APPENDIX A

Relevant provisions in the
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
## OBJECTIVES

### Objective 1
To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:
- maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature;
- protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand’s indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and
- maintaining coastal water quality and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity.

### Objective 2
To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:
- recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution;
- identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such Activities; and
- encouraging restoration of the coastal environment.

### Objective 3
To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:
- recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources;
- promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act;
- incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and
- recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.

### Objective 4
To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:
- recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy;
- maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and
- recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland.

### Objective 5
To ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by:
- locating new development away from areas prone to such risks;
- considering responses, including managed retreat, for existing development in this situation; and
- protecting or restoring natural defences to coastal hazards.
Objective 6

To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:

- the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits;
- 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 wellbeing of people and communities;
- functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area;
- the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value;
- the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;
- the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by Activities on land;
- the proportion of the coastal marine area under any formal protection is small and therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected; and
- historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

Objective 7

To ensure that management of the coastal environment recognises and provides for New Zealand’s international obligations regarding the coastal environment including the coastal marine area.

POLICIES

Policy 1: Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment

1. Recognise that the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment vary from region to region and locality to locality; and the issues that arise may have different effects in different localities.

2. Recognise that the coastal environment includes:
   a. the coastal marine area;
   b. islands within the coastal marine area;
   c. areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;
   d. areas at risk from coastal hazards;
   e. coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;
   f. elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;
   g. items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;
   h. inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and
   i. physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.

Policy 2: The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori

In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:

a. recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;

b. involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori;

c. with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for
Relevant provisions in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;

d. provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pōkenga

e. take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and
   i. where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and
   ii. consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;

provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:

i. bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;

ii. providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;

iii. having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaitai or other non commercial Māori customary fishing;

recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and

provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.

Policy 3: Precautionary approach

1. Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed Activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.

2. In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that:
   a. avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur;
   b. natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and
   c. the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.

Policy 4: Integration

Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and Activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires:

a. co-ordinated management or control of Activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly:
   i. the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land;
   ii. local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and
   iii. where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries;

b. working collaboratively with other bodies and agencies with responsibilities and functions relevant to resource management, such as where land or waters are held or managed for conservation purposes; and

c. particular consideration of situations where:
   i. subdivision, use, or development and its effects above or below the line of mean high water springs will require, or is likely to result in, associated use or development that crosses the line of mean high water springs; or
   ii. public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or
   iii. development or land management practices may be affected by physical changes to the coastal environment or potential inundation from coastal hazards, including as a result of climate change; or
   iv. land use Activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through increasing sedimentation; or
   v. significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.

Policy 5: Land or waters managed or held under other Acts
1. Consider effects on land or waters in the coastal environment held or managed under:
   a. the Conservation Act 1987 and any Act listed in the 1st Schedule to that Act; or
   b. other Acts for conservation or protection purposes;”
   and, having regard to the purposes for which the land or waters are held or managed:
   c. avoid adverse effects of Activities that are significant in relation to those purposes; and
   d. otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of Activities in relation to those purposes.
2. Have regard to publicly notified proposals for statutory protection of land or waters in the coastal environment and the adverse effects of Activities on the purposes of that proposed statutory protection.

Policy 6: Activities in the coastal environment

1. In relation to the coastal environment:
   a. recognise that the provision of infrastructure, the supply and transport of energy including the generation and transmission of electricity, and the extraction of minerals are Activities important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities;
   b. consider the rate at which built development and the associated public infrastructure should be enabled to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of population growth without compromising the other values of the coastal environment;
   c. encourage the consolidation of existing coastal settlements and urban areas where this will contribute to the avoidance or mitigation of sprawling or sporadic patterns of settlement and urban growth;
   d. recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;
   e. consider where and how built development on land should be controlled so that it does not compromise Activities of national or regional importance that have a functional need to locate and operate in the coastal marine area;
   f. consider where development that maintains the character of the existing built environment should be encouraged, and where development resulting in a change in character would be acceptable;
   g. take into account the potential of renewable resources in the coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
   h. consider how adverse visual impacts of development can be avoided in areas sensitive to such effects, such as headlands and prominent ridgelines, and as far as practicable and reasonable apply controls or conditions to avoid those effects;
   i. set back development from the coastal marine area and other water bodies, where practicable and reasonable, to protect the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values of the coastal environment; and
   j. where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.

2. Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:
   a. recognise potential contributions to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities from use and development of the coastal marine area, including the potential for renewable marine energy to contribute to meeting the energy needs of future generations;
   b. recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;
   c. recognise that there are Activities that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and provide for those Activities in appropriate places;
   d. recognise that Activities that do not have a functional need for location in the coastal marine area generally should not be located there; and
   e. promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:
      i. requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;
      ii. requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and
      iii. considering whether consent conditions should be applied to ensure that space occupied for an activity is used for that purpose effectively and without unreasonable delay.

Policy 11: Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)

To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:

a. avoid adverse effects of activities on:
   i. indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;
   ii. taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;
   iii. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;
   iv. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;
Relevant provisions in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

v. areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and
vi. areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and

b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of Activities on:

i. areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;
ii. habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;
iii. indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh;
iv. habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;
v. habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and
vi. ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.

Policy 13: Preservation of natural character

1. To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
   a. avoid adverse effects of Activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and
   b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of Activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; including by:
       c. assessing the natural character of the coastal environment of the region or district, by mapping or otherwise identifying at least areas of high natural character; and
       d. ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions.

2. Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:
   a. natural elements, processes and patterns;
   b. biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;
   c. natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;
   d. the natural movement of water and sediment;
   e. the natural darkness of the night sky;
   f. places or areas that are wild or scenic;
   g. a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and
   h. experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.

Policy 14: Restoration of natural character

Promote restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment, including by:

a. identifying areas and opportunities for restoration or rehabilitation;
   providing policies, rules and other methods directed at restoration or rehabilitation in regional policy statements, and plans;

b. where practicable, imposing or reviewing restoration or rehabilitation conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of Activities; and recognising that where degraded areas of the coastal environment require restoration or rehabilitation, possible approaches include:
   i. restoring indigenous habitats and ecosystems, using local genetic stock where practicable; or
   ii. encouraging natural regeneration of indigenous species, recognising the need for effective weed and animal pest management; or
   iii. creating or enhancing habitat for indigenous species; or
   iv. rehabilitating dunes and other natural coastal features or processes, including saline wetlands and intertidal saltmarsh; or
   v. restoring and protecting riparian and intertidal margins; or
   vi. reducing or eliminating discharges of contaminants; or
vii. removing redundant structures and materials that have been assessed to have minimal heritage or amenity values and when the removal is authorised by required permits, including an archaeological authority under the Historic Places Act 1993; or
viii. restoring cultural landscape features; or
ix. redesign of structures that interfere with ecosystem processes; or
x. decommissioning or restoring historic landfill and other contaminated sites which are, or have the potential to, leach material into the coastal marine area.

Policy 15: Natural features and natural landscapes

To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:

a. avoid adverse effects of Activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and
b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of Activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment; including by:
c. identifying and assessing the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment of the region or district, at minimum by land typing, soil characterisation and landscape characterisation and having regard to:
   i. natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;
   ii. the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;
   iii. legibility or expressiveness – how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;
   iv. aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;
   v. vegetation (native and exotic);
   vi. transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;
   vii. whether the values are shared and recognised;
   viii. cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features;
   ix. historical and heritage associations; and
   x. wild or scenic values;
d. ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, map or otherwise identify areas where the protection of natural features and natural landscapes requires objectives, policies and rules; and
e. including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.

