

Topic	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	Regional Policy Statement for Otago 1998	Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago 2015	Regional Plan: Coast for Otago 2001	Assessment
Coastal Environment / Natural Character	<p>Objective 1</p> <p>To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystem, 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; • 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>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 1: Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p><u>Chapter 8: Coast</u></p> <p>Objective 8.4.1</p> <p>To promote the sustainable management of Otago's coastal resources in order to meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's people and communities.</p> <p>Objective 8.4.5</p> <p>To protect areas of natural character, outstanding natural features and landscapes and their associated values within the coastal environment.</p> <p>Policy 8.5.4</p> <p>To recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of Otago's coastal environment and to protect outstanding natural coastal features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development through identifying and protecting:</p> <p>(a) Estuarine areas, salt marshes and lagoons;</p> <p>(b) Significant habitats of indigenous flora and fauna;</p> <p>(c) Areas of significant conservation value;</p> <p>(d) Important coastal physical features; and</p> <p>(e) Areas of cultural, historic, spiritual, recreational and scientific significance in Otago.</p>	<p>Objective 2.1</p> <p>The values of Otago's natural and physical resources are recognised, maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.3 Managing for coastal water values</p> <p>Recognise coastal water values, and manage coastal water, to:</p> <p>a) Support healthy coastal ecosystems; and</p> <p>b) Retain the range of habitats provided by the coastal marine area; and</p> <p>c) Protect migratory patterns of coastal water species, unless detrimental to indigenous biodiversity; and</p> <p>d) Maintain coastal water quality, or enhance it where it has been degraded; and</p> <p>e) Maintain or enhance coastal values; and</p> <p>f) Protect Kāi Tahu values; and</p> <p>g) Provide for other cultural values; and</p> <p>h) Protect important recreation values; and</p> <p>i) Avoid the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.7 Recognising the values of natural features, landscapes and seascapes</p> <p>Recognise the values of natural features, landscapes, seascapes and the coastal environment are derived from the following attributes:</p> <p>a) Biophysical attributes, including:</p> <p>i. Natural science factors;</p> <p>ii. The presence of water;</p> <p>iii. Vegetation (indigenous and introduced);</p> <p>iv. The natural darkness of the night sky;</p> <p>b) Sensory attributes, including:</p> <p>i. Legibility or expressiveness;</p> <p>ii. Aesthetic values;</p> <p>iii. Transient values, including nature's sounds;</p> <p>iv. Wild or scenic values;</p> <p>c) Associative attributes, including:</p> <p>i. Whether the values are shared and recognised;</p> <p>ii. Cultural and spiritual values for Kāi Tahu;</p> <p>iii. Historical and heritage associations.</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5: Coastal Management</u></p> <p>Objective 5.3.1</p> <p>To provide for the use and development of Otago's coastal marine area while maintaining or enhancing its natural character, outstanding natural features and landscapes, and its ecosystem, amenity, cultural and historical values.</p> <p>Policy 5.4.1</p> <p>To recognise the following areas, as identified in Schedule 2.1, as coastal protection areas within Otago's coastal marine area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPA 7 Hawksbury Inlet • CPA 8 Waikouaiti River Estuary • CPA 9 Karitane Headland • CPA 10 Puketeraki • CPA 11 Blueskin Bay • CPA 12 Orokonui Inlet • CPA 13 Mapoutahi • CPA 14 Purakanui Inlet • CPA 15 Aramoana • CPA 16 Historic Otago Harbour walls. • CPA 17 Otakou & Taiaroa Head <p>Policy 5.4.2</p> <p>Priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on:</p> <p>a) The values identified in Schedule 2.1, associated with any coastal protection area; and</p> <p>b) The habitat and movement of marine mammals and birds in the coastal marine area adjacent to any marine mammal and bird site identified in Schedule 3.1; when considering the use, development and protection of Otago's coastal marine area.</p> <p>Policy 5.4.10</p> <p>To recognise and provide for the following elements which contribute to the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area:</p> <p>a) Natural coastal processes;</p> <p>b) Water quality;</p> <p>c) Landforms, seascapes; and</p> <p>d) Coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>Policy 5.4.11</p> <p>To have particular regard to the:</p> <p>a) Amenity values;</p> <p>b) Cultural values;</p> <p>c) Scenic values;</p> <p>d) Ecological values; and</p> <p>e) Historical values, including those</p>	<p>The safeguarding of coastal processes and ecosystems is of upmost importance when considering this proposal in relation to the NZCPS, the RPS, Proposed RPS and the Regional Plan. Based on the specialist reports the long term dredging disposal activity will maintain coastal processes and ecosystems, consistent with Objective 1 of the NZCPS.</p> <p>Natural character is identified as a key issue within the NZCPS, the RPS, Proposed RPS and the Regional Plan. The surf breaks are specifically mentioned as being part of the natural character of the coastal environment (Policy 13 (2) iii) of the NZCPS. The natural character of the disposal sites has already been modified to some extent by the existing disposal activity but natural processes and systems remain dominant. Ongoing modification as a result of the dredging program will be monitored as part of the adaptive management proposal, and the dredging disposal activity will be modified where appropriate to minimise adverse effects on natural processes and systems.</p> <p>There are no significant effects likely to arise as a result of this proposal that would trigger the Proposed RPS Schedule 3 significance criteria.</p> <p>The proposal will not adversely affect any areas of cultural significance, conservation value or the specific coastal protection areas identified in the Regional Plan.</p> <p>Effects on amenity values, in particular recreational uses, have been considered, along with effects on coastal processes. The coastal processes are assessed as being stable and no adverse responses have been observed through monitoring associated with the previous consent for this activity. A coastal location is deemed necessary for the activity as detailed in Section 3.7 of the AEE.</p> <p>A precautionary approach is evident by the fact that the proposal relates to an existing activity for which there have been no significant adverse effects arising as confirmed in the specialist reports. This satisfies the precautionary approach policy contained within the NZCPS. The proposed adaptive management monitoring program is also consistent with a precautionary approach as it provides for ongoing monitoring of</p>

