

## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Section 13.5 of this report contains an analysis of the proposed HAP against the objectives and policies of the relevant statutory documents. The approach taken to that analysis was to identify the relevant objectives and policies around a series of major issues and analyse the proposal against those provisions collectively. This appendix lists all of the relevant objectives and policies from the statutory documents. Those that have been included in the analysis in section 13.5 are highlighted. All other provisions have been assessed and evaluated in relation to the proposed HAP, but are not considered as fundamental as those highlighted.

### AA.1 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

The following table identifies the relevant objectives and policies of the NZCPS:

Provisions
<b>Coastal management</b>
<b>Objective 7</b>
<i>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.</i>
<b>Policy 1 Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</b>
<i>(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.</i>
<i>(2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</i>
<i>(a) the coastal marine area;</i>
<i>(b) islands within the coastal marine area;</i>
<i>(c) areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;</i>
<i>(d) areas at risk from coastal hazards;</i>
<i>(e) coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;</i>
<i>(f) elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;</i>
<i>(g) items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;</i>
<i>(h) inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and</i>
<i>(i) physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Policy 3 Precautionary approach</b>
<i>(1) Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</i>
<i>(2) In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that:</i>
<i>(a) avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur;</i>



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*(b) natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and*

*(c) the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.*

#### Policy 4 Integration

*Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires:*

*(a) co-ordinated management or control of activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly:*

*(i) the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land;*

*(ii) local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and*

*(iii) where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries;*

*(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*

*(c) particular consideration of situations where:*

*(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*

*(ii) public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or*

*(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*

*(iv) land use activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through increasing sedimentation; or*

*(v) significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.*

#### Policy 5 Land or waters managed or held under other Acts

*(1) Consider effects on land or waters in the coastal environment held or managed under:*

*(a) the Conservation Act 1987 and any Act listed in the 1st Schedule to that Act; or*

*(b) other Acts for conservation or protection purposes; and, having regard to the purposes for which the land or waters are held or managed:*

*(c) avoid adverse effects of activities that are significant in relation to those purposes; and*

*(d) otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities in relation to those purposes.*

*(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.*

#### Policy 9 Ports

*Recognise that a sustainable national transport system requires an efficient national network of safe ports, servicing national and international shipping, with efficient connections with other transport modes, including by:*

*(a) ensuring that development in the coastal environment does not adversely affect the efficient and safe operation of these ports, or their connections with other transport modes; and*

*(b) considering where, how and when to provide in regional policy statements and in plans for the efficient and safe operation of these ports, the development of their capacity for shipping, and their connections with other transport modes.*

#### Coastal ecosystems



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#### Objective 1

*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:*

- *maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature;*
- *protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and*
- *maintaining coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity.*

#### Policy 11 Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)

*To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:*

*(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on:*

- (i) indigenous taxa<sup>4</sup> that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;*
- (ii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;*
- (iii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;*
- (iv) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;*
- (v) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and*
- (vi) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and*

*(b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:*

- (i) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;*
- (ii) habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;*
- (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;*
- (iv) habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;*
- (v) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and*
- (vi) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.*

#### Policy 12 Harmful aquatic organisms

*(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.*

*(2) Recognise that activities relevant to (1) include:*

- (a) the introduction of structures likely to be contaminated with harmful aquatic organisms;*
- (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 or on land;*
- (c) the provision and ongoing maintenance of moorings, marina berths, jetties and wharves; and*



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*(d) the establishment and relocation of equipment and stock required for or associated with aquaculture.*

### Policy 23 Discharge of contaminants

*(1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to:*

- (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment;*
- (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*
- (c) the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and:*
- (d) avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing;*
- (e) use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and*
- (f) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone.*

*(2) In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow:*

- (a) discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and*
- (b) the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless:*
  - (i) there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and*
  - (ii) informed by an understanding of tangata whenua values and the effects on them.*

*(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.*

*(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:*

- (a) avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems;*
- (b) reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities;*
- (c) promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and*
- (d) promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source.*

*(5) In managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities:*

- (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;*
- (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;*
- (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*
- (d) consider the need for facilities for the collection of sewage and other wastes for recreational and commercial boating.*

### Natural character, features and landscape values

### Objective 2

*To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:*



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution;</i></li> <li>• <i>identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and</i></li> <li>• <i>encouraging restoration of the coastal environment.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 13 Preservation of natural character</b></p> <p><i>(1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</i></p> <p><i>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and</i></p> <p><i>(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;</i></p> <p><i>including by:</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:</i></p> <p><i>(a) natural elements, processes and patterns;</i></p> <p><i>(b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;</i></p> <p><i>(c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;</i></p> <p><i>(d) the natural movement of water and sediment;</i></p> <p><i>(e) the natural darkness of the night sky;</i></p> <p><i>(f) places or areas that are wild or scenic;</i></p> <p><i>(g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and</i></p> <p><i>(h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 15 Natural features and natural landscapes</b></p> <p><i>To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</i></p> <p><i>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and</i></p> <p><i>(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;</i></p> <p><i>including by:</i></p> <p><i>(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:</i></p> <p><i>(i) natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) legibility or expressiveness—how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;</i></p> <p><i>(iv) aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;</i></p> <p><i>(v) vegetation (native and exotic);</i></p>



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- (vi) transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;*
- (vii) whether the values are shared and recognised;*
- (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;*
- (ix) historical and heritage associations; and*
- (x) wild or scenic values;*
- (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*
- (e) including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.*

#### Tangata whenua/recognising and providing for cultural, spiritual and traditional values

##### Objective 3

*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:*

- *recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources;*
- *promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act;*
- *incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and*
- *recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.*

##### Policy 2 The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage

*In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:*

- (a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (e) take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū*

#### Public open space values and recreation opportunities

##### Objective 4

*To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:*

- *recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy;*
- *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*
- *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.*





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#### Policy 6 Activities in the coastal environment

*(1) In relation to the coastal environment:*

- (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;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (g) take into account the potential of renewable resources in the coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;*
- (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;*
- (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*
- (j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.*

*(2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:*

- (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:*
- (b) recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;*
- (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;*
- (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*
- (e) promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:*
  - (i) requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;*
  - (ii) requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and*
  - (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.*

#### Policy 18 Public open space

*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:*



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- (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;*
- (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;*
- (c) maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;*
- (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*
- (e) recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.*

#### Use & development of the coastal marine area

##### Objective 6

*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:*

- the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits;*
- some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;*
- functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area;*
- the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value;*
- the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities;*
- the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by activities on land;*
- the proportion of the coastal marine area under any formal protection is small and therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected; and*
- historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*