Policy 16: Surf breaks of national significance

Protect the surf breaks of national significance for surfing listed in Schedule 1, by:

a. ensuring that Activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect the surf breaks; and
b. avoiding adverse effects of other Activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of the surf breaks.

Policy 17: Historic heritage identification and protection

Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:

a. identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage, including archaeological sites;
b. providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki;
c. initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes;
d. recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation;
e. facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs;
f. including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) to (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans;
g. imposing or reviewing conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of Activities;
h. requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and
i. considering provision for methods that would enhance owners’ opportunities for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief.

Policy 18: Public open space
Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including Active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:

a. ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;
b. taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;
c. maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;
d. considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space; and
e. recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.

Policy 22: Sedimentation

1. Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment.
2. Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water.
3. Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry.
4. Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.

Policy 23: Discharge of contaminants

1. In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to:
   a. the sensitivity of the receiving environment;
   b. the nature of the contaminants to be discharged, the particular concentration of contaminants needed to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment, and the risks if that concentration of contaminants is exceeded; and
   c. the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and:
   d. avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing;
   e. use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and
   f. minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone.
2. In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow:
   a. discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and
   b. the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless:
      i. there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and
      ii. informed by an understanding of tangata whenua values and the effects on them.
3. Objectives, policies and rules in plans which provide for the discharge of treated human sewage into waters of the coastal environment must have been subject to early and meaningful consultation with tangata whenua.
4. In managing discharges of stormwater take steps to avoid adverse effects of stormwater discharge to water in the coastal environment, on a catchment by catchment basis, by:
   a. avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems;
   b. reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities;
   c. promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and
   d. promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source.
5. managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities:
   a. require operators of ports and other marine facilities to take all practicable steps to avoid contamination of coastal waters, substrate, ecosystems and habitats that is more than minor;
   b. require that the disturbance or relocation of contaminated seabed material, other than by the movement of vessels, and the dumping or storage of dredged material does not result in significant adverse effects on water quality or the seabed, substrate, ecosystems or habitats;
   c. require operators of ports, marinas and other relevant marine facilities to provide for the collection of sewage and waste from vessels, and for residues from vessel maintenance to be safely contained and disposed of; and
d. consider the need for facilities for the collection of sewage and other wastes for recreational and commercial boating.

Policy 24: Identification of coastal hazards

Identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards (including tsunami), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected. Hazard risks, over at least 100 years, are to be assessed having regard to:

a. physical drivers and processes that cause coastal change including sea level rise;
b. short-term and long-term natural dynamic fluctuations of erosion and accretion;
c. geomorphological character;
d. the potential for inundation of the coastal environment, taking into account potential sources, inundation pathways and overland extent;
e. cumulative effects of sea level rise, storm surge and wave height under storm conditions;
f. influences that humans have had or are having on the coast;
g. the extent and permanence of built development; and
h. the effects of climate change on:
   i. matters (a) to (g) above;
   ii. storm frequency, intensity and surges; and
   iii. coastal sediment dynamics;

taking into account national guidance and the best available information on the likely effects of climate change on the region or district.

Policy 25: Subdivision, use, and development in areas of coastal hazard risk

In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least the next 100 years:

a. avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm from coastal hazards;
b. avoid redevelopment, or change in land use, that would increase the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards;
c. encourage redevelopment, or change in land use, where that would reduce the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards, including managed retreat by relocation or removal of existing structures or their abandonment in extreme circumstances, and designing for relocatability or recoverability from hazard events;
d. encourage the location of infrastructure away from areas of hazard risk where practicable;
e. discourage hard protection structures and promote the use of alternatives to them, including natural defences; and
f. consider the potential effects of tsunami and how to avoid or mitigate them.
Relevant provisions in the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki
Chapter 1 Use and Development

1.1 Use and development of resources

UDR Objective 1 To recognise the role of resource use and development in the Taranaki region and its contribution to enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

UDR Policy 1 Recognition will be given in resource management processes to the role of resource use and development in the Taranaki region and its contribution to enabling people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing.

Chapter 8 Coastal environment

8.1 Protecting the Natural Character of our Coast

CNC Objective 1 To protect the natural character of the coastal environment in the Taranaki region from inappropriate subdivision, use, development and occupation by avoiding, remediying or mitigating the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment.

CNC Objective 2 To provide for appropriate subdivision, use, development and occupation of the coastal environment of the Taranaki region.

CNC Policy 1 Natural character of the coastal environment

Management of the coastal environment will be carried out in a manner that protects the natural character of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, development and occupation and enhances natural character where appropriate.

In determining the natural character of the coastal environment, matters to be considered will include:

(a) the degree of modification;
(b) the amenity values of the environment, which collectively give the coastal environment its natural character including rural amenity value;
(c) the importance of landscapes, seascapes and landforms, including visually and scientifically significant geological features and wild and scenic areas;
(d) the contribution of Taranaki’s historic heritage to natural character of the coastal environment;
(e) the degree to which the coastal environment provides for the continuing functioning of ecological and physical processes including consideration of the diversity, productivity, the natural quality of water and air; indigenous biodiversity values; the characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua; and
(g) the degree of integration of human use, development and subdivision with the above components.

CNC Policy 2 Appropriate subdivision, use, development and occupation

The protection of the natural character of the coastal environment shall be achieved by having regard to the following criteria in determining appropriate subdivision, use, development or occupation of the coastal environment:

(a) the degree and significance of Actual or potential adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment, including cumulative effects, and the efficacy of measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects;
(b) the extent to which the subdivision, use, development or occupation recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;
(c) the degree to which adverse effects on those historic heritage values that can contribute to natural character can be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
(d) the need for development or occupation to occur in the coastal environment;
(e) where it is likely that an activity will result in significant adverse effects on the environment, any possible alternative locations or methods for undertaking the activity, and where the activity involves the discharge of any contaminant, any possible alternative
methods of discharge;
(f) the degree to which the subdivision, use, development or occupation will avoid adverse effects at alternative non-coastal locations;
(g) the degree of existing modification of the coastal environment from its natural character;
(h) the degree to which the subdivision, use, development or occupation will disrupt natural processes or will be threatened by, or will contribute to, the occurrence of natural hazards, particularly coastal erosion;
(i) the degree to which the subdivision, use, development or occupation can be accommodated near existing developments and in spatially compact forms and the extent of further modification of the natural character of the coastal environment through sprawling and sporadic development;
(j) the provision of adequate services, particularly the disposal of wastes;
(k) the need to protect habitat (in the coastal marine area) of species including mobile species and those that are important for commercial, recreational, traditional or cultural purposes;
(l) the benefits to the community of the use, development or occupation of the coastal marine area;
(m) the degree to which financial contributions associated with any subdivision, use and development can be used to offset potential or actual unavoidable adverse effects arising from those activities; and
(n) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy sources, including national, regional and local benefits.

CNC Policy 4 Protection of areas in the coastal environment of importance to the region.
Areas in the coastal environment of importance to the region will be identified and priority given to protection of the natural character, ecological and amenity values of such areas from any adverse effects arising from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. In the assessment of areas of importance, matters to be considered will include:
(a) wetlands, estuaries or coastal lagoons and coastal turf, forest and shrublands of regional, national or international importance;
(b) their importance for marine mammals or birds, invertebrates and lizards for breeding, roosting or feeding, or habitats of threatened indigenous bird species;
(c) the existence of regionally or nationally outstanding ecosystems or communities or nationally threatened plant or animal species;
(d) scenic sites and recreational sites of outstanding or regional or national significance;
(e) historic heritage values, including archaeological sites of national or outstanding significance;
(f) the existence of nationally significant or outstanding coastal and marine landforms, landscapes, scientific features and associated processes;
(g) the cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua; and
(h) wāhi tapu and sites of importance to tangata whenua; and
(i) the existence of marine protected areas.

