

STAGE 3 - SECTION 32

CHAPTER 19

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 32 REPORT

CHAPTER 19 COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

CONTENTS

1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT	2
2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES	6
3. SCALE AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	8
4. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED OBJECTIVES	10
5. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED POLICIES, RULES AND METHODS	11
6. CONCLUSIONS.....	18
7. SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS	19
8. SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS IN s42A STAFF REPORT	20
9. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT HEARING OF SUBMISSIONS	21
10. COUNCIL DECISIONS	22
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDIX 1: KEY STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS	30
APPENDIX 2: LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVISIONS	30

1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT CHAPTER

1. The purpose of the Coastal Environment Chapter is to:
 - a. ensure the Council's statutory responsibilities such as those outlined within the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS), the Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch and the Land Use Recovery Plan (LURP), and the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 (CRPS) are reflected in the objectives, policies, rules and planning maps;
 - b. reflect relevant policy direction in existing Council strategies and plans;
 - c. integrate the findings of relevant case law e.g. *Environmental Defence society Inc v The New Zealand King Salmon Co Ltd* [2014] NZSC 38;

2. The scope of the Coastal Environment Chapter is to develop a chapter that provide for the management of the coastal environment by:
 - a. identifying and mapping the extent of the coastal environment for the District;
 - b. providing an objective and policy framework for the management of activities within this area;
 - c. using a Coastal Zone to manage subdivision, use and development in those coastal margins of the district where habitat management and recreation activities are significant and require management;
 - d. rely on rules within other chapters including zones to reflect the predominant land use character and to manage adverse environmental effects; and

3. The scope of the Coastal Environment Chapter reflects the statutory directives and need to provide for management of the coastal environment across a range of urban and rural areas. The objectives and policies in the Coastal Environment Chapter provide overarching objective and policy guidance for development within the coastal environment. This approach provides a consistent policy approach to the management of the coastal environment where there is potential for considerable overlap with other chapters charged with the management of subdivision, use and development of land adjoining the coastal marine area boundary i.e. the seaward extent the Council's jurisdiction. For example, the Natural and Cultural Heritage Chapter contains objectives, policies and rules that address issues in relation to the management of the natural character, landscapes and natural features both within and landward of the coastal environment.

4. An economic cost benefit analysis has not been undertaken for this chapter because the statutory and higher order policy direction provides limited scope to consider alternatives to the management of land and activities adjoining coast on the basis of economic costs and benefits.

1.2 PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN: OVERVIEW AND SYNOPSIS

1. The NZCPS 2010 and CRPS 2013 establish clear directives for the management the District's coastal environment. The NZCPS acknowledges that the coastal environment has characteristics, qualities and uses that mean there are particular challenges in promoting sustainable management. It contains comprehensive objectives and policies that address the coastal environment, natural character, natural features and landscapes, the role of tangata whenua, public access, recreation and coastal hazards.
2. The CRPS 2013 provides objectives and policies that provide for the integrated management of resources, the effects of human activities and their adverse effects activities, regionally significant infrastructure, appropriate access, the adverse effects of activities on water quality in the coastal marine area and natural hazards.
3. The Coastal Environment Chapter gives effect to these and other strategic documents listed in Appendix 1. Linkages between the objective and policies in the Strategic Directions Chapter and the Coastal Environment Chapter are summarised in Appendix 2.
4. The Coastal Environment Chapter includes objectives and policies which provide overarching direction to the management of subdivision, use and development within the coastal environment. The Coastal Environment is mapped along the district's coast line as an overlay covering a number of zones that adjoin the coastal marine area boundary. Activities requiring resource consent approval within these zones or within rules applying across the District e.g. the Natural and Cultural Heritage Chapter will be assessed against the objectives and policies within the Coastal Environment Chapter.
5. The Coastal Zone covers most of the sandy beaches and rocky shorelines from the Waimakariri River to Godley Head located between the landward boundary of the coastal marine area and adjoining urban or rural zones. This zone provides for the restoration and enhancement of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna and for recreational activities and facilities such as surf club and yacht club facilities and baches at Taylors Mistake.
6. Much of the Coastal Zone is subject to coastal hazards over the next 100 years such as coastal erosion, and seawater inundation associated with storm events. Coastal hazards are managed through the Natural Hazards Chapter.

1.3 RESEARCH

1. The Council has commissioned technical advice and assistance from various internal and external experts and utilised this, along with internal workshops and community feedback, to assist with setting the Plan framework for the proposed Coastal Environment Chapter provisions. This advice includes the following:

Table 1: Key Technical Reports informing the Coastal Environment Chapter

	Title	Author	Description of Report
Natural character and heritage			
a	Banks Peninsula Landscape Study, 2007	Prepared for Christchurch City Council by Boffa Miskell Ltd.	Comprehensive landscape assessment of Banks Peninsula
b	Banks Peninsula Landscape Addendum Report, 2014	Christchurch City Council	The report describes the landscape and natural character values of areas that are recommended for inclusion in the Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Coastal Natural Character Landscapes (ONLs/CNCLs) identified in the Proposed Christchurch Replacement District Plan.
c	Christchurch Landscape Study, 2014	Prepared for Christchurch City Council by Boffa Miskell Ltd.	Christchurch City wide landscape assessment, and natural character values of the Coastal Environment consistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS 2010)
d	Ihutai Management Plan Our Estuary 2013 – 2021	The Avon Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust.	Non statutory plan covering the CMA and land immediately surrounding the margins of the estuary. Aims to ensure that on-going activities are carried out with full regard to protecting and enhancing the ecological character and the environmental, cultural, social, and economic values.
Public access and recreation			
e	Public Open Space Strategy 2010-2040	CCC	Non-regulatory strategy with its primary focus is on public parks, roads and waterways/coastline managed by the Council. It provides an overview on public open space, its maintenance and how much and where it could be located over the next 30 years.
f	Coastal Parks Strategy 2000 – 2010	CCC	Brochure strategy with map and development programme 2000-2010
g	Christchurch Beaches and Coastal Parks Management Plan, 1995	CCC	Policies for management of 12 Beach Parks, including dune stabilisation work, enhance of ecological, scenic, wildlife and recreation.
h	Marine Structures Asset Management Plan, 2010	CCC	Asset Management Plan for CCC owned and maintained marine structure assets around greater Christchurch and Banks Peninsula.