##### Policy 6 Activities in the coastal environment

*(1) In relation to the coastal environment:*

- (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;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them;*
- (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;*
- (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;*
- (g) take into account the potential of renewable resources in the coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;*





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<p><i>(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;</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area:</i></p> <p><i>(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:</i></p> <p><i>(b) recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area;</i></p> <p><i>(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;</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(e) promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:</i></p> <p><i>(i) requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and</i></p> <p><i>(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.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 8 Aquaculture</b></p> <p><i>Recognise the significant existing and potential contribution of aquaculture to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities by:</i></p> <p><i>(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:</i></p> <p><i>(i) the need for high water quality for aquaculture activities; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) the need for land-based facilities associated with marine farming;</i></p> <p><i>(b) taking account of the social and economic benefits of aquaculture, including any available assessments of national and regional economic benefits; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) ensuring that development in the coastal environment does not make water quality unfit for aquaculture activities in areas approved for that purpose.</i></p>

## AA.2 Southland Regional Policy Statement 2017

The following table identifies the relevant objectives and policies of the Southland Regional Policy Statement 2017:

Provisions
<p><b>Chapter 3 – Tangata Whenua</b></p>
<p><b>Objective TW.1 – Decision-making and partnerships with tangata whenua</b></p>



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*The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way through effective partnerships between tangata whenua and local authorities, which provide the capacity for tangata whenua to be fully involved in council decision-making processes.*

#### Policy TW.1 – Treaty of Waitangi

*Consult with, and enhance tangata whenua involvement in local authority resource management decision-making processes, in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.*

#### Policy TW.2 – Partnerships and relationship agreements

*Actively foster partnerships and relationship agreements between local authorities and tangata whenua.*

#### Policy TW.4 – Decision making

When making resource management decisions, ensure that local authority functions and powers are exercised in a manner that:

(a) recognises and provides for:

- (i) traditional Māori uses and practices relating to natural resources (e.g. mātaihai, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, matauranga, rāhui, wāhi tapu, taonga raranga);
- (ii) the ahi kā (manawhenua) relationship of tangata whenua with and their role as kaitiaki of natural resources;
- (iii) mahinga kai and access to areas of natural resources used for customary purposes;
- (iv) mauri and wairua of natural resources;
- (v) places, sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural historic heritage value to tangata whenua;
- (vi) Māori environmental health and cultural wellbeing.

(b) recognises that only tangata whenua can identify their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

#### Objective TW.2 – Provision for iwi management plans

*All local authority resource management processes and decisions take into account iwi management plans.*

#### Policy TW.3 – Iwi management plans

*Take iwi management plans into account within local authority resource management decision making processes.*

#### Objective TW.3 – Tangata whenua spiritual values and customary resources

*Mauri and wairua are sustained or improved where degraded, and mahinga kai and customary resources are healthy, abundant and accessible to tangata whenua.*

#### Objective TW.4 – Sites of cultural significance

*Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and sites of significance are appropriately managed and protected.*

#### Objective TW.5 – Provision for Māori land and resources

*Māori are able to develop and use their land and resources and provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, in a manner that is sustainable.*

#### Policy TW.5 – Māori land and resources

*Assist and enable the use and development of Māori land and resources, in a manner that is sustainable.*

#### Chapter 6 – Biodiversity

#### Objective BIO.2 - Maintain and protect

*Maintain indigenous biodiversity in Southland and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna for present and future generations.*

#### Objective BIO.3 – Enhance



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*Enhance the range, extent and condition of indigenous biodiversity in Southland, with a particular emphasis on those areas most at risk to further loss or degradation.*

#### **Policy BIO.2 – Protect significant areas**

*Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Southland region will be protected and, where appropriate, enhanced.*

*In giving effect to this policy, particular regard will be had to the following potential adverse effects:*

- (i) fragmentation of, or reduction in the extent of, significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (ii) fragmentation or disruption of connections and linkages between significant ecosystems or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (iii) loss of, or damage to, buffering of significant ecosystems or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (iv) loss or reduction of rare or threatened indigenous species populations or habitats.*

#### **Policy BIO.3 – Protect coastal indigenous biodiversity**

*Protect indigenous biodiversity from adverse effects in the coastal environment as set out in Policy 11 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.*

#### **Policy BIO.4 – Maintain indigenous biodiversity**

*Manage a full range of indigenous habitats and ecosystems to achieve a healthy functioning state, and to ensure viable and diverse populations of native species are maintained, while making appropriate provisions for lawful maintenance and operation of existing activities.*

*In giving effect to this policy, regard will be had to the following potential adverse effects:*

- (i) fragmentation of, or reduction in the extent of, indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (ii) fragmentation or disruption of connections and linkages between ecosystems or habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (iii) loss of, or damage to, buffering of ecosystems or habitats of indigenous fauna;*
- (iv) loss or reduction of rare or threatened indigenous species' populations or habitats.*

#### **Policy BIO.5 – Support biodiversity initiatives**

*Encourage, promote and support biodiversity initiatives to retain, maintain and restore or enhance:*

- (a) coastal ecosystems and habitats;*
- (b) aquatic ecosystems and habitats; and*
- (c) terrestrial ecosystems and habitats.*

#### **Policy BIO.8 – Tangata whenua**

*Recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, by providing for:*

- (a) tangata whenua values and interests to be incorporated into the management of indigenous biodiversity;*
- (b) consultation with tangata whenua regarding the means of maintaining and restoring or enhancing habitats identified in accordance with Policy BIO.1 that have particular significance to tangata whenua;*
- (c) active involvement of tangata whenua in the protection of cultural values associated with indigenous biodiversity;*
- (d) customary use of indigenous biodiversity according to tikanga.*

#### **Policy BIO.9 – Biodiversity offsets and environmental compensation**

*In addressing significant residual adverse effects (i.e. those effects left after all the appropriate avoidance, remediation, or mitigation actions have been taken), local authorities will consider the use of any biodiversity offset and/or environmental compensation measures offered by an applicant.*



# Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approval Act 2024 for the Hananui Aquaculture Project

## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>Chapter 7 – Coast</b>
<b>Objective COAST.1 – Direction on activities within the coastal environment</b> <i>Provide clear direction on appropriate and inappropriate subdivision, use and development activities, the cumulative effect of an activity, and precedent effects of a decision, within the region's coastal environment.</i>
<b>Objective COAST.2 – Activities in the coastal environment</b> <i>Infrastructure, ports, energy projects, aquaculture, mineral extraction activities, subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment are provided for and able to expand, where appropriate, while managing the adverse effects of those activities.</i>
<b>Objective COAST.3 – Coastal water quality and ecosystems</b> <i>Coastal water quality and ecosystems are maintained or enhanced.</i>
<b>Objective COAST.4 – Natural character</b> <i>The natural character of the coastal environment is restored, rehabilitated or preserved.</i>
<b>Objective COAST.5 – Aquaculture</b> <i>Recognise the contribution of aquaculture to the well-being of people and communities by making provision for aquaculture in appropriate locations while:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>(a) protecting coastal indigenous biodiversity in accordance with Policy BIO.3;</i></li><li><i>(b) protecting outstanding natural features, landscapes and natural character in accordance with Policy COAST.3; and</i></li><li><i>(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects.</i></li></ul>
<b>Policy COAST.1 – Direction on locations for activities</b> <i>Identify in regional and district plans locations within the coastal environment where particular activities and forms of subdivision, use and development:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>(a) are appropriate;</i></li><li><i>(b) are inappropriate; and</i></li><li><i>(c) may be inappropriate without the consideration of effects through a resource consent application, notice of requirement for designation or a Schedule 1 process under the Act.</i></li></ul>
<b>Policy COAST.2 – Management of activities in the coastal environment</b> <i>Ensure adequate measures or methods are utilised within the coastal environment when making provision for subdivision, use and development to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>(a) protect indigenous biodiversity, historic heritage, natural character, and natural features and landscape values;</i></li><li><i>(b) maintain or enhance amenity, social, intrinsic, ecological and cultural values, landscapes of cultural significance to tangata whenua and coastal dune systems;</i></li><li><i>(c) maintain or enhance public access; and</i></li><li><i>(d) avoid or mitigate the impacts of natural hazards, including predicted sea level rise and climate change.</i></li></ul>
<b>Policy COAST.3 – Protection of the coastal environment</b> <i>Ensure that subdivision, use and development activities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>(a) avoid adverse effects on areas of outstanding natural features and landscapes, and/or outstanding natural character;</i></li><li><i>(b) avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on other natural features and landscapes and/or natural character in the coastal environment;</i></li></ul>



# Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approval Act 2024 for the Hananui Aquaculture Project

## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p><i>(c) protect and provide for nationally significant, regionally significant, and critical infrastructure, including ports and energy projects for the region, including by:</i></p> <p><i>(i) recognising that new development of the National Grid should seek to avoid adverse effects on the values of outstanding natural features and landscapes, and/or areas of outstanding or high natural character located within rural coastal environments. In the coastal environment, in some circumstances, adverse effects on those areas must be avoided.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy COAST.4 – Infrastructure, port, aquaculture, mineral extraction and energy projects</b></p> <p><i>Recognise and make provision for nationally significant, regionally significant or critical infrastructure that has a functional, operational or technical need to be located within the coastal environment, and appropriate port, aquaculture, mineral extraction activities and energy projects that must be located within the coastal environment.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy COAST.5 – Management of effects on coastal water quality and ecosystems</b></p> <p><i>Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of land-based and marine activities on coastal water quality and its ecosystems.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy COAST.6 – Natural character</b></p> <p><i>In regional and district plans:</i></p> <p><i>(a) assess the natural character of the coastal environment by identifying areas of high and outstanding natural character using the attributes outlined in Policy 13(2) of the NZCPS;</i></p> <p><i>(b) identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules and include those provisions;</i></p> <p><i>(c) identify areas and opportunities for restoration and rehabilitation of natural character; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) provide policies, rules and other methods directed at restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy COAST.7 – Management of activities in the coastal marine area</b></p> <p><i>Within the coastal marine area, provide a framework to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the coastal environment for the following activities:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the allocation, use and occupation of coastal space;</i></p> <p><i>(b) the use and development of the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area;</i></p> <p><i>(c) the emission of noise;</i></p> <p><i>(d) commercial activities on the water and on the foreshore and seabed.</i></p>
<p><b>Chapter 10 – Natural Features and Landscapes</b></p>
<p><b>Objective LNF.1 – Identification and protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes</b></p> <p><i>Southland's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective LNF.2 – Identification and management of locally distinctive and valued natural features and landscapes</b></p> <p><i>Southland's locally distinctive and valued natural features and landscapes are identified, and managed so that subdivision, use and development is consistent with their values.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy LNF.1 – Identify and assess outstanding natural features and landscapes</b></p> <p><i>To identify and assess Southland's outstanding natural features and landscapes using, but not limited to, the following regional factors:</i></p> <p><i>(a) natural science factors, which specifically includes the geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components of the landscape;</i></p> <p><i>(b) aesthetic values, including memorability and naturalness;</i></p>





## Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approval Act 2024 for the Hananui Aquaculture Project

### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p>(c) expressiveness (legibility), which is how obviously the landscape demonstrates the formative processes which helped to create it;</p> <p>(d) transient values, which specifically includes the occasional presence of wildlife or its values at certain times of the day or of the year;</p> <p>(e) whether the values are shared and recognised;</p> <p>(f) value to tangata whenua;</p> <p>(g) historical and heritage association;</p> <p>(h) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;</p> <p>(i) vegetation, particularly native vegetation; and</p> <p>(j) wild or scenic values.</p>
<p><b>Policy LNF.2 – Identify, assess and manage locally distinctive and valued natural features and landscapes</b></p> <p><i>To identify and assess Southland’s locally distinctive and valued natural features and landscapes, and manage adverse effects, in particular significant adverse effects, from subdivision, use and development in a manner consistent with the values identified.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy LNF.3 – Identify, assess and manage natural features and landscapes of cultural significance to tangata whenua</b></p> <p><i>To identify, assess and manage natural features and landscapes of cultural significance to tangata whenua as either outstanding natural features and landscapes or locally distinctive and valued natural features and landscapes, depending on the values associated with them.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy LNF.4 – Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes</b></p> <p><i>Local authorities shall protect outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by having regard to the following:</i></p> <p>(a) whether the adverse effects of inappropriate activities on outstanding natural features and landscapes are avoided;</p> <p>(b) the extent to which the outstanding natural feature or landscape would be modified or damaged including duration, frequency, magnitude or scale of any effect;</p> <p>(c) the irreversibility of adverse effects on outstanding natural features or landscape values;</p> <p>(d) the resilience of the outstanding natural feature or landscape to change;</p> <p>(e) opportunities to remedy or mitigate previous adverse effects on the outstanding natural feature or landscape;</p> <p>(f) whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on the outstanding natural feature or landscape;</p> <p>(g) the relationship of the landscape to the surrounding environment.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 12 – Hazardous Substances</b></p>
<p><b>Objective HAZ.1 – Protection of the environment (including human health and safety)</b></p> <p><i>Adverse effects on the environment (including human health and safety) from the storage, use, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances are prevented or mitigated.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy HAZ.1 – Hazardous substance storage facilities and containers</b></p> <p><i>Ensure facilities and containers used to store hazardous substances are located, designed, constructed and managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including unacceptable risks, to the environment (including human health and safety).</i></p>
<p><b>Policy HAZ.2 – Accidents involving hazardous substances</b></p> <p><i>Provide appropriate facilities and systems to avoid, remedy or mitigate the contamination of soil, water, and air in the event of accidents involving hazardous substances.</i></p>