CNC Policy 5 Protection of other coastal areas of value
Recognition will be given to the protection where appropriate of other areas, features or landscapes in the coastal environment not covered by Policy 4 above, but still important to the region for one or more of the following reasons:
(a) recognition of the special value of estuaries, including the unique physical processes that occur as a result of the interaction of coastal and river dynamics; and the importance of estuaries in providing spawning areas and nursery areas for juveniles of aquatic species;
(b) amenity and scenic values;
(c) recreational and historic areas;
(d) biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems;
(e) scientific and landscape features; and
(f) cultural features of significance to tangata whenua.
8.2 Maintaining and Enhancing Coastal Water Quality

To maintain and enhance coastal water quality in the Taranaki region by avoiding, remediying or mitigating the adverse effects of discharges of contaminants to the coastal marine area.

CWQ Policy 1

Point source discharges to the coastal marine area

Waste reduction and waste treatment and disposal practices, which avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the point source discharge of contaminants to the coastal marine area will be required.

In considering policies for plans or proposals in relation to the discharge of contaminants to the coastal marine area, matters to be considered will include:

(a) the relationship of tangata whenua with the coastal environment;
(b) the natural character, ecological and amenity values of the coastal environment, including indigenous biodiversity values and fishery values;
(c) the effect on areas where shellfish and other kaimoana are gathered for human consumption;
(d) the Actual or potential risks to human and aquatic health and amenity values arising from the discharge;
(e) the significance of any historic heritage values associated with the coastal environment;
(f) the degree to which the needs of other resource users might be compromised;
(g) the allowance for reasonable mixing zones (determined in accordance with (a) to (l) of this Policy);
(h) the potential for cumulative effects;
(i) measures to reduce the volume and toxicity of the contaminants;
(j) measures to reduce the risk of unintended discharges of contaminants;
(k) the use of the best practicable option for the treatment and disposal of contaminants; and
(l) the availability and effectiveness of alternative means of disposing of the contaminant.

CWQ Policy 2

Discharges from ships and offshore installations

Avoid, remedy or mitigate to the fullest practicable extent, adverse effects on coastal water quality arising from ship or offshore installation discharges and maintenance.

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8.3 Maintaining and enhancing public access to and along the coastal environment

To maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal environment in the Taranaki region, while avoiding remediying or mitigating adverse effects that may arise from that access.

CPA Policy 1

Encourage, as far as practicable, public access to and along the coastal environment, except where circumstances make restrictions necessary to:

(a) preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and ecological values associated with coastal areas of outstanding coastal values and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values;
(b) protect private property rights;
(c) avoid conflicts between competing uses;
(d) protect cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua;
(e) protect archaeological and historic heritage values;
(f) protect the health and safety of the public where these may be adversely affected by an activity in the coastal environment; and
(g) provide for other circumstances that are sufficient to justify the restriction, notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining access.
## Chapter 9 – Indigenous Biodiversity

### 9.1 Maintaining and enhancing Indigenous biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIO Objective 1</th>
<th>To maintain and enhance the indigenous biodiversity of the Taranaki region, with a priority on ecosystems, habitats and areas that have significant indigenous biodiversity values.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 1</td>
<td>Promotion of indigenous biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The maintenance, enhancement and restoration of indigenous biodiversity will be promoted throughout the Taranaki region and at different scales within the region and will include ecological landscapes, ecosystems, and ecological processes, habitats, communities, species and populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 2</td>
<td>Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the Taranaki region arising from the use and development of natural and physical resources will be avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as is practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 3</td>
<td>Ecosystems, habitats and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority will be given to the protection, enhancement or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, habitats and areas that have significant indigenous biodiversity values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 4</td>
<td>Identifying significant indigenous biodiversity values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When identifying ecosystems, habitats and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values, matters to be considered will include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) the presence of rare or distinctive indigenous flora and fauna species; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) the representativeness of an area; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) the ecological context of an area.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once identified as significant, consideration should be given to the sustainability of the area to continue to be significant in future when deciding on what Action (if any) should reasonably and practicably be taken to protect the values of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 5</td>
<td>Other ecosystems, habitats or areas with indigenous biodiversity values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The maintenance, enhancement or restoration of indigenous biodiversity will be promoted in ecosystems, habitats and areas not covered by Policies 3 and 4 above, but still important for the continuing functioning of ecological processes, including those aspects important for the maintenance, enhancement or restoration of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) ecosystems, habitats and areas that provide buffering of habitats of indigenous flora and fauna;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) botanical, wildlife, fishery and amenity values;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) biological and genetic diversity;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) water quality, water levels and flows; and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) soils, substrate, minerals, nutrients or other physical factors or processes necessary for the survival of any indigenous flora or fauna species or community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO Policy 7</td>
<td>Appropriate use and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the maintenance and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity in Taranaki consideration will be given to the social and economic benefits of appropriate use and development of resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 10 Natural features and landscapes, historic heritage and amenity value

10.1 Protecting our outstanding and important natural features and landscapes

NFL Objective 1 To protect the outstanding natural features and landscapes of the Taranaki region from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and to appropriately manage other natural areas, features and landscapes of value to the region.

NFL Policy 1 Nationally and regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes. Outstanding natural features and landscapes are to be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, including protection of:
(a) the special scenic, recreational, scientific and Māori cultural and spiritual values associated with Mount Taranaki;
(b) the volcanic landforms and features of regional significance on the Taranaki ring plain;
(c) the special scenic, recreational and scientific values associated with the coastal environment and coastal features of regional significance;
(d) the natural character and natural features and landscapes of regional significance associated with Taranaki’s rivers and lakes and their margins;
(e) the rural features and landscapes of regional significance, including the scenic and landscape qualities of the raised marine terraces of south Taranaki and inland Taranaki hill country; and
(f) landscape features associated with areas of indigenous vegetation that are of regional significance.

NFL Policy 2 Other natural areas, features or landscapes of value

Recognition shall be given to the appropriate management of other natural areas, features or landscapes not covered by Policy 1 above, but still of value to the region for one or more of the following reasons:
(a) the maintenance of water quality and quantity;
(b) soil conservation;
(c) the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards;
(d) natural character amenity and heritage values and scientific and educational significance;
(e) geological and geomorphological, botanical, wildlife and fishery values;
(f) biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems;
(g) ‘sinks’ or ‘pools’ for greenhouse gases; and
(h) cultural features of significance to tangata whenua.

NFL Policy 3 Appropriate subdivision use and development

The protection of outstanding and where appropriate, other natural features and landscapes of value shall be achieved by having regard to the following criteria in determining appropriate subdivision, use and development:
(a) the value, importance or significance of the natural feature or landscape at the local, regional or national level;
(b) the degree and significance of actual or potential adverse effects on outstanding natural features and landscapes or other important natural features and landscapes, including cumulative effects, and the efficacy of measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects;
(c) the benefits to be derived from the use and development at the local, regional and national level;
(d) the extent to which the subdivision, use or development recognises or provides for the relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga;
(e) the need for use or development to occur in the particular location;
(f) the sensitivity or vulnerability of a natural feature or landscape to change, and its capacity to accommodate change, without compromising the values of the feature or landscape;
(g) the degree of existing modification of the natural feature or landscape from its natural character;
(h) the degree to which financial contributions associated with any subdivision, use and development can be used to offset actual or potential adverse effects arising from those activities.