2. In addition to the above reports and advice, the Council has researched, compiled, reviewed and developed a collection of material on coastal matters. A Bibliography referencing this material is contained in Section 12. This information has been used to inform the District Plan review and this Section 32 report.
3. The Council used multi-criteria analysis to determine the landward extent of the coastal environment. A series of workshops were held with technical experts in the fields of ecology, coastal hazards and coastal geomorphology, landscape planning, parks and recreation, heritage and planning at which the following criteria were applied and ranked:
 - a. natural coastal character;
 - b. coastal landscape and ecology;
 - c. coastal natural hazards;
 - d. interaction with Coastal Marine Area;
 - e. public access and recreation;
 - f. heritage values; and
 - g. practical and reasonable approach.
4. The landward extent of the Coastal Environment is shown as an overlay on the District Plan maps. Community consultation is likely to result in further refinements of the overlay.
5. Public access to and along the coastal marine area and the provision of open space and access is informed by reports and strategies developed by the Council for inform the provision and management of parks and facilities. In areas where recreation activities and coastal processes require management a Coastal Zone is used to manage human activities and facilities and their adverse effects.

1.4 CONSULTATION

1. The Council has undertaken two public consultation exercises for Stage 1 of the Review, August - September 2013 and February - March 2014. A summary of this consultation is contained within the 'Overall Introduction' Section 32 Report for Stage 1.
2. Interim comment on the Coastal Environment Chapter has been provided in feedback to Stage 1 chapter consultation is summarised below:
 - a. Policy
 - i. Provide direction on the management of subdivision, use and development adjoining the coast to reflect identified issues, attributes and values while taking a precautionary approach where uncertainty exists.
 - ii. Improved recognition of the coastal environment, its natural character and unique characteristics, historic heritage and public access.
 - iii. Continue to manage activities within coastal beach areas of the city.
 - iv. Where appropriate rely on controls within other chapters with overlapping responsibilities including Natural and Cultural Heritage, Natural Hazards, Public Open Space, Rural, Tangata Whenua and General Rules.

- b. Zone, Standards and/or Rules and Mapping
 - i. Coastal environment overlay to identify the area to which policies apply recognising the coastal environment (natural character and historic heritage) and public access.
 - ii. Coastal Zone to replace the operative Conservation 1A Zone (CCP).
- c. Processes – consenting, affected parties
 - i. Rationalise approach taken by both CCP and BPDP.
 - ii. Apply directive of streamlining and simplifying where appropriate
3. Information was provided to Ngai Tahu Runanga Focus Working Group through 2014 and their feedback was received.
4. A Collaborative Agency Group comprising partners from the Canterbury Regional Council, Selwyn District Council, Waimakariri District Council, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, New Zealand Transport Agency, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, the Ministry for the Environment and Department of Conservation has provided feedback on the Coastal Environment Chapter through 2014.
5. Engagement with land owners with property adjoining the coast, local residents, sports and special interest groups; business owners; wider community who all have a stake in the coastal environment occurred has occurred informally throughout 2014. Formal consultation begins in February 2015.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

2.1 ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

1. The resource management issues set out in this section have been identified from the following sources:
 - a. primary and secondary research (refer to attached bibliography);
 - b. public feedback and comment through various sources including the media, public engagement and annual residents' surveys;
 - c. monitoring and review of current District Plans; and
 - d. matters raised in various forums by stakeholders and statutory partners.
2. The key resource management issues within in the coastal environment are:
 - a. Potential loss of natural character and heritage values caused by inappropriate land use, development and subdivision including cumulative effects;
 - b. Coastal landscapes, natural features and ecology, public access and amenity may be adversely affected by subdivision, use and development;
 - c. Effects of coastal processes including coastal erosion and seawater inundation on subdivision, use and development; and
 - d. Appropriate public access to and along the coast.

2.2 STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS

1. The strategic planning documents broadly identify the resource management issues for the district and provide the higher level policy direction to resolve these issues. Those strategic provisions that have been taken into account or given effect to in the Coastal Environment Chapter are summarised in Appendix 1. These documents broadly identify the resource management issues for the district and provide higher level policy direction to resolve these issues.
2. The Strategic Directions Chapter also contains higher order objectives and policies to reflect the outcomes sought in a number of strategic planning documents. An assessment of these objectives and policies is contained within the Section 32 Strategic Directions Report. Those objectives and policies are relied on in this chapter are discussed in section 5 (Evaluation of Proposed Policies, Rules and Methods).
3. A table summarising the hierarchy of objectives and policies is attached as Appendix 3 (trim ref: 14/943745). This includes:
 - a. NZCPS;
 - b. RPS;
 - c. RCEP;
 - d. LURP;
 - e. Mahaanui IMP;
 - f. City Plan and BPDP; and
 - g. DRP Phase 1 and strategic directions.

2.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUE 1 – Identification of the coastal environment
The coastal environment has characteristics, qualities and uses that mean there are particular challenges in promoting sustainable management. It is necessary to define the landward extent of the coastal environment along the District's coastline to provide certainty for the Council and the community.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUE 2 – Loss of natural character and heritage in the coastal environment
Inappropriate subdivision, use and development within the coastal environment can result in loss of natural character and heritage.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUE 3 – Public access to and along the coastal marine area
The natural and recreational attributes of the coast and its attraction as a place to live and visit place pressure on the coastal environment. Inappropriate access must be carefully managed to ensure the coastal environment is not adversely affected and the safe and efficient operation of the Port of Lyttelton, and the jetties at Diamond Harbour and Akaroa Harbour.

3. SCALE AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

1. The level of detail undertaken for the evaluation of the proposed District Plan provisions has been determined by an assessment of the scale and significance of the implementation of the proposed District Plan provisions. The scale and significance assessment considers the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects of the provisions. In making this assessment regard has been had to whether the provisions;
 - a. are of regional or city wide significance;
 - b. impede the City's recovery;
 - c. adversely affect peoples health and safety;
 - d. result in a significant change to the character and amenity of local communities;
 - e. have effects on resources that are considered to be a matter of national importance in terms of section 6 of the Act;
 - f. adversely effect those with particular interests including Maori (consideration needs to be given to whether there is certainty of effects based on the availability of information to assess benefits and costs);
 - g. limit options for future generations to remedy effects;
 - h. whether the effects have been considered implicitly or explicitly by higher order documents; and
 - i. whether the provisions include regulations or other interventions that will impose significant costs on individuals or communities.