## AA.3 Regional Coastal Plan

The following table identifies the relevant objectives and policies of the Southland Regional Policy Statement 2017:

Provisions
<b>Chapter 4 – Fundamental Principles</b>
<b>Management of the Southland coastal marine area and coastal environment theme</b>
<b>Objective 4.1.1 – Adverse effects</b> <i>To avoid, wherever practicable, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects from the use and development of the natural and physical resources within the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Objective 4.1.2 - Significant Conservation Values</b> <i>To identify and protect significant conservation values within the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 4.1.1 - Protection of values</b> <i>Identify the values of the coastal marine area which require protection: the degree of protection of each value to be commensurate with the significance of the value.</i>
<b>Policy 4.1.2 - Protection of natural and physical resources</b> <i>Recognise that the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area can be protected by the application of policies in this document.</i>
<b>Policy 4.2.2 - Consideration of alternatives</b> <i>Where the adverse effects of use or development are more than minor, require alternative sites and methods be considered to determine the option that best avoids, remedies or mitigates the adverse effects of the use and development of the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 4.2.3 – Minimising size</b> <i>Minimise the size of structures and development in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 4.4.3 - Priority to compatible multiple use</b> <i>Give priority to compatible multiple use rather than setting aside areas for specific purposes.</i>
<b>Objective 4.5.1 - Value of the coastal marine area to the public</b> <i>To ensure that the value of the coastal marine area to the public is maintained or enhanced.</i>
<b>Policy 4.5.1 - Financial contributions to be obtained</b> <i>Use the provisions of Section 108 of the Act to obtain “financial contributions”.</i>
<b>Objective 4.6.1 - Concentrating use and development</b> <i>To protect areas free from use and development by seeking, wherever practicable, to concentrate use and development into areas where those activities are already taking place.</i>
<b>Policy 4.6.1 - Concentrate compatible activities</b> <i>Encourage concentration of compatible activities in areas of existing uses and developments, where adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, in preference to using undeveloped\ areas in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Objective 4.7.1 Avoid, remedy or mitigate cumulative adverse effects</b> <i>To avoid, remedy or mitigate cumulative adverse effects.</i>
<b>Objective 4.7.2 - Obtain an appropriate level of use in the coastal marine area</b> <i>To obtain a level of use which is appropriate in the coastal marine area, particularly in areas where remoteness, wilderness and tranquility are significant components of the environment.</i>
<b>Policy 4.7.1 - Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cumulative effects</b> <i>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cumulative effects of activities in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Functional need to locate in the coastal marine area theme</b>
<b>Objective 4.2.1 - Need for coastal location</b> <i>To ensure that only those activities and developments that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area or for which there is no practicable alternative location outside the coastal marine area are situated there.</i>



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## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>Policy 4.2.1 - Justifying coastal location</b> <i>Require that proposals for uses and developments in the coastal marine area justify the functional necessity for that location or demonstrate that there is no practicable alternative location outside the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Objective 4.4.1 - Need to justify exclusive or preferential occupation of coastal marine area</b> <i>To ensure that any exclusive or preferential occupation of the coastal marine area is necessary and fully justified.</i>
<b>Policy 4.4.1 - Need for exclusive occupation</b> <i>Recognise that some activities will require exclusive occupation notwithstanding the fact that the public have a right to use the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 4.4.2 - Justify public access restrictions</b> <i>Require activities that restrict the public use of the coastal marine area to justify the necessity for that restriction.</i>
<b>Other potentially relevant provisions</b>
<b>Objective 4.3.1 – Temporal characteristics of activities</b> <i>To ensure that the adverse effects of an activity attributable to its timing, frequency, duration and regularity of operation are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>
<b>Policy 4.3.1 - Timing of activities</b> <i>Manage the times of day, month, or year of activities where this avoids, remedies or mitigates the adverse effects of those activities on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Policy 4.3.2 - Frequency, duration and regularity of activities</b> <i>Manage the frequency, duration and regularity of activities where this avoids, remedies or mitigates the adverse effects of those activities on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Chapter 5 – General matters</b>
<b>Landscape, natural character and visual amenity theme</b>
<b>Objective 5.1.1 - Preserve natural character</b> <i>To preserve the natural character of the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Objective 5.2.1 - Protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes</b> <i>To protect outstanding natural features and landscapes in the region's coastal marine area from the adverse effects of use, development, and subdivision.</i>
<b>Policy 5.2.1 - Outstanding natural features and landscapes</b> <i>Identify and protect outstanding natural features and landscapes within the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Objective 5.3.1 - Protection of amenity values</b> <i>To ensure that the use and development of the resources of the coastal marine area will not have significant adverse effects on amenity values, nor on the safety of the public, nor on the enjoyment of the coast by the public.</i>
<b>Also lighting and glare theme</b>
<b>Objective 5.3.3 - Open space</b> <i>To recognise, maintain and enhance the contribution that open space makes to the amenity values in the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Also public access theme</b>
<b>Policy 5.3.1 - Amenity values</b> <i>Protect amenity values of the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 5.3.2 – Open space values</b> <i>Maintain and enhance open space values of the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Also public access theme</b>
<b>Policy 5.3.4 - Lighting</b> <i>Ensure that all lighting associated with any structure and any area of occupation associated with the structure will be shielded or directed away from:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjacent activities;</li> <li>streets; and</li> </ol>



# Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approval Act 2024 for the Hananui Aquaculture Project

## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p>c. navigation channels; to avoid the spill of light or glare that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. detrimental to the amenity of residential or other users;</li> <li>ii. a hazard to traffic on streets outside of the coastal marine area; and</li> <li>iii. a hazard to navigation within the coastal marine area;</li> </ul> <p>unless the purpose of the light is to illuminate or mark a street or navigation channel.</p> <p><b>Lighting and glare theme</b></p>
<b>Navigational effects theme</b>
<p><b>Objective 5.3.6 - Safe environment</b></p> <p>To maintain a safe environment for all people using of the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.12 - Safety of the public</b></p> <p>Ensure that activities that take place in the coastal marine area do not endanger public safety.</p>
<b>Noise theme</b>
<p><b>Policy 5.1.2 – Protection from unnatural noise</b></p> <p>Protect areas from noise intrusion where the absence of unnatural noise is a significant component of the natural character of the area.</p>
<p><b>Objective 5.3.7 – Noise levels</b></p> <p>To ensure that the effects of noise in the coastal marine area do not adversely affect people's health and well-being, natural character and amenity values.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.13 – Noise performance standards</b></p> <p>The Southland Regional Council will advocate compatible noise standards with the region's territorial authorities.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.15 – Amenity values</b></p> <p>Protect amenity values of the coastal environment from the adverse effects of artificial noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.16 – Health and well-being of people</b></p> <p>Protect the health and well-being of the public from the adverse effects of noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.20 – Manage construction noises in the coastal marine area</b></p> <p>Manage construction noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<b>Noise theme</b>
<p><b>Policy 5.1.2 – Protection from unnatural noise</b></p> <p>Protect areas from noise intrusion where the absence of unnatural noise is a significant component of the natural character of the area.</p>
<p><b>Objective 5.3.7 – Noise levels</b></p> <p>To ensure that the effects of noise in the coastal marine area do not adversely affect people's health and well-being, natural character and amenity values.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.13 – Noise performance standards</b></p> <p>The Southland Regional Council will advocate compatible noise standards with the region's territorial authorities.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.15 – Amenity values</b></p> <p>Protect amenity values of the coastal environment from the adverse effects of artificial noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.16 – Health and well-being of people</b></p> <p>Protect the health and well-being of the public from the adverse effects of noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5.3.20 – Manage construction noises in the coastal marine area</b></p> <p>Manage construction noise in the coastal marine area.</p>
<b>Seabed deposition theme</b>
<p><b>Objective 5.4.1.1 - Protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna</b></p> <p>To protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna within the coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b>Objective 5.4.1.2 - Protect intrinsic values of ecosystems</b></p>



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## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<i>To protect the intrinsic values of ecosystems in the coastal marine area.</i> <b>Also indigenous fauna theme</b>
<b>Policy 5.4.1.2 - Protection of habitats of important species</b> <i>Protect the habitats of species in the coastal marine area which are important for commercial, recreational, traditional or cultural purposes.</i> <b>Also indigenous fauna theme</b>
<b>Policy 5.4.1.3 - Preserving habitats of distinctive communities</b> <i>To preserve the habitat of distinctive communities.</i> <b>Biosecurity theme</b>
<b>Objective 5.4.2.1 – Introduction of Plant Species</b> <i>To avoid the introduction of plant species, including phytoplankton, into the coastal marine area in circumstances that could result in adverse environmental effects.</i>
<b>Objective 5.4.2.2 – Control of pest plants</b> <i>To eradicate, confine, or reduce the spread of pest plants in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 5.4.2.1 – Introduction of new plant species</b> <i>Prevent the introduction of any new plant species where information relating to that species indicates that its introduction is likely to adversely affect indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna, alter coastal processes or natural character.</i>
<b>Objective 5.4.3.1 – Introduction of exotic fauna</b> <i>To avoid the introduction of fauna into the coastal marine area in circumstances that could result in adverse environmental effects.</i>
<b>Policy 5.4.3.1 – Introduction of exotic fauna</b> <i>Prevent the introduction of exotic species of fauna where information relating to that species indicates that its introduction is likely to adversely affect:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. indigenous vegetation; or</li> <li>b. indigenous fauna; or</li> <li>c. alter coastal processes; or</li> <li>d. natural character; or</li> <li>e. life-supporting capacity of ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<b>Public access theme</b>
<b>Objective 5.5.1 – Maintain and enhance public access</b> <i>Where appropriate, to maintain and enhance public access by suitable means to and along the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 5.5.1 – Identification of public access</b> <i>Identify, as far as practicable:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the location and extent of places where the public have the right of access to and along the coastal marine area; and</li> <li>b. those places where it is desirable that physical access to and along the coastal marine area by the public should be enhanced; and</li> </ul> <i>those places where it is desirable that access to the coastal marine area useable by people with disabilities be provided.</i>
<b>Policy 5.5.2 – Access to sites of value to tangata whenua</b> <i>Identify as far as practicable, the access which Maori people have to sites of cultural value to them, according to tikaka Maori.</i>
<b>Policy 5.5.3 – Maintenance and enhancement of public access</b> <i>Maintain and enhance public access to and along, the coast while having regard to the mode of access and the amenities of the area, unless a restriction on access is necessary to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or</li> <li>b. protect Maori cultural values; or</li> <li>c. protect public health or safety; or</li> <li>d. ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or</li> <li>e. protect national security or the temporary use of an area for defence purposes; or</li> </ul>





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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p>f. <i>protect heritage, natural or cultural values; or</i></p> <p>g. <i>in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.</i></p>
<b>Recognising and providing for cultural, spiritual and traditional values and uses theme</b>
<p><b>Objective 5.6.1 - Recognise values of Ngāi Tahu</b></p> <p><i>To recognise and provide for cultural, spiritual and traditional values and uses of Ngāi Tahu in the coastal marine area.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective 5.6.2 - Consultation with tangata whenua</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that consultation takes place with tangata whenua in appropriate circumstances.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.6.1 - Kaitiakitaka</b></p> <p><i>Have particular regard to the concept of kaitiakitaka in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.6.2 - Consultation where an activity may impact on a site of cultural significance</b></p> <p><i>Have regard to and ensure consultation where an activity, use or development occurs within the vicinity of those sites of cultural significance identified on the maps in Appendix 3 and/or in the tables in Appendix 8.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.6.3 - Grounds for consultation</b></p> <p><i>The tangata whenua shall be meaningfully consulted by the Council and/or applicants for resource consents when:</i></p> <p>a. <i>an activity could physically disturb a site identified in this Plan as being of significance to tangata whenua;</i></p> <p>b. <i>an activity could have adverse effects on values of tangata whenua.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.6.4 - Characteristics of special value to the tangata whenua</b></p> <p><i>Identify and protect the characteristics of the coastal marine area of special value to tangata whenua.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.6.5 - Protection of characteristics of significance to Maori</b></p> <p><i>It is a national priority to protect:</i></p> <p>a. <i>characteristics of traditional spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori identified in accordance with tikaka Maori; and</i></p> <p>b. <i>significant places or areas of historic or cultural significance; which in themselves or in combination, are essential or important elements of the natural character of the coastal marine area.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.2.3 - Importance of landscape and natural features to the tangata whenua</b></p> <p><i>Consult with the tangata whenua and take into account tangata whenua cultural, traditional and spiritual values in relation to issues affecting landscapes and natural features.</i></p>
<b>Providing for social and economic utilisation theme</b>
<p><b>Objective 5.10.1 - Social, cultural and economic reliance on the coastal marine area</b></p> <p><i>To recognise the need for social and economic utilisation of the coastal marine area in a manner that enables people and communities to provide for their social, cultural and economic well-being and for their health and safety.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 5.10.1 - Recognising the social, cultural and economic reliance on the coastal marine area</b></p> <p><i>Recognise the importance of the coastal marine area for social, cultural and economic activities.</i></p>
<b>Chapter 7 – Coastal Water</b>
<b>Water quality theme</b>
<p><b>Objective 7.2.2.1 - Maintenance of coastal water quality</b></p> <p><i>To maintain the quality of coastal waters in those areas where ambient water quality is suitable for:</i></p> <p>a. <i>contact recreation;</i></p> <p>b. <i>the growth of shellfish, the human consumption of which is not limited by pathogenic or chemical contamination;</i></p> <p>c. <i>the health and vitality of aquatic ecosystems; and</i></p> <p>d. <i>a fishery, including aquaculture, the produce of which is not limited for human consumption by pathogenic or chemical contamination;</i></p> <p><i>and except for the area described in Objective 7.2.2.3, to enhance the quality of coastal waters in areas where ambient water quality has been degraded, to a level which is suitable for:</i></p> <p>a. <i>contact recreation;</i></p>