10.2 Protecting our historic heritage

HIS Objective 1 To protect the historic heritage values in the Taranaki region from inappropriate subdivision,
use and development, and where practical enhance those values.

HIS Policy 1  The identification of historic heritage
The historic heritage of the region will be identified and appropriate records kept of historic heritage including:
(a) archaeological sites;
(b) sites, structures, places, areas or landscapes of historical, architectural, cultural, scientific or technological interest or significance; and
(c) sites or landscapes of significance to tangata whenua for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons.

HIS Policy 2  Adverse effects on historic heritage
Historic heritage will be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and the maintenance, conservation and restoration of historic heritage sites, places and values will be encouraged as far as possible.

Chapter 13  Minerals

13.1 Recognising and providing for appropriate use and development of minerals

MIN Objective 1  To provide for use and development of the region's mineral resources while avoiding, remediing or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment.

MIN Policy 1  Recognising and providing for mineral development
Provision will be made to enable appropriate use and development of the region's mineral resources in a way that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment.

MIN Policy 2  Managing the effects of incompatible activities on mineral resources
The adverse effects of subdivision, use and development activities that may be incompatible with mineral extraction activities by mainly limiting their operations or compromising their ability to extract minerals, will be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Chapter 16  Statement of resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities

16.1 Taking into account the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi

TOW 1  Forming an effective relationship while acknowledging the different perspectives on kawanatanga and rangatiratanga in resource management.

TOW2  The Taranaki Regional Council and three territorial authorities agreeing to a shared understanding with tangata whenua of the meaning and practical implications of taking into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in terms of resource management.

TOW Objective 1  To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in the exercise of functions and powers under the Resource Management Act.

TOW Policy 1  Effective relationship
Act cooperatively and in good faith, showing flexibility and responsiveness and a desire to engage with Māori for the good governance of the Taranaki region.

TOW Policy 2  Treaty of Waitangi
Management of natural and physical resources in the Taranaki region will be carried out in a manner that takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, including the principles of kawanatanga, rangatiratanga, partnership, Active participation, resource development and spiritual recognition.
16. 2 Recognising Kaitiakitanga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KTA Objective 1</th>
<th>To have particular regard to the concept of kaitiakitanga in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in the Taranaki region, in a way that accommodates the views of individual iwi and hapu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KTA Policy 1</td>
<td>Kaitiakitanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iwi and hapu will be consulted on an individual basis to determine how kaitiakitanga can be recognised and integrated in the management of the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in the Taranaki region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. 3 Recognising and providing for the Relationship of Maori with ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REL Objective 1</th>
<th>To recognise and provide for the cultural and traditional relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, air, coastal environment, wāhi tapu and other sites and taonga within the Taranaki region.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 1</td>
<td>Land development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The development, use or protection of iwi and hapu land will be supported in a manner, which is consistent with the purpose of the Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 2</td>
<td>Marae development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The aspirations of iwi and hapu concerning the development of marae, papakainga, kaumatua housing, whare wānanga, water supplies and other facilities on iwi and hapu land will be recognised and supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 3</td>
<td>Wahi tapu and other sites or features of historical or cultural significance to iwi, and hapu and the cultural and spiritual values associated with ancestral lands, fresh water, air and the coast, will be protected from the adverse effects of activities, as far as is practicable and in a manner, which is consistent with the purpose of the Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 4</td>
<td>Protection of mahinga kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The protection and enhancement of mahinga kai within the region's water bodies will be provided for and the restoration of degraded water bodies, which are of concern to iwi will be promoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 5</td>
<td>Natural features and landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The cultural perspectives of iwi in relation to the identification and protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes will be recognised and provided for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 6</td>
<td>Effluent disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The development of land-based effluent disposal systems will be promoted and encouraged, where appropriate, in preference to effluent assimilation in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 7</td>
<td>Protection of water bodies of significance to iwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The maintenance and enhancement of rivers, streams, lakes and other water bodies, which have special significance to iwi will be provided for in a manner respectful of tikanga Māori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL Policy 8</td>
<td>The protection of areas or characteristics of the Taranaki coastal environment, which have special significance to iwi will be provided for in a manner respectful of tikanga Māori.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. 4 Recognising cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua in resource management processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSV Objective 1</th>
<th>Management of natural and physical resources in the Taranaki region will be carried out in a manner that takes into account the cultural and spiritual values of Iwi o Taranaki and in a manner which respects and accommodates tikanga Māori.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSV Policy 1</td>
<td>Cultural and spiritual values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The special relationship that Taranaki tangata whenua have with te taiao (the environment), as reflected in their respect for the spiritual integrity of te taiao as a living system infused with qualities of wairua (spirituality), mauri (life principle), wehi (reverence), mana (authority), tapu (sacredness), and noa (nontapu), will be given particular consideration in the promotion of the sustainable management of the region’s resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV Policy 2</td>
<td>Partnership in decision making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures and approaches will be adopted to enable iwi to participate as a partner in water, air and coastal management decision-making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV Policy 3</td>
<td>Recognition of tikanga Māori and tribal rangatiratanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures will be adopted, which seek to recognise and accommodate tikanga Māori and the rangatiratanga rights of iwi and hapu over their mahinga mātaitai and other taonga in the environment and their role as kaitiaki, within resource management processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relevant provisions in the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE ONE: RECOGNITION OF DIFFERING COASTAL PROCESSES, NATURAL VALUES AND USES OF THE COASTAL MARINE AREA</td>
<td>OBJECTIVE 1(a)</td>
<td>POLICY 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To manage the coastal marine area in a way that promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, by recognising and providing for different coastal processes, natural values and uses of the coastal marine area.</td>
<td>Management of the coastal marine area will be carried out in a way that recognises that: (a) areas of outstanding coastal value exist in the coastal marine area, and that each of those areas includes one or more of the following values: (i) it includes, or borders on, outstanding natural features and landscapes in the coastal environment; (ii) it is a significant habitat of indigenous marine flora, fauna or birdlife, or makes a significant contribution to maintaining local and regional ecosystem viability and biodiversity; or (iii) it is an area with significant natural character or intrinsic value; or (iv) it includes, or borders on, a protected area; or (v) it contains features of historic significance; or (vi) it contains an important estuary, wetland or coastal lagoon. (b) Estuaries within the coastal marine area that are permanently open to tidal movements (in particular, those estuaries which derive from catchments based in the eastern Taranaki hill country or the uplifted marine terraces of north Taranaki and south Taranaki); (i) have significantly different and more complex natural processes than the open coast, because they exist at the interface between river and coastal processes; (ii) provide habitats, migrating paths, breeding areas and nursery areas for marine life and birdlife; (iii) are a pathway for nutrients and sediment to move from land to the coastal marine area; (iv) provide natural focal points for human activity and, in some cases, are surrounded by urban or extensively modified environments; (v) will be the subject of pressure for use and development, and for protection, and that an appropriate balance will need to be found between these pressures to achieve the purpose of the Act; (vi) in some cases, have outstanding coastal value. (c) Port Taranaki is a highly modified environment: (i) that enables people and communities to provide for their economic wellbeing; (ii) that has a low level of natural character; (iii) that provides some natural habitat and supports some marine species which, however, are generally less significant than the amount of similar habitat, and populations of such species, found outside Port Taranaki; (iv) within which port development and port-related Activities are, from the Crown perspective as land owner, appropriate uses of the coastal marine area; (v) that can have significant effects on areas outside of the Port, including contributing to coastal erosion along New Plymouth foreshore; (vi) that is valued for recreation; (vii) within which occupation rights to the foreshore and seabed are held until the year 2026; (viii) within which a `Port Air Zone' is defined to regulate discharges to air that result from port-related Activities. (d) The open coastline: (i) is subject to a high energy westerly wave environment and the coastal land behind the foreshore is generally eroding; (ii) includes areas that are valued for recreation, particularly the beaches adjacent to urban areas or to which vehicle access exists; (iii) includes reef systems that provide habitat to marine life, and are valued by Maori for kaimoana gathering; (iv) includes a large proportion of the total foreshore area, which is mostly unmodified by human activity except in the vicinity of the New Plymouth urban area, and generally is under no significant pressure for use, development or protection; (v) includes some areas of outstanding coastal value; (vi) contains fisheries that are both recreationally and commercially valuable; (vii) is utilised for defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1991.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBJECTIVE 1(b) | To recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of the coastal marine area, to protect that character from inappropriate use and development of the coastal marine area and to restore or rehabilitate the natural character of the coastal marine area where practicable. | POLICY 1.2 | In the management of the coastal marine area, recognition will be given to the restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal marine area where appropriate. |
| | | POLICY 1.3 | The Taranaki Regional Council will (subject to the provisions of the Act) use the objectives and policies in this plan as criteria to determine the acceptability of effects of Activities on the environment, and: (a) where those effects are acceptable, allow the activity; or (b) where those effects are not acceptable, either decline to grant the consent or where practicable, require those effects to be avoided, remedied or mitigated until they are acceptable. |
| | | POLICY 1.4 | The Taranaki Regional Council will use Policies One and Two of Section 3.5.1 of the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki (1994) to assist Council decisions regarding the extent of natural character of the coastal environment and how it would be affected by use or development of the coastal marine area. |
## ISSUE TWO:
### PROTECTION OF ECOLOGICAL VALUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OBJ 2(a) | To maintain biodiversity and protect ecologically viable populations of species of indigenous marine and diadromous aquatic life and birdlife. | POL 2.1 
Use or development of all estuaries (areas A and B) should:  
(a) avoid adverse effects on areas or habitats of nationally vulnerable species.  
(b) avoid or remedy adverse effects on:  
   (i) spawning habitats or aquatic life at spawning times;  
   (ii) passage of diadromous species through estuaries, including the movement of juveniles and adults up and down river catchments during their life cycles;  
   (iii) waterfowl, particularly wading and migratory birds.  
(c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on:  
   (i) flushing of estuaries by seawater and freshwater inflows;  
   (ii) nutrient flows through estuaries;  
   (iii) vegetation communities;  
   (iv) salt marsh communities. |
| OBJ 2(b) | To maintain a representation of each of the existing types of marine habitat found in the Taranaki coastal marine area. | POL 2.2 
Use, development and protection of open coastal areas (area C) should avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on:  
(a) known fish spawning areas, and in particular the snapper-trevally spawning area in the North Taranaki Bight; or  
(b) hard rock habitat in parts of the coastal marine area where the seabed is predominantly sandy; or  
(c) marine mammal breeding and haul-out sites; or  
(d) areas where seabirds congregate to feed or breed. |
| | | POL 2.3 
Use, development and protection of all parts of the coastal marine area (areas A, B, C and D) should:  
(a) safeguard the life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems by:  
   (i) avoiding the release of contaminants that have significant adverse effects on marine life;  
   (ii) where it is not practicable to avoid the discharge of contaminants, remediying or mitigating the effects of that discharge;  
   (iii) avoiding the release of hazardous substances;  
   (iv) avoiding, remediying or mitigating smothering of marine ecosystems, such as reef systems, that are not adapted to frequent or large-scale sediment disturbance;  
   (v) avoiding, remediying or mitigating long-term or significant short-term adverse effects on spawning and nursery areas of marine life, feeding and roosting areas of birdlife, and seal haul-out areas;  
   (vi) ensuring that where an area of any particular habitat type is under pressure from resource use and development, appropriate areas of such habitat remain undisturbed elsewhere in the region;  
   (vii) maintaining natural biodiversity.  
(b) not (either on its own or in combination with other uses and developments of the coastal marine area):  
   (i) risk a significant regional or national decline of an indigenous species by adversely affecting populations (particularly breeding populations) of that species; nor  
   (ii) cause a regionally or interregionally significant decline in fish or shellfish population numbers, species diversity or quality for human consumption. |

