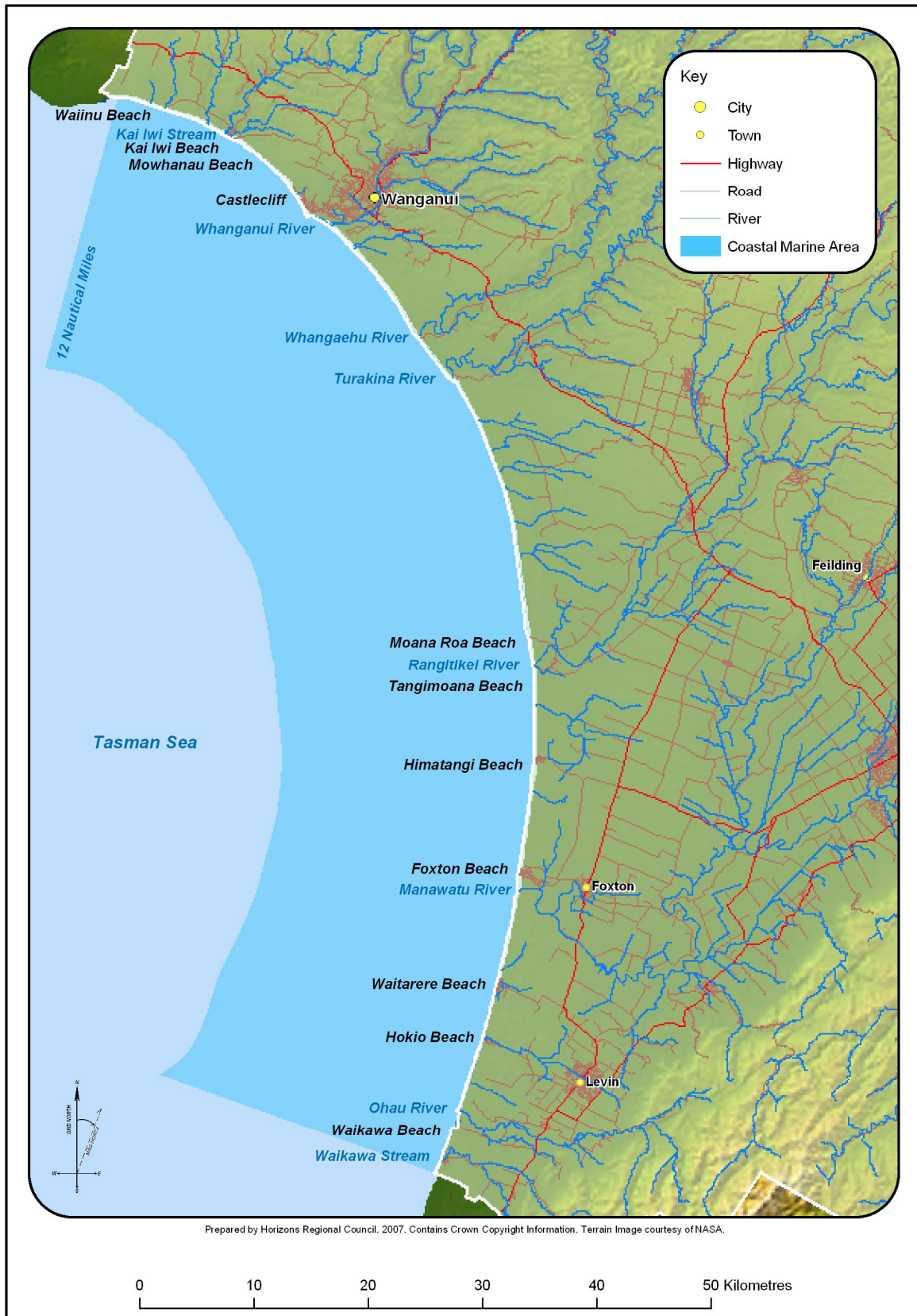


Figure H:1 West Coast



Figure H:2 East Coast

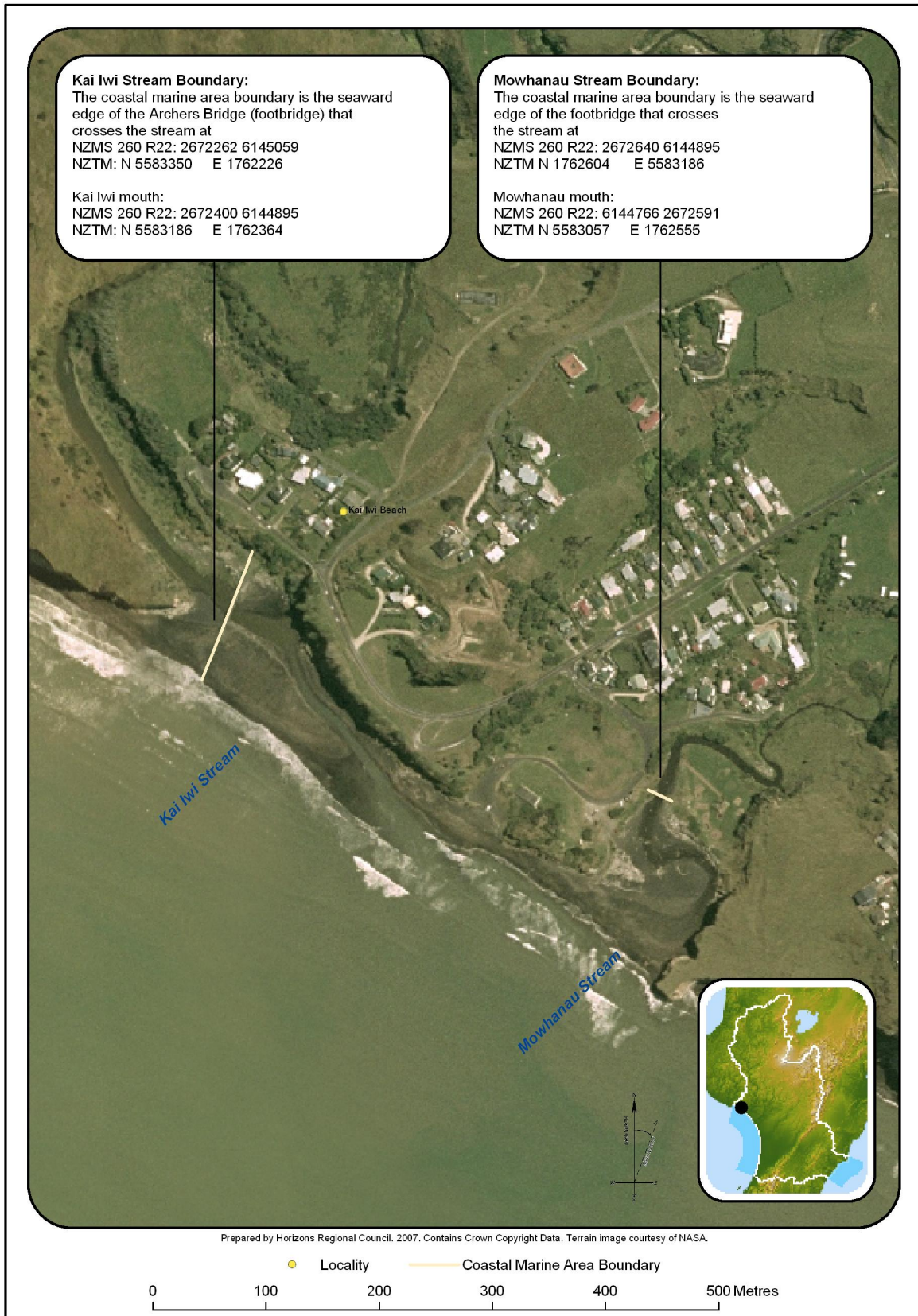


