

**PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUEST BY THE WAINUI BAY SPAT CATCHING GROUP**

**Analysis of Consistency with New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010**

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
<p><b>Objective 1</b></p> <p>To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature;</li> <li>protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand’s indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Wainui Spat Catching Group recognises the importance of the biological and physical processes occurring in Wainui Bay. These processes are driven by a unique combination of naturally occurring phenomena, making the bay the best known site in the country in terms of the reliability and quality of spat fall, and equivalent to Kaitaia in terms of the quantity of spat. It is this very process that makes Wainui Bay fundamental to the ongoing viability of mussel farming and processing at the top of the South Island. Therefore, there are both ethical and commercial incentives to maintain and protect the unique natural processes occurring within the Bay, so the proposal gives effect to Objective 1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 14 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>NIWA Ecological Report 2015, Appendix G</li> <li>NIWA Ecological Report 2007, Appendix HI</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2</b></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"> <li>recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution;</li> <li>identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and</li> <li>encouraging restoration of the coastal environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Natural character has been considered at length below under Policy 13, and natural features and landscapes under Policy 15.</p> <p>The proposal does not seek to do anything other than what is already occurring at Wainui Bay. This particular use of the site has already been found to be appropriate by virtue of the existing resource consents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sections 11 and 12 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>Tasman District Council <i>Golden Bay/ Mohua Landscape Project: Draft Report of the Small Group</i>, October 2014 (available online); and</li> <li><i>Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop</i>, 22-23 September 2014,</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
		Appendix L.
<p><b>Objective 3</b></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"> <li>• recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources;</li> <li>• promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act;</li> <li>• incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and</li> <li>• recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.</li> </ul>	<p>Consultation has been undertaken with Iwi, a draft proposal circulated, and a copy of the final Plan Change proposal will be provided upon lodgement.</p> <p>These matters are considered in more detail below under Policy 2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 17 and 21 AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 4</b></p> <p>To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy;</li> <li>• maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and</li> <li>• recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland.</li> </ul>	<p>The presence of the marine farm promotes the efficient use of occupied space, as the public is still able to access the area for recreational purposes.</p> <p>This is discussed in more detail below under Policy 18.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 13 and 16 AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 6</b></p>	<p>The elements of Objective 6 are discussed at length below</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>

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<p>To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area;</li> <li>• the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value;</li> <li>• the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;</li> <li>• the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by activities on land;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.</li> </ul>	<p>under Policies 6 and 8.</p>	
<p><b>Objective 7</b></p> <p>To ensure that management of the coastal environment recognises and provides for New Zealand’s international obligations regarding the coastal environment, including the coastal marine area.</p>	<p>The proposal does not seek to do anything other than what is already occurring at Wainui Bay. This particular use of the site has already been deemed appropriate by virtue of the existing resource consents.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 1: Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</b></p>	<p>The applicant has specifically had regard to the extent of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 11 and 12</li> </ul>

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<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>2. Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the coastal marine area;</li> <li>b. islands within the coastal marine area;</li> <li>c. areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;</li> <li>d. areas at risk from coastal hazards;</li> <li>e. coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;</li> <li>f. elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;</li> <li>g. items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;</li> <li>h. inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and</li> <li>i. physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.</li> </ol>	<p>coastal environment in light of the characteristics listed in Policy 1. The Wainui Bay marine farm is located within the coastal environment.</p> <p>In considering the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment, the applicant has drawn from the Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop (Sep 2014), which specifically recognised that the list of characteristics in Policy 1 of the NZCPS is helpful in determining the extent of the coastal environment. The coastal environment was considered to be made up of Zone A (the Coastal Marine Area), and Zone B (the Coastal Significance Zone – the land above Mean High Water Spring and up to the summit of the first coastal ridge or escarpment). Using this methodology, the extent of the Wainui Bay landscape was mapped, as set out in Appendix 2 of that report.</p> <p>The applicant recognises that characteristics vary from region to region, and that the unique combination of characteristics at Wainui Bay are particularly favourable for catching quantities of spat that are significant in both a regional and national sense. Other localities are not as suitable.</p> <p>Appropriate recognition of the extent of the coastal environment and its associated characteristics means that the applicant has given effect to Policy 1.</p>	<p>AEE, Schedule 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tasman District Council <i>Golden Bay/ Mohua Landscape Project: Draft Report of the Small Group</i>, October 2014 (available online); and</li> <li>• <i>Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop</i>, 22-23 September 2014, Appendix L.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 2: The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Maori heritage</b></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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural</li> </ol>	<p>The applicant has prepared the proposed Plan Change in a manner that gives effect to Policy 2 to the extent it has been possible to do so (noting that some aspects of the policy, such as the relationship between Councils and Tangata Whenua, can only be implemented by Councils).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 17 and 21 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ngati Tama letter in support, Appendix R</li> </ul>

