

Amendment 1 (NZ Coastal Policy Statement)

Regional Plan: Coast for Otago



1 January 2012

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Introduction

The purpose of Amendment 1 (NZ Coastal Policy Statement) is to update the Regional Plan: Coast for Otago in accordance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS). It removes references to Restricted Coastal Activities, and to the 1994 NZ Coastal Policy Statement.

The NZCPS was released by the Minister of Conservation on 28 October 2010, and came into force on 3 December 2010.

Restricted coastal activities are activities for which the Minister of Conservation is the consent authority, and were required by 1994 NZ Coastal Policy Statement. Restricted coastal activities are no longer required. Policy 29 of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement directs local authorities to amend their plans as soon as practicable so activities that were both discretionary and restricted coastal activities become discretionary only. This is to be done under sections 55 and 57 of the Resource Management Act 1991 without using the process in Schedule 1 of that Act.

The Regional Plan: Coast for Otago gives effect to the NZ Coastal Policy Statement 1994. Throughout the plan, the 1994 Statement is referred to in the Explanation and Principal Reasons for Adopting for many provisions. These outdated references can be removed. The relevant principles of the 2010 Statement are largely the same as the 1994 Statement.

On 23 November 2011 Council resolved to make Amendment 1, with effect from 1 January 2012. This decision was publicly notified on 10 December 2011.

The following sections detail the operative provisions of Amendment 1 in order of chapters in the Regional Plan: Coast for Otago. An updated version of the operative Regional Plan: Coast, incorporating this amendment, is also available.

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How to use the Regional Plan: Coast for Otago

[. . .]

A resource consent is not required for any activity that is identified as a permitted activity. However a resource consent is required for any activity which this Regional Plan: Coast specifies as being:

- (a) A discretionary activity; or
- (b) A restricted discretionary activity; or
- (c) A controlled activity; ~~or~~
- ~~(d) A restricted coastal activity.~~

[. . .]

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 *[Unchanged]*

1.2 The process and the effect of the Plan

[...]

This Plan was amended by Plan Change 1 (Harbourside), proposed on 26 January 2008 and made operative on 1 December 2009, following the receipt of 21 submissions and seven further submissions. The amendments related to the introduction of coastal harbourside areas, and introduced new rules regarding development of the Basin.

This Plan was amended by Amendment 1 (NZ Coastal Policy Statement) on <amendment date>. This amendment removed Restricted Coastal Activities in accordance with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, and removed references to the 1994 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

1.3 to 1.4 *[Unchanged]*

1.5 Structure of the Plan

[...]

Schedules

This contains elements of the Plan which need to be taken into account throughout the Plan:

1. The definition of cross river boundaries for the purposes of the Plan.
2. The coastal management areas that have been established for the Plan.
3. Areas that need to be recognised above the line of mean high water springs as cross boundary issues.
4. Mooring areas within Otago Harbour coastal development area.
5. Dredge dumping sites.
6. Department of Conservation administered land adjacent to the coastal marine area.
7. ~~*[Repealed]*The list of restricted coastal activities which apply within Otago's coastal marine area.~~
8. Historic sites and values that must be given particular regard to.
9. Harbourside Structure Plan.

Appendices

This contains a glossary of terms used in this Plan.

1.6 to 1.8 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 2 – Legislative and Policy Framework

2.1 and 2.2 [*Unchanged*]

2.3 Relationship to other resource management documents

Figure 2.1 Resource management framework [*Unchanged*]

2.3.1 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

~~This Regional Plan: Coast for Otago must give effect to cannot be inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, which was Gazetted on 5 May 1994. The restricted coastal activities identified in the First Schedule to that policy statement have been provided for within the contents of this Plan. In addition the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement contains a number of general principles which the Otago Regional Council in managing the coastal marine area will have regard to:~~

- ~~1. Some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to "the social, economic and cultural well being" of "people and communities". Functionally certain activities can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area.~~
- ~~2. The protection of the values of the coastal environment need not preclude appropriate use and development in appropriate places.~~
- ~~3. The proportion of the coastal marine area under formal protection is very small and therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected.~~
- ~~4. Expectations differ over the appropriate allocation of resources and space in the coastal environment and the processes of the Act are to be used to make the appropriate allocations and to determine priorities.~~
- ~~5. People and communities expect that lands of the Crown in the coastal marine areas shall generally be available for free public use and enjoyment.~~
- ~~6. The protection of habitats of living marine resources contribute to the social, economic and cultural well being of people and communities.~~
- ~~7. The coastal environment is particularly susceptible to the effects of natural hazards.~~
- ~~8. Cultural, historical, spiritual, amenity and intrinsic values are the heritage of future generations and damage to these values is often irreversible.~~
- ~~9. The tangata whenua are the kaitiaki of the coastal environment.~~
- ~~10. It is important to maintain biological and physical processes in the coastal environment in as natural a condition as possible, and to recognise their dynamic, complex, interdependent nature.~~
- ~~11. It is important to protect representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance, and to maintain the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna.~~
- ~~12. The ability to manage activities in the coastal environment sustainably is hindered by the lack of understanding about coastal processes and the effects of activities. Therefore, an approach which is precautionary but responsive to increased knowledge is required for coastal management.~~

Chapter 2 – Legislative and Policy Framework

- ~~13. A function of sustainable management of the coastal environment is to identify the parameters within which persons and communities are free to exercise choices.~~
- ~~14. The potential for adverse effects of activities to spread beyond regional boundaries may be significant in the coastal marine area.~~

The contents of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994 have been considered and taken into account in the development of this Plan.

2.3.2 to 2.3.4 [Unchanged]

2.4 Restrictions on use [Unchanged]

2.5 Status of activities

The rules within this Plan determine the status of any particular activity and determine whether a consent is required before that activity can be carried out. A resource consent is required for any activity which this Regional Plan: Coast for Otago specifies as being a controlled activity, a restricted discretionary activity, a discretionary activity, ~~a restricted coastal activity~~, or an activity that does not comply with the provisions of this Plan (a non-complying activity). The Plan also specifies permitted activities and prohibited activities.

