

**Notes for track changes.** Recommendations made by the Coast Officers Report are shown in **Orange**. Recommendations made by the Coast Officers Supplementary Report are shown in **Blue**. Recommendations made by the Coast Officers 'end of hearing report' are made in **Green**. Changes made as a result of the planning review are shown in **Pink**. Words recommended to be added are shown in underline, words recommended to be removed are shown in ~~strike through~~. Words shown in **grey** are translations where the relevant english version is recommended to be changed but the translation does not yet reflect the recommended change.

## 9 Coast

### 9.1 Scope and Background

#### 9.1.1 Scope

This chapter primarily<sup>1</sup> addresses the coastal marine area (CMA) ~~alone~~<sup>2</sup> but also addresses management of the wider coastal environment<sup>1</sup>. The CMA is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as the area from mean high water springs (MHWS) out seaward<sup>2</sup> ~~to~~<sup>1</sup> 12 nautical miles, ~~and~~. The CMA<sup>1</sup> includes the foreshore and seabed, the water column, the air space above the CMA and estuarine areas, beaches and salt marshes. The ~~boundaries of the~~<sup>1</sup> CMA boundary<sup>1</sup> where it crosses identified<sup>1</sup> rivers ~~are~~<sup>1</sup> is<sup>1</sup> shown ~~(and defined)~~<sup>1</sup> in Schedule H: Part A. ~~Although the CMA has a defined jurisdictional boundary, there is a need to ensure integrated management with activities occurring in coastal areas landward of the CMA (that is, the wider coastal environment) as they strongly influence the coastal resources.~~<sup>2</sup>

The CMA is managed by the Regional Council ~~in conjunction with~~ and<sup>1</sup> the Minister of Conservation, The Minister of Conservation<sup>1</sup> ~~who~~<sup>1</sup> is responsible for preparing the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS). The NZCPS ~~sets~~<sup>1</sup> is<sup>1</sup> the national framework for managing the<sup>2</sup> coastal environment resources<sup>2</sup>, including what types of activities in the CMA are "restricted coastal activities". Restricted coastal activities are generally<sup>2</sup> activities that are expected to have a significant impact on the coast. The Minister makes the<sup>1</sup> final decisions<sup>1</sup> on restricted coastal activities ~~activity consents~~<sup>1</sup>. Regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans must give effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

The coastal environment<sup>2</sup> is wider than the CMA and<sup>1</sup> comprises the CMA<sup>2</sup> together with ~~and~~<sup>1</sup> an area landward of MHWS, where coastal qualities or influences predominate.<sup>2</sup> The landward component of the coastal environment<sup>2</sup> is managed by both the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities. Territorial Authorities control land-use activities inland from MHWS ~~the mean high water spring line~~<sup>2</sup>, through their district plans. The Regional Council manages some<sup>1</sup> activities landward of MHWS ~~its landward responsibilities in the coastal environment~~<sup>2</sup> through ~~the~~<sup>2</sup> other chapters of this Plan.

Although the line of MHWS separates the statutory functions of regional and district councils it is necessary to ensure integrated management in the coastal environment.<sup>2</sup>

This chapter has two ~~strands~~ elements<sup>1</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> End Report, Coast Hearing Panel's Preliminary Question 14, COA 83B, p 15

<sup>2</sup> End Report, Appendix 2, pp. 88 – 96.

- (a) It contains objectives, policies and methods for managing activities that occur in the Region's CMA ~~and (including structures, disturbances to the seabed and discharges of contaminants).~~<sup>2</sup>
- (b) It ~~identifies the need for~~ ~~seeks to ensure that there is an~~<sup>2</sup> integrated management ~~framework across the landward boundary~~<sup>2</sup> of the coastal ~~environment~~ ~~marine area~~<sup>2</sup>.

~~Other chapters in this Plan also contribute to the management of the landward coastal environment, in particular:~~

- ~~• Chapter 3 – Infrastructure, Energy and Waste (which provides for consistent management of related activities in the coastal marine area)~~
- ~~• Chapter 4 – Te Ao Māori~~
- ~~• Chapter 5 – Land (which includes land-use controls on dune country and vegetation clearance)~~
- ~~• Chapter 6 – Water (which focus on improving water quality in rivers and streams, having a direct impact on water quality in the coastal marine area)~~
- ~~• Chapter 7 – Living Heritage (which addresses indigenous biological diversity and landscapes)~~
- ~~• Chapter 8 – Air (which manages air quality through controls on discharges)~~
- ~~• Chapter 10 – Natural Hazards (which addresses the effects of natural hazards along the line of mean high water spring).~~<sup>2</sup>

### 9.1.2

#### The Coastal Resources

The Manawatu-Wanganui Region's coast includes parts of both the west coast and east coast of the North Island (Figure 9.1) and approximately 3,000 km<sup>2</sup> of surface coastal water.

The west coast, which covers approximately 120 km from Waiinu Beach in the north of the Region to Waikawa Beach in the south, is characterised by narrow sandy beaches backed by sea cliffs in the north, and sandy beaches backed by a dynamic dune system from Wanganui southwards. The sand country comprises some 79,000 ha (3.6% of the Region's area). The three main sources of sand are greywacke from the Tararua and Ruahine ranges, volcanic sediment from the Central Volcanic Plateau and sediment from the Wanganui Basin. The sediments are carried to the coast by the rivers and then tend to move east and southwards along the coast. The prevailing wind has blown this sand inland, forming an extensive network of dunes.