Note:  
Area A – Outstanding Coastal Value  
Area B – Estuaries  
Area C – Open Coastal Areas  
Area D – Port Taranaki
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJ 3(a)</th>
<th>POL 3.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To maintain and enhance the natural character and amenity values of the coastal environment.</td>
<td>Use, development and protection of the coastal marine area should:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) allow existing established community uses, including utility structures, of the coastal marine area, and other lawfully established uses of the coastal marine area, that are consistent with the policies of this plan, to continue to be conducted;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) not duplicate a function for which existing public facilities are adequate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) integrate, as appropriate, with the form and colour of the coastal environment (which in this case means the sea, foreshore and land backdrop and the way that these interact to provide the individual character of an area);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on sites or areas of historical or cultural significance;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) maintain or enhance the amenity values of the coastal marine area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJ 3(b)</th>
<th>POL 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To recognise the heritage values of sites, buildings, places or areas and to provide protection of those values from adverse effects of use or development of the coastal marine area.</td>
<td>Regard will be had, in making coastal management decisions, to the regional importance of the amenity values of the following areas:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mohakatino Estuary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• AhuAhu/Weld/Timaru Road Beaches</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• White Cliffs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Pitone Road Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wai-iti Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Leith/Perth Road Beaches</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Urenui Estuary and Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stony River Mouth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Onaero Estuary and Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Komene Road Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Waitara Beach</td>
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<td>• Opunake Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Bell Block Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Otakohu Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waikakahaiho River Mouth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kaupokonui Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fitzroy Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Inaha Beach</td>
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<td>• East End Beach</td>
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<td>• Ohawe Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ngamotu Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waverley Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pantutu/Back Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wainui Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Oakura Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Puniho Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kawaroa Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Paroa Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kina Road Reef</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stent Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Middleton's Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Arawhata Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waiongana Estuary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mangahume</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Airedale Reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tongaporutu Estuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| POL 3.3 | Regard will be had, in making coastal management decisions, to areas, places, objects or sites protected by the Historic Places Act 1993 and other areas, places, objects or sites with |
archaeological, historical, cultural or heritage values of regional or national importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE FOUR: EFFECTS ON AREAS OF OUTSTANDING COASTAL VALUE</td>
<td>OBJ 4</td>
<td>POL 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To protect those parts of the coastal marine area that have significant conservation values from adverse effects of use or development.</td>
<td>The following areas are areas of outstanding coastal value and shall be managed in a way that gives priority to avoiding adverse effects on the outstanding coastal values of each area:</td>
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**Area and Outstanding coastal values**

**Waitotara Estuary**
- Unmodified, representative estuary;
- Adjacent to existing conservation area which is the habitat of threatened Australian bittern, NZ shoveller, black swan;
- Stopover for migratory wading birds (royal spoonbill, banded dotterel) and international migrant birds (eastern bar-tailed godwit);
- Sub-fossil totara stumps in estuary;
- Whitebait spawning area in Waiau Stream.

**Wainu Reef**
- Limestone rock outcrops extending from mean high water springs to 500 m offshore;
- Hard rock platform contains many well-preserved fossils;
- Abundance of marine life forms.

**Waverley Beach**
- Outstanding natural landscape;
- Eroding stacks, caverns and tunnels produce unique landforms at land/sea interface;
- Blow holes.