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<p>relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;</p> <p>b. involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori;</p> <p>c. with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;</p> <p>d. provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga, may have knowledge not otherwise available;</p> <p>e. take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;</p> <p>f. provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;</p>	<p>A strong relationship between the Iwi and consent holders has been sought to ensure the objectives of both are met.</p> <p>The consent holders have had regard to Kaitiakitanga and consulted with Iwi, recognising their relationship with the waters of Te Tau Ihu. Consultation on the matter has been with all Iwi, recognising rohe under Statutory Acknowledgment protocols.</p> <p>No particular customary activities have been identified for the site. However, as above, recognition is given to Māori culture and traditions and confirmation from Iwi is sought to ensure the proposal does not affect these values.</p> <p>The consent holders are aware of the importance of the waters of Tasman Bay and Golden Bay to Iwi, and note the urupa and waka landing site in the general vicinity of the farms. Iwi have been consulted and will be provided with a final copy of the proposal at lodgement.</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaītai or other non commercial Māori customary fishing;</li> <li>g. in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and</li> <li>ii. provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policy 3: Precautionary Approach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</li> <li>2. In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur;</li> <li>b. natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and</li> <li>c. the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The effects of spat farming generally, and in Wainui Bay specifically, are not unknown or uncertain, given that the proposed Plan Change relates to an existing farm. Nevertheless, an investigation and analysis of the potential effects on the coastal environment has been carried out in accordance with the requirement in cl 22 of Part 2 of Sch 1 Resource Management Act 1991. No significant adverse effects arise from this type of aquaculture, and insignificant adverse effects are reversible upon the removal of the marine farms (see discussion in relation to Policies 11, 22 and 23).</p> <p>Given that the effects of mussel spat farming in this location are well understood, a precautionary approach in line with Policy 3 is not considered necessary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 14 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange and Mark Hadfield of NIWA, dated September 2007, Appendix HI</li> </ul>

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generations.		
<p><b>Policy 4: Integration</b></p> <p>Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. co-ordinated management or control of activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land;</li> <li>ii. local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and</li> <li>iii. where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries;</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. working collaboratively with other bodies and agencies with responsibilities and functions relevant to resource management, such as where land or waters are held or managed for conservation purposes; and</li> <li>c. particular consideration of situations where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. subdivision, use, or development and its effects above or below the line of mean high water springs will require, or is likely to result in, associated use or development that crosses the line of mean high water springs; or</li> <li>ii. public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or</li> <li>iii. development or land management practices may be affected by physical changes to the coastal environment or potential inundation from coastal hazards, including as a result of climate change; or</li> <li>iv. land use activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The effect of Policy 4 is to require that natural and physical resources in the coastal environment be managed in a coordinated way regardless of administrative boundaries and agency responsibilities. An integrated approach to the management of aquaculture can still be achieved by allowing for different Aquaculture Management Areas (“AMA”), as seen in the Plan. The Plan states the following at the introduction to Policy 22:</p> <p><i>“The demand for space, and the wide range of competing interests and values, has led to specific sites in the coastal marine area being identified for aquaculture purposes and labelled Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs). These AMAs, along with the related management provisions of the Plan and the prohibition of aquaculture activities over the remainder of the coastal marine area of the District, are seen as an efficient and effective means of promoting sustainable management of aquaculture and the environment in which it is undertaken.”</i></p> <p>The effect of the proposed Plan Change would be to enable mussel spat catching and holding at Wainui to continue as controlled, rather than discretionary, activities. This relates to a specific and limited area of the coastal environment. No additional space would be allocated for aquaculture under this proposed Plan Change. Rather, this would secure the continued existence of the Wainui Bay farms after 2024.</p> <p>Given that farming is already occurring at Wainui Bay, and given that the Tasman Resource Management Plan (“the Plan”) already allows for other specific AMAs as controlled activities, an integrated management approach under Policy 4 would be achieved by rezoning the Wainui Bay sites as “AMA 4 Wainui”. The proposed Plan Change will achieve internal consistency in the Plan from a policy perspective.</p>	

