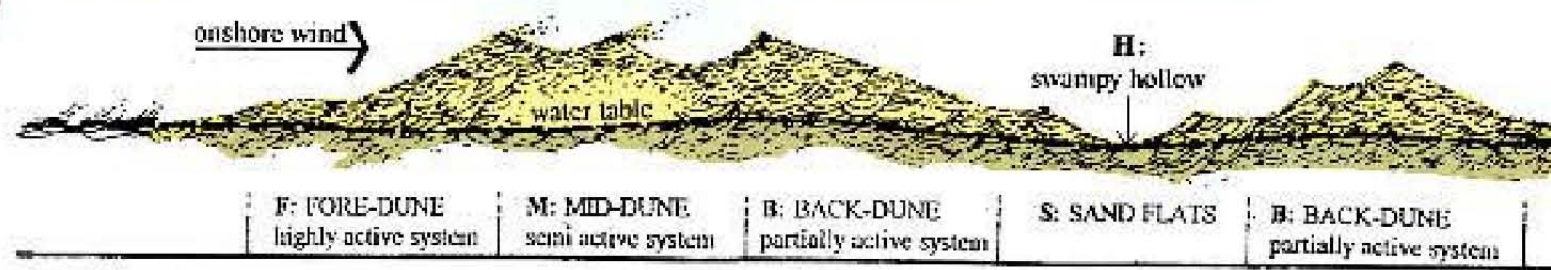


- Regions:
- Northland
 - Tasman
 - Auckland
 - Nelson
 - Waikato
 - Marlborough
 - Bay of Plenty
 - West Coast
 - Gisborne
 - Canterbury
 - Hawke's Bay
 - Otago
 - Manawatu - Wanganui
 - South Islands
 - Taranaki
 - Wellington