Figure H:3 Kai Iwi and Mowhanau Steam Boundaries

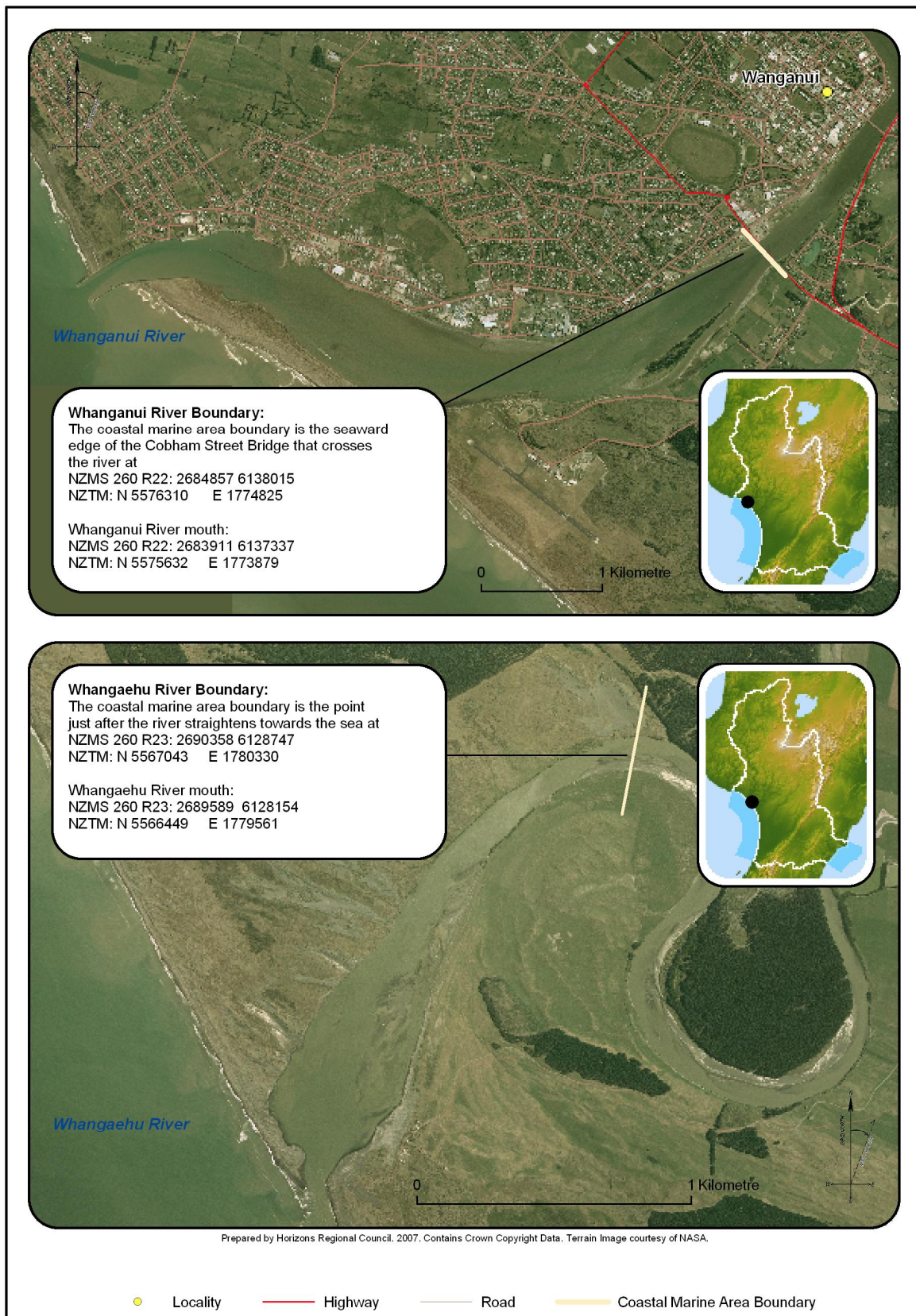


