

# 7

## Public Access and Occupation of Space



## 7.1 Introduction

The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area has to be recognised and provided for under Section 6(d) of the Act. However, some activities require occupation of the coastal marine area and consequently will restrict public access to areas of the coastal marine area. This Plan considers the need to maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, while considering those cases where occupation or restricted access is required.

In the Otago region, as elsewhere around New Zealand, most of the land in the coastal marine area is owned by the Crown. The allocation of Crown foreshore and seabed is incorporated into the coastal permit process. Under Section 12(2) of the Act no person may occupy part of the coastal marine area unless provided for by a rule in a regional coastal plan or a coastal permit. The Department of Conservation has management responsibilities for the 20 metre marginal strips along the coast. Marginal strips are 20 metres in width measured from the mean spring tide mark. Marginal strips are managed for conservation, public access and public recreation purposes. There are also numerous coastal reserves adjacent to the foreshore which serve the same purposes as the marginal strips. One example of this is the Ocean Beach Domain administered by the Dunedin City Council. The bed of the sea from low mark out 12 nautical miles (22.2 kilometres) to the limits of the territorial sea is vested in the Crown by Part I of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977.

Some land within the coastal marine area is in private ownership, often it is part of a property title that has been eroded by coastal processes. Kai Tahu have ownership of some sections. Land used for railway purposes is also excluded from crown ownership.

The occupation of space and restriction of public access, as covered by this Plan does not include the temporary occupation of space as a result of the movement of ships. The movement of ships, and any consequential temporary restriction of public access is a safety and navigation matter covered by the Harbours Act 1950. This is particularly so in the commercial port areas within Otago Harbour, given the movement of large ships in confined spaces.

## 7.2 Issues

### 7.2.1 **Public access to parts of Otago's coast is limited and it is important that public access to and along the margins of Otago's coastal marine area is maintained and where possible enhanced.**

#### **Explanation**

Section 6 of the Act states that it is a matter of national importance to maintain and enhance public access to and along the margins of the coastal marine area (and the margins of lakes and rivers). At present there are places along Otago's coastline where public access is either restricted or limited and this should be remedied. Improving public access to Otago's coastal marine area is a matter that needs to be considered in conjunction with the relevant territorial local authority and land owner having responsibility for the access

points. Access to the coast across land within the planning boundary of a city or district council can only be enhanced by provisions in a district plan. Where possible, city and district councils have a responsibility to provide for Section 6 of the Act ‘matters of national importance’, which requires the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area. The city and district councils can make provision for access through the use of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips and access strips. When considering future developments within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, provision for public access is essential.

*Objective 7.3.1*

*Policies 7.4.5, 7.4.6, 7.4.9*

**7.2.2    Some activities in the coastal marine area require occupation and can result in a reduction in public access to and along the coastal marine area.**

**Explanation**

Although Section 6 of the Act requires public access to be maintained and enhanced, some activities in the coastal marine area will result in a restriction of access. Some activities, such as some types of aquaculture, marinas and port operations may require occupation for safety, commercial security or other reasons. The Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 makes the safety of people within the area where public are restricted or excluded the responsibility of the persons requiring public restrictions on public access. In some cases access may also be restricted as a result of structures associated with utility operators such as roading and rail networks.

*Objective 7.3.2*

*Policies 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 7.4.6*

**7.2.3    Public access to areas of the coastal marine area may damage areas of importance to the regional community including:**

- (a) **Sites important to Kai Tahu; or**
- (b) **Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.**

**Explanation**

In some cases, public access to areas can adversely affect the values associated with those areas. Examples along Otago’s coast include the impact of improved public access to yellow eyed penguin breeding sites. Similarly, access to sites of cultural value to Kai Tahu may result in those areas being eroded or degraded and potentially lost from an area. Any improvement in access to such sites needs to be carefully considered in order that the values are able to remain.