There are several estuaries of varying sizes. The 200 ha Manawatu estuary is the largest and is a wetland of international significance under the RAMSAR agreement. Most of these estuaries have extensive tidal flats and are specifically noted as habitat for birds, including many migratory species. The mouths of most of the rivers are constantly changing, moving south, forming spits as sediment is carried down the coast and then breaking through further north following floods.

This coast is a high energy shore, with wave heights commonly exceeding 3 metres. The dominant climatic feature is the wind, which is predominately westerly, and which has had a major effect on the physical shape of the west coast.

The east coast, which covers approximately 40 km from Cape Turnagain south to the Owahanga River mouth, is characterised by rocky platforms backed by cobbled or sandy beaches dotted with boulders. The landward coastal flats are narrow, backed by hills, and there is an area of sedimentary cliffs at Cape Turnagain. The tidal range along this coast is 1.2 metres.

The river mouths are dynamic and contribute large quantities of sand, gravel and silt to the seabed. The estuaries and tidal flats support a wide range of bird and fish life. The rocky coast provides good habitats, allowing for commercial fishing of paua, crayfish and kina. There is also a substantial finfish resource offshore.

### 9.1.3

### Future Approach

In the past 10 years there has been a low ~~demand for activities~~ level of activity<sup>1</sup> in the ~~coastal marine area~~ CMA<sup>2</sup>. As at 2005, there were just only<sup>1</sup> 46 current coastal permits (approximately 1% of all current consents administered by the Regional Council). The ~~coastlines area~~<sup>2</sup> of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region landward of MHWS<sup>2</sup> does<sup>2</sup> not face the same level of ~~coastal~~<sup>1</sup> development pressures that is<sup>1</sup> experienced in most<sup>1</sup> other regions of New Zealand.

The main resource management<sup>1</sup> issues facing relating to<sup>1</sup> the CMA ~~include the following~~ are:

- As more people come to the Region for work and recreation, there are will be<sup>1</sup> increasing demands<sup>1</sup> for public access, and increasing pressures<sup>1</sup> on important values in estuaries and along the open coast, such as which can<sup>1</sup> impacts<sup>1</sup> on birdlife and fish habitat.
- There needs to be better integration between activities happening on land and those happening in the CMA, to ensure consistent and compatible management. ~~(note that~~<sup>1</sup> Subdivision, land-use intensification and the management of dunes are addressed through district plans and Chapter 5 of this Plan<sup>1</sup>.
- Degraded coastal water quality and loss of biodiversity have resulted<sup>1</sup> from land development and, more particularly, the efflux of contaminants from rivers, which often renders coastal water quality unsuitable for contact recreation.
- There are new emerging<sup>1</sup> demands and technology technologies<sup>1</sup>, such as aquaculture and “energy farms”, that are seeking to locate in the CMA people could seek to locate in our region<sup>1</sup>.

~~Although these issues exist, the approach taken in this chapter is simple and enabling, A simple regulatory approach is used~~<sup>1</sup> given the low level of ~~pressures and~~<sup>1</sup> demand for activities within the ~~coastal marine area~~ CMA<sup>2</sup>. The key objective in managing the CMA is to ensure that the natural character and ecosystem processes ~~of the coast~~<sup>2</sup> are retained while still allowing ~~activities and~~<sup>1</sup> development ~~to progress~~<sup>1</sup>. This chapter also recognises that most ~~activities and pressures~~ adverse effects<sup>1</sup> on the coastline CMA<sup>2</sup> result from landward uses and development, ~~and linkages are therefore made to other chapters of this Plan.~~<sup>2</sup> Part II of this Plan (which includes all regional rules) seeks to ensure that activities are regulated in a consistent manner across the boundary of MHWS the CMA<sup>2</sup> as much as possible.