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<p>v. increasing sedimentation; or significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.</p>	<p>Policy 4 also requires particular consideration of the situations listed in subpart (c) of the policy. The applicant has evaluated the following points in relation to further specific policies of the NZCPS below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether public use and enjoyment of public space is likely to be affected; and</li> <li>- Whether significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.</li> </ul> <p>As will be shown below, the public will still be able to access the site for recreational purposes and cumulative effects from spat catching are not significantly adverse and would, in any event, be reversed upon removal of the farms.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 5: Land or waters managed or held under other Acts</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider effects on land or waters in the coastal environment held or managed under: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the Conservation Act 1987 and any Act listed in the 1st Schedule to that Act; or</li> <li>b. other Acts for conservation or protection purposes; and, having regard to the purposes for which the land or waters are held or managed:</li> <li>c. avoid adverse effects of activities that are significant in relation to those purposes; and</li> <li>d. otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities in relation to those purposes.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Have regard to publicly notified proposals for statutory protection of land or waters in the coastal environment and the adverse effects of activities on the purposes of that proposed statutory protection.</li> </ol>	<p>The Department of Conservation does not list any Marine Protected Areas in the immediate vicinity of Wainui Bay. The closest marine reserve is Tonga Island, which is 14km to the southeast as the crow flies.</p> <p>The marine farms are adjacent to the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve, but not within it. The Management Plan for this Scenic Reserve seeks to allow access to the area for visitors, and to mitigate effects from commercial activities, rather than avoid them altogether.</p> <p>The Abel Tasman National Park, managed under the National Parks Act 1980, is adjacent to Wainui Bay. The National Parks Act 1980 has the <i>“purpose of preserving in perpetuity as national parks, for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand that contain scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique, or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Section 13 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>● Map of the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve at Appendix F</li> </ul>

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	<p>The applicant has given due regard to this purpose, seen in its assessment in the AEE of the effect on the natural character, natural landscape/features, and amenity values, and in the assessment below, so that Policy 5 is upheld.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 6: Activities in the coastal environment</b></p> <p>1. In relation to the coastal environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>d. recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>g. take into account the potential of renewable resources in the</li> </ol>	<p>Policy 6 is in two parts, the first dealing with the coastal environment more broadly, and the second with the coastal marine area more specifically.</p> <p>Policy subparts 1(f), (h), (i), and (j) are relevant to the proposed Plan Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Wainui Bay farms are part of the existing built environment, so are in accordance with 1(f). Continuation of the farms would not result in a change in the present character of Wainui Bay.</li> <li>- The visual impacts of development, and the need to protect the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values, have been considered in more detail in relation to Policies 13, 15 and 18, in accordance with 1(h) and 1(i). While it is not possible to set a spat farm back from the coastal marine area, the above factors have been carefully considered.</li> <li>- Areas of historic heritage near the site have been identified, and the farms do not impact upon those sites. The AEE has shown that indigenous biological diversity is not affected by the Wainui Bay farms, so that 1(j) is complied with.</li> </ul> <p>Subsection 2 of Policy 6 is particularly relevant to the proposed Plan Change. Subpart 2(c) recognises that some activities have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and that those activities should be provided for in appropriate places. Aquaculture has a functional need to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange and Mark Hadfield of NIWA, dated September 2007, Appendix HI</li> <li>• Report by Andrea Strang, Appendix JK</li> <li>• Economic evaluation of alternatives, Schedules 5 and 6</li> </ul>

