

So you want to carry out works in the coastal marine area

The role of the Regional Council

The Auckland Regional Council (ARC) is responsible for the environmental management of the coastal marine area (CMA) which is the foreshore and seabed below mean high water springs (MHWS). It does this under Section 12 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The role of the city or district council

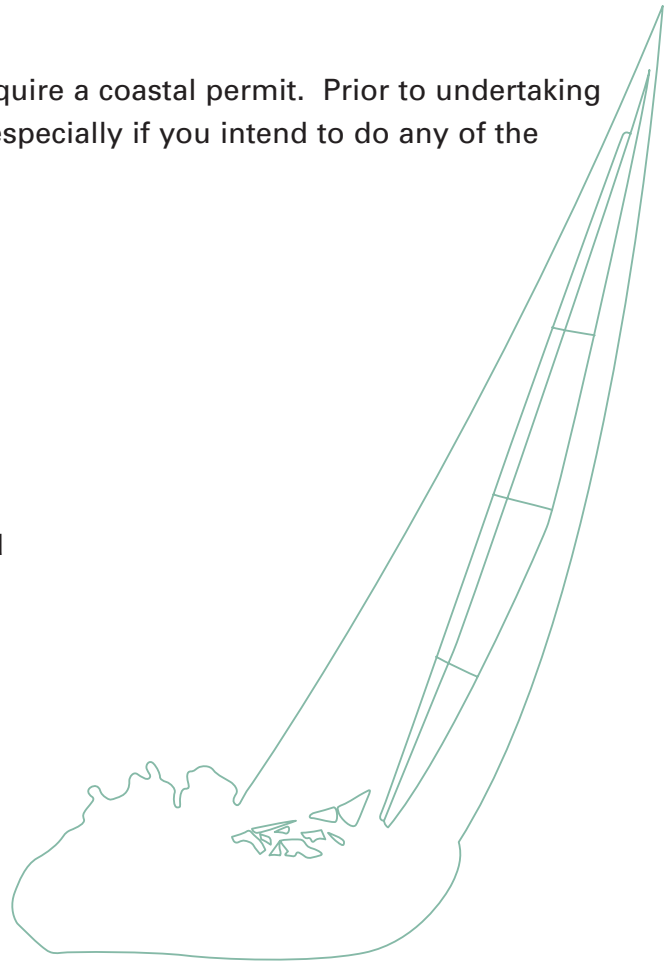
City or district councils have responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 for activities above mean high water springs (i.e. land activities outside the coastal marine area). They will have rules in the district plan that relate to land use activities.



Do I need a coastal permit?

Many activities undertaken in the CMA will require a coastal permit. Prior to undertaking any works it is advisable to contact the ARC, especially if you intend to do any of the following in the CMA:

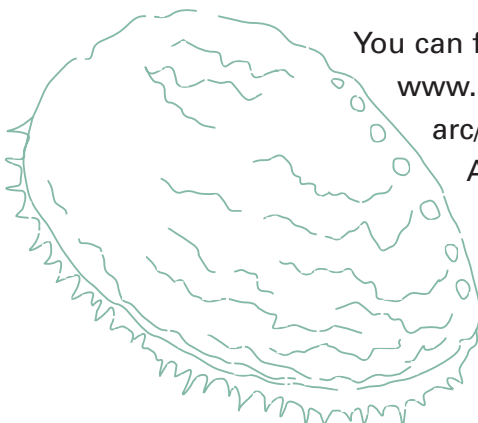
- **Build or alter a structure**
- **Continue to occupy the CMA with an existing structure**
- **Introduce plants**
- **Remove vegetation**
- **Reclaim or dredge the foreshore or seabed**
- **Take gravel, sand or shell**
- **Discharge waste into coastal water**
- **Deposit material on the foreshore or seabed**
- **Marine farming**



What is the Coastal Plan?

The ARC has prepared a Regional Coastal Plan which contains policies and rules relating to development and use of the coastal marine area. The purpose of the Coastal Plan is to promote the integrated and sustainable management of Auckland's coastline.

The rules in the Coastal Plan are listed under chapters for different types of activities, e.g. Chapter 12 has rules for structures, Chapter 15 rules for dredging and Chapter 22 rules for marine farms. Parts of our coastline that have particularly important ecological or geological values are classified as Coastal Protection Areas 1 or 2 in the Coastal Plan maps. Other parts of the coastline have been recognised for their landscape value and are classified as Regionally Significant Landscapes or Outstanding Landscapes. The coastal marine area is also classified into different management areas, which affect what can be done in that area. To find what rule applies to your activity you will need to look at the Coastal Plan maps.



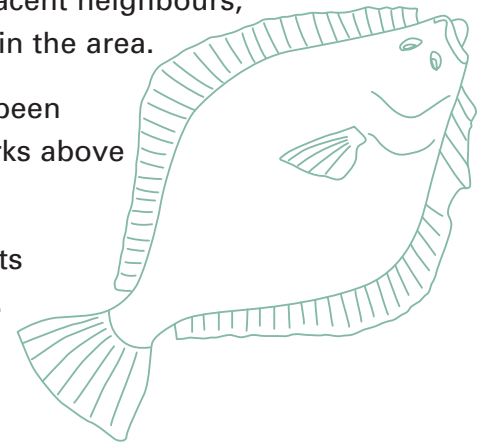
You can find a copy of the Coastal Plan on the ARC's website www.arc.govt.nz listed under <http://www.arc.govt.nz/arc/about-arc/publications/proposed-auckland-regional-plan-coastal.cfm>.