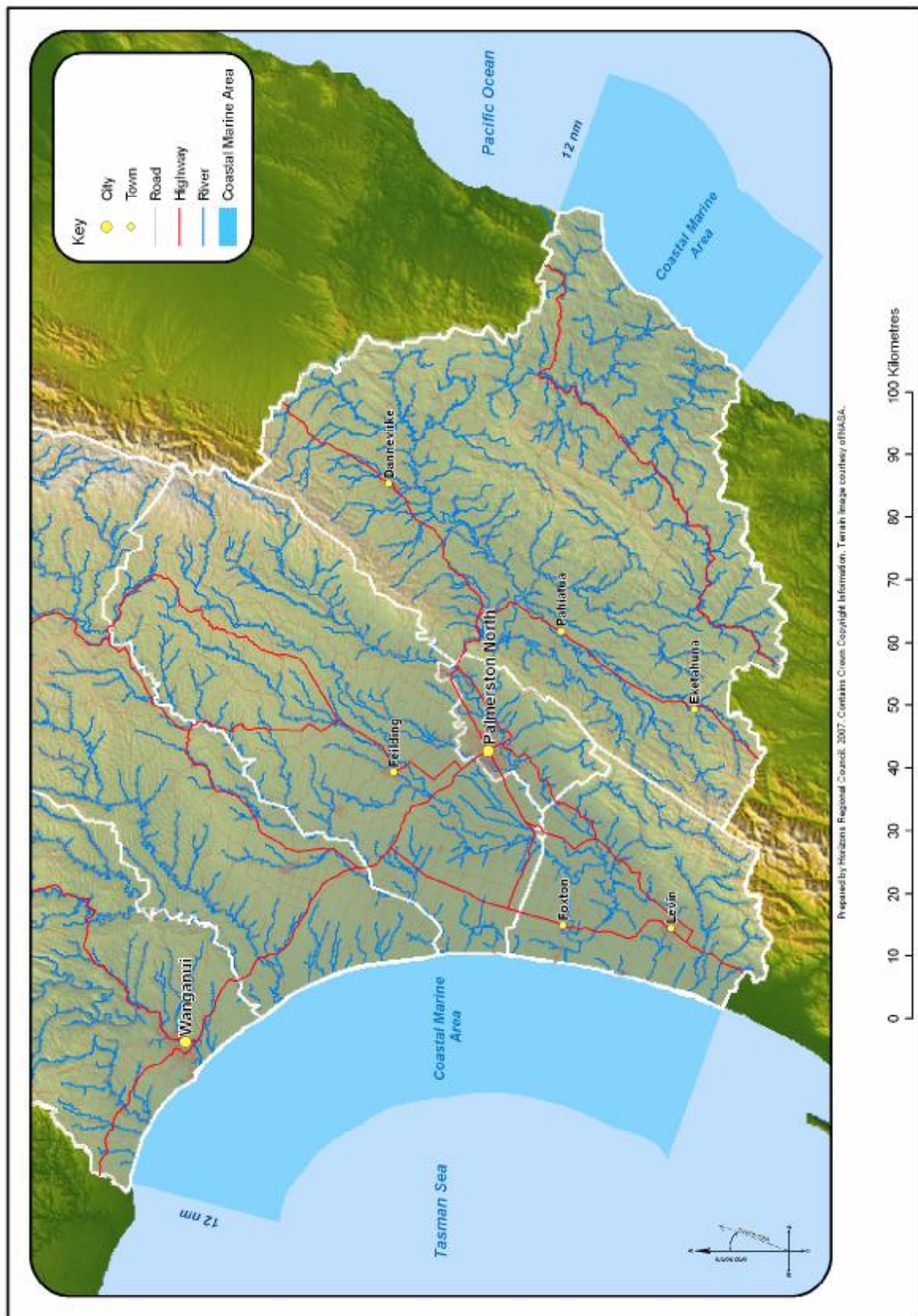


Figure 9.1 coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup> for the Manawatu-Wanganui Region



## 9.2

## Significant Resource Management Issues

**Issue 9-1: ~~Integration between the coastal marine area CMA and the wider~~ Integrated management of the<sup>2</sup> coastal environment**

~~Integration of different agencies' management frameworks across the line of mean high water spring MHWS is critical for the sustainable management of the coast and the protection of natural character. There is a need to~~ Integrated management<sup>2</sup> recognises<sup>2</sup> that activities landward of ~~mean high water spring MHWS~~<sup>2</sup> impact on the quality of the environment of the<sup>1</sup> ~~coastal marine area CMA~~<sup>2</sup>. There are also some activities that should be managed in the same or similar<sup>1</sup> manner irrespective of their location within or outside of the ~~coastal marine area CMA~~<sup>2</sup>

**Issue 9-2: Appropriate protection, use and development in the CMA**

Some activities rely on coastal resources to operate and need to be located in the CMA – for example, a port. ~~However,~~ Generally<sup>1</sup> the ~~coast CMA~~<sup>2</sup> is valued and enjoyed by people primarily<sup>1</sup> for its natural character, open space, amenity tikanga<sup>3</sup> and recreation values ~~and Maori cultural and traditional values~~<sup>4 3</sup>. In managing activities it is important to ensure that these qualities of the coast are retained and that the integrity of natural coastal processes (such as waves, currents, sand movements) are provided for.

**Issue 9-3: Water Quality**

Water quality affects the life-supporting capacity of the CMA as well as people's enjoyment<sup>5</sup> ~~and recreational activities of the CMA~~<sup>1</sup>. The water entering the CMA from rivers and streams has a significant impact on the quality of water in the CMA.<sup>5</sup>

## 9.3

## Objectives

**Objective 9-1: ~~Integration between the coastal marine area CMA and the wider~~ Integrated management of the<sup>2</sup> coastal environment**

Integrated management of<sup>1</sup> the<sup>2</sup> coastal ~~resources environment~~<sup>2</sup> will be achieved ~~in a manner that by~~<sup>1</sup>:

- (a) ~~Provides~~ Providing<sup>1</sup> a consistent, ~~and~~<sup>1</sup> efficient ~~and~~<sup>1</sup> integrated<sup>2</sup> management framework ~~across the line of mean high water spring MHWS~~<sup>2</sup>
- (b) ~~Recognises~~ Recognising<sup>1</sup> and ~~manages~~ managing<sup>1</sup> the ~~impact effects~~<sup>1</sup> of land uses and freshwater-based activities (including discharges) on the CMA coastal environment<sup>2 6</sup>

This Objective relates to Issue 9-1

*Whāinga 9-1: Te kōmitimititanga o te CMA me te taiao takutai moana whānui*

*Ka tutuki te kōmitimititanga o ngā rauemi taiao takutai moana i runga i te tikanga:*

<sup>3</sup> End Report, Panels Question 4 from day one of the hearing, COA 7B, p.71.