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<p>coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;</p> <p>h. consider how adverse visual impacts of development can be avoided in areas sensitive to such effects, such as headlands and prominent ridgelines, and as far as practicable and reasonable apply controls or conditions to avoid those effects;</p> <p>i. set back development from the coastal marine area and other water bodies, where practicable and reasonable, to protect the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values of the coastal environment; and</p> <p>j. where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.</p> <p>2. Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:</p> <p>a. recognise potential contributions to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities from use and development of the coastal marine area, including the potential for renewable marine energy to contribute to meeting the energy needs of future generations;</p> <p>b. recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;</p> <p>c. recognise that there are activities that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and provide for those activities in appropriate places;</p> <p>d. recognise that activities that do not have a functional need for location in the coastal marine area generally should not be located there; and</p> <p>e. promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:</p> <p>i. requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;</p> <p>ii. requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and</p>	<p>be located in the coastal marine area. There is a functional need for spat catching to occur in Wainui Bay, because Wainui Bay is first ranking in New Zealand in terms of the quality and reliability of spat fall, and equivalent to Kaitaia in terms of the quantity of spat fall. The spat caught at Wainui, in conjunction with other spat sources, enables year round mussel production.</p> <p>The farms directly contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of people and communities, in accordance with subpart 2(a). This is discussed in greater detail in relation to Policy 8 below.</p> <p>Spat harvested from the Wainui Bay site goes on to grow around 50% of all mussels farmed in Tasman Bay, Golden Bay and the Marlborough Sounds. In addition, the spat harvested from Wainui Bay falls at a different time of the year from the other major source: Kaitaia spat. This helps to ensure a year-long supply of mussels. This has significant flow on effects for both employment and profit generation in the downstream mussel processing industry. The site is of national importance for the maintenance of the mussel farming industry in Tasman Bay, Golden Bay and the Marlborough Sounds.</p> <p>The presence of the marine farm promotes the efficient use of occupied space, as the public is still able to access the area for recreational purposes. Redundant structures are removed when they have no reuse value, so the proposed Plan Change also gives effect to 2(e).</p>	

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<p>iii. considering whether consent conditions should be applied to ensure that space occupied for an activity is used for that purpose effectively and without unreasonable delay.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 7: Strategic Planning</b></p> <p>1. In preparing regional policy statements, and plans:</p> <p>a. consider where, how and when to provide for future residential, rural residential, settlement, urban development and other activities in the coastal environment at a regional and district level; and</p> <p>b. identify areas of the coastal environment where particular activities and forms of subdivision, use, and development:</p> <p>i. are inappropriate; and</p> <p>ii. may be inappropriate without the consideration of effects through a resource consent application, notice of requirement for designation or Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act process; and provide protection from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development in these areas through objectives, policies and rules.</p> <p>2. Identify in regional policy statements, and plans, coastal processes, resources or values that are under threat or at significant risk from adverse cumulative effects. Include provisions in plans to manage these effects. Where practicable, in plans, set thresholds (including zones, standards or targets), or specify acceptable limits to change, to assist in determining when activities causing adverse cumulative effects are to be avoided.</p>	<p>Policy 7 sets out the role of policy statements and plans in considering activities and development in the coastal environment. The NZCPS must also be given effect to in any policy statements and plans.</p> <p>As noted at the discussion under Policy 4, spat farming at Wainui Bay is already provided for by the Plan, therefore, it cannot be considered inappropriate. The effect of the proposed Plan Change would be to enable mussel spat catching and holding at Wainui to continue as controlled, rather than discretionary, activities. Full mussel farming at the site would become a prohibited activity. No additional space would be allocated for aquaculture under this proposed Plan Change. Rather, this would secure the continued existence of the Wainui Bay Farms after 2024.</p> <p>Spat catching does not give rise to a significant risk of adverse cumulative effects, as shown by NIWA's May 2015 and earlier 2007 reports. Cumulative effects from this type of marine farming are not significantly adverse and would, in any event, be reversed upon removal of the farms.</p> <p>The proposed Plan Change, therefore, complies with the requirement for strategic management of marine farming in the Tasman region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange and Mark Hadfield of NIWA, dated September 2007, Appendix HI</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 8: Aquaculture</b></p> <p>Recognise the significant existing and potential contribution of aquaculture to</p>	<p>The proposed Plan Change gives strong effect to Policy 8.</p> <p>The economic, employment, social and community benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 18 – 20 AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>