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	<p>(2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>Policy 2.1.8 Recognising the values of natural character in the coastal environment</p> <p>Recognise the values of natural character in the coastal environment are derived from the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural elements, processes and patterns; b) Biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; c) Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, estuaries, 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; h) Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting. <p>Policy 2.2.4 Managing outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes</p> <p>Protect, enhance and restore the values of outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Avoiding adverse effects on those values which contribute to the significance of the natural feature, landscape or seascape; and b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on other values; and c) Assessing the significance of adverse effects on values, as detailed in Schedule 3; and d) Recognising and providing for positive contributions of existing introduced species to those values; and e) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread; and f) Encouraging enhancement of those areas and values. <p>Policy 2.2.9 Managing the natural character of the coastal environment</p> <p>Preserve or enhance the natural character values of the coastal environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Avoiding adverse effects on those values which contribute to the outstanding natural character of an area; and b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those values which contribute to the high natural character values of an area; and c) Assessing the significance of adverse effects 	<p>identified in Schedule 8; associated with Otago's coastal marine area when considering its subdivision, use or development.</p> <p><u>Chapter 9: Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed</u></p> <p>Objective 9.3.1</p> <p>To recognise and provide for values associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Areas of cultural significance; and b) Areas of conservation value; and c) Areas of public amenity; <p>when considering any alteration of the foreshore or seabed within the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Objective 9.3.2</p> <p>To preserve the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area as far as practicable from the adverse effects associated with any alteration of the foreshore or seabed.</p>	<p>unforeseen effects associated with the disposal activity.</p>

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	<p>environment meet the needs of future generations.</p> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural elements, processes and patterns, ii. Biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; iii. Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks; iv. The natural movement of water and sediment; v. The natural darkness of the night sky; vi. Places or areas that are wild or scenic; 		<p>on those values, as detailed in Schedule 3; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on other values; and e) Recognising and providing for the contribution of existing introduced species to the natural character of the coastal environment; and f) Encouraging enhancement of those values; and g) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread. 		

