

APPENDIX 3: NZCPS RELEVANT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES		
OBJECTIVE	POLICY	ASSESSMENT
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Policy 2 The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage</p> <p>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori¹ in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;</p> <p>(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 pūkenga², may have knowledge not otherwise available;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(i) where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and</p> <p>(ii) consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;</p> <p>(f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:</p> <p>(i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;</p> <p>(ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;</p> <p>(iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaimai or other non commercial Māori customary fishing; and</p> <p>(g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value:</p> <p>(i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p>	<p>The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi have been considered in other sections of this report and it is considered that they have been taken into account in the development of the project.</p> <p>The proposal has been developed by tangata whenua with a focus on ensuring effects on cultural values and traditions are identified and appropriate measures adopted to ensure effects are avoided or mitigated. This has been discussed in earlier sections of this report.</p> <p>The site does not contain any particular areas of identified cultural significance.</p>
	<p>Policy 3 Precautionary approach</p> <p>(1) Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</p> <p>(2) In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that:</p> <p>(a) avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur;</p> <p>(b) natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and</p> <p>(c) the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.</p>	<p>The project has adopted a precautionary approach by developing an adaptive management framework which involves a staged development approach with ongoing monitoring and implementation of measures to ensure adverse effects are identified and addressed appropriately.</p>
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Policy 6 Activities in the coastal environment</p> <p>(1) In relation to the coastal environment:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;</p> <p>(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;</p>	<p>The proposed marine farm site is not identified as an area of outstanding natural character.</p> <p>The site is located outside of areas which have been identified as inappropriate for further aquaculture development.</p> <p>The project site is situated well offshore to minimise the impact on the natural character, landscape, and amenity values of the coastal environment. There is a functional requirement for the marine farm to be located within the coastal marine area.</p> <p>The marine farm will make specific provision for recreational access.</p>

<p>social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.</p> <p>(2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:</p> <p>(i) requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;</p> <p>(ii) requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and</p> <p>(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.</p>	
	<p>Policy 8 Aquaculture</p> <p>Recognise the significant existing and potential contribution of aquaculture to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities by:</p> <p>(a) including in regional policy statements and regional coastal plans provision for aquaculture activities in appropriate places in the coastal environment, recognising that relevant considerations may include:</p> <p>(i) the need for high water quality for aquaculture activities; and</p> <p>(ii) the need for land-based facilities associated with marine farming;</p> <p>(b) taking account of the social and economic benefits of aquaculture, including any available assessments of national and regional economic benefits; and</p> <p>(c) ensuring that development in the coastal environment does not make water quality unfit for aquaculture activities in areas approved for that purpose.</p>	<p>The proposed marine farm has been sited in a location which is deemed appropriate for further aquaculture development.</p> <p>The social and economic benefits of further development of the aquaculture industry has been well established in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.</p>
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Policy 11 Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)</p> <p>To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:</p> <p>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on:</p> <p>(i) indigenous taxa⁴ that are listed as threatened⁵ or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;</p> <p>(ii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;</p> <p>(iii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;</p> <p>(iv) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;</p> <p>(v) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and</p> <p>(vi) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and</p> <p>(b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:</p> <p>(i) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;</p> <p>(ii) habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iv) habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;</p> <p>(v) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and</p> <p>(vi) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.</p>	<p>The RCEP has applied the criteria in Policy 11 of the NZCPS to identify areas of significant indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment. These areas have been scheduled as A sites (Policy 11(a) NZCPS) and B sites (Policy 11(b) NZCPS).</p> <p>The project site does not contain any Schedule A or B sites.</p>

<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Policy 13 Preservation of natural character</p> <p>(1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <p>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:</p> <p>(a) natural elements, processes and patterns;</p> <p>(b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;</p> <p>(c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;</p> <p>(d) the natural movement of water and sediment;</p> <p>(e) the natural darkness of the night sky;</p> <p>(f) places or areas that are wild or scenic;</p> <p>(g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and</p> <p>(h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.</p> <hr/> <p>Policy 15 Natural features and landscapes</p> <p>To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <p>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(i) natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;</p> <p>(ii) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;</p> <p>(iii) legibility or expressiveness—how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;</p> <p>(iv) aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;</p> <p>(v) vegetation (native and exotic);</p> <p>(vi) transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;</p> <p>(vii) whether the values are shared and recognised;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(ix) historical and heritage associations; and</p> <p>(x) wild or scenic values;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans</p>	<p>The proposed marine farm site is not identified as an area of high, very high or outstanding natural character.</p> <p>The appropriateness of the project in this location has been confirmed through mapping of coastal areas within the Bay of Plenty and identification of areas where further development would be inappropriate. The proposed marine farm is outside of these areas.</p> <p>The assessment of environmental effects section of this report has detailed the measures proposed to mitigate any unavoidable effects of the project on natural character values.</p>
---	--	---