*Objective 7.3.3*

*Policies 7.4.1, 7.4.2, 7.4.3*

**7.2.4 Motorised vehicles on the foreshore may damage intertidal habitats and physical systems, and pose a danger to the public.**

**Explanation**

While some motorised vehicle use of the foreshore may be necessary in some circumstances, it is important to recognise that in general vehicles on the foreshore can result in damage to intertidal areas as a result of the compaction and the disturbance of sand. They may also damage physical systems, such as sand dunes, which are part of the coastal environment. They can also pose a risk to the public who use the area. Restricting the access of vehicles to foreshore areas is a matter that needs to be considered in conjunction with the relevant territorial local authority and land owner having responsibility for the access points.

*Objective 7.3.3*

*Policies 7.4.3, 7.4.7*

**7.2.5 Whether unauthorised occupations of Crown land in the coastal marine area should be permitted to continue.**

**Explanation**

Uses and activities, including reclamations and structures, which occupied the coastal marine area before the commencement of the Act (1 October 1991) required authorisation under statute. In some cases authorisations were not obtained. In other cases authorisations that were held expired and were not renewed, sometimes through no fault of the occupier. If no authorisation is held, the occupation is unlawful under the Act. Section 12(2)(a) of the Act provides that anybody occupying Crown or regional council land in the coastal marine area must obtain a coastal permit unless there is a rule in a regional plan authorising that occupation. Current unauthorised occupations need to be reviewed in light of the purpose and principles of the Act. Insufficient information is currently available to allow the appropriateness of many uses and activities occupying Otago's coastal marine area to be determined.

*Objective 7.3.4*

*Policy 7.4.8*

## **7.3 Objectives**

**7.3.1 To maintain and as far as practical enhance public access to Otago's coastal marine area.**

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Section 6 of the Act requires that the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the margins of the coastal marine area will be recognised and provided for.

*Policies 7.4.5, 7.4.6, 7.4.9*

*Other Objectives 8.3.1, 8.3.3, 9.3.1, 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.4*

**7.3.2 To provide for activities requiring the occupation of the coastal marine area.**

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Some activities require occupation of the coastal marine area in order to be able to carry out the activity. Access may be restricted due to safety concerns, through the need to ensure the security of the activity is not compromised, or for other reasons. In order to provide for the social, economic and cultural well being of Otago's communities, the requirement to have exclusive access in some cases must be recognised, and where appropriate provided for. The ability to enhance access elsewhere in order to compensate for the loss of access associated with the activity can be considered as a means of mitigating such loss. Some recreational or cultural activities require occupation or may restrict public access for short periods of time. These events must be considered in relation to the community benefits they provide.

*Policies 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 7.4.6, 7.4.9*

*Other Objectives 6.3.1, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.4, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 10.3.1, 10.3.6, 11.3.1, 12.3.1*

**7.3.3 To protect significant coastal values from public access.**

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Sites of Kai Tahu cultural value, sites of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna may all be adversely affected by increased amounts of public access. Areas used by the public may also be adversely affected by the activities of other users. In some cases, it may be necessary to restrict public access in order that the values associated with those areas are able to remain. Vehicle access will be restricted if special coastal values are at risk.

*Policies 7.4.1, 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.4.7*

*Other Objectives 5.3.1, 6.3.1, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 9.3.1, 9.3.2*

**7.3.4 To provide a transitional regime for currently unauthorised occupations of Crown land in the coastal marine area during a review of those occupations in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.**

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Occupation of the coastal marine area requires a coastal permit unless this Plan provides for that occupation. Many existing occupations of Otago's coastal marine area are currently unauthorised. Further information is needed on the nature and extent of those occupations and their effects on the environment in order to determine their consistency with the principles and purposes of the Act. A transitional period is required, giving certainty of occupation while the nature, extent, appropriateness and status of occupations are determined.