Figure H:4 Whanganui and Whangaehu River Boundaries

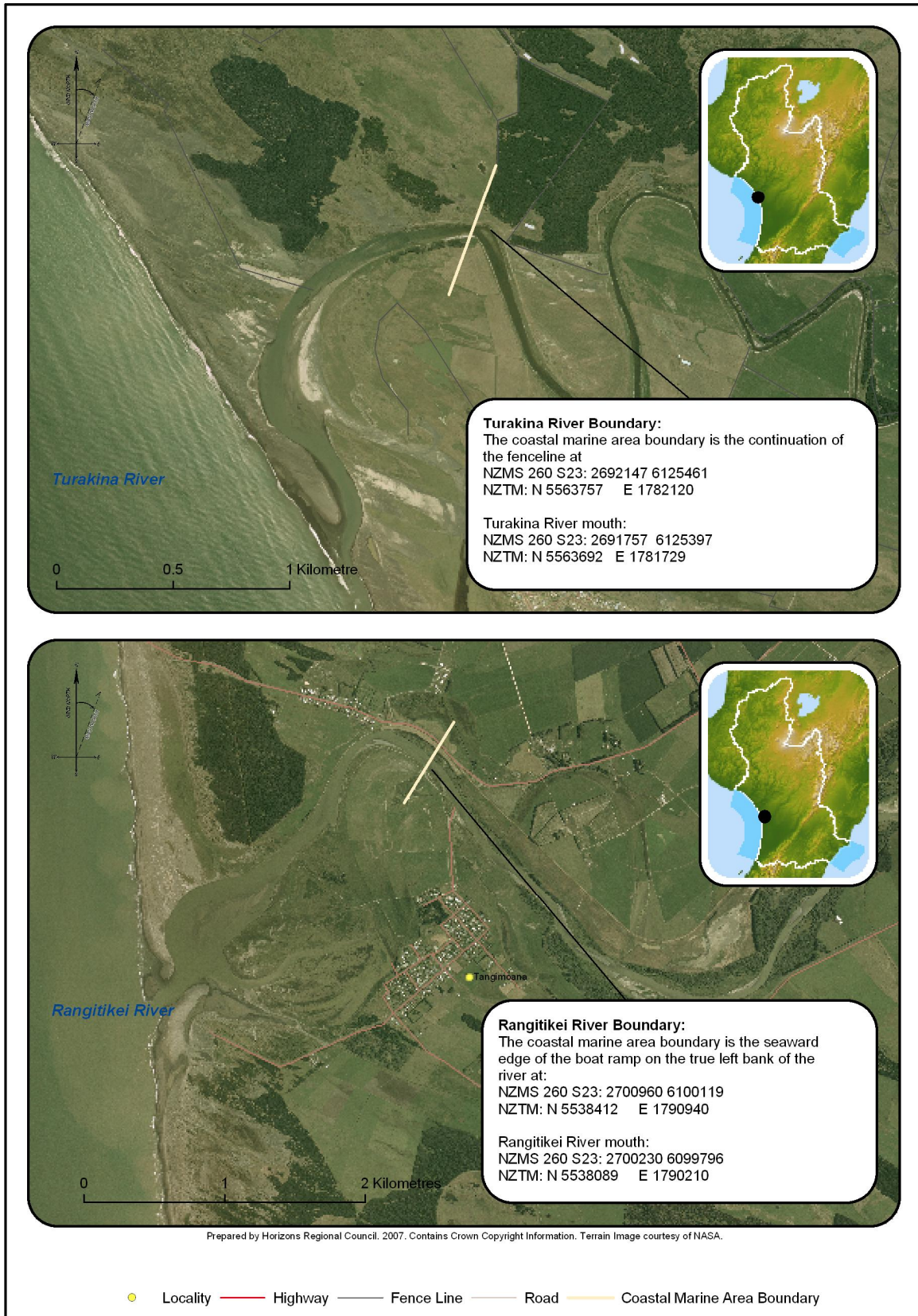


Figure H:5 Turakina