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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p>b. the growth of shellfish, the human consumption of which is not limited by pathogenic or chemical contamination;</p> <p>c. the health and vitality of aquatic ecosystems; and</p> <p>d. a fishery including aquaculture, the produce of which is not limited for human consumption by pathogenic or chemical contamination by the year 2020.</p>
<p><b>Objective 7.2.2.2 - Protect the natural state of some coastal waters</b></p> <p><i>To protect the natural state of coastal waters wherever it is considered that they can be fairly described as being in their natural state.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.2.2.2 - Natural state (NS) waters</b></p> <p><i>Manage areas of water in the coastal marine area as Class NS Water (being water managed in its natural state) where:</i></p> <p>a. water in these areas has been identified as being, for the most part, unaffected by land use practices and</p> <p>b. is considered to be in its natural state (NS).</p>
<p><b>Policy 7.2.2.4 - Managing Waters for Cultural Purposes</b></p> <p><i>Manage areas of water in the coastal marine area having regard to those characteristics which have a direct bearing upon cultural or spiritual values.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.2.3.1 - Size of Zone of Reasonable Mixing</b></p> <p><i>Minimise the size of the area where the relevant water classification standards are breached.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.2.3.2 - Determining the size of zones of reasonable mixing</b></p> <p><i>The area of any zone of reasonable mixing from any outfall or discharge activity shall be determined on a case by case basis.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.3.2.1 - Effects on the amenity of the coastal marine area</b></p> <p><i>To avoid adverse effects on the amenity of the coastal marine area caused by inappropriate discharge of waste products of marine species from ships in the coastal marine area.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.3.2.2 - Bluff Port Zone discharges</b></p> <p><i>Provide an efficient and effective method of managing discharges of contaminants to water in the Bluff Port Zone, and onto land in the Bluff Port Zone in circumstances where they may enter water, that area incidental to:</i></p> <p>a) the loading, unloading, transport, conveyance and storage of cargo;</p> <p>b) the erection, placement, maintenance, repair, alteration, extension, removal or demolition of structures or any building, equipment, device or other facility attached to any structure;</p> <p><i>while ensuring that these discharge do not result in significant adverse effects.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 7.3.8.1.1 - Feeding of farmed species</b></p> <p><i>Encourage the efficient application of nutrients discharged to the coastal marine area as a food source.</i></p>
<p><b>Chapter 9 - Occupation</b></p>
<p><b>Public access theme</b></p>
<p><b>Objective 9.1.1 – Public recreation</b></p> <p><i>Maintain or enhance the availability of the coastal marine area for public recreation and other uses not requiring any form of preferential occupation.</i></p>
<p><b>Occupation of the coastal marine area theme</b></p>
<p><b>Objective 9.1.2 – Occupation</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that any exclusive or preferential occupation of the coastal marine area is justified.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 9.1.1 – Public right of use</b></p> <p><i>Where there is a need for any exclusive occupation of space, the interests of the recreational users and other lawful users not requiring any form of preferential occupation shall be protected.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 9.1.2 - Granting of preferential occupation rather than exclusive occupation</b></p> <p><i>Where occupation is required and deemed necessary, the Council favours preferential occupation over exclusive occupation.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 9.1.3 - Use it or lose it</b></p> <p><i>Where any right of exclusive occupation is granted, and not fully exercised within a reasonable period, the unoccupied allocation may be subject to review.</i></p>



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## Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>Policy 9.1.4 - Minimise areas of exclusive occupation</b> <i>Limit the area of exclusive occupation to that necessary to undertake the activity for which the right to occupy is needed.</i>
<b>Policy 9.1.5 – Effects on other users</b> <i>Avoid the use of lawful occupation to provide buffer zones for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects.</i>
<b>Policy 9.1.6 - Duration of rights to occupy</b> <i>Limit occupation rights to a period that will satisfy the immediate foreseeable needs of the activity.</i>
<b>Chapter 10 – Seabed and foreshore</b>
<b>Seabed deposition theme</b>
<b>Objective 10.2.1 - Minimise deposition</b> <i>To minimise deposition that results from human activities in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 10.2.1 - Avoid deposition wherever practicable</b> <i>Avoid, wherever practicable, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of human induced deposition of substances and material (natural or otherwise) into the coastal marine area, where that deposition will significantly increase the natural volume of material being deposited as the result of coastal processes on the seabed or foreshore.</i>
<b>Policy 10.2.3 - Avoid, remedy or mitigate the disposal of contaminants in the coastal marine area</b> <i>Avoid, wherever practicable, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the disposal or deposition of contaminants and materials containing contaminants in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 10.2.7 - Deposition of organic material</b> <i>Avoid, wherever practicable, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the deposition of organic material from activities occurring in the coastal marine area, on the seabed or foreshore.</i>
<b>Policy 10.2.9 - Natural State Water</b> <i>Avoid the adverse effects of deposition on areas with Natural State (NS) waters as identified in Figure 7.2.2.1.</i>
<b>Chapter 11 - Structures</b>
<b>Objective 11.2.1 - Location of structures</b> <i>To ensure that structures are located in the most appropriate site so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of their presence.</i>
<b>General management of structures theme</b>
<b>Objective 11.2.4 - Lighting and glare</b> <i>To ensure that lighting and glare do not adversely affect the natural character, amenity and navigation safety of the coastal marine area, nor residential amenity and traffic safety on land.</i>
<b>Navigation effects theme, also lighting and glare theme</b>
<b>Policy 11.2.1 - New structures and extensions to existing structures</b> <i>Avoid, wherever practicable, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects associated with the presence and construction of new structures, and extensions to existing structures, in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>General management of structures theme</b>
<b>Policy 11.2.2 - Temporary rather than permanent structures</b> <i>Encourage temporary structures in the coastal marine area where permanent structures are not necessary.</i>
<b>General management of structures theme</b>
<b>Policy 11.2.3 - Public benefit</b> <i>In considering the use and development of the coastal marine area, preference will be given to structures that provide public benefit.</i>
<b>General management of structures theme</b>
<b>Policy 11.2.5 - Structures to be marked</b> <i>Structures that could cause an impediment to safe navigation and are not readily visible shall be marked and/or lit in a manner that indicates the extent of the structure.</i>
<b>Navigation effects theme</b>