*Policy 7.4.8*

*Other Objectives 8.3.1, 8.3.4, 9.3.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.4*

## 7.4 Policies

- 7.4.1 In order that any proposed restriction on public access, to or along the coastal marine area that will, or is likely to, have an adverse effect on cultural values, can be identified by kaitiaki runanga, Kai Tahu will be:**
- (a) Treated as an affected party for non-notified resource consent applications that would result in a restriction of access to areas identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as having cultural or spiritual values to Kai Tahu; and be**
  - (b) Notified about notified resource consent applications that would result in a restriction of access to the coastal marine area.**

### **Explanation**

Notifying Kai Tahu of notified resource consent applications allows the runanga to assess the implications of each such application in respect of their coastal domain and recognises the kaitiaki role that runanga have over the tai whenua (coastal area). Where resource consent applications are received for areas within, or adjacent to any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as having Kai Tahu spiritual or cultural values, the kaitiaki runanga will be treated as an affected party and their written approval will be required, in accordance with Section 94 of the Act.

### **Principal reasons for adopting**

The use of consultation to address Kai Tahu values that were not identified within the coastal protection area of this Plan is seen by iwi as being the most appropriate way to recognise and protect the cultural relationship that Kai Tahu hold with the tai whenua (coastal domain). Waahi tapu or waahi taoka values applicable to any site or area can be established through consultation. The Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan establishes a process of identifying Kai Tahu sites of spiritual or cultural value, it also lists identified sites. Such sites underpin the cultural relationship and identity to the coastal resource of a particular runanga. Section 8 of the Act requires that the Otago Regional Council take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 8.4.2, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.6*

- 7.4.2 For activities seeking the right to occupy land of the Crown, consideration will be given to the reasons for seeking that occupation, whether or not a coastal location is required, and to any other available practicable alternatives.**

### **Explanation**

Land of the Crown in the coastal marine area is a common property resource which is generally available for the use of all citizens. When considering the occupation of the coastal marine area by any activity, it is important to

consider the need for that occupation and to consider any available practical alternatives.

**Principal reasons for adopting [Repealed]**

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 5.4.9, 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 8.4.9, 9.4.2, 9.4.3, 9.4.8*

**7.4.3 Public access to and along the margins of the coastal marine area will only be restricted where necessary:**

- (a) **To protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or**
- (b) **To protect Maori cultural values; or**
- (c) **To protect public health or safety; or**
- (d) **To ensure a level of security consistent with the purposes of a resource consent; or**
- (e) **To facilitate temporary Navy defence operations in Otago Harbour; or**
- (f) **In other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction.**

**Explanation**

This policy recognises that it may be necessary to restrict public access in certain circumstances. When intending to gain access to the coast across private land the provisions of the Trespass Act 1980 will still apply. Before crossing private land the permission of the land owner should be obtained. Use of the coast by the New Zealand Defence Force can pose some safety risks to the public, particularly when live munitions are used and it may be necessary to temporarily limit public access at such times. Public access should not be restricted unless there is a need to protect the coastal environment, cultural values, or public health or safety. Within the Otago Harbour, such a restriction may be required for safety and navigation reasons in the areas surrounding the commercial port areas, given the movement of large ships in confined spaces. Such restrictions would be under the provisions of the Harbours Act 1950, which controls the movement of ships, and any consequential temporary restriction of public access for safety and navigation reasons. Other exceptional circumstances may include protecting heritage and archaeological sites.

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Policy 8.5.3 of Otago's Regional Policy Statement also requires that access be maintained or enhanced except in circumstances where safety and security concerns require occupation or where significant ecosystems or species require protection.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 9.4.2, 9.4.5*

**7.4.4 Public access to or along the margins of the coastal marine area may be restricted to provide for recreational and cultural activities which require a degree of occupation for short periods.**

**Explanation**

Some recreational activities such as beach volleyball tournaments and community organised fun days typically require short term exclusive use of areas of the coastal marine area.