<sup>4</sup> Recommendation COA 7, p. 40.

<sup>5</sup> End report, Appendix 6, pp 106 – 119

<sup>6</sup> Supplementary Recommendation COA 9A, p. 12.

- (a) *ka whakaratohia tētahi pou tarāwaho tikanga rite, tikanga whakamau hoki e pā ana ki te pae tai pari, ā*
- (b) *ka whakamanatia, ka whakahaeretia ngā pānga o te whakamahi whenua me ngā ngohe ā-wai māori (ehara tonu ko ngā rukenga) ki te takutai moana.*

## **Objective 9-2: Appropriate protection, use and development in the coastal-marine area-CMA<sup>2</sup>**

The CMA ~~is a publicly available area<sup>7</sup> will be managed as a public asset<sup>8</sup> -will~~ shall be managed as a publicly available public<sup>1</sup> area<sup>7</sup> that is fundamental to ~~meets<sup>7</sup> the social, economic and cultural well-being of the people of in<sup>1</sup> the region,~~ and will be managed to<sup>7</sup> ensure<sup>8</sup> s<sup>7</sup> while ensuring<sup>8</sup> that sensitive areas and the ~~natural character of the coastal environment<sup>7</sup> are protected from inappropriate use and development. and the natural character of the coastal environment CMA is preserved.<sup>9</sup> <sup>7</sup>~~

This Objective relates to Issue 9-2

### **Whāinga 9-2: Te whakamarumaruru, te whakamahi, me te whakaahu tika i roto i te CMA**

*Ka whakahaeretia te CMA hei rawa tūmatanui tūturu o te oranga hapori, ōhanga hoki, tikanga hoki o ngā iwi o te Rohe, kia hua hoki ka whakamarumarutia ngā wāhi rauangi i ngā whakamahinga hē me te whakaahu hē.*

## **Objective 9-3: Water Quality<sup>9</sup>**

Water quality in the<sup>9</sup> ~~coastal-marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>~~ is managed in a manner that sustains its life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the values set out in Schedule H<sup>9</sup>: ~~Part C<sup>5</sup> to ensure that so that<sup>1</sup>:~~

- (i) water quality is maintained in those parts of the<sup>9</sup> ~~coastal-marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>~~ where the existing water quality is sufficient to support the<sup>9</sup> water management<sup>5</sup> values of the<sup>9</sup> relevant area in the<sup>1</sup> ~~coastal-marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>~~ and
- (ii) water quality is enhanced in those parts of the<sup>9</sup> ~~coastal-marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>~~ where the existing water quality is not sufficient to support the<sup>9</sup> water management<sup>5</sup> values of the<sup>9</sup> relevant area in the<sup>1</sup> ~~coastal-marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>~~.

This Objective relates to Issue 9-3

<sup>7</sup> End report, Commissioner van Voorthuysen Question 6 from day one of the hearing, COA2B, p. 56.

<sup>8</sup> Recommendation COA 10, p. 49.

<sup>9</sup> Supplementary Recommendation COA 2A, p.11.

## 9.4 Policies

### 9.4.1 ~~Integration between the Coastal Marine Area CMA<sup>2</sup> and the Wider Integrated management of the~~<sup>2</sup> Coastal Environment

#### Policy 9-1: ~~Integration between the coastal marine area CMA and integrated management of~~<sup>2</sup> the ~~wider~~<sup>2</sup> coastal environment

Integrated management of coastal ~~environment resources across the line of mean high water spring MHWS~~<sup>2</sup> will be ~~sought achieved~~<sup>2</sup> through:

~~(aa) provisions in this Chapter and the provisions of the Regional Coastal Plan~~<sup>2</sup>

- (a) provisions in ~~this chapter and~~<sup>2</sup> ~~other chapters of~~<sup>10</sup> this Plan to ~~address sustainably manage in particular,~~<sup>10</sup> water quality, erodible land (including dune lands), ~~management of~~<sup>10</sup> natural hazards, ~~management of~~<sup>10</sup> indigenous biological diversity ~~and significant features~~<sup>10</sup>, ~~landscapes and natural character, and management of~~<sup>10</sup> air discharges and hazardous substances\*
- (b) provisions in district plans ~~to define that identify~~<sup>1</sup> the landward ~~limits extent~~<sup>1</sup> of the coastal environment and ~~to that~~<sup>1</sup> ~~ensure that any sustainably manage~~<sup>2</sup> land-use activities ~~preserve the natural character and protect landscape values of the coastal environment, avoid degradation of coastal water quality, avoid the location of subdivisions or development in any existing or potential hazard risk area, protect coastal dunes and significant coastal fauna indigenous biological diversity and avoid sprawling subdivision along the coastal edge~~<sup>2</sup>
- (c) joint initiatives where resource management issues arise and are not addressed within the existing management frameworks of the respective regional and district plans.