and Rangitikei River Boundaries



Figure H:6 Manawatu River and Hokio Stream Boundaries

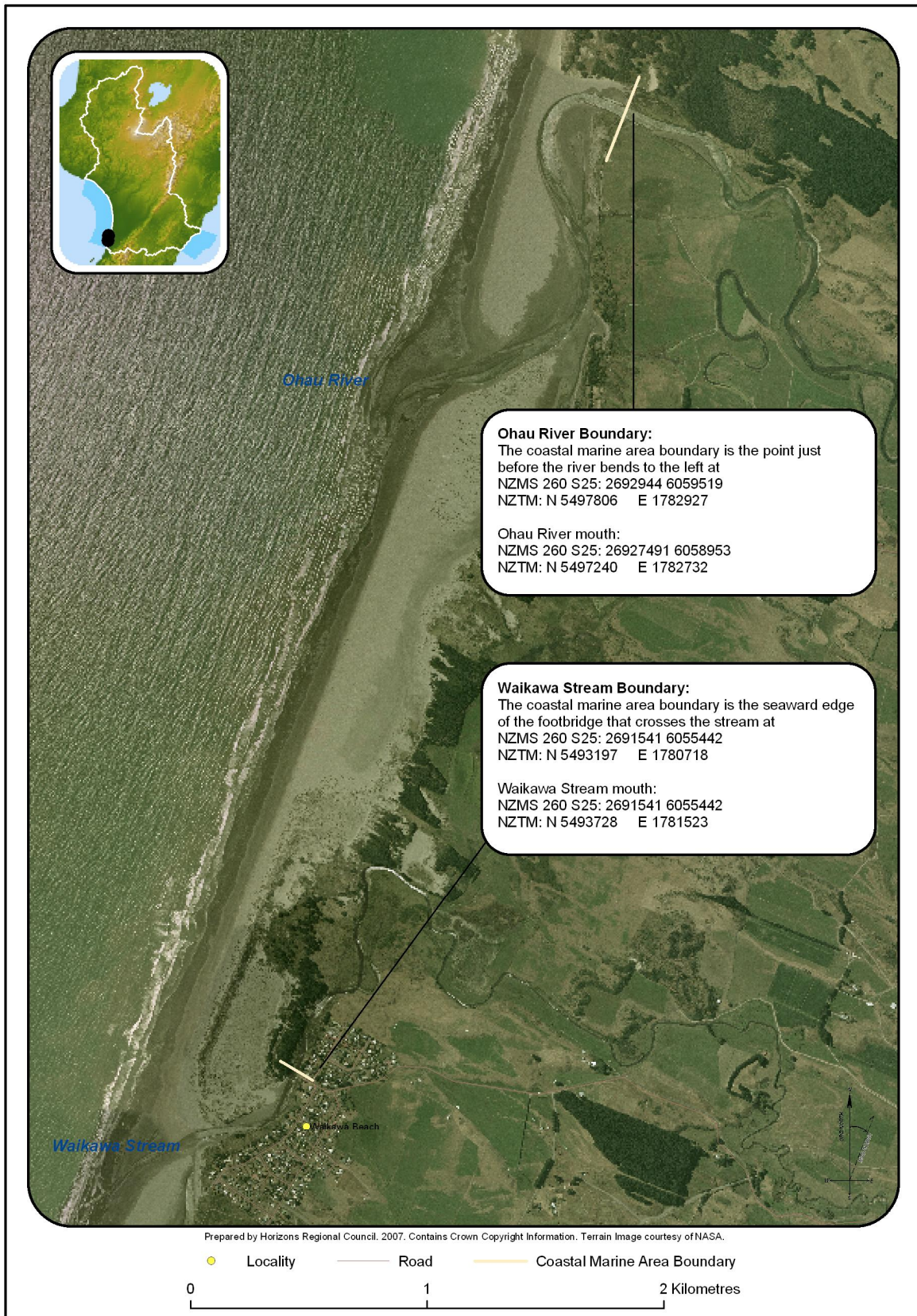