**Principal reasons for adopting**

To provide certainty that recreational and cultural uses of the coastal marine area which require short term exclusive use of small areas will be able to occur. Such activities typically have minor adverse effects on the coastal marine area and provide benefits to the community.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.5, 5.4.6*

**7.4.5 Alternative forms of access or compensation may be required to compensate for the loss of public access resulting from an activity in the coastal marine area.**

**Explanation**

Public access may be restricted as a result of the granting of occupation or use rights within the coastal marine area. This policy recognises that there may be alternatives, such as the provision of enhanced access in an alternative location, or the provision of other financial compensation that may compensate for the loss of access. These may include the provision of esplanade reserves or strips or access strips to enhance access along margins of the coastal marine area. It may also include financial contributions towards the development of recreational facilities to improve public access to other areas.

**Principal reasons for adopting**

Section 17 of the Act requires that every person has a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment resulting from an activity. The enhancement of access in alternative locations, or the provision of other forms of compensation can provide mitigation against the loss.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.9, 8.4.2, 8.4.9, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.6*

*See also: Chapter 16 - Financial contributions.*

**7.4.6 The creation of esplanade reserves or strips, and access strips in subdivisions adjacent to the coastal marine area will be encouraged, and they will be required on reclamations unless it is demonstrated that in the interests of public health and safety that they are not practicable.**



**Explanation**

The Act makes provision for the creation of esplanade reserves and strips, and access strips when land along the mark of mean high water springs, or land along the bank of any river or lake margin, is subdivided. The consideration of such reserves and strips is a matter for the relevant territorial local authority to decide and to choose the most appropriate for the circumstances. The Otago Regional Council will encourage their inclusion in any subdivision. In the case of reclamations, the Otago Regional Council as the consent authority can require the creation of an esplanade reserve or strip, or access strip to provide for the purposes detailed in Section 229 of the Act. Such reserves or strips will be required on reclamations unless there are public health and safety reasons why a reserve or strip is not practicable.

**Principal reason for adopting [Repealed]**

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.9, 6.4.2, 9.4.2, 9.4.8*

- 7.4.7 Motorised vehicles will be discouraged from using beaches where that use may adversely affect amenity values, or the safety of other users or damage marine flora, fauna, or physical systems.**

**Explanation**

In some cases, motorised vehicular access to areas of the foreshore within Otago's coastal marine area can result in safety concerns for other members of the public using the area, and can result in damage to flora and fauna within the area. The ability of natural physical systems, such as sand dunes, to act as a buffer between the land and the sea may also be compromised as a result of sand and other material being dislodged.

**Principal reasons for adopting**

This policy recognises the adverse effects that may result from the use of motorised vehicles on the foreshore and seeks to discourage it.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8, 5.4.9*

- 7.4.8 Except where a coastal permit is held, continued occupation for a period of two years from the date of approval of this plan will be allowed for uses and activities occupying the coastal marine area as at 30 September 1991.**

**Explanation**

In this context, a "coastal permit" includes any authorisation under previous legislation which in accordance with Section 384 of the Act has become a deemed coastal permit. Uses and activities occupying Otago's coastal marine area, as at 30 September 1991 which can not demonstrate authorisation under the Act will be given certainty of use and occupation for a period of two years from the date of approval of this Plan. The status and appropriateness

of such uses and activities will be determined during that period. Where a coastal permit is held for that use or activity, this policy will not apply and the term of occupation will be as provided for in that permit.

**Note:** This policy only allows occupation of the foreshore pursuant to the conditions of the expired authorisation, and does not allow the occupier of the coastal marine area to breach the rules in Chapters 8 to 12 of the Plan.

#### **Principal reasons for adopting**

The nature, extent, appropriateness and status of uses and activities occupying areas of Otago's coastal marine area as at 30 September 1991 is uncertain and needs to be established in order to ensure that all such uses and activities have been considered within the framework established by the Act. A transitional period is required, giving certainty of occupation, while the nature, extent, appropriateness and status of any occupation is determined. A review of those uses and activities occupying areas of Otago's coastal marine area will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the Act.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.1 to 7.6.3*

*Other Policies 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 8.4.5, 8.4.6, 8.4.9*

#### **7.4.9 Information on places where the public can gain access to the coastal marine area will be prepared.**

##### **Explanation**

Often knowledge about where the public can gain access to the coastal marine area is limited. In order to improve public knowledge of where the public can gain access to the coast it is important to identify the established points of access.

