

**The Regional Coastal Plan provisions as amended by Plan Change 1
1 August 2004**

- Policy 6.4.1.3 (page 60 of the Plan) is replaced by the new Policy 6.4.1.3;
- Policy 9.4.5 (page 107 of the Plan) is replaced by the new Policy 9.4.5;
- Rule 9.5.2.1 (page 110 of the Plan) and the heading above it numbered 9.5.2 is replaced by the new Rule 9.5.2.1 and the new heading 9.5.2;
- Rules 9.5.2.3 and 9.5.2.4 (page 111 of the Plan) are replaced by the new Rules 9.5.2.3 and 9.5.2.4;
- A new Glossary definition, for “Sand, shingle and stones”; and
- Schedule 3.3 (page 271 of the Plan) is replaced by the new Schedule 3.3 (& note also that CHA14 shown on the map on page 277 now extends south to Takutai)

New Policy 6.4.1.3 (p 60 of the Plan)

6.4.1.3 To recognise the following coastal hazard areas, as identified in Schedule 3.3:

CHA 1	Oparara River to Little Wanganui River
CHA 2	Gentle Annie Point to Miko
CHA 3	Dean Stream to Orowaiti River
CHA 4	Tauranga Bay
CHA 5	Nine Mile Beach (Buller) and Little Beach
CHA 6	Woodpecker Bay
CHA 7	Punakaiki Village (Pororari River) beach
CHA 8	Punakaiki River beach
CHA 9	Barrytown Beach
CHA 10	17 Mile to Motukiekie Rocks
CHA 11	Rapahoe
CHA 12	Cobden Beach to Karoro
CHA 13	Beach south of Taramakau River
CHA 14	Arahura River to Hokitika golf course
CHA 15	Okarito
CHA 16	South west end Hunts Beach
CHA 17	Bruce Bay
CHA 18	Okuru River to Waiatoto River

Explanation

The areas are recognised by WCRC as being existing coastal hazard areas. They have been selected on the basis that existing adjoining land, property or structures of value to the community are at risk from inundation or erosion. The area and type of hazard listed will be recognised and taken into account by WCRC when undertaking coastal management functions, including coastal permit applications. The areas and hazards identified are general in nature and are intended to highlight the existence of the hazard. Any development in the coastal marine area seaward of a Coastal Hazard Area that could potentially exacerbate hazards in a Coastal Hazard Area will require experts to further determine the hazards on a case by case basis.

Areas that have not been highlighted may be subject to the impact of coastal processes but they did not have adjoining land, property or structures of value and at risk at the time this Plan was drafted. Development adjacent to the coastal marine area should consider the impact of coastal processes outside the areas highlighted.

Schedule 3.3 of this Plan contains a full description of the areas, and maps showing boundaries for each area, along with the hazards associated with each area.

Principal reasons for adopting

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, Policy 3.4.1, requires the identification of areas in the coastal environment where natural hazards exist. The potential for adverse effects to arise from existing coastal hazards should be taken into account when considering activities in the coastal environment.

New Policy 9.4.5 (p 107 of the Plan)

9.4.5 For the following activities, consideration will be given to the reasons for undertaking the activity in the coastal marine area, and to any other available alternatives to what the applicant seeks to do:

- (a) Any reclamation; or**
- (b) The removal of sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural materials for commercial purposes; or**
- (c) Any deposition of material.**

Explanation

Land of the Crown in the coastal marine area is a common property resource which is generally available for use by all citizens. When considering the use of the coastal marine area for activities which would result in the reclamation of areas, or the removal or deposition of material, it is important to consider the need for that activity within the coastal marine area and to consider practical alternatives available in areas outside of the coastal marine area.

Principal reasons for adopting

Policy 4.1.6 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement requires that consideration be given to any available alternatives and the applicant's reasons for making the proposed choice when considering applications for resource consents to reclaim any part of the coastal marine area or to remove sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural materials for commercial purposes from the coastal marine area. The deposition of any material within the coastal marine area also needs to be assessed in order that any potential adverse effects of the deposition in the coastal marine area can be compared to the deposition to other areas.

New Rule 9.5.2.1 and New heading 9.5.2 (p 110 of the Plan)

9.5.2 Removal of sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural material from the coastal marine area

9.5.2.1 The removal of sand, shingle and stones from the coastal marine area, is a *permitted* activity provided:

- (a) No more than 1 cubic metre of material in total is removed by any single person in any one year period; and
- (b) The removal does not occur within any estuary or lagoon, within a Coastal Hazard Area, or within 50 metres of any Coastal Hazard Areas identified in Schedule 3.3; and
- (c) Removal does not take place within 20 metres of an existing structure; and
- (d) The removal is undertaken by non-mechanical means; and
- (e) Stones are no more than 250mm in diameter.

Note: The meaning of "person" includes The Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated. This means that a corporation comprised of a group of people or a number of employees is one person. The same applies to an unincorporated group or a family.

The Rule does not allow the removal of Crown-owned minerals. A mining permit may be required under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

This Rule applies to areas washed by the mean spring tide. It does not include the removal of sand, shingle or stone that is located above mean high water springs, (such as dunes), or in estuaries and lagoons. Removal or disturbance of sand, shingle or stone above the mean high water spring mark is covered by the earthworks provisions in the Proposed Regional Land and Riverbed Management Plan.