Figure H:7 Ohau River and Waikawa Stream Boundaries

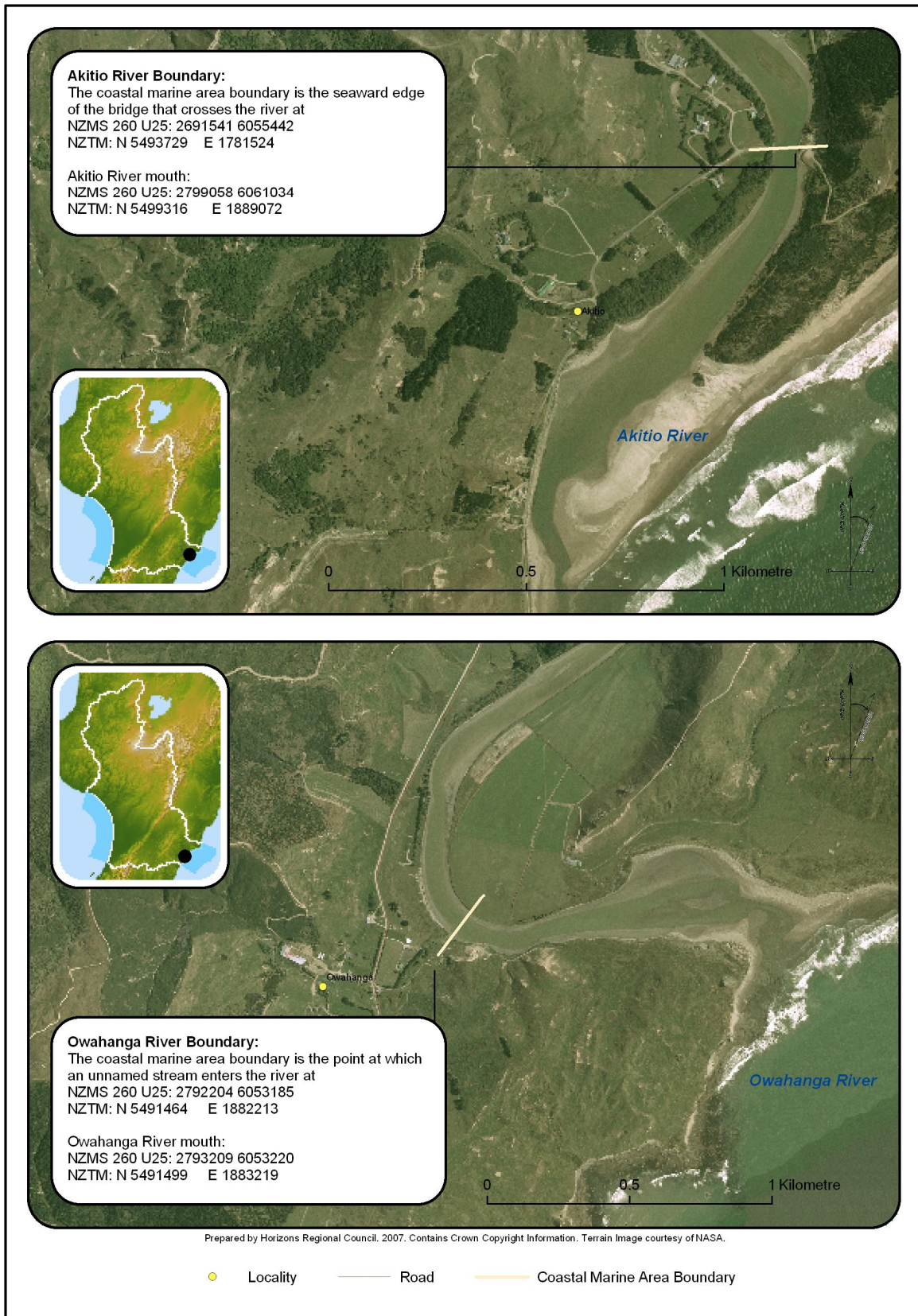