##### **Principal reasons for adopting**

Policy 8.5.3 of the Regional Policy Statement for Otago also requires maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coast.

*Rule 7.5.1*

*Other Methods 7.6.2*

*Other Policies 5.4.5*

## **7.5 Rules**

Any activity specified in this section as a discretionary activity requires a resource consent. Chapter 15 of this Plan specifies the information that must be submitted to the Otago Regional Council with a resource consent application.

**Note:** The rules in this section provide only for an activity involving a restriction on public access to the coast. A consent may also be required under other parts of the Plan for:

- An activity involving a structure or sign (see Chapter 8);

- An activity involving an alteration of the foreshore or seabed (see Chapter 9);
- An activity involving a discharge (see Chapter 10);
- An activity involving the taking, damming or diversion of coastal water (see Chapter 11)

## 7.5.1 Occupation of the Coastal Marine Area

**7.5.1.1** Any activity or event which restricts or excludes public access from land of the Crown within the coastal marine area is a *permitted* activity provided:

- (a) The restriction or exclusion is for a period not exceeding:
  - (i) 31 Days in any one calendar year if the activity is Navy defence operations in Otago Harbour; or
  - (ii) Three days in any 12 month period for any other activity; and
- (b) In the case of restricted access, the restriction is limited to an area of one hectare or less; and
- (c) In the case of exclusion of access, the exclusion is limited to an area of 0.5 hectares or less; and
- (d) The disturbance of the foreshore or seabed is confined within the perimeter of the area of occupation and, when completed, the foreshore or seabed is smoothed flat with no visible depressions greater than 0.5 metres in depth; and
- (e) The activity or event does not occur in a coastal protection area; and
- (f) The activity or event does not include the use of vehicles other than for:
  - (i) The purposes of search and rescue operations; or
  - (ii) The launching of ships; or
  - (iii) Other emergency situations; or
  - (iv) Navy defence operations in Otago Harbour; and
- (g) Public notice of the activity or event is first given in a local newspaper at least seven days beforehand.

**7.5.1.2** Any use or activity occupying Crown land within Otago's coastal marine area on 30 September 1991 which is not authorised by any deemed coastal permit under Section 384 of the Act, is a *permitted* activity for a period of two years from the date of approval of this Plan.

**7.5.1.3** Any activity involving occupation of the coastal marine area is a *discretionary* activity if it:

- (a) Would exclude or effectively exclude public access from areas of the coastal marine area over 10 hectares (except where such exclusion is required in commercial port areas for reasons of public safety or security); or

- (b) Would exclude or effectively exclude the public from more than 316 metres along the length of the foreshore; or
- (c) Would involve occupation or use of areas greater than 50 hectares of the coastal marine area and such occupation or use would restrict public access to or through such areas.

**Note:** The difference between (a) and (c) is that (a) excludes public access while (c) restricts public access.

**7.5.1.4** The occupation of the coastal marine area by any structure which is identified as a permitted activity by rules 8.5.1.1, 8.5.1.2, 8.5.1.3, 8.5.1.6, 8.5.1.7, 8.5.2.1, 8.5.2.2, 8.5.2.3, or 8.5.4.1 is a *permitted* activity.

**7.5.1.5** Except as provided for by rules 7.5.1.1, 7.5.1.2, 7.5.1.3, or 7.5.1.4 any activity involving occupation of land of the Crown within the coastal marine area is a *discretionary* activity.