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	<p>vii. A range of natural character from pristine to modified; and</p> <p>viii. Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea, and their context or setting.</p>				
Foreshore and Seabed				<p><u>Chapter 9: Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed</u></p> <p>Objective 9.3.1 To recognise and provide for values associated with:</p> <p>a) Areas of cultural significance; and b) Areas of conservation value; and c) Areas of public amenity; when considering any alteration of the foreshore or seabed within the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Objective 9.3.4 To restrict the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed to those activities which require a coastal location.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.2 For activities involving the alteration of the foreshore or seabed, priority will be given to avoiding adverse effects on values associated with any area identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as being a coastal protection area, a coastal recreation area, an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes or an area important to marine mammals or birds.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.3 To recognise and have regard for the values associated with coastal development areas when considering activities involving alterations of the foreshore and seabed in and adjacent to coastal development areas.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.5 The area to be disturbed during any operation altering the foreshore or seabed will be limited as far as practicable to the area necessary to carry out that operation.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.8 For the following activities, consideration will be given to the reasons for undertaking the activity in the coastal marine area, the public benefit to be derived and to any other available alternatives:</p> <p>a. Any reclamation; or b. The removal of sand, shingle, shell or other natural materials for commercial</p>	<p>The activity requires a coastal location and the footprint of the disposal activity will be limited to the specific sites proposed, so is in accordance with Objective 9.3.4 and Policy 9.4.5 of the Regional Plan. Alternative options have been considered as required by Policy 9.4.8 of the Regional Plan.</p> <p>The proposal will not adversely affect any areas of cultural significance, conservation value or public amenity and the activity requires a coastal location. The disposal sites are not within any Schedule 2 or 3 protection, recreation or landscape areas but the sites are located close to the following scheduled areas identified in the Regional Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Protection Area 15 Aramoana - Kai Tahu cultural and spiritual values Coastal Development Area 4 Otago Harbour - Commercial port facilities Coastal Recreation Area 8 Spit Beach - Swimming, walking and surfing Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes 8 Heyward Point - Outstanding headland, sand beaches, and spit at the entrance to Otago Harbour. Coastal Hazard Area 5 The Spit - Sandy beach erosion (spit and saltmarsh at risk) <p>No adverse effects on Schedule 2 or 3 areas are anticipated.</p> <p>In relation to Policy 9.4.5 and 9.4.6 of the Regional Plan, the activity is a necessary activity and alternatives have been considered, as outlined in the AEE. The public benefits of the activity are also outlined in the AEE and include substantial social and economic benefits from maintaining a port in Dunedin, along with health and safety considerations for port staff. That is, there is a need to maintain safe and easily accessible inshore disposal sites to ensure the safety</p>

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				purposes; or c. Any deposition of material.	of port staff required to operate the dredge.
Cultural Values	<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 matauranga Maori 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 Maori, incorporate matauranga Maori in regional policy statements, in</p>	<p>Objective 4.4.3 Wai (Water)</p> <p>To recognise the principle of wairua and mauri in the management of Otago’s water bodies.</p> <p>Objective 4.4.5 Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship)</p> <p>To incorporate the concept and spirit of kaitiakitanga in the management of Otago’s natural and physical resources in a way consistent with the values of Kai Tahu.</p> <p>Policy 8.5.1</p> <p>To recognise and provide for the relationship Kai Tahu have with Otago’s coast through:</p> <p>(a) Identifying in conjunction with Kai Tahu priority areas and mechanisms for upgrading mahika kai and for protecting waahi tapu, waahi taoka and places of cultural importance;</p> <p>(b) Facilitating, where practicable, the maintenance and enhancement of access for Kai Tahu to waahi tapu, waahi taoka and mahika kai and places of cultural importance; and</p> <p>(c) Protecting the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1</p> <p>The principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi are taken into account in resource management decisions.</p> <p>Objective 1.2 Kai Tahu Values</p> <p>Kai Tahu Values, rights and customary resources are sustained.</p> <p>Policy 1.2.1 Managing the natural environment to support Kai Tahu wellbeing</p> <p>Manage the natural environment to support Kai Tahu wellbeing by ensuring resources support their customary uses and cultural values, and by safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of natural resources.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed</p> <p>Policy 9.4.1</p> <p>In order that any proposed alteration of the foreshore or seabed that will, or is likely to, have an adverse effect on cultural values, can be identified by kaitiaki runanga, Kai Tahu will be:</p> <p>(a) Treated as an affected party for non-notified resource consent applications to alter the foreshore or seabed within areas, or adjacent to such areas, identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of this Plan as having cultural or spiritual values to Kai Tahu; and be</p> <p>(b) Notified about notified resource consent applications to alter the foreshore or seabed within the coastal marine area.</p>	<p>None of the disposal sites are within areas identified in Schedules 2 or 3 of the Regional Plan as having cultural or spiritual values to Kai Tahu. However, the Shelly Beach site is adjacent to Coastal Protection Area 15, Aramoana, which is recognised within Schedule 2 of the Plan as being an area of cultural and spiritual significance to Kai Tahu.</p> <p>As required by the previous consents, a working party including representatives of Te Runanga Otakou and Kati Huirapa Runanga ki Puketeraki was established in 2003. This group has met at least annually since that time and more regularly over the last 3 years.</p> <p>It is considered that the involvement of iwi in the working party and the consultation undertaken with KTKO Ltd in relation to this consent application along with the draft conditions which require ongoing liaison with the Manawhenua Consultative Group fulfils the aim of the objectives and policies relating to cultural values, kaitiakitanga and tangata whenua involvement in the NZCPS, the RPS, Proposed RPS and the Regional Plan.</p>