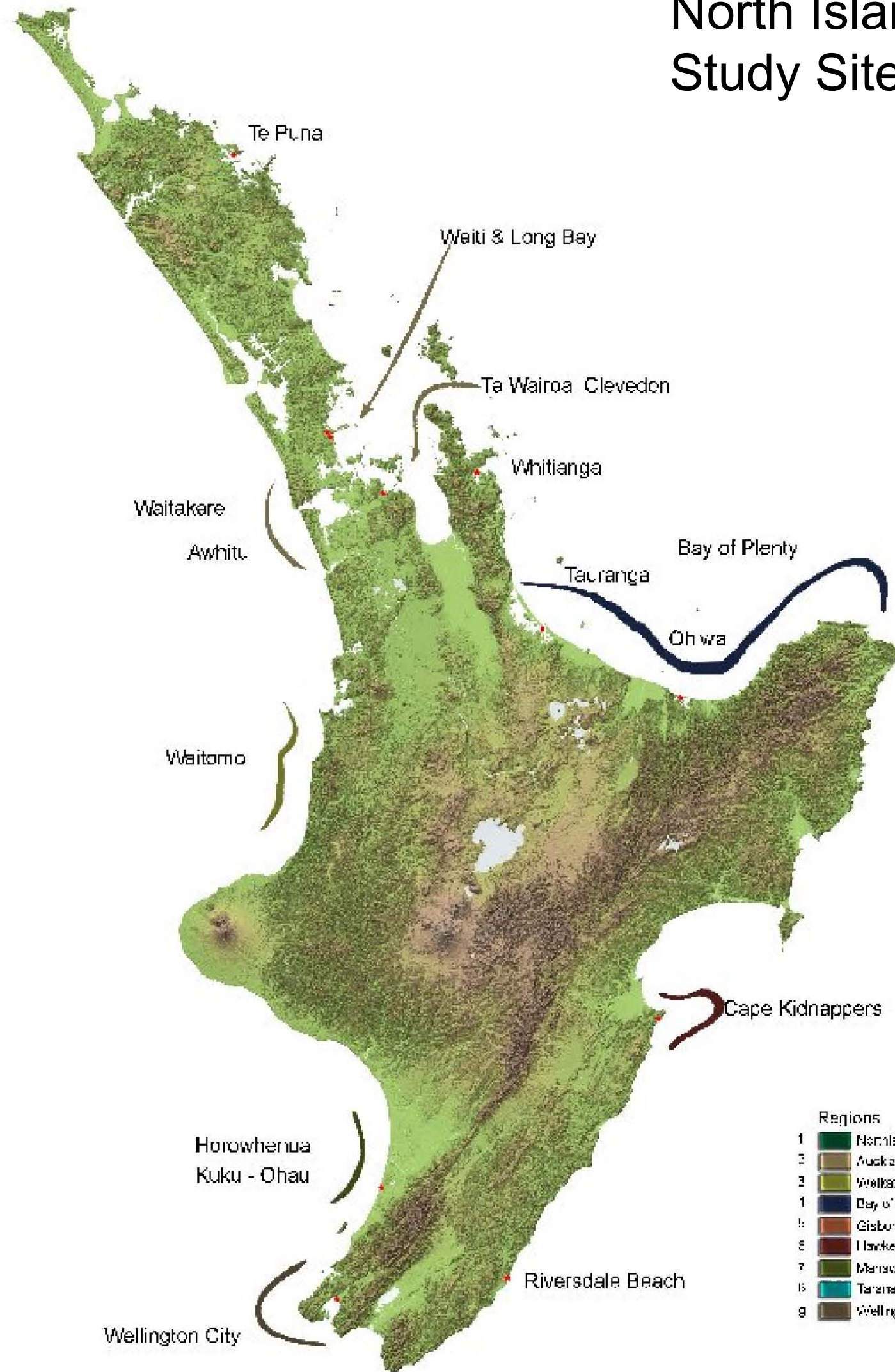


Lucas Associates

Land Types of New Zealand Coasts

Land typing as a basis for landscape characterisation a dossier of examples

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Long Bay	2.1
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Weiti-Karepiro Bay	2.3
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South Island Coastline Study Sites

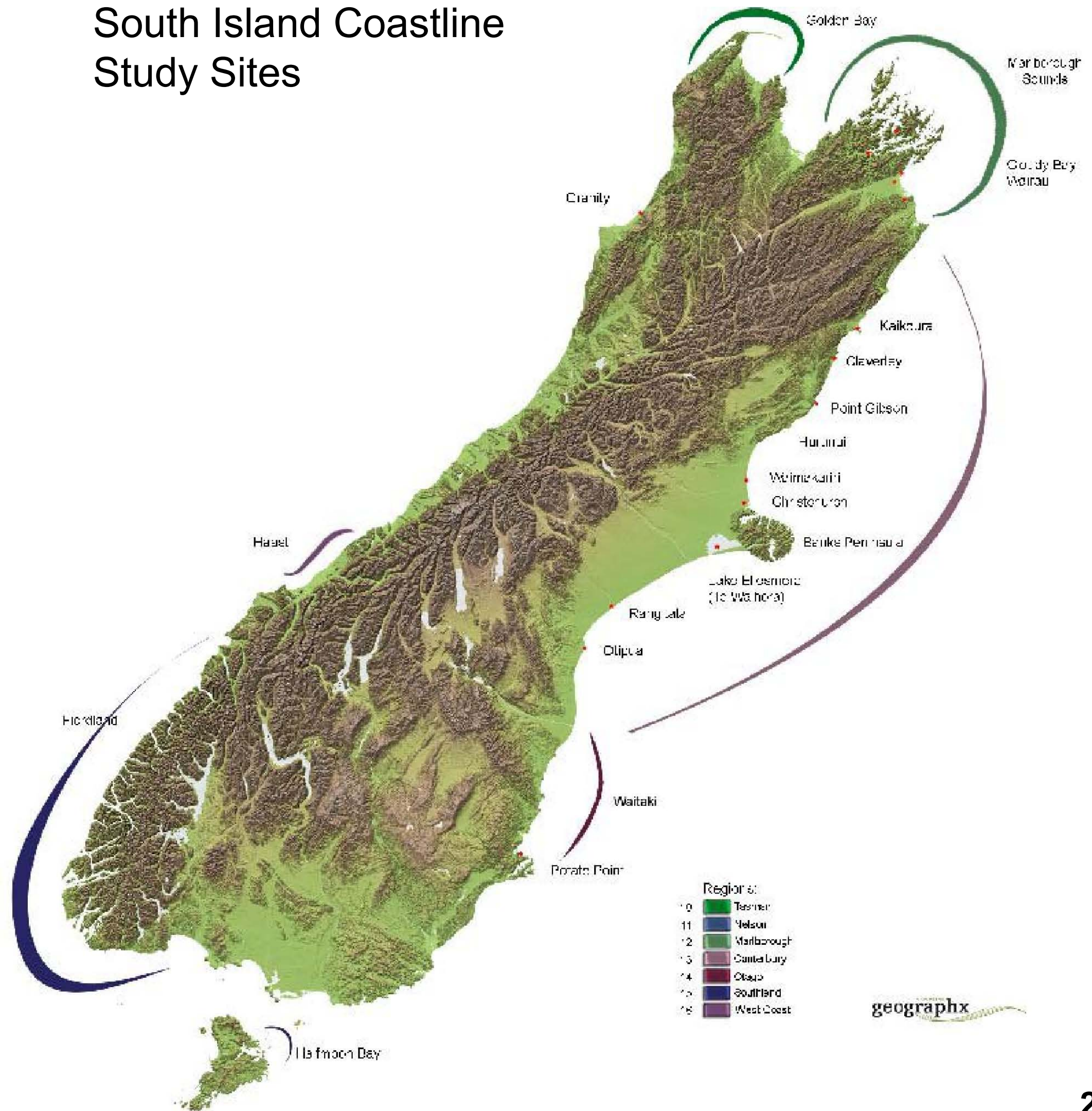
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South Island Coastline Study Sites