#### **Principal reasons for adopting**

The occupation of land and any related part of the coastal marine area can only occur if a resource consent is held, unless this Plan provides for that occupation (Section 12(2)(a) of the Act). Activities which do not restrict or exclude public access, or which only restrict or exclude that access to a limited amount are permitted because of the minor effects of that restriction or exclusion and the benefits to the community resulting from such activities. Uses and activities occupying Crown land in the coastal marine area at 30 September 1991 which were not authorised under previous legislation require a coastal permit unless this Plan provides otherwise. Many occupiers have an expectation that they can continue that occupation. Most of these occupations have little or no adverse effect on the environment, and may not be inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Act. In many cases the uses were originally lawfully established but consent has lapsed, sometimes through no fault of the current occupier. Giving these occupations permitted activity status is an interim measure to allow for compiling an inventory of all uses and activities occupying Crown land in the coastal marine area and for undertaking an assessment of the appropriateness of those uses and methods, having regard to their effects on the environment and the principles and purposes of the Act. If this Plan did not give such occupations permitted activity status, resource consent would be required, regardless of the scale of such occupations. It is an unnecessary and costly exercise to require all unauthorised occupiers to obtain consent until a full assessment of those occupations has been carried out. As structures which have been made permitted activities in Chapter 8 of the Plan will occupy part of the coastal marine area to the exclusion of others, they require either a resource consent or a rule to provide for occupation of the coastal marine area. Because such permitted structures will have a minor effect on the coastal marine area it is appropriate that the occupation be a permitted activity. Any other occupation of space requires a resource consent pursuant to Section 12(2)(a) of the Act.

## 7.6 Other methods

### 7.6.1 Consultation

**7.6.1.1** Recognise and take account of Iwi Management Plans as a basis for consultation with Kai Tahu.

#### **Principal reasons for adopting**

The use of consultation to address Kai Tahu values is seen by them as being the most appropriate way to recognise and protect the cultural relationship that Kai Tahu hold with the tai whenua (coastal domain). Iwi Management Plans would form a basis for consultation with Kai Tahu.

### 7.6.2 Liaison

**7.6.2.1** The Council will liaise with Kai Tahu, the Department of Conservation, district and city councils, and with appropriate landowners over the prevention of vehicle access to beaches as necessary to protect cultural values, intertidal habitats, wildlife areas, the public, and natural features of the area.

**7.6.2.2** The Otago Regional Council will in conjunction with territorial local authorities and other appropriate agencies identify, and make available information on areas:

- (a) Where the public have the right of access to and along the coastal marine area; and
- (b) Where it is desirable that physical access to and along the coastal marine area to the public be enhanced; and
- (c) Where it is desirable that access to the coastal marine area useable by people with disabilities be provided.

**7.6.2.3** The Council will participate in community consultation about the establishment of marine reserves and taiapure and will support the establishment of marine reserves and taiapure which are selected following full community consultation, and which have community support.

#### **Principal reason for adopting**

Vehicles have the ability to damage intertidal areas, disturb wildlife and can endanger other users of the beach. Agreement from the landowner controlling the access to the beach where vehicle access is causing concern is required in order to restrict that access. The identification of areas where public access can be improved can only be achieved through liaising with relevant agencies. The Regional Plan: Coast for Otago, because it is limited to the coastal marine area, can not directly provide improved access to areas above the line of mean high water springs. The Regional Policy Statement for Otago supports the development of marine reserves and taiapure which, after community consultation, have the support of the community. Where appropriate, the inclusion of marine reserves and taiapure will assist in the sustainable management of the region's coastal marine area.

### **7.6.3 Inventory**

**7.6.3.1** To compile an inventory of all occupations of Crown land in Otago's coastal marine area, and to establish the current status of that occupation within two years of the date of approval of this Plan.

#### **Principal reasons for adopting**

An inventory is required to establish the nature and extent of current uses and activities which occupy Crown land in Otago's coastal marine area. Once undertaken, the status of those uses and activities will be determined.

## **7.7 Anticipated environmental results**

**7.7.1** The values and concerns of Kai Tahu are considered when considering resource consent applications for occupation of the coastal marine area.

**7.7.2** Coastal values which are sensitive to public access are protected.

**7.7.3** Public access to and along Otago's foreshore is maintained or enhanced.

**7.7.4** Activities which may restrict public access are able to occur where appropriate.

**7.7.5** The foreshore and the public are protected from vehicles where appropriate.

**7.7.6** Points of public access to and along the coast via legal public access points are identified