3.1 OBJECTIVES

1. The objectives contained within this chapter gives effect to the provisions contained within the NZCPS 2010 and the CRPS 2013 and the proposed Strategic Directions Chapter where that is relevant to the coastal environment. Those Strategic Directions having particular relevance to the Coastal Environment Chapter are listed in Appendix 2. The scale and significance of the Strategic Directions objectives and policies has already been assessed under the Section 32 Report for the Strategic Directions Chapter.
2. The objectives seek to prevent adverse effects of activities on the coastal environment, and enable public access to and along the coastal marine area while maintaining and enhancing the natural character.

3.2 POLICIES AND RULES

1. The policies propose actions to achieve the objective. The first policy seeks to ensure the nature, scale, intensity and location of development within the identified coastal environment preserves and enhances the natural character and heritage. The Coastal Environment Chapter provides an objective and policy framework for the management of activities within the coastal environment.
2. The mapped location of the landward extent of the coastal environment was determined using multi-criteria analysis to rank the following criteria:
 - natural coastal character;
 - coastal landscape and ecology;
 - coastal natural hazards;
 - interaction with the Coastal Marine Area;
 - public access and recreation;
 - heritage values; and
 - applying a practical and reasonable approach.
3. The approach taken, of identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment on the planning maps, was adopted as a way of providing certainty and clarity to landowners, developers, the public and the Council when considering whether development proposals have the potential to adversely affect the coastal environment. If the landward extent of the coastal environment was not identified on the planning maps, an assessment would be needed for many more development proposals with a supporting assessment of whether a proposal is "in or out" of the coastal environment. Not delineating the coastal environment on the planning maps would therefore create additional costs for developers and give more discretion to the Council to determine this outcome.
4. The rules implementing this policy are contained within those chapters with district wide rules and with zones that adjoin the coastal marine area boundary e.g. the Natural and Cultural Heritage Chapter controls the adverse effects of use and development on natural character, landscapes and natural features. The chapter identifies and manages areas of high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment, outstanding natural features or landscapes very high and high natural character, outstanding natural landscapes, and significant features or landscapes. Sites of ecological significance, heritage settings and items and significant trees using similar mechanisms.
5. The Subdivision, Development and Earthworks also implements the objectives and policies within the Coastal Environment Chapter through the application of district wide rules that manage the intensification and nature of development. Rural and urban zones also play a role in implementing with these objectives and policies with Rural Banks Peninsula Zone adjoining much of the District's coastline.
6. The second policy aims to ensure public access to and along the coastal marine area, including to mahinga kai and other Taonga, is maintained and enhanced and that the relationship of manawhenua with their ancestral lands, water and sites is maintained. The second policy also aims to ensure that public access is concentrated where existing access

exists, does not give rise to destruction of features or detract from the amenity of the coastal environment and does not compromise the safe and efficient operation of the Port of Lyttelton or jetties at Diamond and Akaroa Harbours. The rules implementing this policy are contained within the provisions that apply to several zones that adjoin the coastal marine area boundary.

7. A Coastal Zone is proposed to implement these policies in those areas of the coast adjoining major urban areas where the adverse effects of recreation activities and facilities and coastal processes require management. This zone incorporates that area adjacent to open coast from Waimakariri River to Godley Head, some areas adjoining Te Ihutai / the Avon-Heathcote Estuary and a small area of rocky coastal line at Diamond Harbour within Lyttelton Harbour. Much of this area is zoned Conservation 1A Zone in the operative Christchurch City Plan. The rules in the Coastal Zone largely reflect existing rules within the Conservation 1A Zone.

4. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED OBJECTIVES

1. Section 32(1)(a) of the RMA requires the Council to evaluate the extent to which the objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose (section 5) of the Act.

OBJECTIVE MOST APPROPRIATE WAY TO ACHIEVE THE PURPOSE OF THE RMA	
Objective	Summary of Evaluation
19.1 Coastal Environment Objectives	
19.1.1 Adverse effects of activities within the coastal environment are generally avoided except in urban areas.	<p>a. Objective 19.1 directs that generally the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development are to be avoided within the coastal environment. This objective reflects the guidance in Policy 1 of the NZCPS 2013 which explains how the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment can be determined. It also reflects the guidance in Policies 2-7; 10-11; and 13 -19 in respect of the Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Maori heritage, when to adopt a precautionary approach, integrated management of resources, management under other legislation, activities, strategic planning, reclamation, indigenous biodiversity, preservation and restoration of natural character, natural features and landscapes, the identification and protection of heritage, public open space and access.</p> <p>b. The CRPS 2013 provides direction in policies 8.3.2 -8.3.5 respect of integrated management, the management of activities, preservation of the natural character, the maintenance and enhancement of Ngai Tahu and public access.</p>
19.1.2 Public access to and along the coast is maintained and enhanced while preserving the natural character of the coastal environment.	

	<p>c. Objective 19.2 addresses Policies 19-20 of the NZCPS that recognise and provide for walking access to and along the coastal marine area and for the control vehicle access. Policy 5 in the NZCPS identifies the management of land under other legislation which reflects the approach taken by the Council to the use of the Local Government Act 2002 to manage vehicle use in coastal areas through local bylaws.</p>
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5. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED POLICIES, RULES AND METHODS

- a. Section 32(1)(b) requires an evaluation of whether the provisions are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives by identifying other reasonable practicable options, assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives, and summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions.
- b. The assessment must identify and assess the benefits and costs of environmental, economic, social and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including opportunities for economic growth and employment. The assessment must if practicable quantify the benefits and costs and assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information available about the subject matter.
- c. A quantitative economic cost benefit analysis was not considered necessary given the statutory and higher order policy directives to manage the adverse effects of activities in the coastal environment.

5.1 SUMMARY OF POLICY OPTIONS

Based on analysis of the resource management issue set out in section 2.3 above, the following policy options have been considered:

1. Option 1: Maintain the status quo i.e. retain Christchurch City Plan (CCP) and Banks Peninsula District Plan (BPDP) provisions.
 - a. The CCP and BPDP do not identify a coastal environment or have a policy framework for the management of activities within the coastal environment to give effect to the directions provided by the NZCPS 2010 and the CRPS 2013.
 - b. As significant time has lapsed since the plans were prepared and made operative they do not reflect new technical information, applicable Council strategies and plans and the implications of relevant case law.
 - c. The plans do not reflect amendments to the RPS and RCEP resulting from the implementation of LURP Action 46 in respect of coastal hazard management.
 - d. The format of CCP and BPDP are more “effects based” while the proposed Replacement District Plan has moved toward “activities based” provisions.