2.5.1 to 2.5.4 [Unchanged]

2.5.5 *[repealed]* ~~Restricted coastal activity~~

~~A restricted coastal activity is an activity for which the Minister of Conservation is the consent authority. The Minister is able to either grant or decline the application. Where an activity is specified as being a restricted coastal activity, an application is still made to the Otago Regional Council and that application is considered by a hearings panel which has a Ministerial appointment to it. That panel makes a recommendation to the Minister of Conservation who makes the final decision.~~

2.5.6 to 2.5.7 [Unchanged]

2.6 to 2.11 [Unchanged]

Chapter 5 – Coastal Management

5.1 to 5.3 [*Unchanged*]

5.4 Policies

5.4.1 To recognise the following areas, as identified in Schedule 2.1, as coastal protection areas within Otago's coastal marine area:

- CPA 1 Oamaru Harbour Breakwater
- CPA 2 Moeraki Beach
- CPA 3 Moeraki Peninsula
- CPA 4 Shag Point/Matakaea & Shag River Estuary
- CPA 5 Stony Creek Estuary
- CPA 6 Pleasant River Estuary
- CPA 7 Hawksbury Inlet
- CPA 8 Waikouaiti River Estuary
- CPA 9 Karitane Headland
- CPA 10 Puketeraki
- CPA 11 Blueskin Bay
- CPA 12 Orokonui Inlet
- CPA 13 Mapoutahi
- CPA 14 Purakanui Inlet
- CPA 15 Aramoana
- CPA 16 Historic Otago Harbour walls.
- CPA 17 Otakou & Taiaroa Head
- CPA 18 Pipikaretu Point
- CPA 19 Te Whakarekaiwi
- CPA 20 Papanui Inlet
- CPA 21 Hoopers Inlet
- CPA 22 Kaikorai Estuary
- CPA 23 Brighton
- CPA 24 Akatore Estuary
- CPA 25 Tokomairiro Estuary
- CPA 26 Wangaloa
- CPA 27 Clutha River/Mata-Au, Matau Branch
- CPA 28 Nugget Point
- CPA 29 Surat Bay
- CPA 30 Jacks Bay
- CPA 31 Catlins Lake Estuary
- CPA 32 Waiheke Beach
- CPA 33 Tahakopa Estuary
- CPA 34 Oyster Bay
- CPA 35 Tautuku Estuary
- CPA 36 Waipati Estuary and Kinakina Island.

[...]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Plan identify those scenic 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~~

Chapter 5 – Coastal Management

~~special protection and that plans should give them appropriate protection. The latter part of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, which requires that appropriate protection be given to those areas, is provided for through the remaining contents of this Plan.~~

Other Policies 6.4.3, 7.4.1, 7.4.2, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.4.9, 8.4.10, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.4.4, 9.4.5, 9.4.7, 9.4.8, 9.4.10, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.7, 10.4.9, 10.4.10, 10.4.11, 11.4.1, 11.4.4, 13.4.1, 13.4.2

5.4.2 to 5.4.4 [Unchanged]

5.4.5 To recognise the following areas, as identified in Schedule 2.3, as Coastal Recreation Areas:

- CRA 1 Awamoia Creek Beach
- CRA 2 Moeraki Peninsula
- CRA 3 Kakanui Beach
- CRA 4 Waikouaiti Beach
- CRA 5 Warrington Beach
- CRA 6 Purakanui Inlet
- CRA 7 Potato Point & Long Beach
- CRA 8 Spit Beach
- CRA 9 Otago Harbour
- CRA 10 Careys Bay
- CRA 11 St Clair Beach to St Kilda Beach
- CRA 12 Seconds Beach
- CRA 13 Brighton Beach
- CRA 14 Kaka Point
- CRA 15 Catlins Estuary
- CRA 16 Tautuku Beach.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires identification of those recreational areas which are of district or regional importance.~~

Other Policies 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 8.4.2, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 10.4.4, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 13.4.2, 13.4.3

5.4.6 Priority will be given to the need to provide for and protect the values associated with the coastal recreation areas when considering the use, development and protection of Otago's coastal marine area.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that recreational values be given appropriate protection. There are non recreational activities which may require a coastal location which can adversely affect recreational values. There are also coastal locations which are suitable for recreational developments. In both instances recreational values must be given appropriate regard to when considering development~~

Chapter 5 – Coastal Management

of the coastal marine area.

Other Policies 6.4.3, 6.4.5, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 8.4.2, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 10.4.9, 11.4.3, 12.4.1, 13.4.2

5.4.7 to 5.4.9 *[Unchanged]*

5.4.10 To recognise and provide for the following elements which contribute to the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area:

- (a) Natural coastal processes;
- (b) Water quality;
- (c) Landforms, seascapes; and
- (d) Coastal ecosystems.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, including the coastal marine area, and the protection of it from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. ~~Policies 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement identify elements that are part of the natural character of an area. This policy recognises those elements that have not been provided for elsewhere in this Plan.~~

Other Policies 6.4.1, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.4.6, 6.4.2, 7.4.3, 8.4.4, 9.4.6, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 10.4.6, 10.4.9, 13.4.3

5.4.11 *[Unchanged]*

5.5 to 5.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 6 – Cross Boundary Issues

6.1 to 6.3 *[Unchanged]*

6.4 Policies

6.4.1 *[Unchanged]*

6.4.2 To recognise and provide for the following elements which contribute to the natural character adjacent to Otago’s coastal marine area:

- (a) Natural coastal processes;**
- (b) Landscapes and landforms; and**
- (c) Coastal ecosystems.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, including the coastal marine area, and the protection of it from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. ~~Policies 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement identify elements that are part of the natural character of an area.~~ This policy recognises those elements that have not been provided for elsewhere in this Plan.

Methods 6.6.2, 6.6.4, 6.6.5

Other Policies 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.4.9, 9.4.4, 9.4.6, 9.4.8, 10.4.4, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 11.4.1, 14.4.2

6.4.3 Priority will be given to avoiding any adverse effect on the habitat of, and movement of any marine mammal or bird between the coastal marine area and any coastal protection area, or any of the following areas specified in Schedule 3.1 of this Plan, which are above the line of mean high water springs, and the coastal marine area:

- MMB 1 Oamaru**
- MMB 2 Cape Wanbrow**
- MMB 3 Kakanui Beach**
- MMB 4 Lookout Bluff**
- MMB 5 Moeraki Peninsula**
- MMB 6 Katiki Beach**
- MMB 7 Shag Point/Matakaea**
- MMB 8 Bobbys Head**
- MMB 9 Potato Point and Long Beach**
- MMB 10 Otago Peninsula**
- MMB 11 Forbury Hill Cliffs**
- MMB 12 Green Island**
- MMB 13 Taieri Island/Moturata**
- MMB 14 Quoin Point**
- MMB 15 Nugget Point**
- MMB 16 Cannibal Bay to Surat Bay**
- MMB 17 Hayward Point and Jacks Bay**
- MMB 18 Tuhawaiki Island**
- MMB 19 Penguin Bay**

Chapter 6 – Cross Boundary Issues

- MMB 20 Duff Islands to Castle Rock
- MMB 21 Hinahina Cove
- MMB 22 Purakanui Bay to Cosgrove Island
- MMB 23 Long Point and Chasm Island
- MMB 24 Skeleton Point and Rainbow Isles
- MMB 25 Waipati Beach
- MMB 26 Chaslands Mistake
- MMB 27 Wallace Head.

[...]