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<p>the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. including in regional policy statements and regional coastal plans provision for aquaculture activities in appropriate places in the coastal environment, recognising that relevant considerations may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the need for high water quality for aquaculture activities; and</li> <li>ii. the need for land-based facilities associated with marine farming;</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. taking account of the social and economic benefits of aquaculture, including any available assessments of national and regional economic benefits; and</li> <li>c. ensuring that development in the coastal environment does not make water quality unfit for aquaculture activities in areas approved for that purpose.</li> </ol>	<p>stemming from the Wainui Bay farms are outlined in detail in Sections 18 – 20 of the AEE in Schedule 1, and in the evaluation of alternatives at Schedules 5 and 6.</p> <p>Wainui Bay is first ranking in New Zealand in respect of the quality and reliability of spat fall, and similar to Ninety Mile Beach in terms of the quantity of spat fall. Spat harvested from the Wainui Bay site goes on to grow around 50% of all mussels farmed in Tasman Bay, Golden Bay and the Marlborough Sounds. In addition, the spat harvested from Wainui Bay falls at a different time of the year from Ninety Mile Beach spat. This helps to ensure a year-long supply of mussels.</p> <p>The marine farm industry has been, and will continue to be, a source of substantial revenue production and, in turn, employment in the Tasman Bay, Golden Bay and in the wider Marlborough region. Wainui Bay provides a crucial, reliable source of spat for growing greenshell mussel in the top of the South Island, which flows on to processing and marketing product by businesses located there. It provides for approximately 530 full time equivalent employment positions directly in Golden/Tasman Bays, Nelson and Marlborough, approximately 1300 full time positions directly and indirectly in New Zealand, and economic activity to a wide cast of supporting companies.</p> <p>In addition to the income generated for businesses supporting the industry, substantial revenue from domestic and export sales is generated annually. This is estimated to be in the region of \$126 million in 2015, with revenue expected to increase annually leading up to 2025.</p> <p>Combined production in Marlborough, Golden Bay and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic evaluation of alternatives, Schedules 5 and 6</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
	<p>Tasman Bay equates to approximately 70% of New Zealand’s production of greenshell mussels and, as a consequence, is the cornerstone of this industry and for the Government’s aim of a billion dollar industry by 2025, as set out in the Government’s Aquaculture Strategy.</p> <p>The significant contribution that marine farming makes to the social and economic wellbeing of people and communities is also evident from the fact that spat catching at Wainui Bay, along with other forms of aquaculture in the Tasman region, has already been provided for in the Plan.</p> <p>It is of national importance to sustain this spat source for the ongoing sustainability of the greenshell mussel farming and processing industry. It is essential for the ongoing maintenance of employment, and the social and economic infrastructure of the Top of the South.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 11: Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)</b></p> <p>To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:</p> <p>a. avoid adverse effects of activities on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;</li> <li>ii. taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;</li> <li>iii. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;</li> <li>iv. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;</li> <li>v. areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and</li> <li>vi. areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous</li> </ol>	<p>The 2015 ecological assessment carried out by NIWA, at Appendix G, has not identified any ecosystems or marine habitats of note in Wainui Bay. The environmental effects of spat farming at this location were assessed as being negligible.</p> <p>The Plan Change would encourage use of the site for mussel spat farming and holding only, in preference to full mussel farming. The effects of mussel spat catching on the environment are more minor than those from mussel farming. In particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Less weight means less buoys, therefore, reduced visual impact;</li> <li>(b) Less surface area means less attenuation of current;</li> <li>(c) Smaller biomass means lower phytoplankton</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 14 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange and Mark Hadfield of NIWA, dated September 2007, Appendix HI</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
<p>biological diversity under other legislation; and</p> <p>b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;</li> <li>ii. habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>iv. habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;</li> <li>v. habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and</li> <li>vi. ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.</li> </ul>	<p>consumption;</p> <p>(d) Smaller shells results in a reduction in deposits on the seabed; and</p> <p>(e) Faster turnaround of equipment results in less biofouling.</p> <p>The NIWA assessment considered that no ongoing monitoring of the site was necessary. The effects from around 35 years of mussel spat catching activity were shown to be less than minor. This would not be expected to change with on-going spat catching at the site in the future.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 12: Harmful aquatic organisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide in regional policy statements and in plans, as far as practicable, for the control of activities in or near the coastal marine area that could have adverse effects on the coastal environment by causing harmful aquatic organisms to be released or otherwise spread, and include conditions in resource consents, where relevant, to assist with managing the risk of such effects occurring.</li> <li>2. Recognise that activities relevant to (1) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the introduction of structures likely to be contaminated with harmful aquatic organisms;</li> <li>b. the discharge or disposal of organic material from dredging, or from vessels and structures, whether during maintenance, cleaning or otherwise; and whether in the coastal marine area</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The Tasman/Golden Bays already have a range of aquatic organisms regarded as harmful including sea squirts and the seaweed <i>Undaria (Undaria pinna tifida)</i>. The applicants have policies in place to manage these species should they arise on structures they manage.</p> <p>All marine structures are used by various marine organisms to attach to. This is a natural process. Because spat catching structures are in the water for a shorter period than those used for later stages of mussel production, the effects of unwanted organisms are less than might be anticipated on other marine farming structures.</p> <p>Undaria is seasonally present, however, the catch lines at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 15 AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>