**North and South Traps**
- Large seaweed (Ecklonia) forests, diverse and abundant marine life;
- Unusual feature on sandy coast.

**Whenuakura Estuary**
- Relatively unmodified estuary;
- Habitat of threatened caspian tern and rare variable oyster catcher;
- Part of route for migratory birds;
- Whitebait spawning on northern bank.

**Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area**
- Oldest volcanic formations in Taranaki;
• Islands provide important nesting habitat for 27,000 seabirds per year;
• Moturoa and Motumahanga islands are free of exotic predators;
• Vulnerable indigenous plant species (Cook's Scurvy Grass) on islands;
• New Zealand fur seal breeding ground;
• Diverse range of underwater habitats;
• Marine urupa (Motukuku reef) of Ngati-te-whiti hapu;
• Diverse and abundant marine life.

Mimi Estuary

• Tidal mudflats, saltmarsh and sand dune habitat, uncommon in north Taranaki;
• Habitat of migratory and wading birds;
• Whitebait spawning area in upper estuary;
• Feeding ground for snapper and trevally;
• Nursery area for juvenile marine species and flounder;
• Blue penguin breeding site (periodic).

Pariokariwa Point to Waihi Stream

• Fur seal haul-out and seabird roosting area on Opourapa Island;
• Offshore reef connected to Opourapa Island contains abundant marine life;
• Outstanding natural landscape at White Cliffs;
• White Cliffs walkway uses the foreshore between Pukearuhe and Te Horo stock tunnel;
• Shipwreck (`Alexandra') in shallow water offshore;
• Fluttering shearwaters breed on cliffs and northern blue penguins burrow near stream mouths;
• Outstanding natural features and landscape at Tongaporutu, particularly offshore stacks, cliffs and caves;
• Breeding area for grey-faced petrels on offshore stacks;
• Tongaporutu Estuary contains abundant shellfish with high species diversity;
• Coastal marine area surrounds Te Kawau Pa Historic Reserve;
• Mohakatino Beach Conservation Area adjacent to Mohakatino Estuary;
• Australian bittern and caspian tern roost on sandflats and in wetland adjacent to the estuary;
• Mohakatino Estuary supports whitebait, flounder and shellfish.

POL 4.2

Buffer areas within the coastal marine area shall be established around areas of outstanding coastal value by avoiding the establishment of activities in the coastal marine area where those activities are likely, either on their own or cumulatively, to have a significant adverse effect on outstanding coastal values, and will not normally exceed a distance of 150 metres from the...
boundary of any area of outstanding coastal value.
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<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE FIVE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF TANGATA WHENUA WITH THE COASTAL MARINE AREA</td>
<td>OBJ 5</td>
<td>POL 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To recognise and provide for the relationship and values of iwi o Taranaki with the Taranaki coastal marine area in a manner reflective of their status as tangata whenua and in accordance with tikanga Maori.</td>
<td>Procedures will be adopted which seek to recognise and accommodate the mana moana rights of iwi and hapu over their mahinga maataitai and other taonga in the coastal marine area and their role as kaitiaki within coastal management procedures, where appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the Act.</td>
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<td>POL 5.2</td>
<td>The aspirations of iwi to develop, use or protect the coastal marine area within their rohe shall be recognised and provided for, where this is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the Act, the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki and this plan.</td>
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<td>POL 5.3</td>
<td>Procedures and approaches shall be adopted to enable iwi o Taranaki to participate as a partner in coastal management decisions.</td>
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<td>POL 5.4</td>
<td>The adverse effects of activities on mahinga maataitai and kaimoana shall be avoided or mitigated to the fullest extent practicable.</td>
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<td>POL 5.5</td>
<td>The Taranaki Regional Council shall promote and encourage development of land-based sewage treatment systems as an alternative to assimilation in coastal waters, where appropriate.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>POL 5.6</td>
<td>Wahi tapu and other sites or features in the coastal marine area of cultural or historical significance to iwi o Taranaki shall be protected from the effects of resource use and development, as far as practicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POL 5.7</td>
<td>Access to mahinga maataitai and areas of cultural or historical significance to iwi o Taranaki within the coastal marine area shall be maintained or enhanced, except where restrictions are appropriate to achieve the purpose of the Act, the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki and this plan.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>POL 5.8</td>
<td>Opportunities for the incorporation of iwi customary knowledge about coastal resources or for using traditional methods as an alternative means of achieving sustainable management or protecting taonga in the coastal marine area, shall be considered and utilised where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Issues

**ISSUE SIX: ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE FORESHORE, SEABED AND COASTAL LAND**

**OBJ 6(a)**  
To reduce the risk of accelerated coastal erosion or accretion along the region's coastline as a result of human Activities in the coastal marine area.

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<th>Issues</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Policies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POL 6.1</td>
<td>A new structure or extension of an existing structure should:</td>
<td>(a) not interact with or intercept sediment flow in a way that could materially increase the risk of coastal erosion or accretion; (b) not cause significant foreshore or seabed erosion by reflecting or refracting wave energy.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**POL 6.2**  
Structures should be removed from the coastal marine area or demolished at the expiry of their authorisations or on the refusal of grant of a new authorisation or at the end of their useful lives, provided that none of the following apply:  
(a) a new authorisation has been granted, or applied for but not yet determined; or  
(b) removal of the structure would cause greater adverse effects on the environment than leaving the structure in place, and in this respect, the matters in policy 6.3 should be considered; or  
(c) the structure will have no more than minor adverse effects on the environment or on public access or use of the coastal marine area if left in place; or  
(d) the structure is an integral part of an historic area or place.

**POL 6.3**  
Remedial or mitigation Action will be required for existing structures (at the time of consent renewal or review or if the structure is abandoned) which have a significant adverse effect on the environment (in particular, the foreshore and seabed). A decision on such Action will follow consideration of:  
(a) potential adverse effects (including cost to the community) if no Action is taken;  
(b) Actual cost of proposed remedial Action;  
(c) practical feasibility of any proposed Action;  
(d) the degree to which existing adverse effects will be remedied or mitigated;  
(e) positive effects of proposed Action;  
(f) adverse effects of the proposed Action on the environment.

**POL 6.4**  
Reclamation of the foreshore and seabed should:  
(a) not interact with or intercept sediment flow in a way that could materially increase the risk of coastal erosion; and  
(b) not erode under wave attack nor cause foreshore or seabed erosion by reflecting wave energy;  
(c) not be constructed from material that contains any contaminants that could have a significant adverse effect on the coastal marine area;  
(d) have the purpose of providing for activities for which a coastal marine area location is an operational necessity;  
(e) not cover sites of ecological, amenity, social or cultural importance;  
(f) and it must be shown that reclamation is the most appropriate way of providing for an activity and the underlying needs intended to be met by that activity, following consideration of alternatives to a reclamation.

**POL 6.5**  
Disturbance of the foreshore or seabed should:  
(a) not remove such quantities of sediment from the onshore-offshore or longshore drift systems as to materially increase the risk of coastal erosion; and  
(b) not adversely affect the amenity values of the foreshore;  
(c) remove material only if that material can be replaced by natural coastal processes, except where it is consistent with the purpose of the Act to do otherwise.