Principal reasons for adopting

Many marine mammals and birds, such as yellow-eyed penguins, blue penguins, fur seals and sea-lions move between nesting and resting sites on land and the coastal marine area. The potential adverse effect of activities on that movement needs to be recognised. ~~Policy 1.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Plan recognise and provide for the protection of such areas.~~

Method 6.6.2

Other Policies 5.4.7, 7.4.3, 8.4.2, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 13.4.2

6.4.4 [Unchanged]

- 6.4.5 Priority will be given to the protection of the following outstanding natural features and landscapes, as identified in Schedule 3.2, from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:

- ONFL 1 Cape Wanbrow
- ONFL 2 Bridge Point
- ONFL 3 Moeraki Peninsula
- ONFL 4 Katiki Beach
- ONFL 5 Shag Point/Matakaea
- ONFL 6 Cornish Head
- ONFL 7 Karitane Headland
- ONFL 8 Heyward Point
- ONFL 9 Otago Peninsula
- ONFL 10 Cargill Castle to Black Head
- ONFL 11 Chrystalls Beach
- ONFL 12 Nugget Point
- ONFL 13 Cannibal Bay to Surat Bay
- ONFL 14 Penguin Bay to Wallace Beach
- ONFL 15 All islands within Otago's coastal marine area.

[...]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires that the natural character of the coastal environment be preserved, and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. ~~Policies 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement require that the natural character be preserved and protected.~~

Methods 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.5

Other Policies 5.4.9, 7.4.3, 8.4.2, 9.4.2, 10.4.2, 13.4.2

Chapter 6 – Cross Boundary Issues

6.4.6 *[Unchanged]*

6.5 to 6.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 7 – Public Access and Occupation of Space

7.1 to 7.3 [*Unchanged*]

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.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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). ~~Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

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.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 4.1.6 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that consideration be given to any available alternatives and the applicants reasons for making the proposed choice when considering resource consent applications for the right to occupy land of the Crown within the coastal marine area.~~

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

Chapter 7 – Public Access and Occupation of Space

- (e) To facilitate temporary Navy defence operations in Otago Harbour; or
- (f) In other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction.

[. . .]

Explanation

~~[. . .] Policy 4.1.5 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the Plan provide for defence purposes. 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. [. . .]~~

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 3.5.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the regional coastal plan recognise that public access may be restricted for the reasons contained in the policy. 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 to 7.4.5 [Unchanged]

- 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.

[. . .]

Principal reason for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 3.5.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that provision be made to create esplanade reserves and strips, and access strips where they do not already exist, except where there is a specific reason making public access undesirable.~~

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 to 7.4.8 [Unchanged]

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

[. . .]

Chapter 7 – Public Access and Occupation of Space

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 3.5.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that in order to recognise the national importance of enhancing public access to and along the coastal marine area provision should be made, as far as practicable, to identify where the public have right of access. 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 ~~or restricted coastal~~ activity requires a resource consent. [. . .]

7.5.1 Occupation of the Coastal Marine Area

7.5.1.1 and 7.5.1.2 [Unchanged]

7.5.1.3 Any activity involving occupation of the coastal marine area is a *discretionary* activity ~~and a *restricted coastal* 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 to 7.5.1.5 [Unchanged]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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. ~~Section 1.9 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the occupation of space, as specified in 7.5.1.3, is a restricted coastal activity. Also, because 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.~~ [. . .]

7.6 Other methods

7.6.1 [Unchanged]

Chapter 7 – Public Access and Occupation of Space

7.6.2 Liaison

7.6.2.1 to 7.6.2.3 *[Unchanged]*

Principal reason for adopting

[. . .] The identification of areas where public access can be improved is required by ~~Policy 3.5.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement~~. This can only be achieved through liaising with relevant agencies. *[. . .]*

7.6.3 *[Unchanged]*

7.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 8 – Structures and Signs

8.1 [Unchanged]

8.2 Issues

8.2.1 to 8.2.4 [Unchanged]

8.2.5 Structures may cause undesired changes to the natural physical coastal processes acting upon the foreshore or seabed.

Explanation

[. . .] Because the understanding of the coastal process may be limited where a structure will be constructed it is appropriate to take a precautionary approach. ~~This is consistent with Policy 3.3.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.~~

Objective 8.3.4

Policy 8.4.8, Chapter 14

8.2.6 to 8.2.7 [Unchanged]

8.3 Objectives

8.3.1 [Unchanged]

8.3.2 To preserve the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area as far as practicable from the adverse effects associated with structures.

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal marine area and the protection of the coastal marine area from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. ~~The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement has a number of policies requiring this.~~

Policies 8.4.4, 8.4.5, 8.4.6, 8.4.8

Other Objectives 5.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 10.3.1, 10.3.4, 10.3.6

8.3.3 to 8.3.5 [Unchanged]

8.4 Policies

8.4.1 In order that any proposed activity, involving a structure within 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 involving a structure within areas, or adjacent to such 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 involving a structure within the coastal marine area.

[. . .]

Chapter 8 – Structures and Signs

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[. . .] 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). Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

~~Rules 8.5.1 to 8.5.4~~

~~Other Methods 8.6.1 to 8.6.4~~

~~Other Policies 5.4.2, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 10.4.1~~

- 8.4.2 For activities involving structures, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as being a coastal protection area, a coastal recreation area, an area of outstanding natural feature and landscape or an area important to marine mammals or birds.**

~~[. . .]~~

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment. The features identified form part of the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area. Policies 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that adverse effects of activities on such features be avoided and remedied as a national priority because of their contribution to the natural character of the coastal environment. Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires identification and protection of the and regionally important recreation areas.~~

~~Rules 8.5.1 to 8.5.4~~

~~Other Methods 8.6.1 to 8.6.4~~

~~Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 6.4.3, 6.4.3, 9.4.2, 10.4.2~~

- 8.4.3 *[Unchanged]***

- 8.4.4 New structures will be avoided, as far as is practicable, in areas of open space, and in areas of little or no development, in order that the amenity values associated with those areas are maintained or enhanced.**

~~[. . .]~~

Principal reasons for adopting

~~*[Repealed]* Policy 3.1.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Plan recognise the contribution that open space makes to amenity values and should seek to maintain and enhance those values by giving appropriate protection for areas of open space. Policy 1.1.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires, as a matter of national priority, that appropriate subdivision, use or development be encouraged in areas where the natural character has already been compromised, in order to preserve the natural character of the coastal environment.~~

~~Rules 8.5.1 to 8.5.3~~

~~Other Methods 8.6.1 to 8.6.4~~

~~Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 7.4.2, 9.4.2, 9.4.10~~

Chapter 8 – Structures and Signs

8.4.5 to 8.4.6 [*Unchanged*]

- 8.4.7 To encourage new structures within the coastal marine area to provide an additional 0.3 metres of freeboard, or be designed so as to be able to incorporate an additional 0.3 metres of freeboard at a later date, in order to take account of the possibility of sea level rise.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 3.4.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that plans recognise the possibility of sea level rise.~~ The best current international estimates of possible sea-level rise, as a result of greenhouse warming of the earth, indicate a rise of 0.2 metres (range 0.1 - 0.3 metres) by year 2030 and 0.66 metres (range 0.3 - 1.1 metres) by year 2100. A figure of 0.3 metres possible sea level rise is taken as a best estimate to use when considering structures within the coastal marine area.

