

## **APPENDIX 10**

### **New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (Extracts)**

## **CHAPTER 1 - NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE NATURAL CHARACTER OF THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING PROTECTION FROM INAPPROPRIATE SUBDIVISION, USE AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Policy 1.1.1**

It is a national priority to preserve the natural character of the coastal environment by:

- (a) encouraging appropriate subdivision, use or development in areas where the natural character has already been compromised and avoiding sprawling or sporadic subdivision, use or development in the coastal environment;
- (b) taking into account the potential effects of subdivision, use, or development on the values relating to the natural character of the coastal environment, both within and outside the immediate location; and
- (c) avoiding cumulative adverse effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment.

### **Policy 1.1.2**

It is a national priority for the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in that environment by:

- (a) avoiding any actual or potential adverse effects of activities on the following areas or habitats:
  - (i) areas and habitats important to the continued survival of any indigenous species; and
  - (ii) areas containing nationally vulnerable species or nationally outstanding examples of indigenous community types;
- (b) avoiding or remedying any actual or potential adverse effects of activities on the following areas:
  - (i) outstanding or rare indigenous community types within an ecological region or ecological district;
  - (ii) habitat important to regionally endangered or nationally rare species and ecological corridors connecting such areas; and

- (ii) areas important to migratory species, and to vulnerable stages of common indigenous species, in particular wetlands and estuaries;
- (c) protecting ecosystems which are unique to the coastal environment and vulnerable to modification including estuaries, coastal wetlands, mangroves and dunes and their margins; and
- (d) recognising that any other areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation or habitats of significant indigenous fauna should be disturbed only to the extent reasonably necessary to carry out approved activities.

#### Policy 1.1.3

It is a national priority to protect the following features, which in themselves or in combination, are essential or important elements of the natural character of the coastal environment:

- (a) landscapes, seascapes and landforms, including:
  - (i) significant representative examples of each landform which provide the variety in each region;
  - (ii) visually or scientifically significant geological features; and
  - (iii) the collective characteristics which give the coastal environment its natural character including wild and scenic areas;
- (b) characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori identified in accordance with tikanga Maori; and
- (c) significant places or areas of historic or cultural significance.

#### Policy 1.1.4

It is a national priority for the preservation of natural character of the coastal environment to protect the integrity, functioning, and resilience of the coastal environment in terms of:

- (a) the dynamic processes and features arising from the natural movement of sediments, water and air;
- (b) natural movement of biota;
- (c) natural substrate composition;

- (d) natural water and air quality;
- (e) natural bio diversity, productivity and biotic patterns; and
- (f) intrinsic values of ecosystems.

#### Policy 1.1.5

It is a national priority to restore and rehabilitate the natural character of the coastal environment where appropriate.

**CHAPTER 2 - THE PROTECTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF SPECIAL VALUE TO THE TANGATA WHENUA INCLUDING WAAHI TAPU, TAURANGA WAKA, MAHINGA MAATAITAI, AND TAONGA RARANGA**

#### Policy 2.1.1

Provision should be made for the identification of the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori. This includes the right of the tangata whenua to choose not to identify all or any of them.

#### Policy 2.1.2

Protection of the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua should be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori. Provision should be made to determine, in accordance with tikanga Maori, the means whereby the characteristics are to be protected.

#### Policy 2.1.3

Where characteristics have been identified as being of special value to tangata whenua, the local authority should consider:

- (a) The transfer of its functions, powers and duties to iwi authorities in relation to the management of those characteristics of the coastal environment in terms of Section 33 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and/or
- (b) The delegation of its functions, powers and duties to a committee of the local authority representing and comprising representatives of the relevant tangata whenua, in relation to the management of those characteristics of the coastal environment in terms of Section 34 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

<b>CHAPTER 3 - ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE SUBDIVISION, USE OR DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS OF THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT</b>
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### **3.1 Maintenance and Enhancement of Amenity Values**

#### **Policy 3.1.1**

Use of the coast by the public should not be allowed to have significant adverse effects on the coastal environment, amenity values, nor on the safety of the public nor on the enjoyment of the coast by the public.

#### **Policy 3.1.2**

Policy statements and plans should identify (in the coastal environment) those scenic, recreational and historic areas, areas of spiritual or cultural significance, and those scientific and landscape features, which are important to the region or district and which should therefore be given special protection; and that policy statements and plans should give them appropriate protection.

#### **Policy 3.1.3**

Policy statements and plans should recognise the contribution that open space makes to the amenity values found in the coastal environment, and should seek to maintain and enhance those values by giving appropriate protection to areas of open space.

### **3.2 Providing for the Appropriate Subdivision, Use and Development of the Coastal Environment**

#### **Policy 3.2.1**

Policy statements and plans should define what form of subdivision, use and development would be appropriate in the coastal environment, and where it would be appropriate.