South Island

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References



Introduction

Land Type analysis for coastal environments

Land Types, the equivalent of **Land Systems**, are also referred to as **Land or Marine Ecosystems** - recognising the geomorphological context as well as the biodiversity that is natural to these lands and waters.

Scientifically delineated and described land types are an appropriate basis over which land cover, land use and association information can be draped for analyses of landscape character, land use change and management.

Land types recognise landform processes. The natural patterns, processes and elements of the coastal environment and its catchments can be usefully delineated, depicted and described as land types, land systems or ecosystems (Park, 2000).

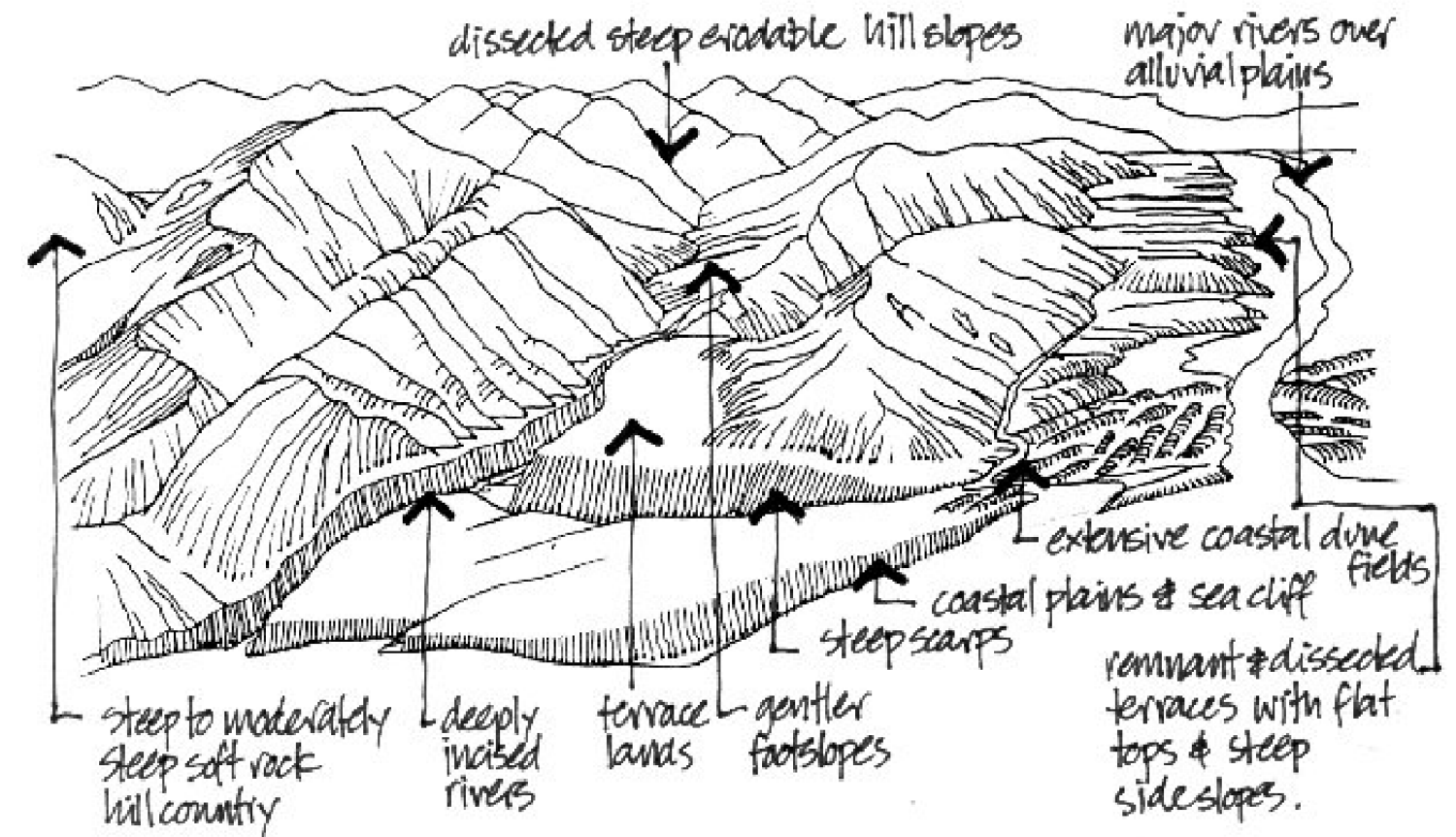
Land types are types of country, at varying scales of consideration, including, for example, enclosing hills, headlands, waterways, lagoons and dunes. Land typing involves a nested hierarchy, so that different scales of interest can be addressed. At a broad scale, "land types" are frequently grouped as broad "landscape types". At a detailed level, a "landform component" is recognised as a recurring pattern of topography with a similarity in age and surface materials e.g. floodplains, fans, cliffs and beaches.