Rules 8.5.1 to 8.5.3

Other Methods 8.6.1 to 8.6.4

Other Policies 5.4.4, 9.4.9, 14.4.3

8.4.8 to 8.4.10 [*Unchanged*]

8.5 Rules

Any activity specified in this section as a discretionary ~~or restricted coastal~~ activity requires a resource consent. [. . .]

8.5.1 Erection or placement of a structure or sign

Note: [*Unchanged*]

8.5.1.1 to 8.5.1.3 [*Unchanged*]

8.5.1.4 Any activity involving the erection or placement of a structure or structures in the coastal marine area is a **discretionary** activity ~~and a restricted coastal activity~~ if:

- (a) It would impound or effectively contain 4 hectares or more of the coastal marine area; or
- (b) It is solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement) and when established on the foreshore or seabed would extend 300 metres or more in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which total 300 metres or more contiguous); or
- (c) It is solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement), and it is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs, and is in horizontal projection 100 metres or more in length; or

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- (d) It is for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants, in quantities greater than 50,000 litres.

8.5.1.5 to 8.5.1.10 *[Unchanged]*

Principal reason for adopting

~~[. . .] Sections 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement require that the activities identified in 8.5.1.4 are restricted coastal activities. [. . .]~~

8.5.2 to 8.5.4 *[Unchanged]*

8.6 Other methods

8.6.1 to 8.6.4 *[Unchanged]*

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[. . .] Informing the Maritime Safety Authority and the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy ensures that mariners know where new structures are and records are kept as is required by Policy 3.2.9 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.~~

8.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

9.1 to 9.3 [*Unchanged*]

9.4 Policies

- 9.4.1 In order that any proposed alteration of the foreshore or seabed 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 to alter the foreshore or seabed within areas, or adjacent to such 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 to alter the foreshore or seabed within the coastal marine area.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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). ~~Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.9, 6.4.1, 7.4.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 11.4.1, 13.4.1

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

- 9.4.2** For activities involving the alteration of the foreshore or seabed, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as being a coastal protection area, a coastal recreation area, an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes or an area important to marine mammals or birds.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment. The features identified form part of the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area. ~~Policies 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement require that adverse effects of activities on such features be avoided or remedied as a national priority because of their contribution to the natural character of the coastal environment. Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires identification and protection of the regionally important recreational areas.~~

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 6.4.3, 6.4.6, 8.4.2, 11.4.4

9.4.3 [Unchanged]

- 9.4.4** The reclamation of foreshore or seabed in areas with little or no development will be avoided.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 1.1.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires, as a matter of national priority, that appropriate subdivision, use or development be encouraged in areas where the natural character has already been compromised, in order to preserve the natural character of the coastal environment.~~

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 6.4.4, 7.4.2, 7.4.5, 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 8.4.4, 8.4.9

- 9.4.5** The area to be disturbed during any operation altering the foreshore or seabed will be limited as far as practicable to the area necessary to carry out that operation.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 1.1.2(d) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Regional Coastal Plan recognise that a~~ Areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation or habitats of significant indigenous fauna should be

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

disturbed only to the extent reasonably necessary to carry out the approved activities. [. . .]

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 5.4.9, 6.4.1, 7.4.3, 7.4.5

- 9.4.6 The integrity of natural features such as beaches, sand dunes, salt marshes, wetlands, and barrier islands, and their ability to protect areas above the line of mean high water springs from natural physical coastal processes will be maintained and enhanced wherever practicable.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 3.4.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Regional Coastal Plan recognise and maintain the ability of beaches, sand dunes, mangroves, wetlands and barrier islands to protect subdivision, use or development, and to enhance that ability where appropriate.~~

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.8, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.6, 7.4.7, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 14.4.1, 14.4.2

- 9.4.7 The material used to create and form a reclamation, or material sited on a reclamation, in the coastal marine area will not include contaminants which are likely to, or have the potential to, adversely affect the coastal marine area, except where measures are put in place to avoid any adverse effect.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed] Policy 4.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Regional Coastal Plan make provision to ensure that material used to create and form a reclamation, or material sited on a reclamation, in land of the Crown in the coastal marine area, does not include contaminants which are likely to, or have the potential to, adversely affect the coastal marine area.~~

Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4

Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 6.4.1, 6.4.6, 8.4.2, 8.4.7, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 14.4.3, 14.4.4

- 9.4.8 For the following activities, consideration will be given to the reasons for undertaking the activity in the coastal marine area, the public benefit to be derived and to any other available alternatives:**
- (a) Any reclamation; or**
 - (b) The removal of sand, shingle, shell or other natural materials for commercial purposes; or**
 - (c) Any deposition of material.**

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 4.1.6 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that consideration be given to any available alternatives and the applicant's reasons for making the proposed choice when considering applications for resource consents to reclaim any part of the coastal marine area or to remove sand, shingle, shell or other natural materials for commercial purposes from the coastal marine area. As for reclamation, the deposition of any material within the coastal marine area also needs to be assessed in order that any potential adverse effects of the deposition in the coastal marine area can be compared to the deposition to other areas.~~

~~Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4~~

~~Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3~~

~~Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 7.4.2, 7.4.5, 8.4.9, 10.4.2, 14.4.3~~

- 9.4.9 To encourage new reclamations within the coastal marine area to provide an additional 0.3 metres of freeboard, or be designed so as to be able to incorporate an additional 0.3 metres of freeboard at a later date, in order to take account of the possibility of sea level rise.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 3.4.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that plans recognise the possibility of sea level rise. The best current international estimates of possible sea-level rise, as a result of greenhouse warming of the Earth, indicate a rise of 0.2 metres (range 0.1 - 0.3 metres) by year 2030 and 0.66 metres (range 0.3 - 1.1 metres) by year 2100. A figure of 0.3 metres possible sea level rise is taken as a best estimate to use when considering reclamations within the coastal marine area.~~

~~Rules 9.5.1 to 9.5.4~~

~~Other Methods 9.6.1 to 9.6.3~~

~~Other Policies 6.4.6, 6.4.5, 8.4.7, 14.4.1, 14.4.2, 14.4.3~~

9.4.10 to 9.4.11 [Unchanged]

9.5 Rules

Any activity specified in this section as a discretionary ~~or restricted coastal~~ activity requires a resource consent. [. . .]