2. Option 2: Adopt a more permissive approach to activities within the coastal environment with minimal regulation and use of non-regulatory methods.
 - a. A more permissive approach would not give effect to the Council's statutory responsibilities within key strategic documents and strategies (identified in section 2 above) particularly the NZCPS 2010 and the CRPS 2013.

3. Option 3: Identify the extent of the coastal environment in the district and provide a policy and rule framework for the management of activities within the coastal environment. Retain existing provisions where effective but strengthen and develop to reflect the NZCPS 2010, CRPS 2013 and new information.
 - a. Reflect the policy direction in legislation and strategic documents through the development of a policy framework for the coastal environment.
 - b. Use technical information to determine the local context and issues requiring management.

Option 3 is the preferred option because it achieves the Council's statutory responsibilities and provides for an improved approach to the management of the coastal environment and activities affected by coastal processes.

5.2 PROVISIONS (POLICY, RULE, METHOD) <u>MOST APPROPRIATE WAY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES</u>	
19.0	Coastal Environment Objectives
19.1.1	Adverse effects of activities within the coastal environment are generally avoided except in urban areas.
19.1.2	Public access to and along the coast is maintained and enhanced while preserving the natural character of the coastal environment.
Provision(s) most appropriate	Effectiveness and Efficiency

<p>Option 3: Coastal Environment</p> <p>1. Coastal Environment Policies</p> <p>19.1.3 Ensure that subdivision, use and development within the coastal environment is of a nature, scale and intensity and in a location that preserves and enhances the natural character, natural features, natural landscapes and historic heritage of the coastal environment, in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. biophysical and geological aspects and natural landforms; b. natural elements, processes and patterns; c. ecological significance; d. protection of indigenous biodiversity; e. potential for restoration or rehabilitation; f. visual qualities and amenity values; g. heritage values attached to items, places and features; h. the relationship of Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga; i. recognised cultural heritage and customary rights; j. open space and recreation; and k. natural hazards. <p>19.1.4 Ensure public access to and along the coast including for public use and appreciation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is maintained and enhanced including Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua access to mahinga kai, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga; b. does not adversely affect the relationship of Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua with their ancestral lands, water and sites; c. is concentrated where existing access is provided; d. does not give rise to the destruction of features of the coastal environment or detract from the amenity of the coastal environment; and e. does not compromise the safe and efficient operation of Lyttelton Port of 	<p>1. Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifying the coastal environment with supporting policies and methods will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide greater certainty as to the extent of the area required to be managed under the NZCPS 2010; ii. apply a consistent policy framework around the coast of the district; and iii. achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources to meet the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the community b. The Coastal Zone provides for habitat management and recreational activities in areas of the coast adjoining much of the Christchurch urban area to competing uses and coastal processes. Much of the land in this zone is in public ownership. c. Identification of areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over the next 100 years and the proposed policies and methods will involve adjusting use and development patterns as a response to inundation likelihood and some measure of shoreline retreat. d. The policy recognises the public expectation for walking access to and along the coast as the coast and beach are highly valued by the community for recreation use. e. The Port of Lyttelton provides economic benefits to the district and ensuring health and safety is significant. Jetties at Diamond Harbour and Akaroa Harbour enable transportation of passengers and freight. <p>2. Costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There are opportunity costs associated with development opportunities that are foregone when more restricted controls are applied to the subdivision, use and development of land. b. Generally activities requiring resource consent approval under the operative CCP and BPDP will continue to require approval under the proposed Replacement District Plan. The objectives and policies for the coastal environment provide an addition overarching policy layer to be considered where resource consent approval is required. c. Rules requiring resource consent approval create
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<p>Christchurch, and jetties at Diamond Harbour, and Akaroa Harbour.</p> <p>2. Methods</p> <p>a. Identify the landward extent of the coastal environment on the planning maps.</p> <p>b. Use a Coastal Zone to provide for habitat management and recreational activities in discrete areas of coastline.</p> <p>c. Rely on other zones (adjoining the coastal marine area boundary) to manage the adverse effects of activities within the coastal environment by requiring consideration of coastal environment when resource consent is required.</p> <p>d. Non-regulatory methods associated with improving public awareness of areas e.g. areas subject to coastal hazards.</p> <p>e. Use the Local Government Act 2002 and bylaws created under this Act to control vehicle access and use to and along coastal areas.</p>	<p>compliance costs however this must be traded off against the need to preserve and enhance the natural character and heritage of the coastal environment and to ensure public access to and along coastal marine area is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>d. Much of the land within the Coastal Zone is located along the open coast which is exposed to active coastal processes and hazards associated with coastal erosion and seawater inundation. As a consequence there is limited provision made for built development.</p> <p>e. Not all areas in the coastal environment within sites that are held in private ownership are accessible to the public.</p> <p>3. Efficiency and Effectiveness</p> <p>a. The objectives and policies for the Coastal Environment Chapter are considered to have high efficiency as they provide a framework to manage facilitate development within the coastal environment.</p> <p>b. The Coastal Zone provides an efficient method to manage development across sandy and rocky shoreline that continues to be a popular recreational area adjoining the urban area of Christchurch City and Diamond Harbour.</p> <p>c. The Coastal Zone is primarily in public ownership and the provisions will work in tandem with Council strategies and management plans for recreation areas and facilities in this area.</p> <p>d. Council bylaws are considered the most efficient and effective method to manage vehicle access to and along beaches.</p>
<p>2. Rules – Coastal Zone</p> <p>Permitted activities</p> <p>In the Coastal Zone the activities listed below are permitted activities if they comply with any Activity Specific Standards set out in this table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation activities. • Customary harvesting. • Passive recreation activities. • Planting of indigenous vegetation. 	<p>1. Benefits:</p> <p>a. The zone enables habitat restoration, dune management, customary harvest, and recreation activities.</p> <p>b. Provision for surf lifesaving activities and recreation facilities associated with surf clubs and yacht clubs that need to be adjacent to the beach and/or coast.</p> <p>c. Indigenous vegetation providing habitat and the closest and most accessible indigenous habitat that</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf lifesaving activities, including marked patrol areas flags, temporary signage. • Planting of exotic vegetation or native plants of non-local origin. <p>Activities may also be restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited as specified in Rules 19.2.2.3, 19.2.2.4, 19.2.2.5 and 19.2.2.6.</p> <p>Restricted discretionary activities The activities listed below are restricted discretionary activities.</p> <p>Discretion to grant or decline consent and impose conditions is restricted to the Matters of Discretion, as set out in the following table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any activity listed in 19.2.2.1 that does not meet one or more of the Activity Specific Standards. • Indigenous vegetation clearance except as provided for in 19.2.2.1 P2. • Planting of exotic vegetation except as provided for in P6. <p>Any application arising from non compliance with this rule shall not be limited or publicly notified.</p> <p>Discretionary activities The activities listed below are discretionary activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additions to existing buildings. • Buildings and carparks associated with Surf Lifesaving Clubs and Yacht Clubs. • Recreation facility. • Marine structures. <p>Non Complying Activities The activities listed below are non-complying activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any activity not provided for as a permitted, restricted discretionary, or discretionary activity. • Any building not provided for as a permitted, restricted discretionary, or discretionary activity. 	<p>many urban residents can experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. A coastal environment relatively free of structures and buildings which have benefits in terms of preserving natural character, avoiding risk to people and property from coastal hazards and maintaining public access. e. Recognition of scheduled baches and baches to be removed at Hobsons Bay, Taylors Mistake and Boulder Bay. Appendix 19.5.1 maps scheduled baches and baches to be removed at Hobsons Bay, Taylors Mistake and Boulder Bay. The map reflects a review of the status of baches undertaken to inform the Residential chapter (see 5.16 in section 32 report supporting the Residential chapter). <p>2. Costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resource consents and compliance costs. b. Accessibility and human activity potentially further damaging or destroying ecologically fragile areas. <p>3. Efficiency and Effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The rules enable assessment of potential effects with exercise of discretion limited where appropriate and assessment matters to assist in achieving sustainable environmental outcomes. b. The benefits to the community outweigh the costs to developers.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any additions or alterations to any scheduled baches at Taylors Mistake shown in Appendix 19.5.1. <p>Prohibited Activities</p> <p>The activities listed below are prohibited activities at Taylors Mistake, Hobsons Bay and Boulder Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The erection of a new bach to replace any existing scheduled bach shown in Appendix 19.5.1 which has been damaged beyond repair or habitation by rockfall, landslip, storms, wave action or any other natural event. • Any activity, other than temporary occupation of a bach in Appendix 19.5.1. • Any bach which is not scheduled in Appendix 19.5.1. 	
Options less or not as appropriate to achieve the Objectives and policies:	
<p>2. Option 1: Status quo – retain existing City and Banks Peninsula District Plan provisions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefits <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Current policy framework and zoning is known and understood by the community. 2. Costs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Council’s statutory obligations to give effect to the NZCPS would not be met. b. Potential inconsistency with approach of other local authorities giving effect to NZCPS. c. The Council would not be providing the most current information on coastal hazards. By not informing and managing the risks to people and property there is the potential for land, houses, buildings to be affected by erosion and seawater inundation. 3. Efficiency and Effectiveness <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitoring undertaken has not highlighted any specific issues / deficiencies. b. Status quo would not be efficient or effective in giving effect to the NZCPS.
<p>3. Option 2: Adopt a more permissive approach to activities within the coastal environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefits <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lower resource consent and compliance costs.