This policy relates to Issue 9-1 and Objective 9-1

### 9.4.2 ~~Appropriate Protection, Use and Development in the Coastal Marine Area CMA~~<sup>2</sup>

#### Policy 9-2: Zones

Activities and important values in the CMA shall be managed ~~in accordance with the following zones: using the following classes of zones: Activity Management Zones and Water Management Sub Zones~~<sup>1</sup>

The Activity Management Zone shall comprise:<sup>1</sup>

- (a) The<sup>1</sup> port zone for the purposes of enabling the efficient and practical operation of Wanganui Port and associated industries, boating facilities, and operational activities, as shown in Schedule H: Part B<sup>2</sup>, by providing for activities which:
  - (i) facilitate the operation of the Wanganui Port and marina, including restricting public access where it is necessary for safety reasons
  - (ii) involve maintenance dredging and associated disposal to maintain a navigational depth
  - (iii) involve the maintenance and extension<sup>11</sup> of existing structures.

<sup>10</sup> Recommendation COA 12, p.56.

<sup>11</sup> Supplementary Recommendation COA 13A, p.14.

- (b) The<sup>1</sup> Protection zones<sup>1</sup> for the purposes of protecting the ecological values and other ~~important values~~ significant qualities<sup>1</sup> within each ~~protection zone~~ specified area<sup>1</sup> (<sup>1</sup> as shown in Schedule H: Part B<sup>2</sup>)<sup>1</sup>, ~~recognising the sensitivity of These<sup>1</sup> areas are sensitive<sup>1</sup> to development while allowing activities<sup>1</sup> and should be protected from adverse effects from activities other than activities<sup>1</sup>~~ which:
- (i) appropriately enable or restrict public access
  - (ii) are essential for public safety
  - (iii) are intended to restore or conserve a site or significant values within a site
  - (iv) have no more than minor adverse environmental effects on the values to be protected in each protection zone.
- (c) A The gGeneral zZone<sup>1</sup> for the purposes of managing activities in all areas outside other than areas covered by<sup>1</sup> the port zone and protection zones. By the purpose of the general zone is to ensure ensuring<sup>1</sup> that adverse effects in the general<sup>1</sup> zone are avoided as far as practicable and, where they cannot be<sup>12</sup> avoided, are<sup>12</sup> remedied or mitigated. Where complete avoidance is not practicable, the adverse effects should be mitigated and provision made for remedying those effects, to the extent practicable.<sup>12</sup>

Water Management Sub Zone shall comprise:

- (a) The Seawater Management Zone and
- (b) Water Management Estuary Sub Zones in accordance with policy 9-5A<sup>1</sup>

This policy relates to Issue 9-2 and Objective 9-2.

### **Policy 9-3: Aquaculture zones**

Aquaculture activities in the CMA shall be provided for within aquaculture management areas. Aquaculture management areas will be identified by way of a notified change<sup>1</sup> to Chapter 17 of this Plan (that is, the Regional Coastal Plan)<sup>13</sup> in accordance with s 68A RMA.

### **Policy 9-4: Appropriate use and development**

Any use or development in the CMA shall:

- (a) Have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>.
- (b) Facilitate restoration or rehabilitation of natural features where practical.
- (c) Avoid as far as<sup>14</sup> practical<sup>15</sup> practicable remedy or mitigate<sup>14</sup> any adverse effects on the following regionally important values:
  - (i) any value listed in Schedule H as being significant in a protection zone
  - (ii) features elements and processes<sup>15</sup> that contribute to the natural character and open space characteristics of the coast CMA<sup>2</sup>
  - (iii) the naturalness-of<sup>15</sup> landscapes<sup>15</sup> and seascapes-elements that contribute to the natural character of the<sup>15</sup> coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Commissioner van Voorthuysen Question 3 from day one of the hearing, COA 15B, p. 55.

<sup>13</sup> Recommendation COA 14, p. 62.

<sup>14</sup> Supplementary Recommendation COA 15A, p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> Recommendation COA 15, p. 67.



- (iv) areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the maintenance of biodiversity
- (v) the intrinsic values of ecosystems
- (vi) the natural integrity and functioning of physical processes (including recognition of sea level rise)
- (vii) historic heritage sites and features.

When complete avoidance is not practicable, the adverse effects should be mitigated and provision made for remedying those effects, to the extent practicable.<sup>15</sup>

This policy relates to Issue 9-2 and Objective 9-2

### Policy 9-5: Public access

- (a) Activities in the CMA shall be established and operated in a manner which readily provides for public access, ~~and~~ Public<sup>1</sup> access may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural ~~or~~<sup>16</sup> conservation purposes, or to ensure a level of security appropriate for activities authorised by consistent with a resource consent.<sup>16</sup>
- (b) Public access in the CMA<sup>17</sup> for recreational purposes shall ~~recognise the need be provided in a manner that~~ protects<sup>1</sup> bird habitat areas, estuarine plant communities and dune stability.