**POL 6.6**  
The deposition of substances to the foreshore and seabed should:  
(a) not contaminate receiving sediments in the onshore-offshore or longshore drift systems nor lead to circulation or bioaccumulation of contaminants through the food chain;  
(b) not adversely affect the form of the foreshore (and in this respect, regard should be had to the desirability of a deposited substance being of the same size, sorting and parent material as the receiving sediments);  
(c) not occur in estuaries other than in minor quantities or for flood or erosion control purposes;  
(d) not cover rock habitat in areas of predominantly sandy seabed or foreshore (excluding areas where those rock habitats have been exposed by coastal erosion induced by human Activities);  
and deposits for the purpose of disposal of solid waste originating from outside the coastal marine area, other than when the material is clean fill for the purpose of reclamation in accordance with this plan will not be allowed.
**ISSUE SEVEN: NATURAL HAZARDS**

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<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Policies</th>
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| **OBJ 7(a)** | Coastal hazard protection works will be allowed only in relation to existing use or development of areas of the coastal environment in situations where the positive effects of allowing the works are significantly greater than the adverse effects. Determination of this will include a consideration of:  
(a) the probability of the works succeeding;  
(b) the public benefit from the use or development to be protected, in enabling the regional community to provide for its economic wellbeing, health and safety;  
(c) the regional and national significance of the use or development to be protected;  
(d) the effects of the protection works on the environment, including any change in the occurrence and rate of coastal erosion;  
(e) measures previously taken, including decisions as to the location of the use and development, to avoid the need for coastal hazard protection works;  
(f) alternatives to the development of coastal hazard protection works, and the reasons why those alternatives have not been proceeded with. |
| **OBJ 7(b)** | Coastal erosion protection works with a duration of less than five years may be allowed provided that:  
(a) the proposed works are removable;  
(b) no permanent adverse effects on the environment (in particular, foreshore loss in front, or at the ends, of seawalls) will result from the placement, use and/or removal of the works;  
(c) the protection is temporary in order to provide time to prepare and implement a plan to remove or reduce coastal erosion risk without the use of further protection works;  
and subject to this policy and an assessment under policy 7.1, such temporary works may be allowed in circumstances where permanent protection works would not be allowed, provided that the protected asset or activity is intended to be relocated or otherwise protected. |
| **POL 7.1** | Prior to a decision on a coastal permit for erosion control, mouth stabilisation or flood protection works in estuaries, the Taranaki Regional Council will require information to be supplied detailing:  
(a) the risk from the natural hazard (incorporating the frequency of the hazard event, the number of people potentially affected, the value to the regional community of the natural and physical resources to be protected, and the value of the protection works);  
(b) the existence and significance of spawning or nursery areas of aquatic life within the estuary, and of any diadromous fish species within the catchment, and any effects of the works on these;  
(c) the effects on the outstanding coastal values where the estuary is an area of outstanding coastal value;  
(d) the effects of works on water flow rates and channel morphology;  
(e) alternatives to erosion control, mouth stabilisation or flood protection works, and the reasons why those alternatives have not been proceeded with. |
<p>| <strong>POL 7.2</strong> | In the use, development and protection of the coastal marine area, the ability of natural features and systems to provide a natural defence to erosion, inundation or sea level rise should be recognised and the integrity of such features or systems protected, where appropriate. |
| <strong>POL 7.3</strong> | The Taranaki Regional Council will require any person wishing to undertake a use or development within the coastal marine area to recognise the possibility of a sea level rise in response to global warming. The best estimate of sea level rise, given by the International Panel on Climate Change, is of a 0.2 m rise in global mean sea level by 2030 and a 0.65 m rise by 2100. |</p>
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<tr>
<td>ISSUES EIGHT: ADVERSE EFFECTS ON EXISTING STRUCTURES</td>
<td>OBJ 8</td>
<td>POL 8.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>To maintain people's ability to efficiently use any lawfully-established structure for that structure's intended purpose, subject to achievement of objectives relating to adverse effects on land, natural hazards, access and navigation and safety.</td>
<td>New use, development and protection of the coastal marine area should:</td>
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<td>(a) allow safe and adequate access to existing structures for their use and maintenance;</td>
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<td>(b) not promote erosion or accretion which results in exposure, burial, blockage, instability or stranding of an existing structure and so impede reasonable use of that structure for its intended purpose; where this is consistent with the purpose of the Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td>POL 8.2</td>
<td>The Taranaki Regional Council will promote redevelopment and use of existing structures ahead of the construction of new structures, where it is consistent with the efficient use of resources and has less impact on the natural character of the coastal marine area than alternative options.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSUES NINE: ADVERSE EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY</td>
<td>OBJ 9</td>
<td>POL 9.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>To maintain and enhance the quality of coastal water by avoiding, remediing or mitigating the adverse effects of contaminants discharged to the coastal marine area.</td>
<td>Waste reduction and treatment practices which avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of the direct discharge of contaminants into water will be required. In assessing proposals to discharge contaminants directly to water (either new discharges or renewals of existing discharges), matters to be considered will include:</td>
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<td>(a) the need to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems of the receiving environment;</td>
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<td>(b) the allowance for reasonable mixing zones;</td>
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<td>(c) potential for cumulative or synergetic effects;</td>
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<td>(d) the effect on areas where shellfish are gathered for human consumption;</td>
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<td>(e) the degree to which the needs of other water users are, or may be, compromised;</td>
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<td>(f) the Actual or potential risks to human and animal health from the discharge;</td>
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<td>(g) the Actual or potential effects on amenity and heritage values including recreational values of the receiving environment;</td>
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<td>(h) the effect of the discharge on the natural state of the receiving water;</td>
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<td>(i) the cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua;</td>
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<td>(j) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of contaminants to be discharged;</td>
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<td>(k) the use of the best practicable option for the treatment and disposal of contaminants including, in the ease of human sewage wastewater, the use of land disposal or wetland treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>POL 9.2</td>
<td>Improvements in the biological health and quality of coastal ecosystems will be promoted in those coastal waters in which the life-supporting capacity of water and marine ecosystems is under pressure, while taking account of:</td>
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<td>(a) the existing status of water quality;</td>
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<td>(b) the existing habitat quality including the need to maintain ecologically viable marine ecosystems and ecologically viable populations of marine species;</td>
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<td>(c) the degree to which cultural and spiritual values or customary uses of tangata whenua are affected by existing water quality;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) the scenic, aesthetic and recreational values including fishery values;</td>
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<td>(e) the impact on commercial users of the coastal marine area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>POL 9.3</td>
<td>Discharges of contaminants or water to water should:</td>
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<td>(a) be carried out in a way that avoids or mitigates significant adverse effects on marine biological community composition;</td>
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<td>(b) maintain or enhance, after reasonable mixing, water quality of a standard that allows existing community use of that water for recreation, fishing or kaimoana gathering to continue;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse ecological effects on estuaries or intertidal areas;</td>
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<td>(d) be of a quality that ensures that the size or location of the zone required for reasonable mixing does not have a significant adverse effect on community use of the coastal marine area or the life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems.</td>
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Statement of Evidence in Chief of Catherine Clarke on behalf of Trans-Tasman Resources Limited
POL 9.4
A discharge of human sewage direct into water, without passing through land, may only occur where:
(a) it better meets the purpose of the Act than disposal onto land;
(b) there has been consultation with the tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori and due weight has been given to sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act;
(c) there has been consultation with the community generally.

POL 9.5
After reasonable mixing, no discharge (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) may give rise to any significant adverse effects on habitats, feeding grounds or ecosystems.

POL 9.6
Adverse effects on water quality from the discharge of contaminated stormwater will be avoided, remedied or mitigated and management systems, structures or facilities adopted to:
(a) separate drainage of areas which are at no risk of being contaminated from those which may be contaminated;
(b) treat contaminated stormwater at source or before disposal.

POL 9.7
The potential for unauthorised discharges of contaminants to occur in respect of any activity in the coastal marine area will be considered. Spill contingency plans may be required in relation to any activity in the coastal marine area with the potential for significant adverse effects on water quality in the event of an unauthorised discharge.