<p>with minimal regulation and use of non-regulatory methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Natural and physical resource in the coastal environment being used to support economic growth. <p>2. Costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development occurring in an uncoordinated manner urban sprawl and inappropriate subdivision. Use and development along the coast could diminish the natural character, ecology, landscape and amenity values, historic heritage, and public access. b. People and property at risk from coastal hazards and potentially land, houses, buildings being eroded or inundated by the sea. c. Public access may damage habitats with ecologically fragile environments and impede the operation of critical infrastructure. <p>3. Efficiency and Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relying on other Council strategies such as the Public Open Space Strategy and bylaws prepared under the Local Government Act to manage land with the coastal environment and within coastal zone would fail to fully meet the Council's statutory responsibilities under the NZCPS and CRPS.
<p>Risk of Acting or Not Acting</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The risk of acting has been taken into account in the development of this Plan. The risk is that the policy approach is too prescriptive and place unduly onerous restrictions on the nature, scale, intensity of development within the coastal environment and coastal zone. b. The risks of not acting are that development occurs in an uncoordinated manner and urban sprawl, and that inappropriate subdivision, use and development along the coast could diminish the natural character, ecology, landscape and amenity values, heritage and public access. c. If there are no objectives and policies and associated rules to avoid and manage coastal hazards, people and property will be put at risk from coastal erosion and seawater inundation. d. Not acting would not give effect to statutory directions and higher order policy frameworks which direct the Council. 	

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 1 The Coastal Environment Chapter provides an overarching objective and policy framework for the management of activities within the coastal environment.
- 2 This approach maps the coastal environment and relies on rules that apply to zones that adjoin the coastal marine area boundary within the coastal environment and district wide rules applying across a number of zones to deliver the outcomes sought by the objectives and policies.
- 3 District wide rules within the Subdivision, Development and Earthworks Chapter and Natural and Cultural Heritage Chapter manage the effects of the intensification of development on coastal natural character, landscapes, natural features and heritage items within the coastal environment.
- 4 Activities requiring resource consent approval will be assessed against the objectives and policies in the Coastal Environment Chapter using Matters of Discretion to evaluate applications.
- 5 Chapters with zones located within the Coastal Environment also implement the objectives and policies in the Coastal Environment Chapter. A Coastal Zone is used to manage that area of coastline where the interaction of coastal processes with recreational activities requires management. The zone largely covers public land historically used for recreational activities, dune management and habitat restoration along the open coast of Christchurch (from Waimakariri River to Godley Head) and within parts of Te Riu o Te Aika Kawa/Pūharakeketapu/Brooklands Lagoon and Te Ihutai/Avon-Heathcote Estuary.

7. SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

(to be completed)

This should be part of the s42A report and either a reference to that report and/or a summary of main issues

8. SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS IN s42A STAFF REPORT

(to be completed)

Either a reference to the s42A report and/or a summary of the analysis.

9. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT HEARING OF SUBMISSIONS

(to be completed)

Either a reference to the Hearing Decisions Report and/or a summary of the evidence.

10. COUNCIL DECISIONS

(to be completed)

Either a reference to the Decisions Report and/or a summary list of the decisions made.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Material, reports information, data used to develop the chapter and review provisions.