A hard copy of the Coastal Plan will also be held by your local city or district Council, public library and at ARC offices.

Making a coastal permit application

First call the ARC (366 2000) to discuss your proposal, and we'll send you out the correct application form to fill out. We may also be able to suggest some alternatives or ways that you could modify your proposal that will avoid or minimise effects on the environment. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to get back in touch with us. Then return the form to us along with:

- a) A description and plan of your proposal showing the location (including MHWS) and design details. You should also include information on the construction methodology such as timing and how you will gain access to the site. Professional, relevant engineering input is likely to be required for structures or works which involve the modification of the natural coastal environment.
- b) An assessment of environmental effects (AEE) and ways that you have modified your proposal to minimise or avoid adverse effects on the environment. The detail of your AEE will reflect the scale of your proposal. Things to discuss in your AEE include visual impacts, effects on public access to and along the CMA, effects on natural features such as erosion and accretion and ecological values, cultural and spiritual values, and navigation and safety issues.
- c) A description of any consultation that you have undertaken with interested parties and any responses you have received from them. Depending on the nature of your proposal, groups to consult will generally include your local council, adjacent neighbours, tangata whenua and any recreational users or interest groups in the area.
- d) Confirmation that all other consents or permits required have been applied for from your city or district council for associated works above mean high water springs (MHWS).
- e) The relevant deposit fee. You are required to meet the full costs incurred by the ARC during the processing of your application.



How long will it take?

It is important to ensure that all the required information is included with your application when it is lodged. The more complete your application is, the quicker the processing time and the lower the cost, as there will be less need for ARC staff to come back to you with requests for more information. We recommend that you lodge your application with us in draft form for comment to ensure that it is as complete as possible.

If your application is complete and no further information is required then the ARC must decide on notification within 10 working days of receiving your application. If your application is processed on a non-notified basis then the decision must be made within 20 working days. If your application is publicly notified then it will take longer as it must be open for public submission for a period of 20 working days. Applications which need to be publicly notified can take from 2 to 4 months to process, depending on the need for a hearing or not.

Things to note

Plan ahead: To avoid application delays please discuss your proposal with us before you prepare your application and provide as much information as you can. We are happy to offer comment on draft applications prior to lodgement.

Check again: Your application cannot be processed until we have received all relevant information and the required deposit fee. When a decision is made on your application the total processing costs will be determined. We will refund or invoice you the difference between the actual total processing costs and your initial deposit as required.

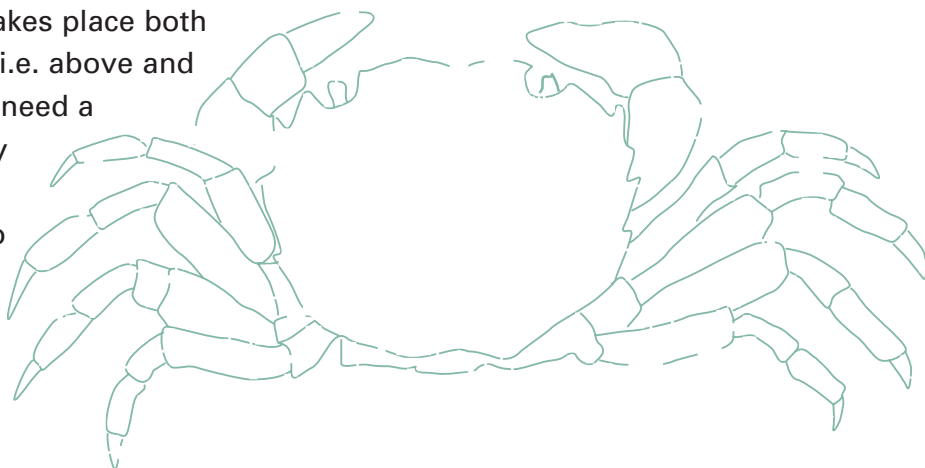
If external professional input is needed to help us consider your proposal, we are obliged to pass this cost onto you. If this is the case, we will check with you first.

A coastal permit will generally lapse within 5 years of being granted if it is not acted upon. If, at the end of this period you have not made any progress with your works and wish to extend the consent period you must make an application to the ARC.

A coastal permit will be granted for 5 years unless you request a shorter or longer period. The maximum duration possible is 35 years.

A consent under the Building Act 1991 may also be required for your works. Please contact your local city or district council for information about building consents.

If your development or use takes place both inside and outside the CMA (i.e. above and below MHWS) you may also need a landuse consent from the city or district Council and you should contact that council to confirm their district plan requirements.



For further information please contact Enviroline on 09 366 2000

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Auckland
Regional Council
TE RAUHITANGA TAIAO

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