Figure H:8 Akitio River and Owahanga River Boundaries



Figure H:9 Wainui River Boundary

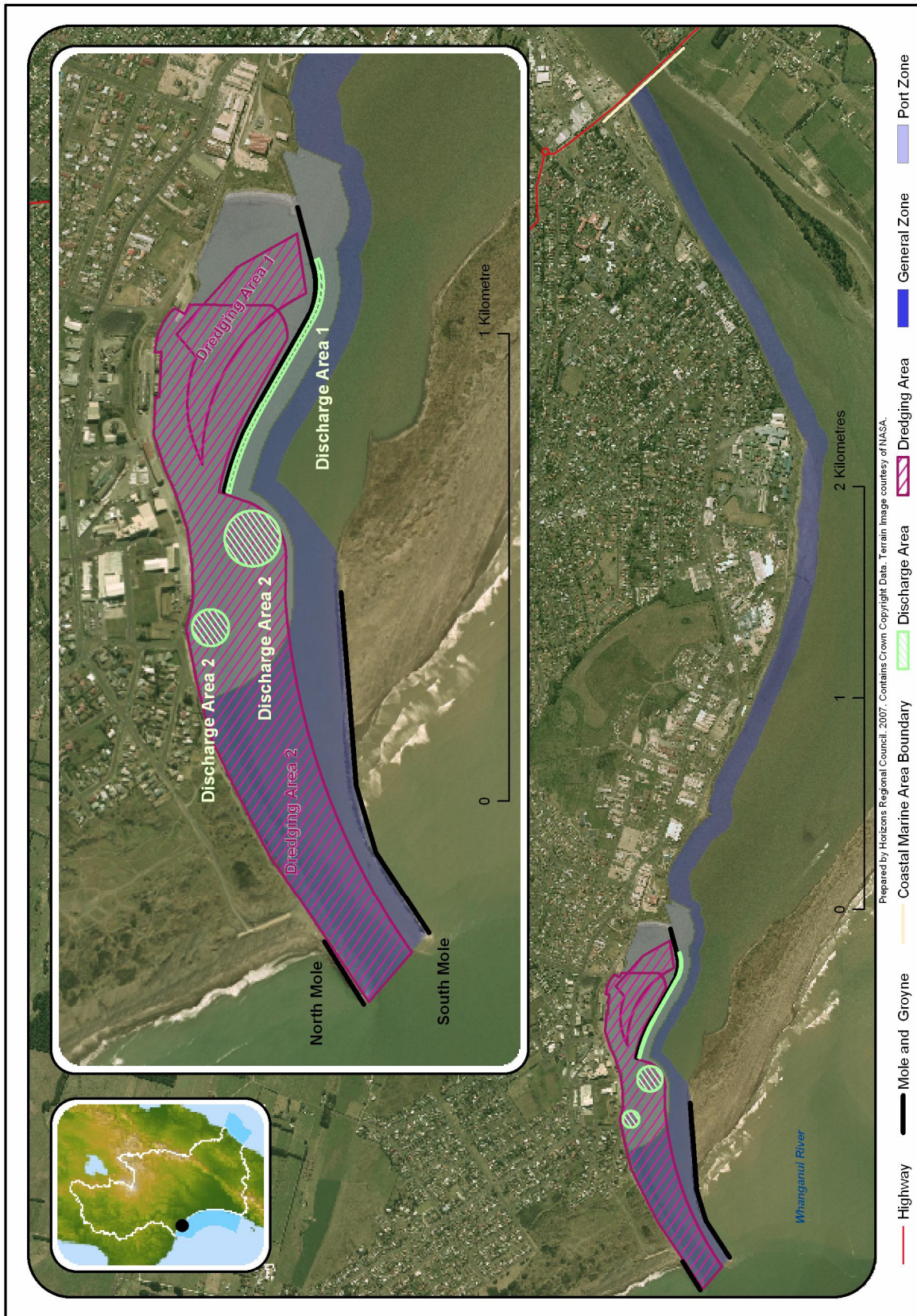