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
Overarching Documentation				
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) and Section 32 evaluation.	Department of Conservation	Mandatory National Policy Statement under the RMA. An independent review of the effectiveness of the 1994 NZCPS was undertaken in 2004 and recommended that the NZCPS be formally reviewed to revoke obsolete policies and to provide additional policy guidance for local government.	District Plans must give effect to the NZCPS. Development of Objectives and Policies and methods and Section 32 analysis. In particular, identification of the coastal environment (policy 1) and areas of at least high natural character (policy 13).	www.doc.govt.nz http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/conservation/marine-and-coastal/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement-2010/
Land use Recovery Plan (LURP), December 2013	Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA)	Statutory document	4.5 – Natural Hazards and Environmental Constraints Action 42 - Avoid hazards Action 42: Christchurch City Council district plan review	http://cera.govt.nz/recovery-strategy/built-environment/land-use-recovery-plan#view-the-lurp
Regional Policy Statement, Operative January 2013	Environment Canterbury (ECan).	The purpose of the CRPS is to set out objectives, policies and methods to resolve those resource management issues and to achieve the integrated management of the natural and physical resources of Canterbury. Version 2 incorporates Chapter 6 - Recovery and Rebuilding of Greater Christchurch.	In particular, The coastal environment (chapter 8) and natural hazards (chapter 11).	http://ecan.govt.nz/our-responsibilities/regional-plans/rps/pages/default.aspx
Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP), Operative November 2005.	Environment Canterbury (ECan).	Incorporating Plan Changes 1, 2, and 4, and deletes references to Restricted Coastal Activities.	RCEP has not been reviewed to take into account the NZCPS, LURP or the RPS. Where any inconsistencies exist greater weight has been given to the more recently reviewed, higher level documents.	http://ecan.govt.nz/our-responsibilities/regional-plans/regional-coastal-environment-plan/Pages/Default.aspx
Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, 2013	Ngai Tahu	The Mahaanui IMP directs the participation and particular interests of Ngai Tahu Papatipu Runanga are recognised and provided and sites and places of importance and special	Refer table of objective and policies (Appendix x).	

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
		values.		
City Plan (CP) – operative November 2005.	Christchurch City Council (CCC)	-	Refer table of objective and policies (Appendix x).	http://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/policiesreportsstrategies/districtplanning/cityplan/index.aspx
Banks Peninsula District Plan (BPDP) - operative October 2012	Banks Peninsula District Plan (BPDP)	-	Refer table of objective and policies (Appendix x).	http://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/policiesreportsstrategies/districtplanning/cityplan/index.aspx
District Plan Review, Phase 1, June 2014.	Christchurch City Council (CCC)	Strategic Directions Natural Hazards	Refer table of objective and policies (Appendix x).	http://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetingsminutes/agendas/2014/June/CouncilDPR5June.aspx
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, 2014	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM 2014) sets out the objectives and policies for freshwater management under the RMA.	Coastal water quality.	http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/nps-freshwater-management-2014/index.html
Natural Hazards - Studies / Reports				
Effects of Sea Level Rise for Christchurch City, 2013	Report prepared for CCC by Tonkin and Taylor Ltd.	Updates information contained in the 1999 Tonkin and Taylor Ltd report titled: <i>Study of the Effects of Sea Level Rise for Christchurch</i> . Based on sea level rise projections the report recommends the minimum floor level be set at 12.3m (CCC datum), allowing for sea level rise of 1m to the year 2115. Recommends the Council develops a city-wide sea level rise adaptation study.	Development of coastal hazard objective and policies, rules and maps.	TRIM: 13/1235040
Coastal Hazard Assessment, 2014.	Report prepared for CCC by Tonkin and Taylor Ltd	Reviews the existing coastal hazard zones for southern Pegasus Bay and identifies areas susceptible to coastal inundation around Lyttelton Harbour.	Development of coastal hazard objective and policies, rules and maps – southern Pegasus Bay and Lyttelton Harbour.	TRIM: (draft)
Akaroa Harbour Basin Settlements Study – Coastal Erosion and Inundation Project	Report prepared for CCC Strategy and Planning Group, by DTec Consulting Ltd, May 2008 Authors – Derek Todd, Kimberly Jubb, Wybren de	To identifies and delineates key coastal constraints existing and anticipated susceptibility to coastal erosion, coastal inundation and erosion risks associated	The settlements included in the study are: Akaroa Takamatua, Robinsons Bay, Duvauchelle, Barrys Bay, French Farm, Tikao Bay, Wainui.	TRIM: 14/1050127

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
	Vries.	with climate change and potential sea level rise; and coastal inundation risks associated with tsunami.	Provides information on sea walls etc on Banks	
Investigation into the River and Tidal Flood Protection needs for Christchurch – Avon River Stage 1 Report, February 2014 (draft)	GHD Report prepared for Christchurch City Council.	Examines the current and future impact of earthquake events on the Avon River system and associated infrastructure (including temporary stopbanks) from the Estuary up to the Harper Avenue / Carlton Road Bridge. Identifies a range of options to mitigate the flooding based on flooding scenarios from extreme rainfall events as well as tide events resulting from sea levels rising up to 1m.	Natural hazards.	Trim: 14/221250
Investigation into the River and Tidal Flood Protection needs for Christchurch – Styx River Stage 1 Report, February 2014 (draft).	GHD Report prepared for Christchurch City Council.	Examines the current and future impacts of earthquake events on the Styx River catchment and associated infrastructure from the tide gates up to Marshlands Road. Overtopping of the sand dunes behind Brooklands Lagoon in extreme tide events has been identified as a potential flooding scenario and will significantly increase with sea level rise up to 1m.	Natural hazards.	Trim: 14/221266
Investigation into the River and Tidal Flood Protection needs for Christchurch – Heathcote River Stage 1 report, February 2014 (draft).	GHD Report prepared for Christchurch City Council.	Examines the current and future impact of earthquake events on the Heathcote river system and associated infrastructure from the Estuary up to Colombo Street. Identifies a range of options to mitigate the flooding resulting from extreme rainfall events as well as tide events with assumed seal levels rising up to 1m.	Natural hazards.	Trim: 14/221276
Investigation into the River and Tidal Flood Protection needs for Christchurch – Estuary and Sumner Stage 1 Report, February 2014 (draft).	GHD Report prepared for Christchurch City Council.	Examines the current and future impact of earthquake events on the Estuary system (including Sumner) and associated infrastructure. Identifies a range of options	Natural hazards.	Trim: 14/221290