New Rules 9.5.2.3 and 9.5.2.4 (p 111 of the Plan)

9.5.2.3 Notwithstanding 9.5.2.2 and excluding maintenance dredging, the removal of sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural material from the coastal marine area in any 12 month period is a *discretionary* activity, and a *restricted coastal* activity if:

- (a) It is in volumes greater than 50,000 cubic metres; or
- (b) It is extracted from areas equal to or greater than 4 hectares; or
- (c) It extends 1,000 metres or more over foreshore and seabed.

Note: Maintenance dredging is a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule 9.5.2.4.

9.5.2.4 Except as provided for by 9.5.2.1, 9.5.2.2 or 9.5.2.3 the removal of sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural material from the coastal marine area is a *discretionary* activity.

Principal reasons for adopting the Rules in Section 9.5.2

The removal of any sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural material from the foreshore or seabed in the coastal marine area can only occur if it is expressly allowed by a rule in a regional coastal plan or any relevant proposed coastal plan, or a resource consent (section 12(2)(b) of the Act).

Allowing the taking of small quantities of sand, shingle and stones subject to the conditions in Rule 9.5.2.1 recognises that there are only minor effects associated with this activity.

The removal of driftwood from the foreshore has minor adverse effects on the environment as this material is moving about with the wave action in this zone. Hence, it is permitted by Rule 9.5.2.2.

S1.6 of the First Schedule of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement require that the activities identified in Rule 9.5.2.3 are restricted coastal activities.

Any other activity involving the removal of any sand, shingle, stones, driftwood or other natural material is a discretionary activity as specified in Rule 9.5.2.4, in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.

New Glossary definition for “Sand, shingle and stones”

(to be inserted in alphabetical order in the Glossary)

Sand, shingle and stones

For the purposes of Rules 9.5.2.1, 9.5.2.3. and 9.5.2.4. sand, shingle and stones also encompasses gravel, pebbles and finer material such as silt.

New Schedule 3.3 (p 271 of the Plan, & note also that CHA14 on map on p 277 now extends south to Takutai)

3.3 Coastal Hazard Areas

The following areas are recognised by WCRC as being existing coastal hazard areas. The area and type of hazard listed will be recognised and taken into account by WCRC when undertaking coastal management functions, including coastal permit applications. The areas and hazards identified are general in nature and are intended to highlight the existence of the hazard. Any development in these areas will require experts to further investigate the hazards on a case by case basis.

Area	Type of Coastal Hazard
CHA 1 Oparara River to Little Wanganui River	Farmland, road and golf course threatened by beach erosion, blowouts and wave inundation. L27 346 006 to L28 300 783
CHA 2 Gentle Annie Point to Miko	Settlement (Waimarie), farmland and road threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. L28 219 193 to L28 193 602
CHA 3 Dean Stream to Orowaiti River	Settlement (Hector, Ngakawau, Granity), farmland and natural values (wetlands, beach habitat) threatened by beach erosion. L28 170 562 to K29 993 404
CHA 4 Tauranga Bay	Farmland and road threatened by beach erosion, wave inundation and creek migration. K29 818 367 to K29 816 357
CHA 5 Nine Mile Beach and Little Beach	Farmland and road threatened by beach erosion. K29 815 352 to K29 800 221
CHA 6 Woodpecker Bay	Road and baches threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. K30 765 105 to K30 752 072
CHA 7 Punakaiki Village (Pororari River) beach	Settlement (Punakaiki) and road threatened by beach erosion, wave inundation and river migration. K30 722 000 to K30 634 681
CHA 8 Punakaiki River beach	Settlement (Punakaiki River) and road threatened by river migration, slope failure and wave inundation. K30 713 976 to K30 716 964
CHA 9 Barrytown Beach	Farmland and natural values (wetlands, coastal vegetation) threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. K31 709 903 to K31 700 813
CHA 10 17 Mile to Motukiekie Rocks	Residences and road threatened by shore erosion, slope failure and wave impact. J31 698 801 to J31 667 739

CHA 11	Rapahoe	Settlement (Rapahoe) and road threatened by beach erosion, slope failure and wave inundation. J31 656 706 to J31 659 687
CHA 12	Cobden Beach to Karoro	Settlement (Cobden), road and natural values threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. In front of Blaketown, beach has been accreting due to the river training works. Must be treated as an integrated system to prevent downstream effects from altering longshore drift. J31 632 664 to J32 604 574
CHA 13	Beach south of Taramakau River	Road and farmland threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. J32 558 477 to J32 550 460
CHA 14	Arahura River to 1.9 km south of Hokitika River mouth	Settlement (Hokitika, Three Mile, Kaihinu, <u>Takutai</u>), industrial properties (Three Mile), farmland, road and public access threatened by beach erosion, wave inundation and river migration. J32 478 364 to J33 408 275
CHA 15	Okarito	Settlement (Okarito) threatened by lagoon mouth migration and blockage, and beach erosion. H34 792 724 to H34 777 715
CHA 16	South west end Hunts Beach	Possible erosion, farmland and residences may be at risk. G36 438 368 to G36 399 337
CHA 17	Bruce Bay	Road threatened by beach erosion and wave inundation. G36 367 299 to G36 325 284
CHA 18	Okuru River to Waiatoto River	Farmland and residences threatened by beach erosion, blowouts, wave inundation and river migration. F37 833 942 to F37 715 834