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	<p>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 Maori 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 Maori experts, including pukenga, 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 Hapu and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a veering 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 statement and in plans; and</p> <p>ii. consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapu 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</p>				

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	<p>Māori customary fishing; and</p> <p>g) In consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Maori, 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 Maori 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 Maori, 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 Maori heritage, for example coastal pa or fishing villages</p>				
Infrastructure / Economic Benefits / Development	<p>Objective 6</p> <p>The 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 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; 	<p><u>Section 9: Built Environment</u></p> <p>Objective 9.4.2</p> <p>To promote the sustainable management of Otago's infrastructure to meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's communities.</p>	<p>Objective 3.4</p> <p>Good quality infrastructure and services meet community needs.</p> <p>Objective 3.5</p> <p>Infrastructure of national and regional significance is managed in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.2 Managing infrastructure activities</p> <p>Manage infrastructure activities, to:</p> <p>a) Maintain or enhance the health and safety of the community; and</p> <p>b) Reduce adverse effects of those activities, including cumulative adverse effects on natural and physical resources; and</p> <p>c) Support economic, social and community activities; and</p> <p>d) Improve efficiency of use of natural resources; and</p> <p>e) Protect infrastructure corridors for infrastructure needs, now and for the future; and</p> <p>f) Increase the ability of communities to respond and adapt to emergencies, and disruptive or</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5: Coastal Management</u></p> <p>Objective 5.3.1</p> <p>To provide for the use and development of Otago's coastal marine area while maintaining or enhancing its natural character, outstanding natural features and landscapes, and its ecosystem, amenity, cultural and historical values</p> <p>Policy 5.4.3</p> <p>To recognise the following areas, as identified in Schedule 2.2, as Coastal Development Areas within Otago's coastal marine area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDA 3 Karitane CDA 4 Otago Harbour <p>Policy 5.4.4</p> <p>Regard will be given to the need to provide for the values associated with any coastal development area when considering the use, development and protection of Otago's coastal marine area.</p>	<p>These provisions recognise that there is a need to facilitate the use and development of the coastal marine area to provide for community wellbeing, infrastructure and ports specifically.</p> <p>The continuation of dredging disposal at the proposed disposal sites is essential in maintaining social, economic and cultural wellbeing. It is considered that the disposal activity is only practicable within the coastal marine area.</p> <p>This application is necessary for the maintenance of a safe and efficient port within Otago Harbour.</p> <p>Policy 9 of the NZCPS specifically acknowledges the need to plan for the efficient and safe operation of ports, the development of their capacity for shipping (i.e. capital dredging and its associated disposal), and their connections with other transport modes. This application gives effect to this policy as it provides for</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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>natural hazard events; and</p> <p>g) Protect the functioning of lifeline utilities and essential or emergency services.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.1 Recognising national and regional significance of infrastructure</p> <p>Recognise the national and regional significance of the following infrastructure:</p> <p>a) Renewable electricity generation facilities, where they supply the national electricity grid and local distribution network; and</p> <p>b) Electricity transmission infrastructure; and</p> <p>c) Telecommunication and radio communication facilities; and</p> <p>d) Roads classified as being of national or regional importance; and</p> <p>e) Ports and airports; and</p> <p>f) Structures for transport by rail.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.2 Managing adverse effects of infrastructure that has national or regional significance</p> <p>Minimise adverse effects from infrastructure that has national or regional significance, by:</p> <p>a) Giving preference to avoiding their location in:</p> <p>i. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and</p> <p>ii. Outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes; and</p> <p>iii. Areas of outstanding natural character; and</p> <p>iv. Outstanding water bodies or wetlands; and</p> <p>b) Where it is not possible to avoid locating in the areas listed in a) above, avoiding significant adverse effects on those values that contribute to the significant or outstanding nature of those areas; and</p> <p>c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on values; and</p> <p>d) Assessing the significance of adverse effects on those values, as detailed in Schedule 3; and</p> <p>e) Considering the use of offsetting, or other compensatory measures, for residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.3 Protecting infrastructure of national or regional significance</p> <p>Protect infrastructure of national or regional significance, by:</p> <p>a) Restricting the establishment of activities</p>		<p>the future disposal requirements associated with maintaining the new deeper channel within Otago Harbour.</p> <p>Policies 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.5.3 of the Proposed RPS recognise the importance of the port as nationally significant infrastructure that should be protected while minimising adverse effects associated with its ongoing operation. The long term dredging program is integral to the effective functioning of the port. Based on the specialist reports and proposed consent conditions, the adverse effects will be managed effectively through the ongoing monitoring program. As such, the proposal is consistent with the infrastructure provisions of the relevant planning documents.</p>