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
		to mitigate the flooding resulting from extreme rainfall events and tide events with assumed sea levels rising up to 1m.		
Managing natural hazard risk in New Zealand – towards more resilient communities, October 2014.	Commissioned by Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and Regional Councils. Prepared by Gerard Willis (Enfocus Ltd).	The think piece finds there is a need for a national approach to managing risk from natural hazards including principles for hazard reduction. The think piece pinpoints two core ideas. The first is the need for issue and place-specific responses to natural hazards, rather than a one size fits all approach. The second is the need for integration and collaboration to develop and deliver effective responses across the many players.	Approach to coastal hazard management.	http://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Publications/Managing-natural-hazards-in-NZ-LGNZ-think-piece.pdf Trim - 14/1290536
Protecting New Zealand from Natural Hazards - An Insurance Council of New Zealand perspective on ensuring New Zealand is better protected from natural hazards, October 2014.	Insurance Council of NZ (ICNZ).	"The insurance industry has released a 15-point plan aimed reducing the social and economic impact of natural hazards in New Zealand – heeding the call will help keep insurance available and affordable for all. The Insurance Council is urging decision-makers to implement a range of legislative and strategic recommendations because New Zealand remains one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of natural disasters for an economy of our size."	Approach to coastal hazard management.	http://icnz-staging.netco.nz.net/ Trim: 14/1371741
Changing climate and rising seas: Understanding the science, November 2014	Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment	Investigation behind report aimed to develop a greater understanding of what is causing climate change and one of its major and most certain impacts – the rising level of the sea and to share this understanding with others to provide a basis for public engagement and	Approach to coastal hazard management	http://www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/all-publications/changing-climate-and-rising-seas-understanding-the-science

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
AS NZS ISO 31000-2009 Risk management - Principles and guidelines, November 2009	Joint Technical Committee OB-007, Risk Management	This Standard describes this systematic and logical process by which organizations manage risk i.e. by anticipating, understanding and deciding whether to modify it.		TRIM 14/1536124
Natural Environment – Studies / Reports				
Banks Peninsula Landscape Study, 2007	Prepared for Christchurch City Council by Boffa Miskell Ltd.	Comprehensive Landscape assessment of Banks Peninsula.	Identification of areas of natural character in the coastal environment and landscapes in the coastal environment.	http://resources.ccc.govt.nz/files/BanksPeninsulaLandscapeStudyFinalReport-9May2007.pdf Trim:
Banks Peninsula Landscape Addendum Report, 2014	Christchurch City Council	The report describes the landscape and natural character values of areas that are recommended for inclusion in the Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Coastal Natural Character Landscapes (ONLs/CNCLs) identified in the Proposed Christchurch Replacement District Plan.	Identification of natural character in the coastal environment and landscapes.	Trim: 14/1170546
Christchurch Landscape Study, 2014	Prepared for Christchurch City Council by Boffa Miskell Ltd.	Christchurch City wide landscape assessment, and natural character values of the Coastal Environment consistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS 2010)	Methodology, assessment of the coastal natural character and GIS mapping along Christchurch coast.	Reviewed draft – 3 September 2014 – Trim - 14/1125396
Kaitorete and Dunes				
Lepidoptera of Kaitorete Spit, Canterbury	Lepidoptera of Kaitorete Spit, Canterbury	Lepidoptera of Kaitorete Spit, Canterbury	Lepidoptera of Kaitorete Spit, Canterbury	14/1115182.
Management Plan for Wetlands on Council Endowment Land at Kaitorete Spit and Ahuriri.	Management Plan for Wetlands on Council Endowment Land at Kaitorete Spit and Ahuriri.	Management Plan for Wetlands on Council Endowment Land at Kaitorete Spit and Ahuriri.	Management Plan for Wetlands on Council Endowment Land at Kaitorete Spit and Ahuriri.	14/1114892
Coastal dune biodiversity — challenges for management	Coastal dune biodiversity — challenges for management	Coastal dune biodiversity — challenges for management	Coastal dune biodiversity — challenges for management	14/1114855
Strategies and Management Plans				
Ihutai Management Plan Our Estuary 2013 – 2021	The Avon Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust.	Non statutory plan covering the CMA and land immediately surrounding the margins of the estuary. The IMP aims to ensure that on-going activities are carried out with full regard to	Values of the estuary.	Trim - 13/327102 www.estuary.org.nz

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
		protecting and enhancing the ecological character and the environmental, cultural, social, and economic values. The IMP sets the context, provides a framework to identify goals and prioritise actions and acts as a catalyst for coordinated action to achieve these.		
Public Open Space Strategy 2010-2040	CCC	Non-regulatory strategy with its primary focus is on public parks, roads and waterways/ coastline managed by the Council. It provides an overview on public open space, its maintenance and how much and where it could be located over the next 30 years.	Coastline managed by the Council.	Trim - 11/38349
Coastal Parks Strategy 2000 – 2010	CCC	Brochure strategy with map and development programme 2000-2010	Range of activities being carried out along coast.	10/150962
Christchurch Beaches and Coastal Parks Management Plan, 1995	CCC Parks Unit - Coast Care	Policies for management of 12 Beach Parks, including dune stabilisation work, enhance of ecological, scenic, wildlife and recreation.	Range of activities being carried out in Beach Parks. Includes policies for management of vehicle access to beach.	10/150688
Marine Structures Asset Management Plan, 2010	CCC	Asset management plan for CCC owned and maintained marine structure assets around greater Christchurch and the Banks Peninsula.	Includes comprehensive list of wharves & Jetties, slipway & ramps, seawalls & recreational rafts, moorings and boat sheds.	14/212399
Protection of the Estuary Environment Issues and Options Report, 2009.	CCC – Julia Forsyth, Strategy and Planning	Estuary edge and its relationship with City Plan provisions.	Background. Discussion on 20m earthwork setback from MHWS.	13/488127
External Planning Documents				
Proposed Whakatane District Plan, 2013.	Whakatane District Council	Chapters 18, “Natural Hazards” and 8, “Coastal Protection and Active Reserves Zones and Definitions.	Example of development of objectives, policies and rules on an open coast that is subject to coastal hazards.	
Coastal Erosion Hazard Assessment for the Kapiti Coast: Review of the Science and Assessments Undertaken for the Proposed Kapiti Coast District Plan 2012 (June 2014)	Kapiti Coast District Council Panel Members: James T Carley (Chair) Paul D Komar (Deputy Chair) Paul S Kench Robert B Davies	The Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) appointed a Panel of Experts to assist them in resolving issues raised concerning methodologies and the resulting coastal hazard zones developed in the	Example of development of objectives, policies and rules on an open coast that is subject to coastal hazards.	Trim: 14/975626