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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<p><b>Policy 11.2.6 - Consultation with the Maritime Safety Authority and Harbourmasters</b></p> <p><i>Consult with the Maritime Safety Authority (MSA) and Harbourmaster/s to assess the potential effects of structures and reclamations on navigation safety.</i></p> <p>Navigation effects theme</p>
<p><b>Policy 11.2.10 - Soundness and safety</b></p> <p><i>Any structure in the coastal marine area is to be designed, constructed, and maintained in a manner which ensures that its soundness and safety is not compromised by its use, corrosion, the action of marine organisms, or fluvial or coastal processes.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p>
<p><b>Objective 11.2.3 - Exterior of permanent structures/ buildings</b></p> <p><i>To ensure, where appropriate, that any permanent structure/building is of a form and is finished in materials and of colours which blend into the natural character of the area.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p>
<p><b>Policy 11.2.16 - Natural character, amenity, landscape, seascape and open space values</b></p> <p><i>Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of structures on the natural character, amenity, landscape, seascape and open space values of the coastal marine area.</i></p> <p>Landscape, natural character and visual amenity theme</p>
<p><b>Policy 11.2.17 - Structures and activities to be compatible with their surrounding environment</b></p> <p><i>Encourage structures and activities, including reclamations, to be located, finished, and be of a form, profile, extent and alignment that is not incompatible with the visual amenity, natural character and physical landscape of the area in which it is located.</i></p> <p>Landscape, natural character and visual amenity theme</p>
<p><b>Objective 11.4.1 - Lawful Structures need to be maintained</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that lawful structures are maintained to prevent them from falling into disrepair.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p>
<p><b>Policy 11.4.3 Lawful structures to be maintained</b></p> <p><i>Lawful structures within the coastal marine area, whether permitted activities or allowed by way of a resource consent, must be maintained to preserve safety and visual amenity.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p>
<p><b>Objective 11.5.1 - Removal or demolition of unused or dilapidated structures</b></p> <p><i>To provide for the appropriate removal or demolition of unused structures or dilapidated structures.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p>
<p><b>Policy 11.5.1 - Removal of structures</b></p> <p><i>Require structures, other than those structures with significant heritage value, to be removed where they:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>cease to be operated or used; or</i></li> <li>• <i>fall into disrepair; or</i></li> <li>• <i>become unsafe and cannot be made safe;</i></li> <li>• <i>are not sites of significant heritage value;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>and the effects of removal of the structure are less than if it was left there.</i></p> <p>General management of structures theme</p> <p>Navigation effects theme</p>
<p><b>Objective 11.7.6.1 - Navigation aids in the coastal marine area</b></p> <p><i>To recognise and provide for the construction of navigation aids.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 11.7.6.1 - Navigation aids</b></p> <p><i>Provide for navigation aids in the coastal marine area.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective 11.7.7.2 – Anchorages</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that adequate anchorages remain available for all mariners.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective 11.7.7.4 - Safe navigation of Southland's coast</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that safe navigation of coastal waters is not unnecessarily put at risk by inappropriate use and development within the coastal marine area.</i></p>



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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>Policy 11.7.7.2 - Consultation with Fishermen's Associations</b> <i>Consult with Fishermen's Associations as a matter of course in respect of resource consent applications in areas that are either frequently fished or navigated.</i>
<b>Objective 11.8.1 - Safe and efficient navigation</b> <i>To ensure there is safe and efficient navigation in the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Policy 11.8.1 - Existing navigation routes</b> <i>Preserve existing navigation routes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• around the coast of the region; and</li> </ul> <i>to and from launching places, ports and anchorages.</i>
<b>Policy 11.8.2 - Avoid adverse effects on navigation safety</b> <i>Avoid any adverse effects from structures and activities on navigation safety.</i>
<b>Chapter 15 – Marine farming</b>
<b>Marine farming policy framework theme</b>
<b>Objective 15.1.1 - Avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects</b> <i>Avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of marine farming operations.</i>
<b>Policy 15.1.1 - Resource consents required</b> <i>Require resource consents for the establishment and operation of marine farming developments.</i>
<b>Policy 15.1.3 – Avoid adverse effects of marine farms in specific areas</b> <i>Avoid the adverse effects from the establishment of marine farms in Marine Reserves, Fiordland's internal waters, Lords River, Port Pegasus, Paterson Inlet (except Big Glory Bay and the Salmon Farming Refuge Zone), and Port William on Stewart Island, and that part of Awarua Bay that lies to the east of the Tiwai Causeway.</i>
<b>Policy 15.1.4 - Monitoring the effects of marine farming</b> <i>To require monitoring of individual marine farm sites.</i>

## AA.4 Te Tangi a Tauria The Cry of the People

The following table identifies the relevant objectives and policies of Te Tangi a Tauria The Cry of the People Iwi Management Plan:

Provisions
<b>Section 3.6 – Te Ākau Tai Tonga Southland's Coastal Environment</b>
<b>3.6.7 Coastal Water Quality</b>
<b>Water Quality theme</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.7.3 –</b> <i>Encourage protection and enhancement of the mauri of coastal waters, to ensure the ability to support cultural and customary usage.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.7.7 –</b> <i>Avoid the use of coastal waters and the ocean as a receiving environment for the direct discharge of contaminants.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.7.16 –</b> <i>Become actively involved and support development and review of contingency plans to respond to marine emergencies such as oil or diesel spills. This includes active involvement in remediation and risk assessment following a spillage or discharge into coastal waters.</i>
<b>Marine farming policy framework theme</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.7.16 –</b>