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<p>or on land;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. the provision and ongoing maintenance of moorings, marina berths, jetties and wharves; and</li> <li>d. the establishment and relocation of equipment and stock required for or associated with aquaculture.</li> </ol>	<p>Wainui Bay are seldom present long enough for Undaria to be present or become established. It does occur in warps and backbones and is removed at each harvest cycle.</p> <p>Policy 12 is given effect to.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 13: Preservation of natural character</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and</li> <li>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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>d. ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. natural elements, processes and patterns;</li> <li>b. biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;</li> <li>c. natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;</li> <li>d. the natural movement of water and sediment;</li> <li>e. the natural darkness of the night sky;</li> <li>f. places or areas that are wild or scenic;</li> <li>g. a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and</li> <li>h. experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Experts have addressed Policy 13 in the context of the Wainui Bay area (Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop, Sep 2014). An assessment of natural character of the area concluded that the location is not in an area of outstanding natural character. Experts considered that the western side of the Bay has moderate to high natural character, and regarded the overall natural character of the Bay as high.</p> <p>Overall, the experts considered that the effects on natural character from the Wainui Bay farms are not significant. Land based modifications including the roads, houses, dairy farming, commercial forestry and the presence of exotic flora, were more obvious distractors to the naturalness of the Bay. It follows that Policy 13 is complied with.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 12 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop September 2014, Appendix L</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
sea; and their context or setting.		
<p><b>Policy 15: Natural features and natural landscapes</b></p> <p>To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and</li> <li>b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment; including by:</li> <li>c. identifying and assessing the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment of the region or district, at minimum by land typing, soil characterisation and landscape characterisation and having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;</li> <li>ii. the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;</li> <li>iii. legibility or expressiveness – how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;</li> <li>iv. aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;</li> <li>v. vegetation (native and exotic);</li> <li>vi. transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;</li> <li>vii. whether the values are shared and recognised;</li> <li>viii. cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features;</li> <li>ix. historical and heritage associations; and</li> <li>x. wild or scenic values;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>In evaluating the effect of the proposed Plan Change on the natural features and natural landscapes of the area, the applicant has adopted the methodology used in the Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop, Sep 2014. This followed the NZILA ‘Best Practice Guide,’ which suggests analysing landscapes in terms of biophysical elements, associative meanings and perceptual values (or sensory qualities).</p> <p>The whole of Golden Bay is an outstanding natural landscape. In addition, the adjoining headland may be an outstanding natural feature. However, due to the location, scale, low impact on biophysical values, low impact on associative values and localised effects on perceptual values, the effects on the wider Golden Bay landscape and the possible local feature are such that the development is not contrary to the policy.</p> <p>The community workshop on natural landscapes and natural features concluded that the continuing presence of marine farming in Wainui Bay was appropriate. This is because the continuing presence of the farm does not reach the necessary threshold to be considered an adverse effect. In addition, the farm does not interfere with the values which lead to the categorisation of the landscape and possibly the feature as outstanding.</p> <p>Accordingly, this proposal gives effect to policy 15.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 11 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Tasman District Council <i>Golden Bay/ Mohua Landscape Project: Draft Report of the Small Group</i>, October 2014 (available online); and</li> <li>• <i>Wainui Bay Landscape Expert Panel Workshop</i>, 22-23 September 2014, Appendix L.</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