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	<p>d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakainga, 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>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 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</p>		<p>that may result in reverse sensitivity effects; and</p> <p>b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure; and</p> <p>c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure; and</p> <p>d) Assessing the significance of adverse effects on those needs, as detailed in Schedule 3; and</p> <p>e) Protecting infrastructure corridors for infrastructure needs, now and for the future.</p>		

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	<p>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 to locate 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable; requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and considering where consent conditions should be applied to ensure that space occupied for an activity is used for that purpose effectively and without unreasonable delay. <p>Policy 9: Ports Recognise that a sustainable national transport system requires an efficient national network of safe ports, servicing national and international shipping, with efficient connections with other transport modes, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that development in the coastal environment does not adversely affect the efficient and safe operation of these ports, or their connections with other transport modes; and considering where, how and when to provide in regional policy statement and in plans for the efficient and safe operation of these ports, the development of their capacity for shipping, and their connections with other transport modes. 				
Natural Coastal Features and Coastal Processes	<p>Policy 22: Sedimentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment. Require that subdivision, use, or 	<p><u>Section 8: Coast</u></p> <p>Objective 8.4.3</p> <p>To recognise and understand the action of natural physical coastal processes affecting the natural and physical resources within Otago's coastal</p>	<p>Objective 2.3</p> <p>Natural resource systems and their interdependencies are recognised.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.4 Applying an integrated management approach for the coastal environment</p>	<p><u>Chapter 9: Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed</u></p> <p>Objective 9.3.3</p> <p>To take into account the effects of natural physical coastal processes when considering</p>	<p>The proposal gives effect to these provisions through the specialist beach health and coastal process modelling work completed to inform the AEE. These specialist reports confirm that the overall character of physical coastal environment</p>