POL 9.8
Adverse effects on water quality and sediment quality that arise from ship or offshore installation discharges and maintenance shall be avoided or mitigated to the fullest practicable extent.

POL 9.9
The introduction of exotic organisms to New Zealand coastal waters shall be avoided as far as is practicable and, in particular, risk minimisation methods will be used or required where there is a reasonable risk that an activity could result in the introduction of an exotic species which could:
(a) endanger or cause the regional or national extinction of any indigenous species; or
(b) adversely affect human health, fisheries, shellfisheries, aquaculture or marine ecosystems.

POL 9.10
When considering coastal permit applications for reclamations, activities involving structures, disturbances to the foreshore and seabed, or deposits of substances to the foreshore and seabed, the Taranaki Regional Council will consider adverse effects on water quality with respect to the need to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems.

POL 9.11
Bulk storage of hazardous substances in the coastal marine area will be regulated and the non-essential bulk storage of hazardous substances in the coastal marine area discouraged to prevent adverse effects on water quality.
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</table>
| ISSUE TEN: USE OF WATER | OBJ 10 | **POL 10.1** Taking and use of open coastal water shall not be restricted, and taking and use of coastal water in embayments, harbours and inlets shall be allowed, where there are no adverse effects on spawning or nursery areas of aquatic life, significant areas of indigenous vegetation, or significant habitats of indigenous fauna.  
  (a) ensuring that coastal water of equal or better quality than existing coastal water is available to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;  
  (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of coastal water and ecosystems; and  
  (c) avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of water use on the environment. |
| | | **POL 10.2** Taking, use, damming or diversion of water in an estuary shall be undertaken in a manner which avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on estuarine ecosystems. Applicants for coastal permits to abstract, dam or divert water will be required to:  
  (a) demonstrate a need for the volumes of water sought;  
  (b) indicate, where appropriate, what alternative water supplies or water collection or storage methods have been considered to meet this need and the suitability or otherwise of the alternatives;  
  (c) report on the environmental effects of the proposed abstraction and possible avoidance, remedial or mitigation measures;  
  (d) where appropriate, install systems to accurately measure the volumes of water abstracted;  
  (e) undertake measures designed to mitigate the effects of water abstraction if abstraction would otherwise have a significant adverse effect on spawning areas, estuarine biological communities or nutrient movement. |
| ISSUE ELEVEN: ADVERSE EFFECTS OF UNREASONABLE NOISE | OBJ 11 | **POL 11.1** Noise levels in the coastal marine area shall be managed to prevent significant adverse effects on any one or more of the following:  
  - the health and social wellbeing of people; or  
  - amenity values; or  
  - livestock; or  
  - significant populations of either migratory, breeding or threatened birds; or  
  - significant populations of either migratory, breeding, threatened or residential marine mammals.  
  **POL 11.2** Priority shall be given to managing noise levels in the coastal marine area in such a way that the adverse effects of noise are no greater than those allowed in the adjacent district in circumstances in which noise will have effects above mean high water springs.  
  **POL 11.3** Excessive noise shall be determined with regard to the provisions of this plan and the relevant district plan and New Zealand Standards relating to measurement of noise levels and the assessment of noise in the environment. |
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<td>ISSUE TWELVE: DEGRADATION OF AIR QUALITY ARISING FROM THE DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>OBJ 12</td>
<td>POL 12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To maintain the existing high quality of the air resource of the Taranaki coastal marine area.</td>
<td>Discharges to air should:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) not release contaminants in concentrations or at rates that could adversely affect human health or ecosystems in receiving environments;</td>
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<td>(b) not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to the extent that they could adversely affect community use of the coastal environment or adversely affect wildlife;</td>
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<td>(c) not release particulate matter that could become noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to an extent that it has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the environment, including by restricting visibility or visibly settling out on public or private</td>
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<td>POL 12.2</td>
<td>Discharges to air resulting from the incineration of hazardous waste or domestic or industrial waste shall not be allowed in the coastal marine area.</td>
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<td>POL 12.3</td>
<td>Consideration shall be given to requiring implementation of the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment for any coastal permit that is to be exercised for the discharge of contaminants to air.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISSUE THIRTEEN: EFFECTS ON NAVIGATION AND SAFETY</td>
<td>OBJ 13.1</td>
<td>POL 13.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provide for the safety of users of the coastal marine area, to the extent that this is consistent with the purpose of the Act.</td>
<td>Use or development of the coastal marine area should:</td>
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<td>(a) allow the free and safe passage of ships (including every description of boat or craft) to and from recognised launching, mooring or berthing areas;</td>
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<td>(b) not adversely affect the functioning of navigational aids;</td>
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<td>(c) allow people to have safe access to and along the coastal marine area;</td>
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<td>(d) allow people to make safe use of the foreshore and coastal waters for contact recreation;</td>
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<td>(e) avoid light emissions that could affect the safe navigation of ships; and</td>
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<td>(f) provide for appropriate notice to be made when the navigability of an area changes as a result of that use or development.</td>
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<td>POL 13.2</td>
<td>Use or development of the coastal marine area shall not interfere with the safe operation of New Plymouth Airport, and in particular, uses or developments shall not interfere with the flight path protection surfaces surrounding the airport.</td>
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<td>POL 13.3</td>
<td>Conflicting recreational and commercial surface water activities in the coastal marine area shall be separated, when necessary, to protect human health and safety.</td>
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<td>POL 13.4</td>
<td>The Maritime Safety Authority and the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy shall be notified of new structures and harbour works in the coastal marine area at the time that a coastal permit is granted for the construction of that structure or harbour work and upon completion of that structure or work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISSUE FOURTEEN: OCCUPATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS</td>
<td>OBJ 14(a)</td>
<td>To maintain and enhance public access within the coastal marine area.</td>
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<td>Public access along land of the Crown or land vested in the Taranaki Regional Council in the coastal marine area shall be maintained as far as is practicable in response to resource use or development. In this respect, any application for a coastal permit seeking rights of occupation shall include a consideration of alternatives to occupation rights and shall demonstrate how granting rights to occupy is the most appropriate course of Action to take.</td>
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<td>POL 14.1</td>
<td>Where existing public access along land of the Crown or land vested in the Taranaki Regional Council is denied or restricted by use or development of the coastal marine area, acceptable alternative public access may be required to be provided or improved by that person whose Activities are responsible for the denial or restriction of existing access.</td>
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<td>POL 14.2</td>
<td>Restrictions on public access along the coastal marine area should only be imposed where such a restriction is necessary for the purposes of:</td>
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<td>POL 14.3</td>
<td>(a) protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna, or both;</td>
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<td>(b) protecting Maori cultural values;</td>
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<td>(c) protecting the health and safety of the public where these may be adversely affected by an activity in the coastal environment;</td>
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<td>(d) ensuring a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent;</td>
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<td>(e) providing for defence purposes; or</td>
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<td>(f) in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction, notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.</td>
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<td>POL 14.4</td>
<td>The matters in Policy 14.3 and in Section 229 of the Act shall be considered in determining the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip requirements in relation to any reclamation, along with a consideration of any loss of public access that has occurred as a result of the reclamation taking place</td>
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<td>POL 14.5</td>
<td>Provision shall be made, where appropriate and practicable, to improve the ability of the public to reach and use parts of the coastal marine area to which access is limited for any reason, provided that this is not inconsistent with Policy 14.3</td>
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<td>POL 14.6</td>
<td>In circumstances when more than one set of occupation rights is requested for a part of the coastal marine area, measures will be adopted to ensure that occupation rights are compatible or that a priority order of rights is established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>