Figure H:10 Wanganui Port



Figure H:11 Coastal Protection

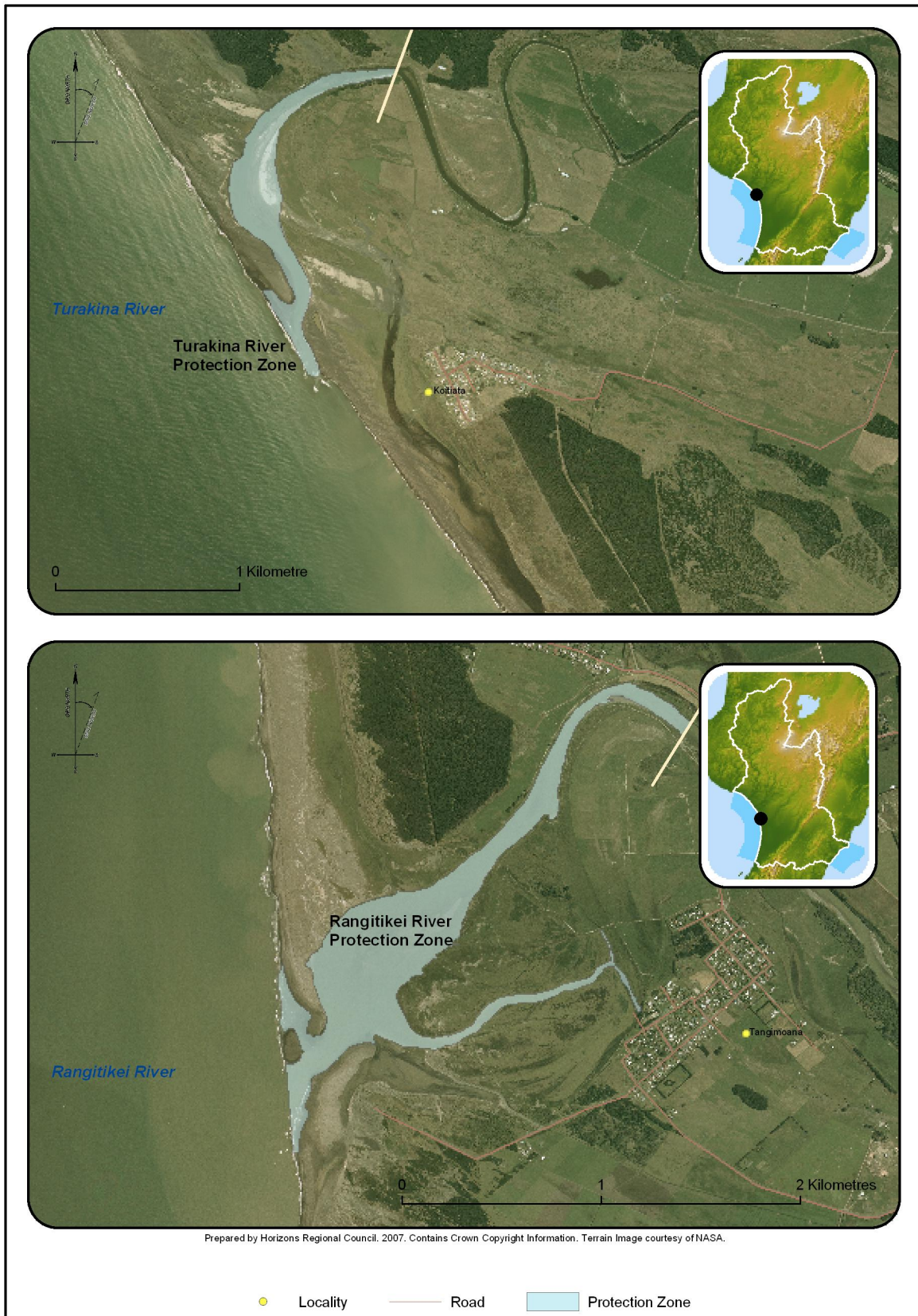