This policy relates to Issue 9-2 and Objective 9-2

## 9.4.3 Water Quality<sup>5</sup>

### Policy 9-5A Water Quality<sup>18</sup>

For the purposes of managing maintaining or enhancing<sup>5</sup> water quality the CMA has been is<sup>1</sup> divided into two Water Management Sub Zones: a Seawater Management Zone and 13 Water Management Estuary Sub Zones which are<sup>1</sup> as shown described<sup>5</sup> in Schedule H: Part C<sup>5</sup> The use of the<sup>5</sup> Waters in the CMA<sup>5</sup> shall be managed in a manner which

- a) recognises and provides for the values of each water management zone, as identified in<sup>1</sup> Schedule H Part C<sup>5</sup> , and
- aa) achieves the water quality standards for each management, as set out in Schedule H: Part C, and<sup>1</sup>
- b) applies the water quality standards set out in Schedule H: Part C<sup>5</sup> Policies 6-3 to 6-5, and<sup>9</sup> 6-8 and 6-11<sup>9</sup> shall be read as if any reference to water is a reference to waters in applying to<sup>5</sup> the CMA. applies Policies 6-3 (On-going compliance where water quality standards are met), 6-4 (Enhancement where water quality standards are not met), 6-8 (Point source discharges to water) and 6-11 (human sewage discharges) to the CMA as if any reference to water in those policies is a reference to waters in the CMA.<sup>1</sup>

This policy relates to Issue 9-2 and Objective 9-2

<sup>16</sup> End Report, Appendix 7, p.117

<sup>17</sup> Recommendation COA 16, p.71

<sup>18</sup> Recommendation COA 2, p. 29

## 9.5

### Methods

Managing activities in the CMA largely involves a regulatory approach. Part II of this Plan contains regional rules relating to the activities described in this chapter. The key non-regulatory methods which the Regional Council will pursue are outlined below. ~~It should be noted that some methods from other chapters of this Plan will also apply to managing the landward portions of the coastal environment.~~<sup>2</sup>

Project Name Method 9-1	Coastal Management Forum
Project Description	Convene and facilitate a coastal management forum to address issues on an "as-required" basis. The coast is a complex area to manage and not all issues can be addressed through this Plan. The aim of the forum is to facilitate integrated solutions to problems arising in coastal areas. The problem may occur across the whole Region or it may require a site-specific solution. Emphasis is on seeking a joint solution.
Who	The Regional Council will convene the meetings and, in conjunction with Department of Conservation and District Councils, will identify issues that need <del>addressing to be addressed</del> <sup>1</sup> . Other key stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Fisheries, iwi, coast care groups, district health boards, <del>conservation groups, infrastructure and energy interests</del> <sup>19</sup> or other interested parties, will also be invited to participate depending on the issue being addressed.
Links to Policy	This <del>project links to method implements</del> Policies 9-1 and 9-2.
Targets	<p>Year 1: Forum to meet six-monthly to identify priority issues facing the Region, and seek to develop joint actions for addressing any issues raised. Issues requiring joint management may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vehicles on beaches and dunes</li> <li>• land-use pressures on coastal resources</li> <li>• illegal dumping of waste</li> <li>• restrictions on shellfish gathering or bathing due to water quality reasons</li> <li>• restoration work.</li> </ul> <p>Year 2 onwards: Forum to continue six-monthly meetings and to undertake actions through the respective member agencies. Identifying resources (funding and people) needed to resolve issues will be required.</p>

Project Name Method 9-2	Coast Care
Project Description	The Regional Council will work with <del>the Department of Conservation</del> <sup>20</sup> communities and landowners to restore and enhance the natural character of the coastal environment and promote sustainable land-use practices, through establishing a regional coast care coordinator to support and resource coast care groups.
Who	The Regional Council will seek funding from a range of interested agencies to provide the funding needed to employ a regional coast care coordinator.
Links to Policy	This <del>project links to method implements</del> Policies 9-1, 9-2, 9-4 and 9-5.

<sup>19</sup> Recommendation COA 18, p. 76.

<sup>20</sup> Recommendation COA 19, p.78.

Project Name Method 9-2	Coast Care
Targets	<p>Years 1-5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and develop working relationship with existing coast care groups, identify priorities for any new coast care groups, and help with resourcing of groups</li> <li>Establish working links with landcare approaches for areas inland of <del>mean</del> <u>high water spring MHWS</u><sup>2</sup></li> <li>Provide advice on dune stabilisation and hazard risks.</li> </ul> <p>Years 5-10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with groups to achieve improvements to the coastal environment including weeding, planting, wetland enhancement, dune lake enhancement, stream enhancement, litter removal, monitoring of beach quality and monitoring of vehicle use on beaches.</li> </ul>

Project Name Method 9-3	Vehicle By-law
Project Description	The Regional Council recognises that vehicles on dunes and beaches is an increasing issue, particularly for the Region's west coast. This issue cannot be successfully managed through the RMA or consent processes. It is considered that a by-law should be developed and applied consistently across the west coast, to control the future use of vehicles on dunes and beaches.
Who	The Regional Council will take a lead role in convening the District Councils and Police to discuss the appropriate provisions to be included in a "model" by-law.
Links to Policy	This <u>project links to method implements</u> Policies 9-1, 9-2 and 9-5.
Targets	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage District Councils to extend their territorial boundary down to mean low water spring to enable Local Government Act by-laws to apply to the whole of the foreshore area.</li> </ul> <p>Years 2-5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each District Council to adopt a by-law for their district to control vehicles on dunes and beaches. Seek commitment from Police to implement these by-laws, in conjunction with District Councils.</li> <li>Review effectiveness of by-laws after five years.</li> </ul>