<p>d. ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, map or otherwise identify areas where the protection of natural features and natural landscapes requires objectives, policies and rules; and</p> <p>e. including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 18: Public open space</b></p> <p>Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:</p> <p>a. ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;</p> <p>b. taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;</p> <p>c. maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;</p> <p>d. considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space; and</p> <p>e. recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.</p>	<p>Particular regard has been had by the consent holders to subpart (a) of Policy 18 in relation to the proposed Plan Change.</p> <p>The continued presence of the marine farm in Wainui Bay would cause adverse amenity effects, principally to those people residing in the houses which overlook the site, but also to some of the recreationalists who come close to the site of the farm. Those effects are principally visual and sound. To the extent that they can be, these effects are mitigated by all of the consent holders being parties to three codes of practice, which are outlined in more detail in Section 6 of the AEE.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed Plan provisions enable resource consents to be issued subject to a condition that the consent-holder attends an annual meeting with the Wainui community. Such conditions currently exist on all Wainui farms and they have been long-standing conditions in relation to the outer two farms. Those community meetings help maintain relationships, build an understanding, encourage good practice and resolve concerns.</p> <p>The Plan Change also proposes to include conditions in the Plan to acknowledge the effects that the Wainui Bay farms have on nearby residents and visitors to the area and to better address these concerns. The proposed conditions can be viewed in detail in the track-changed version of the Tasman Resource Management Plan at Appendix A. These</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 6, 13 and 16 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Proposed conditions to be included in the Plan as part of Plan change, Appendix A</li> <li>• Map of Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve, Appendix F</li> <li>• MFA Standard Operating Procedures, Appendix M</li> <li>• Code of Practice for Wainui Bay, Appendix N</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
	<p>conditions aim to mitigate effects on amenity by addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hours of operation;</li> <li>b) Noise and radio use;</li> <li>c) Lights; and</li> <li>d) Debris and refuse.</li> </ul> <p>The effects of the Wainui Bay farms in terms of visual amenity, noise and recreation are outlined in detail in Section 13 of the AEE, at Schedule 1.</p> <p>The Wainui Bay farms are adjacent to the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve. Continued use of the site for commercial purposes, accompanied by conditions that seek to mitigate amenity effects on landowners and visitors, is consistent with the approach set out in the <i>Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve Management Plan (2012)</i>.</p> <p>Overall, Policy 18(a) can be met. Access is available through and around the site. The use of the area for mussel spat catching has been in place for a considerable time and is compatible with the existing natural character and amenity of the location. Effects on local landowners has been specifically recognised by the consent holders, and mitigation measures are proposed by way of writing additional conditions into the Plan to address amenity concerns.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 21: Enhancement of water quality</b></p> <p>Where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water-based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities, give priority to</p>	<p>Aquaculture requires excellent water quality and the actions required under the NZCPS will assist in achieving that end. The applicant has engaged with Iwi to ensure 21(e) is not compromised. A strong relationship between the Iwi and applicants has been sought to ensure the objectives of both are met, so that Policy 21 is given effect to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 21 AEE, Schedule 1</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