#### **Policy 3.2.2**

Adverse effects of subdivision, use or development in the coastal environment should as far as practicable be avoided. Where complete avoidance is not practicable, the adverse effects should be mitigated and provision made for remedying those effects, to the extent practicable.

#### **Policy 3.2.3**

Policy statements and plans should recognise the powers conferred by Section 108 to obtain environmental benefits which will (to a degree) offset environmental

damage, by specifying purposes in their plans for which 'financial contributions' can be sought, in cases where there will be unavoidable adverse effects from subdivision, use or development in the coastal environment.

#### Policy 3.2.4

Provision should be made to ensure that the cumulative effects of activities, collectively, in the coastal environment are not adverse to a significant degree.

#### Policy 3.2.5

Subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment should be conditional on the provision of adequate services (particularly the disposal of wastes), and the adverse effects of providing those services should be taken into account when preparing policy statements and plans and when considering applications for resource consents.

#### Policy 3.2.6

Policy statements and plans should make provision for papakainga housing and marae developments in appropriate places in the coastal environment. Papakainga housing means residential occupancy on any ancestral land owned by Maori.

#### Policy 3.2.7

Policy statements and plans should identify any practicable ways whereby the quality of water in the coastal environment can be improved by altered land management practices, and should encourage the adoption of those practices.

#### Policy 3.2.8

Provision should be made for the protection of the habitats (in the coastal marine area) of species which are important for commercial, recreational, traditional or cultural purposes.

#### Policy 3.2.9

Policy statements and plans should contain a requirement that the Maritime Safety Authority and the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy are to be notified of new structures and works in the coastal marine area at the time permission is given for their construction.

#### Policy 3.2.10

Policy statements and plans should indicate that when restoration plantings are carried out, preference should be given to the use of indigenous species, with a further preference for the use of local genetic stock.

### **3.3 Adoption of a Precautionary Approach to Activities with Unknown but Potentially Significant Adverse Effects**

#### Policy 3.3.1

Because there is a relative lack of understanding about coastal processes and the effects of activities on coastal processes, a precautionary approach should be adopted towards proposed activities, particularly those whose effects are as yet unknown or little understood. The provisions of the Act which authorise the classification of activities into those that are permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited allow for that approach.

#### Policy 3.3.2

Local authorities should share information and knowledge gained by them about the coastal environment, particularly where it relates to coastal processes and/or to activities with previously unknown or little known effects.

### **3.4 Recognition of Natural hazards and Provision for Avoiding or Mitigating Their Effects**

#### Policy 3.4.1

Local authority policy statements and plans should identify areas in the coastal environment where natural hazards exist.

#### Policy 3.4.2

Policy statements and plans should recognise the possibility of a rise in sea level, and should identify areas which would as a consequence be subject to erosion or inundation. Natural systems which are a natural defence to erosion and/or inundation should be identified and their integrity protected.

#### Policy 3.4.3

The ability of natural features such as beaches sand dunes, mangroves, wetlands and bather islands, to protect subdivision, use, or development should be recognised and maintained, and where appropriate, steps should be required to enhance that ability.

#### Policy 3.4.4

In relation to future subdivision, use and development, policy statements and plans should recognise that some natural features may migrate inland as the result of dynamic coastal processes (including sea level rise).

#### Policy 3.4.5

New subdivision, use and development should be so located and designed that the need for hazard protection works is avoided.

#### Policy 3.4.6

Where existing subdivision, use or development is threatened by a coastal hazard, coastal protection works should be permitted only where they are the best practicable option for the future. The abandonment or relocation of existing structures should be considered among the options. Where coastal protection works are the best practicable option, they should be located and designed so as to avoid adverse environmental effects to the extent practicable.

### **3.5 Maintenance and Enhancement of Public Access To and Along the Coastal Marine Area**

#### Policy 3.5.1

In order to recognise the national importance of maintaining public access to and along the coastal marine area, a restriction depriving the public of such access should only be imposed where such a restriction is necessary

- (a) to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (b) to protect Maori cultural values;
- (c) to protect public health or safety;
- (d) to ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or
- (e) in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.

#### Policy 3.5.2

In order to recognise the national importance of enhancing public access to and



along the coastal marine area, provision should be made to identify, as far as practicable:

- (i) the location and extent of places where the public have the right of access to and along the coastal marine area;
- (ii) those places where it is desirable that physical access to and along the coastal marine area by the public should be enhanced; and
- (iii) those places where it is useable by people with disabilities that access to the coastal marine area should be provided.

#### Policy 3.5.3

In order to recognise and provide for the enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine areas as a matter of national importance, policy statements and plans should make provision for the creation of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips where they do not already exist, except where there is a specific reason making public access undesirable.

#### Policy 3.5.4

Policy statements and plans should as far as practicable identify the access which Maori people have to sites of cultural value to them, according to tikanga Maori.