9.5.1 Reclamation or draining of the foreshore or seabed.

- 9.5.1.1** ~~[Repealed]~~ Any activity involving the reclamation of foreshore or seabed is a **discretionary** activity and ~~restricted coastal~~ activity if:
- (a) It equals or exceeds 1 hectare;
 - (b) It extends 100 metres or more in any direction; or
 - (c) It is an incremental reclamation connected to, or part of, another reclamation which:

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

- ~~(i) Was commenced or received a resource consent after 5 May 1994; and~~
- ~~(ii) The sum of the existing and proposed reclamations exceed the dimensions in (a) or (b).~~

9.5.1.2 ~~Except as provided for by Rule 9.5.1.1, a~~Any activity involving the reclamation or draining of foreshore or seabed, is a *discretionary* activity.

Principal reasons for adopting

The reclamation or draining of any foreshore or seabed in the coastal marine area can only occur if it is expressly allowed by a rule in a regional coastal plan or any relevant proposed regional coastal plan, or a resource consent (Section 12(1)(a) of the Act). ~~Section 1.1 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the activities identified in 9.5.1.1 are restricted coastal activities from the gazettal date of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.~~ Any other activity involving the reclamation or draining of the foreshore or seabed is a discretionary activity in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.

9.5.2 **Removal of sand, shell, shingle or other natural material from the coastal marine area.**

9.5.2.1 *[Unchanged]*

9.5.2.2 The removal of sand, shell or shingle or other natural material from the coastal marine area in any 12 month period is a *discretionary* activity ~~and restricted coastal activity~~ if:

- (a) It is in volumes greater than 50,000 cubic metres; or
- (b) It is extracted from areas equal to or greater than 4 hectares; or
- (a) It extends 1,000 metres or more over foreshore and seabed.

9.5.2.3 *[Unchanged]*

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[. . .] Allowing the taking of small quantities of material recognises that there are only minor effects associated with it. Section 1.6 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the activities identified in 9.5.2.2 are restricted coastal activities.~~ Any other activity involving the removal of any sand, shingle, shell or other natural material is a discretionary activity in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.

9.5.3 **Disturbance**

9.5.3.1 and 9.5.3.2 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

- 9.5.3.3** Except as provided for by 9.5.3.2 any disturbance of foreshore or seabed in the coastal marine area, in any 12 month period, is a **discretionary** activity ~~and restricted coastal activity~~ if:
- (a) It is in volumes greater than 50,000 cubic metres; or
 - (b) It is extracted from areas equal to or greater than 4 hectares; or
 - (c) It extends 1,000 metres or more over foreshore and seabed.

9.5.3.4 and 9.5.3.6 [Unchanged]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] The conditions specified in the rule provide for the avoidance of adverse effects as far as practicable while recognising the need to provided for that dredging. ~~Section 1.6 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the activities specified in 9.5.3.3 are restricted coastal activities.~~ [. . .]

9.5.4 Deposition of sand, shell, shingle, or other natural material

9.5.4.1 [Unchanged]

- 9.5.4.2** ~~[Repealed] Except as provided for by Rule 9.5.4.1, any activity involving the deposition of any sand, shell, shingle, or other natural material on the foreshore or seabed in quantities greater than 50,000 cubic metres in any 12 month period is a **discretionary** activity and a **restricted coastal** activity.~~

- 9.5.4.3** Except as provided for by Rules 9.5.4.1 and 9.5.4.2, any activity involving the deposition of sand, shell, shingle, or other natural material in the coastal marine area is a **discretionary** activity.

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Section 1.7 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the activities described in Rule 9.5.4.2 are restricted coastal activities, and provides that where the matters in Rule 9.5.4.1 are specified that that activity is a discretionary activity. Any other activity involving the deposition of sand, shell, shingle, or other natural material is a discretionary activity in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.~~

9.6 Other methods

9.6.1 to 9.6.2 [Unchanged]

9.6.3 Information provision

9.6.3.1 to 9.6.3.2 [Unchanged]

Principal reasons for adopting

Chapter 9 – Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

[. . .]Informing the Minister of Transport or any agency the Minister delegates power to and the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy ensures that mariners know where new structures are and records are kept ~~and is required by Policy 3.2.9 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.~~

9.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 10 – Discharges

10.1 to 10.2 *[Unchanged]*

10.3 Objectives

10.3.1 to 10.3.3 *[Unchanged]*

10.3.4 To enhance water quality in:

- (a) Coastal protection areas; and
- (b) Coastal recreation areas; and
- (c) Areas adjacent to marine mammal or bird sites; and
- (d) Areas where there is a direct discharge containing human sewage; and
- (e) Areas where there is a direct discharge of wastes from commercial, industrial or production activities.

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 5.1.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Plan should provide for the enhancement of water quality in those areas having a high public interest in, or use of the water, areas of particular tangata whenua interest, areas where there is a particular value to be maintained, and areas where there is a direct discharge containing human sewage. Within this Plan, the coastal protection areas, coastal recreation areas and marine mammal and bird sites identify the values considered to be particularly important. [. . .]~~

~~Policies 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.6~~

~~Other Objectives 5.3.1, 6.3.1, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 8.3.2, 9.3.1, 11.3.1~~

10.3.5 to 10.3.6 *[Unchanged]*

10.4 Policies

10.4.1 In order that any proposed discharge, into 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 to discharge water or contaminants into areas, or adjacent to such 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 to discharge water or contaminants into the coastal marine area.

[. . .]

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Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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). ~~Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

Rules 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.6

Other Methods 10.6.1, 10.6.3, 10.6.5

Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.9, 8.4.1, 8.4.6

- 10.4.2 For activities involving the discharge of water or contaminants, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as being a coastal protection area, a coastal recreation area, an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes or an area important to marine mammals or birds.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment. The features identified form part of the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area. ~~Policies 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that adverse effects of activities on such features be avoided or remedied as a national priority because of their contribution to the natural character of the coastal environment. Policy 3.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires identification and protection of the and regionally important recreational areas.~~

Rules 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.6

Other Methods 10.6.1, 10.6.2, 10.6.3, 10.6.4, 10.6.5

Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.7, 5.4.9, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 7.4.1, 7.4.5, 8.4.2, 8.4.6, 9.4.7, 9.4.8

10.4.3 to 10.4.6 [Unchanged]

- 10.4.7 The discharge of a contaminant (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) into the coastal marine area will only be allowed where:**
- (a) It can be shown that the adverse effects of the discharge to any area, other than the coastal marine area, would create greater adverse effect than the discharge to the coastal marine area; or**
 - (b) There are no practicable alternatives to the discharge occurring to the coastal marine area; and**
 - (c) The discharge is of a standard which will achieve a water quality suitable for contact recreation and shellfish gathering within ten years of approving this Plan.**

[. . .]