## Substantive Application under the Fast Track Approval Act 2024 for the Hananui Aquaculture Project

### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<i>Become actively involved and support development and review of contingency plans to respond to marine emergencies such as oil or diesel spills. This includes active involvement in remediation and risk assessment following a spillage or discharge into coastal waters.</i>
<b>3.6.11 Aquaculture and Marine Farms</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.11.1 –</b> <i>Ensure that aquaculture activities recognise and provide for pre-existing customary rights and commercial fishing rights provided by the Māori Fisheries Settlement in 1992.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.11.7 –</b> <i>Ensure that aquaculture does not have adverse effects on customary fishing and practices, fishing resources or fisheries. This includes maintaining access to sources of abundant local kaimoana, kaimātaitai and mahinga kai populations.</i>
<b>Other aquaculture policies</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.11.3 –</b> <i>Have active involvement in the consent process for aquaculture and marine farming. Operations should include information on waste disposal and provisions for reducing effects on existing local species.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.11.9 –</b> <i>To ensure that the potential introduction of unwanted organisms is monitored to ensure impacts on existing biodiversity is limited.</i>
<b>Management of the Southland coastal marine area and coastal environment theme</b>
<b>3.6.1 General Policy for Southland's Coastal Environment</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.1.1 –</b> <i>Ensure the land, water and biodiversity at the interface of Southland's coastal environment are managed in an integrated way through careful planning and policy instruments which avoid compartmentalising the natural environment.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.1.2 –</b> <i>Recognise that the degree of connection between the coastal and inland environments is inherent when developing robust systems to address areas of degradation and mitigate for future and potential environmental effects.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.1.6 –</b> <i>Respect, protect and enhance coastal areas of importance where possible.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.1.7 –</b> <i>Protect and enhance kaimoana and kaimātaitai for future generations.</i>
<b>Recognising and providing for cultural, spiritual and traditional values and uses</b>
<b>3.6.13 Coastal Ecosystems</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.13.2 –</b> <i>Advocate protection of species located in the coastal environments that are of cultural importance to ensure continued cultural well-being.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.13.11 –</b> <i>Promote the importance of the health of kaimoana in coastal waters.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.13.12 –</b> <i>Ensure continued access to coastal areas for customary use and to promote continued support among local authorities to ensure such access is maintained.</i>
<b>3.6.15 Protection of Significant Coastal Sites</b>
<b>Policy 3.6.15.1 –</b> <i>Ensure that Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku are able to effectively exercise their role as kaitiaki over wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga within Southland's coastal environment.</i>
<b>Indigenous fauna theme</b>



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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>3.6.13 Coastal Ecosystems</b>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.13.1 –</b>  <i>Avoid coastal activities that may disturb, and have a direct or indirect detrimental impact, on areas of significant vegetation and habitats. Direct impacts may be physical damage while indirect impacts may include effects arising from siltation, deposition or displacement over time.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.13.5 –</b>  <i>Provide and recognise for the strong cultural links with coastal landscapes and biodiversity held by Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku.</i>  <b>Also landscape, natural character and visual amenity theme</b></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.13.6 –</b>  <i>Avoid changes to coastal landscapes and biodiversity which have detrimental impacts on Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku relationships and associations with coastal land, water, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga areas.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.13.10 –</b>  <i>Advocate for protection and methods of enhancement of threatened coastal species, particularly those of cultural significance.</i></p>
<b>3.6.14 Marine Birds</b>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.14.1 –</b>  <i>Recognise for Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku cultural, historical and spiritual association with taonga species. Such associations must be provided for within all management planning documents (Taonga Species as listed under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 are found in Appendix 4)</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.14.2 –</b>  <i>Protect coastal environments in which marine birds nest and feed, particularly tītī populations.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.14.4 –</b>  <i>Avoid compromising marine bird habitats as a result of inappropriate coastal land use, subdivision or development.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.14.6 –</b>  <i>Encourage techniques to eliminate the effects of light pollution from coastal structures on migratory marine birds.</i></p>
<b>3.6.3 Structures in the Coastal Marine Area</b>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.3.1 –</b>  <i>Any activity within, adjacent to or that may potentially impact on Statutory Acknowledgment areas, including Te Mimi o Tū Te Rakiwhānoa (Fiordland Coastal Marine Area) and Rakiura/ Te Ara a Kiwa (Stewart Island/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area), will require consultation with both Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku and Tangata Tiaki gazetted under the South Island Customary Fishing Regulations.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.3.2 –</b>  <i>Promote awareness among coastal users that the coastal marine area is a finite resource and the number of suitable sites for some structures is limited, therefore the utilisation of coastal space must be efficient and sustainable.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.3.3 –</b>  <i>Promote a precautionary approach toward new proposals. Where the activities and the effects of new proposals are not known or understood. Further information will be required to determine how such activities may affect, or be affected by coastal processes.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.3.4 –</b>  <i>Avoid the placement of structures in the coastal marine environment that will have significant effects on the foreshore and seabed, coastal water quality, mahinga kai, kaimoana, and will not be compatible with the coastal environment of adjacent lands.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy 3.6.3.5 –</b>  <i>Ensure that structures in the coastal environment are soundly constructed, are compatible with the natural character of the surrounding coastal environment and adjacent lands and do not have adverse effects on other people using the coast area. This includes appropriate placement of moorings and anchorages.</i></p>



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### Appendix AA Relevant policies from statutory documents

Provisions
<b>Policy 3.6.3.6 –</b> <i>Ensure that structures located in the coastal marine area justify the functional necessity for that location and do not impact on the coastal environment when an alternative location may be more readily suited for that type of development.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.7 –</b> <i>Promote concentration of structures within the existing Port Zones (e.g. Bluff, Aparima/Riverton, Waikaiwa) to minimise the risks caused by dispersal on the surrounding coastal environment. Where possible utilise existing facilities within the zones for ship activities.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.9 –</b> <i>Avoid visual intrusion or obstruction of views as a result of built structures. The location of structures and buildings that may protrude above skylines and ridgelines may be inappropriate in some cases.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.11 –</b> <i>Ensure that the erection of lights on coastal structures does not adversely affect the natural character, amenity and navigation safety of the coastal marine area, nor restrict amenity and traffic safety on land adjacent.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.14 -</b> <i>Avoid development on known tauranga waka, cultural, archaeological and mahinga kai sites.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.15 -</b> <i>Ensure any coastal structure development does not impact on public health and safety.</i>
<b>Policy 3.6.3.16 -</b> <i>Encourage owners and other stakeholders to maintain existing coastal structures in a reasonable and safe condition.</i>