Project Name Method 9-4	Coastal Information
Project Description	This programme will support the collection of further information on biology, coastal processes, <u>historic heritage</u> <sup>21</sup> and significant sites, areas and values within the <del>coastal marine area CMA</del> . <sup>2</sup> This will enable refinement of the protection zones and build upon the existing coastal information.
Who	The Regional Council, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, will undertake to scope this work area. This will include a focus on natural features, historic heritage and Māori cultural information where appropriate. In guiding future development, it will also contribute significantly to a planning constraints map. The Regional Council is developing a monitoring strategy that will include coastal information. <u>The Regional Council will seek to work with and involve other relevant agencies in this programme.</u> <sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Supplementary Recommendation COA S65, p.15.

<sup>22</sup> Recommendation COA 21, p.83.

Project Name Method 9-4	Coastal Information
Links to Policy	This <a href="#">project links to method implements</a> Policies 9-2, 9-3 <a href="#">and</a> 9-4 <a href="#">and 9-5A</a> .
Targets	Years 1-3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify scope (including costings) of further information required and appropriate methods for collecting.</li> </ul> Years 3-10: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progressively aim to improve the coastal information base.</li> </ul>

Project Name Method 9-5	Coastal Advocacy
Project Description	This area of work is wide-ranging and includes responding to proposals from other agencies, responding to activities landward of <a href="#">mean high water spring MHWS</a> <sup>2</sup> that could impact on the <a href="#">coastal marine area CMA</a> , <sup>2</sup> and ensuring coastal activities are undertaken in a way that is compatible with the management framework set out in the One Plan. The <a href="#">project method</a> may also involve working with other agencies, such as the Department of Conservation, on special projects.
Who	The Regional Council will undertake this work on an "as needs" basis. As issues arise in the Region that affect the coast, the Council will take an active advocacy role and work with other relevant agencies as appropriate.
Links to Policy	<a href="#">project links to method implements</a> Policies 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4 <a href="#">and</a> 9-5 <a href="#">and 9-5A</a>
Targets	On-going as issues arise.

## 9.6 Anticipated Environmental Results

Anticipated Environmental Result	Link to <a href="#">Policy Policies and Methods</a>	Indicator	Data Source
By 2017, water quality in <a href="#">the open sea open coastal areas</a> <sup>1</sup> <a href="#">Coastal marine area CMA</a> class A water management zones <sup>5</sup> is suitable for the <sup>5</sup> specified values at all times. Water quality in <a href="#">class B water management zones river/estuarine areas</a> either becomes suitable for assigned values by the target date specified or <sup>5</sup> is no worse than it was prior to this Plan becoming operative.	Coastal Policy: <a href="#">9-1 9-5A</a> <sup>5</sup> <a href="#">and Method 9-4</a>  <a href="#">Administration Policies: 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-5</a>  <a href="#">Land Policies: 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5</a>  <a href="#">Water Policies: 6-1, 6-17, 6-18, 6-19, 6-20, 6-21, 6-22, 6-23, 6-24 and 6-26</a>  <a href="#">Living Heritage Policies: 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5 and 7-8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measured water quality compared to water <a href="#">management zone quality</a><sup>5</sup> standards in the <a href="#">coastal marine area CMA</a><sup>2</sup>, especially measures for "safe swimming," "safe food gathering" and "aquatic ecosystem health"</li> <li>Incidents where water quality in the <a href="#">coastal marine area CMA</a><sup>2</sup> is confirmed as unfit for use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horizons' state of environment water quality monitoring programme</li> <li>Horizons' incidents database</li> </ul>
By 2017, the area of each habitat type in the <a href="#">coastal marine area CMA</a> <sup>2</sup> identified as rare, threatened or at-risk is the same ( <a href="#">or better</a> ), <sup>23</sup> as that	Coastal Policies: 9-1, 9-2, 9-3 and 9-4 <a href="#">and Methods 9-2 and 9-3</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of each habitat type compared to former extent</li> <li>Number of rare and threatened and at-risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landcare Research: Land Environments NZ tool, Ecosat tool</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> Recommendation COA 23, p.91