Chapter 10 – Discharges

Principal reasons for adopting

~~Policy 5.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the alternatives to any discharge of human sewage into the coastal marine area be considered. Within Otago, all discharges into the coastal marine area will be required to pass a similar test consider alternatives because of the potential adverse effects associated with those discharges. [. . .]~~

~~Rules 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.6~~

~~Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8~~

10.4.8 To reduce the discharge of sewage and garbage from ships into the coastal marine area.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed]Policy 5.2.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that this Plan require that provision be made, in new ports and marinas, for the collection of sewage from ships. Policy 5.2.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that provision be made for encouraging ships to discharge sewage and garbage into shore based facilities.~~

~~Rules 10.5.1, 10.5.6~~

~~Other Methods 10.6.3, 10.6.6~~

~~Other Policies 8.4.6, 9.4.3~~

10.4.9 to 10.4.12 [Unchanged]

10.5 Rules

Any activity specified in this section as a controlled, or discretionary ~~or restricted coastal~~ activity requires a resource consent. [. . .]

10.5.1 [Unchanged]

10.5.2 Discharge of human sewage, and wastes from commercial, industrial or production activities.

~~10.5.2.1 [Repealed]The discharge of human sewage to the coastal marine area, which has not passed through soil or wetland, is a discretionary activity and a **restricted coastal** activity.~~

10.5.2.2 ~~Except as provided for by Rule 10.5.2.1, a~~Any discharge of human sewage, or waste from a commercial, industrial or production activity, to the coastal marine area, is a **discretionary** activity.

Principal reasons for adopting

The discharge of any contaminant or water into water, or contaminant onto land of the coastal marine area can only occur if a resource consent is held, unless this Plan or regulations provide for that discharge (Section 15 of the

Chapter 10 – Discharges

Act). ~~Due to the cultural concern over the discharge of human sewage directly into the coastal marine area, the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement makes the discharge of human sewage that has not passed through soil or wetland a restricted coastal activity (Section 1.10 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement).~~ The discharge of sewage that has passed through soil and wetland, and the discharge of wastes from commercial, industrial or production activities need to be considered within the same policy framework because of the potential adverse effects arising from those discharges. Any ~~other~~ activity involving the discharge of human sewage and wastes from commercial, industrial or production activities, is a discretionary activity in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.

10.5.3 *[Unchanged]*

10.5.4 Discharges in exceptional circumstances

10.5.4.1 A discharge to the coastal marine area that would not meet the requirements of Section 107(1) of the Act, on the basis of exceptional circumstances, as provided for by Section 107(2)(a) of the Act, is a *discretionary* activity ~~and a restricted coastal activity.~~

Principal reasons for adopting

~~*[Repealed]* Section 1.10(b) of the first schedule to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that any discharge to the coastal marine area in which the applicant wishes to rely on Section 107(2)(a) of the Act will be a restricted coastal activity.~~

10.5.5 and 10.5.6 *[Unchanged]*

10.6 Other methods

10.6.1 to 10.6.2 *[Unchanged]*

10.6.3 Education and promotion

10.6.3.1 to 10.6.3.6 *[Unchanged]*

Principal reasons for adopting

Encouraging a reduction in bilge and ballast water discharges will assist in reducing the associated adverse effects of those discharges. ~~Policy 5.2.3 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that provision be made for encouraging ships to discharge sewage and garbage into shore based facilities.~~ Educating generally about the need to maintain and enhance water quality and about waste disposal generally will help in bringing about improvements to the quality of the coastal marine area. [. . .]

10.6.4 Review of resource consents

10.6.4.1 The Otago Regional Council will review resource consents as necessary to reflect the need to improve water quality in areas

Chapter 10 – Discharges

identified as coastal protection areas, coastal recreation areas, and areas adjacent to marine mammal and bird sites as shown in Schedule 2 and 3 of this Plan, and in areas where there is a direct discharge containing human sewage or a direct discharge of waste from commercial, industrial or production activities.

Principal reasons for adopting

~~The review of consents is required by Policy 5.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.~~ Objective 10.3.4 of this Plan identifies the areas where water quality should be enhanced. [. . .]

10.6.5 [Unchanged]

10.6.6 Provision of facilities

10.6.6.1 to 10.6.6.2 [Unchanged]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed]Policy 5.2.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires provision to be made to require adequate and convenient garbage disposal facilities in ports, marinas and other such busy areas. In addition, Policy 5.2.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires the provision of adequate and convenient sewage facilities in all new ports and marinas.~~

10.7 [Unchanged]

Chapter 11 – Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion

11.1 to 11.3 [*Unchanged*]

11.4 Policies

- 11.4.1 In order that any proposed taking, use, damming or diversion of Otago's coastal waters 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 to take, use, dam or divert Otago's coastal waters from 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 to take, use, dam or divert Otago's coastal waters.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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). ~~Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

Rule 11.5.3

Other Method 11.6.1

Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.9, 6.4.2, 9.4.1

11.4.2 to 11.4.4 [*Unchanged*]

11.5 Rules

Any activity specified in this section as a discretionary ~~or restricted coastal activity~~ requires a resource consent. [. . .]

11.5.1 Ships' needs for taking and using seawater

- 11.5.1.1 The taking or use of coastal water by ships is a *permitted* activity.

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] The taking or use of coastal water for a ship's normal operational purposes, and other purposes, needs to be permitted because the water is necessary for the operation of the ship. ~~Policy 5.2.5 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that provision should be made to allow ships to take and use sea water for those purposes in the coastal marine area.~~

11.5.2 to 11.5.3 [*Unchanged*]

11.6 and 11.7 [*Unchanged*]

Chapter 13 - Exotic Plants

13.1 to 13.3 [*Unchanged*]

13.4 Policies

- 13.4.1 In order that any proposed introduction of exotic or introduced plants 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 to introduce any exotic or introduced plants into areas, or adjacent to such 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 to introduce any exotic or introduced plants into the coastal marine area.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] 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). ~~Policy 2.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that the protection of characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua be carried out in accordance with tikanga Maori.~~

Rule 13.5.1

Other Methods 13.6.1 to 13.6.4

Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.9, 9.4.1

- 13.4.2 For activities involving the planting of any exotic plant, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as being a coastal protection area, an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes, or an area important to marine mammals or birds.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment. The features identified form part of the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area. ~~Policies 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement require that adverse effects of activities on such features be avoided and remedied as a national priority because of their contribution to the natural character of the coastal environment.~~

Rule 13.5.1 13.5.2

Other Methods 13.6.1 to 13.6.4

Other Policies 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.7, 5.4.9, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.4.6

- 13.4.3 To consider potential adverse effects of, and the need for, any proposed introduction or planting of any exotic or introduced plant into Otago's coastal marine area.**

[. . .]

Chapter 13 - Exotic Plants

Principal reason for adopting

~~Policy 3.3.1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that a precautionary approach be taken to proposed activities with effects as yet unknown or little understood. Consideration of the need for any introduction or planting and consideration of the potential for adverse effects arising from that introduction or planting recognises that the~~ precautionary principle.