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	<p>development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water.</p> <p>3) Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry.</p> <p>4) Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.</p> <p>Policy 26: Natural defences against coastal hazards</p> <p>(1) Provide where appropriate for the protection, restoration or enhancement of natural defences that protect coastal land uses, or sites of significant biodiversity, cultural or historic heritage or geological values, from coastal hazards.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that such natural defences include beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, coastal vegetation, dunes and barrier islands</p>	<p>environment.</p> <p>Policy 8.5.7</p> <p>To recognise the action of physical coastal processes and to minimise the impact of those processes through:</p> <p>(a) Identifying unstable coastal areas; and</p> <p>(b) Avoiding developments in those areas unless they can be easily relocated; and</p> <p>(c) Considering the need for coastal protection works where there is a threat to:</p> <p>(i) The built environment; or (ii) Sites of significant natural or heritage value; or</p> <p>(iii) Significant sites of cultural or spiritual value; and</p> <p>(d) Assessing the effects of any proposed coastal protection works; and</p> <p>(e) Promoting remedial measures which have the least adverse effect on the coastal environment.</p>	<p>Apply an integrated management approach to activities in the coastal environment, by:</p> <p>a) Recognising the importance of coastal morphology, coastal processes and land cover in supporting coastal environment values; and</p> <p>b) Coordinating the management of land use, freshwater, and coastal water, to:</p> <p>i. Maintain or enhance coastal values; and</p> <p>ii. Reduce the potential for health and nuisance effects.</p>	<p>activities which alter the foreshore or seabed in the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.6</p> <p>The integrity of natural features such as beaches, sand dunes, salt marshes, wetlands, and barrier islands, and their ability to protect areas above the line of mean high water springs from natural physical coastal processes will be maintained and enhanced wherever practicable.</p> <p><u>Chapter 14: Natural Hazards</u></p> <p>Policy 14.4.2</p> <p>The potential effect of activities on natural physical coastal processes operating within the coastal marine area, and the potential for those effects to result in adverse effects within other areas of the coastal marine area will be recognised and taken into account.</p>	<p>will not be adversely affected. The AEE confirms actual beach change over the long-term and as a result of adjustments to variations in wave energy and sediment inputs and indicates that the effects of continued placement of dredged sediment at the proposed disposal sites will not result in adverse effects to the environment. Indeed, ongoing disposal of dredged sediment will have beneficial effects in providing sediment to the nearshore and beaches that mitigate erosional effects of storm events.</p>
Effects on Indigenous Biodiversity / Ecological quality	<p>Policy 11: Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)</p> <p>To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:</p> <p>a) 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</p>	<p><u>Chapter 8: Coast</u></p> <p>Objective 8.4.2</p> <p>To maintain and enhance the health and diversity of Otago's existing coastal ecology.</p> <p>Policy 8.5.5</p> <p>To maintain and where practicable enhance the physical and ecological quality of the coastal environment through:</p> <p>(a) Protecting the life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems; and</p> <p>(b) Avoiding as far as practicable, or remedying or mitigating the adverse effects, including cumulative effects, of land and water based activities on the coastal marine area through appropriate methods.</p>	<p>Objective 2.3</p> <p>Natural systems and interdependencies are recognised and sustained.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.6 Managing for ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values</p> <p>Recognise the values of ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, and manage ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, to:</p> <p>a) Maintain or enhance ecosystem health and indigenous biodiversity; and</p> <p>b) Maintain or enhance areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation; and</p> <p>c) Buffer or link existing ecosystems; and</p> <p>d) Protect important hydrological services, including the services provided by tussock grassland; and</p> <p>e) Protect natural resources and processes that support indigenous biodiversity; and</p> <p>f) Maintain habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, cultural or customary purposes; and</p> <p>g) Protect biodiversity significant to Kāi Tahu;</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5: Coastal Management</u></p> <p>Policy 5.4.11</p> <p>To have particular regard to the:</p> <p>a) Amenity values;</p> <p>b) Cultural values;</p> <p>c) Scenic values;</p> <p>d) Ecological values; and</p> <p>e) Historical values, including those identified in Schedule 8;</p> <p>associated with Otago's coastal marine area when considering its subdivision, use or development.</p>	<p>The provisions of the NZCPS, the RPS, Proposed RPS and the Regional Plan relating to biodiversity and ecological quality are satisfied by the proposal, as demonstrated in the ecological assessment work completed by NIWA. Effects on benthic communities are limited to the immediate disposal sites and no significant ecological values will be affected.</p>