Figure H:12 Coastal Protection

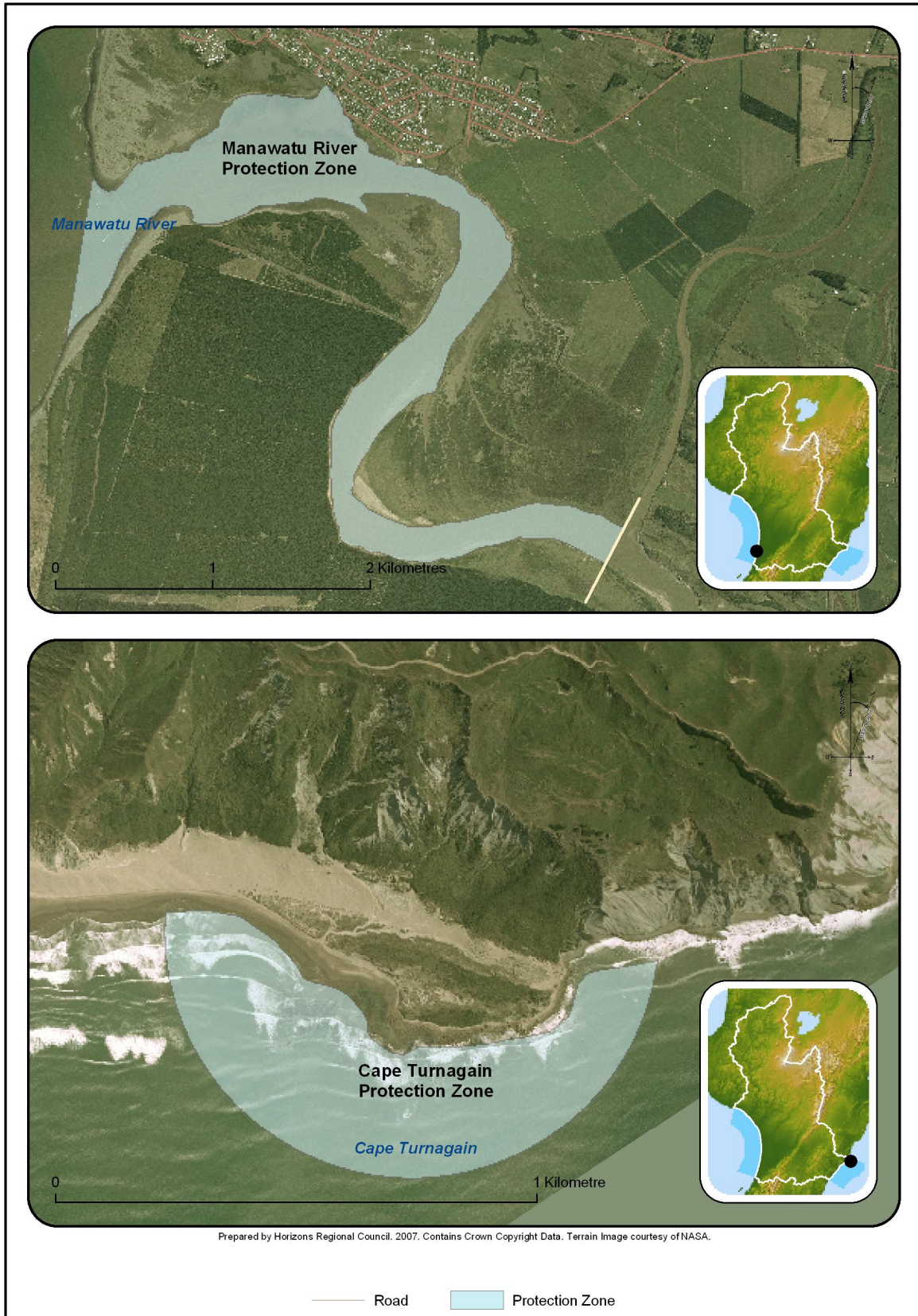


Figure H:13 Coastal Protection