Document Title / Date	Author/s	Overview of Document	Relevant Sections for Coastal Review	Web Link / TRIM Number
		reports by Coastal Systems Ltd.		
Hauraki District Plan, 2014	Hauraki District Council	Coastal chapter and definitions.	Example of rule approach to land management practices, including planting of indigenous vegetation. Example of the range of activities defined as passive recreation.	www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/our_council/district_plan
Guideline for Preparing a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy, April 2013	The State of Queensland, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Guideline establishes a stepped and consistent approach to mitigating coastal hazard impacts in urban localities along the Queensland coast.	Approach to coastal hazards.	Trim: 14/1034153 Trim 14/999175
Mapping / Coastal Workshops				
New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory	NZ Geopreservation	List of geo-preservation sites	Informing multi-criteria analysis.	www.geomarine.org.nz/NZGI Peter Kingsbury email list – refer Trim14/982372
Banks Peninsula walking track	The Banks Peninsula Track Company	“track of 35 km through pasture and forest as you explore the remote outer bays of Banks Peninsula”	Overlay on maps where track / access interacts with coastal environment.	http://www.bankstrack.co.nz/
Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust	Wildside Project: south-eastern bays	Wildside Map, showing covenants, reserves, and predator control operations on the Wildside and inner harbour	Informing the qualities of the eastern bays.	http://www.bpct.org.nz/our-projects/wildside-project.asp
Pohatu Marine Reserve	Department of Conservation	Pohatu Marine reserve adjoins the coastal environment in vicinity of Flea Bay. Includes map.	Informing the qualities of the eastern bays.	www.doc.govt.nz http://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-visit/canterbury/christchurch-and-banks-peninsula/pohatu-marine-reserve/
Whaling Stations Banks Peninsula	Web site	Map showing location of whaling stations on BP.	Informing historic heritage MCA.	http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/interactive/10313/whaling-stations-banks-peninsula

APPENDIX 1: KEY STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The following documents have largely directed the preparation of this Plan Review and influenced its content:

1. Strategic Documents

- a. New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS);
- b. Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch 2012;
- c. Land Use Recovery Plan 2013 (LURP);
- d. Natural Environment Recovery Programme 2013;
- e. Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 (CRPS);
- f. Regional Coastal Environment Plan 2005 (RCEP);
- g. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011;
- h. National Biodiversity Statement 2011;
- i. Land and Water Regional Plan 2014; and
- j. Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013.

1.2 Other strategies and plans

- a. Public Open Space Strategy;
- b. Biodiversity Strategy;
- c. Sustainable Energy Strategy;
- d. Climate Smart Strategy;
- e. Water Supply Strategy;
- f. Wastewater Strategy;
- g. Surface Water Strategy;
- h. Christchurch Visitor Strategy;
- i. Christchurch Economic Development Strategy; and
- j. Urban Character study.

APPENDIX 2: LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVISIONS

Linkages and grouping of provisions under proposed Policy Direction

Strategic Objectives and Policies	Coastal Environment Chapter 19 - Objectives	Coastal Environment Chapter 19- Policies	Rules	Assessment Matters
3.3.6 Objective - Natural hazards 3.3.9 Objective - Natural and cultural environment 3.3.14 - Incompatible activities	19.1.1 Adverse effects of activities within the coastal environment are generally avoided except in urban areas. 19.1.2 Public access to and along the coast is maintained and enhanced while preserving the natural character of the coastal	19.1.3 Ensure that subdivision, use and development within the coastal environment is of a nature, scale and intensity and in a location that preserves and enhances the natural character, natural features, natural landscapes and historic heritage of the coastal environment, in terms of:	Coastal Zone 19.2.2 Activity Status Tables – Coastal Zone 19.2.2.1 Permitted Activities 19.2.2.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities 19.2.2.4 Discretionary Activities 19.2.2.5 Non-Complying Activities 19.2.2.6 Prohibited Activities	Coastal Zone 19.3 Matters of Discretion 19.3.1 Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems 19.3.2 Exotic vegetation planting 19.4 Assessment Matters 19.4.1 Coastal environment 19.4.1.1 Natural character 19.4.1.2 Heritage 19.4.1.3 Public Access

Strategic Objectives and Policies	Coastal Environment Chapter 19 - Objectives	Coastal Environment Chapter 19- Policies	Rules	Assessment Matters
	environment.	<p>a. biophysical and geological aspects and natural landforms;</p> <p>b. natural elements, processes and patterns;</p> <p>c. ecological significance;</p> <p>d. protection of indigenous biodiversity;</p> <p>e. potential for restoration or rehabilitation;</p> <p>f. visual qualities and amenity values;</p> <p>g. heritage values attached to items, places and features;</p> <p>h. the relationship of Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga;</p> <p>i. recognised cultural heritage and customary rights;</p> <p>j. open space and recreation; and</p> <p>k. natural hazards.</p> <p>19.1.4 Ensure public access to and along the coast including for public use and appreciation:</p> <p>a. is maintained and enhanced including Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua access to mahinga kai, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga;</p> <p>b. does not adversely affect the relationship of Ngāi Tahu / Manawhenua with their ancestral lands, water and sites;</p> <p>c. is concentrated where existing access is provided;</p> <p>d. does not give rise to the destruction of features of the coastal environment or detract from the amenity of the coastal environment; and</p> <p>e. does not compromise the safe and efficient operation of Lyttelton Port of Christchurch, and jetties at Diamond Harbour, and Akaroa Harbour.</p>	<p>Overlays</p> <p>Area of at least High Natural Character in the Coastal Environment.</p> <p>Area of Outstanding Natural Character in the Coastal Environment.</p> <p>Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape.</p> <p>Other district wide rules</p> <p>General Rules and Procedures.</p> <p>Natural Hazards.</p> <p>Subdivision, Development and Procedures.</p> <p>Natural and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Utilities, Energy and Infrastructure.</p> <p>Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land.</p> <p>Zones within coastal environment.</p> <p>Papakainga.</p> <p>Rural.</p> <p>Open Space.</p> <p>Residential Commercial.</p> <p>Industrial.</p> <p>Transport.</p> <p>Specific purpose.</p>	<p>19.4.1.4 Coastal Hazards</p> <p>19.4.2 Buildings and facilities</p>