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	<p>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>and</p> <p>h) Avoid the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.</p>		
Surf breaks / Recreational values	<p>Policy 16: Surf breaks of national significance Protect the surf breaks of national significance for surfing listed in Schedule 1, by:</p> <p>a. ensuring that activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect the surf breaks; and</p> <p>b) avoiding adverse effects of other activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of the surf breaks.</p> <p>Relevant Schedule 1 surf breaks include:</p> <p>Otago:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spit • Karitane • Wharekeake • Papatowai 		<p>Policy 2.2.10 Identifying surf breaks of national significance Recognise the surf breaks of national significance at:</p> <p>a) Karitane; b) Papatowai; c) The Spit; d) Wharekeake.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.11 Managing surf breaks of national importance Protect surf breaks of national importance, by:</p> <p>a) Avoiding adverse effects on the natural and physical processes contributing to their existence; and b) Avoiding adverse effects of other activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of, those surf breaks.</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5 Coastal Management</u></p> <p>Policy 5.4.5 To recognise the following areas, as identified in Schedule 2.3, as Coastal Recreation Areas:</p> <p>a) CRA 4 Waikouaiti Beach b) CRA 5 Warrington Beach c) CRA 6 Purakanui Inlet d) CRA 7 Potato Point & Long Beach e) CRA 8 Spit Beach f) CRA 9 Otago Harbour</p> <p>Policy 5.4.6 Priority will be given to the need to provide for and protect the values associated with the coastal recreation areas when considering the use, development and protection of Otago's coastal marine area.</p>	<p>The Spit and Wharekeake are listed as surf breaks of national significance in Schedule 1 of the NZCPS and The Spit is also noted as coastal recreation area requiring recognition in the Regional Plan. These surf breaks are inshore of the disposal sites. The effects on these surf breaks are addressed in the specialist modelling work completed by MetOcean Solutions Ltd. With the conditions proposed, adverse effects on surfing from the ongoing disposal activity will be avoided.</p> <p>Based on the recommended conditions of consent including any required adaptive management, the proposal will protect the surf breaks of national significance.</p>
Water Quality	<p>Policy 23: Discharge of contaminants (1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to:</p> <p>a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment;</p> <p>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</p> <p>c) the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and:</p> <p>d) avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing;</p>	<p><u>Chapter 8: Coast</u></p> <p>Objective 8.4.4 To seek to maintain existing water quality within Otago's coastal waters and where water quality is degraded, to seek to achieve water quality suitable for contact recreation and the eating of shellfish.</p> <p>Policy 8.5.6 To promote a reduction in the adverse effects of contaminant discharges into Otago's coastal waters through:</p> <p>(a) Adopting the existing water quality of Otago's coastal waters as a minimum acceptable standard; and (b) Investigating and where appropriate, enhancing water quality so that as a minimum standard it is suitable for contact recreation and shellfish gathering where</p>	<p>Policy 2.1.3 Managing for coastal water values Recognise coastal water values, and manage coastal water, to:</p> <p>j) Support healthy coastal ecosystems; and k) Retain the range of habitats provided by the coastal marine area; and l) Protect migratory patterns of coastal water species, unless detrimental to indigenous biodiversity; and m) Maintain coastal water quality, or enhance it where it has been degraded; and n) Maintain or enhance coastal values; and o) Protect Kāi Tahu values; and p) Provide for other cultural values; and q) Protect important recreation values; and r) Avoid the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5: Coastal Management</u></p> <p>Policy 5.4.10 To recognise and provide for the following elements which contribute to the natural character of Otago's coastal marine area:</p> <p>a) Natural coastal processes; b) Water quality; c) Landforms, seascapes; and d) Coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>The proposal will not result in significant adverse effects on water quality as addressed in Section 5.5 of the AEE, which notes that dredging disposal is associated with a temporary reduction in water clarity, when the vessel discharges its load. The effects of dredging on water quality at disposal sites result in the direct effects of smothering of the benthic community, increased levels of suspended sediments and reduced water clarity. The increased levels of suspended sediments and reduced clarity affect the immediate disposal site but the levels of suspended sediments are rapidly dispersed away from the site. Therefore turbidity effects are low and effects on water quality are confined. On this basis, the relevant policies relating to water quality are satisfied.</p>

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	<p>e) use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and</p> <p>f) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone.</p> <p>(2) In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow:</p> <p>a) Discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and</p> <p>b) The discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless:</p> <p>i. There has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and</p> <p>ii. Informed by an understanding of tangata whenua values and the effects on them.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>c) Avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems;</p> <p>d) Reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities;</p> <p>e) promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks, and</p> <p>f) Promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source.</p>	<p>(i) There is a high public interest in, or use of the water; or</p> <p>(ii) There is a particular Kai Tahu interest in the water; or</p> <p>(iii) There is a particular value to be maintained or enhanced; or</p> <p>(iv) There is a direct discharge containing human sewage or wastes from commercial or industrial activities; and</p> <p>(c) Requiring that all discharges into Otago's coastal waters maintain the standard for the receiving waters after reasonable mixing; and</p> <p>(d) Promoting discharges to land where practicable and where there are no significant adverse effects on groundwater or surface water resources, or soil; and</p> <p>(e) Preparing contingency responses for accidental pollution spills; and</p> <p>(f) Investigating and addressing the effects of diffuse source discharges on coastal water quality; while considering financial and technical constraints.</p>			

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Adaptive management			<p>Policy 4.5.2 Applying an adaptive management approach</p> <p>Apply an adaptive management approach, to address adverse effects that might arise and that can be remedied before they become irreversible, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Setting appropriate indicators for effective monitoring of those adverse effects; and b) Setting thresholds to trigger remedial action before the effects result in irreversible damage. 		<p>A comprehensive adaptive management monitoring program is proposed as part of this application.</p> <p>This monitoring program includes appropriate indicators and thresholds based on recommendations in the specialist reports.</p> <p>It is considered that given the above recommended program, the proposal gives effect to Policy 4.5.2 of the Proposed RPS.</p>