Rule 13.5.1, 13.5.2

Other Methods 13.6.1 to 13.6.4

Other Policies 5.4.2, 5.4.6, 5.4.8

13.4.4 When restoration plantings take place, preference will be given to the use of indigenous species with a further preference for the use of local genetic stock.

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~[Repealed]Policy 3.2.10 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that preference be given to the use of indigenous species with a further preference for the use of local genetic stock.~~

Rule 13.5.1, 13.5.2

Other Methods 13.6.1 to 13.6.4

Other Policies 5.4.2

13.5 Rules

Any activity specified in this Section as a discretionary ~~or restricted coastal~~ 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.

13.5.1 Introduction of exotic or introduced plants

13.5.1.1 *[Unchanged]*

13.5.1.2 ~~*[Repealed]*The introduction or planting of any exotic or introduced plant in Otago's coastal marine area where the plant is not already present is a **discretionary** activity and a **restricted coastal** activity.~~

13.5.1.3 The introduction of any exotic or introduced plant, ~~in an area where the plant is already present~~ is a **discretionary** activity.

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] The introduction of recognised pest plants is prohibited in recognition of their status as pests. ~~Section 1.8 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement provides that the introduction or planting of any exotic or introduced plant in Otago's coastal marine area where the plant is not already present is a restricted coastal activity.~~ Within Otago, *spartina*

Chapter 13 - Exotic Plants

has been identified as a pest plant within the Pest Plant Management Strategy for the Otago Region. [. . .]

13.5.2 *[Unchanged]*

13.6 and 13.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 14 – Natural Hazards

14.1 to 14.2 [*Unchanged*]

14.3 Objective

- 14.3.1 To take into account the potential adverse effects of natural hazards within and adjacent to Otago's coastal marine area when considering the use, development or protection of the area.**

Principal reasons for adopting

[. . .] Some natural hazards such as a blocked river mouth may be a product of natural coastal processes which are part of the natural character of the coastal marine area. ~~General Principle 10 and Policy 1.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement make it a national priority to maintain these processes in as natural a condition as possible, when it is identified that they are part of the natural character of the coastal marine area.~~

Policies 14.4.1, 14.4.2, 14.4.3

Other Objectives 5.3.1, 6.3.1, 8.3.4, 9.3.2

14.4 Policies

- 14.4.1 To avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards through considering the need to protect areas within and adjacent to the coastal marine area.**

Explanation

[. . .] Such measures may include coastal protection works to reduce or halt erosion of the coastline, or groynes or other structures to assist in retaining material to reduce erosion rates. ~~General Principle 10 and Policy 1.1.4 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement make it a national priority to protect and maintain these processes in so far as they are identified as part of the natural character of the coastal marine area.~~

[. . .]

14.4.2 [*Unchanged*]

- 14.4.3 Where a resource consent is required under this Plan, to ensure that adequate provision is made in the design of any structure, reclamation, or other physical feature, to recognise the possibility of sea level rise and other natural hazards which may damage that structure, reclamation or feature.**

[. . .]

Principal reasons for adopting

~~The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement states that the possibility of sea level rise should be recognised. Other n~~Natural hazards in the coastal marine area include storm inundation and tsunami.

Methods 14.6.1, 14.6.2, 14.6.3

Other Policies 5.4.4, 6.4.5, 6.4.6, 8.4.7, 9.4.7, 9.4.8, 9.4.9

Chapter 14 – Natural Hazards

14.4.4 *[Unchanged]*

14.5 to 14.7 *[Unchanged]*

Chapter 15 – Information Requirements

15.1 Introduction

[...]

Without limiting the requirements of Section 88 of the Act, or of the Fourth Schedule to that Act, any application for the following activities will be required to supply information as specified in this chapter of the Regional Coastal Plan:

- (a) Any activity which this Regional Coastal Plan specifies as being a discretionary activity, a restricted discretionary activity, or a controlled activity, ~~or a restricted coastal activity~~; and
- (b) An activity that would otherwise not comply with this Regional Coastal Plan (a non-complying activity).

[...]

15.2 to 15.9 *[Unchanged]*

Schedule 7

Schedule 7: ~~[Repealed]~~Restricted coastal activities

~~The circumstances in which activities that have a significant or irreversible adverse effect on the coastal marine area will be made restricted coastal activities.~~

~~Note: This schedule has been taken directly from Schedule 1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and is numbered correspondingly.~~

S1.1 — Reclamations

- ~~(a) Any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which is less than 1 hectare or extends less than 100 metres in all directions, including incremental reclamations connected to or part of another reclamation which was commenced or received a resource consent after the [gazettal date], and the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations do not exceed these dimensions is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) Any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which:~~
- ~~(i) is equal to or greater than 1 hectare but less than or equal to 2 hectares, or extends 100 or more metres up to or equalling 300 metres linear in any direction (or which is an incremental reclamation connected to, or part of, another reclamation which was commenced or received a resource consent after [gazettal date], and the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations are within these dimensions); and~~
 - ~~(ii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and~~
 - ~~(iii) the plan contains the criteria for, or the permissible locations of, reclamations, and the permissible adverse effects and the usage's of any areas so reclaimed,~~
- ~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(c) Except as in S1.1(a) or (b) above, any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which:~~
- ~~(i) equals or exceeds 1 hectare; or~~
 - ~~(ii) extends 100 or more metres in any direction; or~~
 - ~~(iii) is an incremental reclamation connected to, or part of, another reclamation which;~~
 - ~~— was commenced or received a resource consent after [gazettal date], and~~
 - ~~— the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations are equal to or exceed the dimensions in (i) and (ii);~~
- ~~is a restricted coastal activity.~~

S1.2 — Structures which impound or effectively contain the coastal marine area

- ~~(a) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which:~~
- ~~(i) will impound or effectively contain less than 4 hectares of the coastal marine area; or~~
 - ~~(ii) is a floating or open pile structure which can be demonstrated to not impede water flows;~~
- ~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which will:~~

Schedule 7

- ~~(i) impound or effectively contain less than 8 hectares, of the coastal marine area; and~~
 - ~~(ii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and~~
 - ~~(iii) the plan defines or provides the criteria for determining:
 - ~~— where it would be permissible to locate any such structures; and~~
 - ~~— the materials to be used in the construction of any structure or structures; and~~
 - ~~— the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and~~~~
 - ~~(iv) the plan:
 - ~~— requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure or structures; and~~
 - ~~— defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on likely adverse effects of the structure or structures,~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(c) Except as provided for in S1.2(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which will impound or effectively contain 4 hectares or more of the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity.~~

~~S1.3 Structures in the coastal marine area more or less parallel to mean high water springs~~