estimated prior to this Plan becoming operative and no “not threatened” habitat types have fallen into the at-risk category.	<p><b>Administration Policies:</b> 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-5</p> <p><b>Water Policies:</b> 6-17, 6-18, 6-19 and 6-26</p> <p><b>Living Heritage Policies:</b> 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-5, 7-6 and 7-8</p>	habitat sites damaged by unauthorised activities	<p>and Landcover Database 2 tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizons’ incidents database</li> </ul>
Except for change because of natural processes, <u>or as a result of activities authorised by this plan or a resource consent</u> , <sup>23</sup> at 2017 the characteristics/values of outstanding landscapes and natural features identified in the <u>coastal marine area CMA</u> (Schedule F) will be in the same state <u>(or better)</u> <sup>23</sup> <u>as assessed prior to than before</u> <sup>1</sup> this Plan becoming <u>became</u> <sup>1</sup> operative.	<p><b>Coastal Policies:</b> 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, <u>9-5A</u> and 9-6 <u>and Method 9-2</u></p> <p><b>Administration Policies:</b> 2-5</p> <p><b>Living Heritage Policies:</b> 7-7 and 7-8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Schedule F outstanding landscapes and natural features in the <u>coastal marine area CMA</u><sup>2</sup> where identified characteristics/ values have been damaged</li> <li>• <del>Level of protection afforded to Schedule F outstanding landscapes and natural features in the coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup> in Territorial Authority district plans<sup>2-24</sup></del></li> <li>• <u>Ratio of successful Horizons’ sub-missions supporting Schedule F versus total submissions made on outstanding landscapes and natural features in the coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup> to Territorial Authority consent planning processes<sup>24</sup></u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outstanding landscapes and natural features characteristics/ values assessment survey</li> <li>• Horizons’ incidents database</li> <li>• Horizons’ SED (Subdivision Enquiry Database) database</li> <li>• Territorial Authority district plans</li> <li>• Territorial Authority consent decisions</li> </ul>
By 2017, there will be a net reduction in the damage to property or critical infrastructure as a result of coastal erosion, the effects of sandstorms or sea level rise in the coastal environment.	<p><b>Coastal Policies:</b> 9-4 and 9-6 <u>5 and Methods 9-2, 9-4 and 9-5</u></p> <p><b>Administration Policies:</b> 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-5</p> <p><b>Land Policies:</b> 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5</p> <p><b>Natural Hazards Policies:</b> 10-1, 10-7 and 10-8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal erosion/accretion</li> <li>• % of highly erodible coastal land identified in Schedule A being used in accordance with sustainable use guidelines (yet to be developed)</li> <li>• Confirmed incidents of property to infrastructure damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizons’ state of environment land monitoring programme</li> <li>• Horizons’ and Territorial Authority incidents databases</li> <li>• Land-use mapping</li> <li>• Sustainable Land Use Initiative implementation reports (two-yearly)</li> </ul>

## 9.7 Explanations and Principal Reasons

This section provides an explanation of the policies in Chapter 9 (as required by s 62(1)(d) RMA) and the principal reasons for adopting the objective, policies and methods in this chapter (as required by s 62(1)(f) RMA).

<sup>24</sup> End Report, Coast Hearing Panel’s Preliminary Question 26(c), COA 12B, p. 23



### 9.7.1 Integration between the coastal marine area CMA and Integrated management of<sup>2</sup>the wider<sup>2</sup> coastal environment

Objective 9-1, Policy 9-1 and the associated methods recognise the need for ~~joint and~~<sup>1</sup> integrated management to facilitate better management across the jurisdictional line of ~~MHWS mean high water spring~~<sup>2</sup>. The coastal environment<sup>2</sup> is a complex area to manage and not all issues can be addressed by any one agency.

The ~~coast~~ CMA<sup>2</sup> is a dynamic environment and the landward ~~margins extent of the coastal environment is~~ ~~are~~<sup>2</sup> intimately linked with natural processes such as waves, sediment and weather. Activities ~~on the~~<sup>2</sup> landward ~~margins of MHWS~~<sup>2</sup> significantly impact on the quality of the CMA through, for example, land-use activities, public access and recreational activities, and economic or social uses of an area. ~~Therefore there are strong links to the management directions in.~~ Other<sup>2</sup> chapters of this Plan ~~and provisions in district plans, which~~<sup>2</sup> will assist in managing the consequential effects of landward activities ~~in on~~<sup>1</sup> the ~~coastal marine area CMA~~<sup>2</sup>.

### 9.7.2 Appropriate use and development in the coastal marine area CMA<sup>2</sup>

Objective 9-2, Policies 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6 and the associated methods set out a framework for protecting aspects of the CMA while enabling people to use and enjoy the area. In accordance with the RMA, management of the CMA is predominately a regulatory approach. The RMA and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement also identify a range of matters which are of national importance and require protection from inappropriate use and development. The primary tool used to achieve this is zoning. Three ~~activity~~<sup>1</sup> zones have been created: protection, port and general zones. ~~In addition there are two water management Sub Zones~~<sup>1</sup>. Although many of the rules are common to ~~all areas the entire CMA~~, Policies 9-4, 9-5 and 9-6 in particular will be used in any consent decision-making process. Some rules are also specific to a zone.

### 9.7.3 Water Quality<sup>5</sup>

~~Objective 9-3, Policy 9-5A and the associated methods (information and advocacy) set out a framework for maintaining and enhancing waters in the CMA.~~<sup>5</sup> ~~Water quality is an integral part of the management of the CMA, and it is considered that it should be managed~~<sup>18</sup> ~~consistently in a way that is compatible~~<sup>5</sup> ~~with the approach taken in Chapter 6.~~<sup>18</sup> ~~Two water management~~<sup>5</sup> ~~policy areas~~<sup>1</sup> ~~have been established zones have been used~~<sup>1</sup> to recognise the difference in water quality between estuary areas and<sup>5</sup> the<sup>1</sup> open coastal waters sea<sup>1</sup>. Water quality standards have been set for each area (in Schedule H: Part C) and will be applied through consents and rules in Chapter 17.<sup>5</sup>