A land type is defined as a major physiographic landform unit reflecting lithology and tectonic regime, frequently bounded by faults or contrasting rock types (Lynn & Basher, 1994). Land types can be addressed at various scales, from broad to detailed, depending on the purpose. The scale of delineation of land types needs to be respected in any application. Broad land type delineation is frequently undertaken at a scale of 1:250,000. More detailed delineation of land types and landform components is frequently undertaken at a scale of 1:50,000. Such mapping should not be applied at a finer scale without appropriate refinement.

Land types have been an important concept in landscape studies for decades. Land types form a basis for landscape characterisation, land planning, design and management. Characterisation is the process of identifying and describing the character of an area, or areas, and classifying and mapping them. Land typing provides an appropriate basis for landscape characterisation. Nationwide land typing would be appropriately undertaken at a regional and/or district scale and utilised at local scales according to the purpose. The land typing would provide delineated/modeled land types and a language (Swaffield & Lucas, 1999).

Whilst a useful basis for a landscape typology, geomorphological land typing is not landscape characterisation per se. However, a land type framework provides a consistent factual foundation for landscape character analysis. Landscape characterisation can utilise the land typing base and overlay with land cover, land use and associations to identify landscape character types and areas in each region, district and place.

As a demonstration of the land typing methodology, this dossier includes excerpts from some case studies undertaken around the coasts of Aotearoa New Zealand that have utilised land typing at different scales as a basis for analysis, planning, design and management.



Sustainable Landowners Group Management Handbook. Lucas Associates & Rhys Millar 2003

Coastlines, the edge of the land

The broad geomorphological diversity of New Zealand hinterland abuts the coast, resulting in diverse coastal landscapes.

Legend

- Clay Hills and Kauri
- Loamlands
- Pumice Lands
- Ringplain and Steeplands
- Terraces and Dunes
- Shattered Hills
- Rugged Axis
- Mountain Barrier to the Wet West Wind
- In the Rainshadow of the Alps
- Podzols and Pakihis
- Stony Plains, Silty Downs
- Brown Earth, Green Land