- ~~(a) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:
 - ~~(i) which is solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement), and when established on the foreshore or seabed extends less than 300 metres in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which total less than 300 metres contiguous length);~~
 - ~~(ii) which is a submarine or sub-aqueous cable; or~~
 - ~~(iii) which is a floating or open pile structure which can be demonstrated not to have adverse effects;~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:
 - ~~(i) which are solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement);~~
 - ~~(ii) when established on the foreshore or seabed would extend 300 metres or more, but not more than 1000 metres, in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which incrementally total at least 300 metres and up to 1000 metres, contiguously);~~
 - ~~(iii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and~~
 - ~~(iv) for which the plan defines, or provides the criteria for determining:
 - ~~— where it would be permissible to locate any such structure or structures;~~
 - ~~— the materials to be used in the construction of any structure or structures;~~
 - ~~— the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and~~~~
 - ~~(v) for which the plan:~~~~

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- ~~— requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure of structures; and~~
- ~~— defines, or provides, the criteria for determining, the limits on likely adverse effects of the structure or structures;~~

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) ~~Except as provided for in S1.3(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which:~~
- ~~(i) are solid (or present a significant barrier to water or sediment movement); and~~
 - ~~(ii) when established on the foreshore or seabed would extend 300 metres or more in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which total 300 metres or more contiguous);~~
- is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.4 Structures in the coastal marine area oblique or perpendicular to mean high water springs

- (a) ~~Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:~~
- ~~(i) which is solid (or present a significant barrier to water or sediment movement), and is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area, and is in horizontal projection less than 100 metres; or~~
 - ~~(ii) which is a submarine or sub-aqueous cable;~~
- is **not** a restricted coastal activity.
- (b) ~~Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:~~
- ~~(i) which is solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement);~~
 - ~~(ii) which is sited obliquely or perpendicular to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area;~~
 - ~~(iii) which in horizontal projection is not more than 1000 metres in length;~~
 - ~~(iv) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and~~
 - ~~(v) for which the plan defines, or provides the criteria for determining:~~
 - ~~— where it would be permissible to locate any such structure or structures;~~
 - ~~— the materials to be used in their construction; and~~
 - ~~— specifies the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and~~
 - ~~(vi) for which the plan:~~
 - ~~— requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure or structures; and~~
 - ~~— defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on adverse effects of the structure or structures;~~
- is **not** a restricted coastal activity.
- (c) ~~Except as provided for in S1.4(a) and (b) above, any activity which includes erecting a structure or structures in the coastal marine area which is:~~
- ~~(i) solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement);~~

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- ~~(ii) is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area; and~~
 - ~~(iii) is in horizontal projection 100 metres or more in length;~~
- ~~is a restricted coastal activity.~~

~~S1.5 Structures in the coastal marine area used in the petroleum and chemical industry~~

- ~~(a) Any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage and containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants in quantities less than or equal to 50,000 litres is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) Any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants in quantities less than 100,000 litres and more than 50,000 litres and the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan specifies that the activity is a discretionary activity and defines, or provides criteria determining:
 - ~~(i) where it would be permissible to locate any such structures; and~~
 - ~~(ii) the effects of the structure;~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(c) Except as provided for in S1.5(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants, in quantities greater than 50,000 litres is a restricted coastal activity.~~

~~S1.6 Disturbance of foreshore and seabed (excavate, drill, move, tunnel etc) including any removal of sand, shell or shingle~~

- ~~(a) Any activity involving, in any 12 month period, disturbance of foreshore and seabed for specific purposes, including any removal of sand, shell or shingle or other material which is either:
 - ~~(i) maintenance dredging;~~
 - ~~(ii) in volumes less than or equal to 50,000 cubic metres; and extracted from areas less than 4 hectares; and extending less than 1000 metres over foreshore and seabed; or~~
 - ~~(iii) in volumes less than 300,000 cubic metres; and extracted from areas less than 100 hectares; and extending less than 10,000 metres over foreshore and seabed; and~~
 - ~~— is specified in an operative and proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and~~
 - ~~— the plan defines or provides the criteria which specifies the location where the removal can be carried out; and~~
 - ~~— specifies when the activity can be undertaken; and~~
 - ~~— specifies conditions to control any adverse effects of any removal of disturbance;~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) Except as in S1.6(a) above any activity involving, in any 12 month period, disturbance of foreshore and seabed for specific purposes, including any removal of sand, shell or shingle:
 - ~~(i) in volumes greater than 50,000 cubic metres;~~~~

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- ~~(ii) — extracted from areas equal to or greater than 4 hectares; or~~
 - ~~(iii) — extending 1000 metres or more over foreshore and seabed;~~
- ~~is a restricted coastal activity.~~

~~For the purposes of this clause, **maintenance dredging** means any dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities, including marina developments.~~

S1.7 — Depositing substances in the coastal marine area

- ~~(a) — Any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore and seabed which involves quantities less than or equal to 50,000 cubic metres at a site in the coastal marine area in any 12 month period is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(b) — Any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore and seabed:
 - ~~(i) — which is specified in an operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity;~~
 - ~~(ii) — for which the plan defines or provides the criteria for determining:
 - ~~— the location where the activity can be carried out;~~
 - ~~— the time during which the activity can be carried out; and~~~~
 - ~~(iii) — for which the plan:
 - ~~— requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the depositing of the material; and~~
 - ~~— defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on the likely adverse effects of the depositing of the material;~~~~is **not** a restricted coastal activity.~~
- ~~(c) — Except as provided for in S1.7(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore or seabed in quantities greater than 50,000 cubic metres in any 12 month period in the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity.~~

S1.8 — Exotic plants in the coastal marine area

~~Any activity involving the introduction of any exotic plant species to the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity, except where that plant is already present in an area and an operative or proposed regional coastal plan specifies that the planting of it is a discretionary activity.~~

S1.9 — Exclusive occupation of the coastal marine area

~~Any activity involving occupation of the coastal marine area which:~~

- ~~(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);~~
- ~~(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;~~

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~~is a restricted coastal activity.~~

~~S1.10 Discharges to the coastal marine area~~

- ~~(a) Any discharge of human sewage to the coastal marine area, except from vessels, which has not passed through soil or wetland, is a restricted coastal activity.~~

- ~~(b) Any discharge to the coastal marine area in respect of which the application may desire to rely on Section 107(2)(a) is a restricted coastal activity.~~

Glossary

[...]

~~Restricted coastal activity* — Any discretionary activity or non-complying activity—
(a) — Which, in accordance with Section 68 of the Resource Management Act 1991, is stated by a regional coastal plan to be a restricted coastal activity; and
(b) — For which the Minister of Conservation is the consent authority.~~

[...]

Consequential and minor changes

Operative Plan Provision	Operative Plan Page number	Detail of consequential or minor change
All provisions	All pages	<i>Delete references to deleted provisions</i>
Page numbers	All pages	<i>Update page numbers</i>
Table of Contents		<i>Update table of contents</i>
<i>Seal Page</i>		<i>Update seal page</i>