<p>improving that quality by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. identifying such areas of coastal water and water bodies and including them in plans;</li> <li>b. including provisions in plans to address improving water quality in the areas identified above;</li> <li>c. where practicable, restoring water quality to at least a state that can support such activities and ecosystems and natural habitats;</li> <li>d. requiring that stock are excluded from the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment, within a prescribed time frame; and</li> <li>e. engaging with tangata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values.</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Policy 22: Sedimentation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment.</li> <li>2. Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water.</li> <li>3. Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry.</li> <li>4. Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.</li> </ol>	<p>Two assessments of sedimentation levels and their impact on the coastal environment has been carried out in relation to the Wainui Bay farms in two NIWA reports, one from 2007 and one in May 2015.</p> <p>Sedimentation occurs at setup following anchors being put in place. This is momentary and insignificant, and is not visible at the surface.</p> <p>Sediment is released at harvest of spat. The effect depends on current spread and direction. Sediments and organic materials are trapped by lines and structures and are released as droppers are drawn from the water or lines are cleaned. The effects are momentary and contained within a distinct zone around the farm. During and immediately after harvest, this area is often targeted by recreational fishers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 14 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
	<p>Benthic sampling by NIWA has shown no significant increase in organic material beneath the Wainui Bay farms. Rather, the levels of mud and organic content of the sediments are related to each other, and to the water depth of the sample locations, not to the presence or absence of the farms.</p> <p>The momentary and insignificant effects of sedimentation associated with spat catching means that Policy 22 is given effect to.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 23: Discharge of contaminants</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the sensitivity of the receiving environment;</li> <li>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</li> <li>c. the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and</li> <li>d. avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing;</li> <li>e. use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and</li> <li>f. minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and</li> <li>b. the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. there has been adequate consideration of alternative</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Subparts 1 and 5 of Policy 23 are relevant, and are given effect to in the proposed Plan Change.</p> <p>Silts and organic matter released at harvest are readily assimilated into the water column and seabed. The effects of harvesting mussels may be detectable for up to an hour following harvest, but beyond that time would be indistinguishable from background sedimentation.</p> <p>The 2015 NIWA report showed that the spread of deposition of pseudofaeces and faeces is small and does not occur beyond each farm boundary. The amount of deposition is equivalent to one-tenth of a teaspoon being spread over 1m<sup>2</sup> of sea floor in a day. Although quantifiable by modelling, it is unlikely that this deposited material would be measurable or distinguishable from background sediment. Beyond the farm boundaries, the deposition falls to background levels and is not measurable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 14 AEE, Schedule 1</li> <li>• Ecological Assessment by Ken Grange of NIWA, dated May 2015, Appendix G</li> </ul>

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems;</li> <li>b. reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities;</li> <li>c. promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and</li> <li>d. promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source.</li> </ul> <p>5. In managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. require operators of ports and other marine facilities to take all practicable steps to avoid contamination of coastal waters, substrate, ecosystems and habitats that is more than minor;</li> <li>b. require that the disturbance or relocation of contaminated seabed material, other than by the movement of vessels, and the dumping or storage of dredged material does not result in significant adverse effects on water quality or the seabed, substrate, ecosystems or habitats;</li> <li>c. require operators of ports, marinas and other relevant marine facilities to provide for the collection of sewage and waste from vessels, and for residues from vessel maintenance to be safely contained and disposed of; and</li> <li>d. consider the need for facilities for the collection of sewage and</li> </ul>		

NZCPS Provision	Evaluation	Cross Reference to other evidence / reports
other wastes for recreational and commercial boating.		