

6. Natural Character

Introduction

'Natural character' is the term used to describe the degree of naturalness in an area, and includes the natural elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes of an environment. The natural character of the coastal environment, and freshwater bodies and their margins, is comprised of a number of attributes which include:

- abiotic systems - physical processes, geomorphology, topography, landform, fresh and coastal water bodies, movement of water and sediment, water quantity/quality, natural darkness of the night sky;
- biotic systems - species, communities, habitats, and ecological processes; and
- experiential attributes - the way in which people including tangata whenua experience the natural elements, patterns and processes, including sounds and smell, and also in the case of Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi, natural character attributes form part of their cultural and spiritual values.

Collectively, these combine to create the overall natural character of the environment. The degree of natural character present in an area is commonly described on a continuum. Some environments have very high natural character due to the lack of human induced modification and may even be in a natural state. In other areas, there may be little natural character remaining due to extensive human modification.

This chapter provides the basis from which to determine the degree of natural character present:

- the classification of areas of natural character;
- the management of natural character to recognise and provide for section 6(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991;
- to give effect to Policies 13 and 14 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS);
- to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2017 (NPSFM).

The chapter includes objectives, policies, and methods to guide activities within both coastal and river environments.

The natural character characteristics that have been identified are included in Appendix 2 (coastal), Appendix 5 (freshwater). Specific areas of high, very high, and outstanding natural character are identified on the planning maps in Volume 4. The difference between areas of high natural character and very high coastal natural character is one of degree on the spectrum of assessment of natural character rather than one of legal effect.

Provisions included elsewhere in the Marlborough Environment Plan (MEP) address the individual components of natural character and provide direction on how adverse effects on particular characteristics can be managed. These include:

- Chapter 5 - Allocation of Freshwater Resources
- Chapter 8 - Indigenous Biodiversity
- Chapter 9 - Public Access and Open Space
- Chapter 13 - Use of the Coastal Environment and the Allocation of Coastal Space

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- Chapter 15 - Resource Quality (Water, Air, Soil)

This chapter does not address the natural character of wetlands. The natural character of wetlands has been established through an integrated process of assessing wetland values. Provisions to preserve the natural character of wetlands are included in Chapter 8 – Indigenous Biodiversity.

Issue 6A – Resource use and changes in resource use can result in the modification of the natural character of the coastal environment, and of lakes, rivers and their margins.

Section 6(a) of the RMA requires the Council to recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes, rivers and their margins and to protect this natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Policies 13 and 14 of the NZCPS and the NPSFM provide more specific direction on the preservation and restoration of natural character in the coastal environment, and lakes and rivers respectively.

The entire coastal environment and all freshwater bodies possess some or all of the characteristics of natural character (natural elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes) and therefore all hold some degree of natural character. The extent of human-induced modification has a significant influence on the level of natural character that exists in the coastal environment and in and adjacent to freshwater bodies. Some environments will have high natural character due to the lack of human-induced modification and may even be in a natural state. In other areas, there will be little remaining natural character due to extensive human-induced modification of the environment.

Preservation of natural character is a matter of national importance and there is a real risk that further human-induced modification within coastal or freshwater environments will have adverse effects. This risk is greatest in unmodified environments, as it is more likely that subdivision, use and development will change the existing natural elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes. As the degree of existing human-induced modification in the coastal or freshwater environment increases, so too does the ability of the environment to assimilate change into the components that contribute to natural character.

Even in areas with low overall natural character, components of high natural character may remain and the protection of this natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development may still be important to the local community, wider public and intrinsically. These areas could also become the focus of restoration efforts.

[RPS]

Objective 6.1 – Establish the degree of natural character in the coastal environment, and in lakes and rivers and their margins.

Marlborough's coastal and freshwater environments are diverse, reflecting a range of landforms and landscapes, natural processes and characteristics, and biodiversity. The degree of human-induced modification in our coastal environment and in our wetlands, lakes and rivers also varies significantly. Some areas are in a relatively natural state, while others have been significantly modified as a result of human activity. This variation explains why it is necessary to establish the degree of natural character in coastal and freshwater environments. Achieving this objective will assist in establishing which activities are inappropriate in the context of Section 6(a) of the RMA.

The natural character of wetlands has been established through an integrated process of assessing wetland values. Provisions to preserve the natural character of wetlands are included in Chapter 8 - Indigenous Biodiversity.

[RPS]

Policy 6.1.1 – Recognise that the following natural elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes contribute to natural character:

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- (b) [deleted]
- (c) [deleted]
- (d) [deleted]
- (e) [deleted]
- (f) [deleted]
- (g) [deleted]
- (h) abiotic systems - physical processes, geomorphology, topography, landform, fresh and coastal water bodies, movement of water and sediment, water quantity/quality, natural darkness of the night sky;
- (i) biotic systems - species, communities, habitats, and ecological processes; and
- (j) experiential attributes - the way in which people experience those natural elements, patterns and processes in Policy 6.1.1(h) and (i), including sounds and smell, and also in the case of Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi how natural character attributes form part of their cultural and spiritual values.

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This policy describes those matters that contribute to the natural character of coastal and river environments. This provides MEP users with a clear understanding of the meaning of natural character.

[RPS]

Policy 6.1.2 – The extent of the coastal environment is identified in the Marlborough Environment Plan to establish the areas of land and coastal marine area to which management may need to be applied in order to protect the natural character of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

The coastal environment includes the coastal marine area, an active coastal interface area (where the sea is the dominant element and influence on landform, vegetation and perception) and a coastal significance area (which generally includes the land up to the first coastal ridge) - see Figure 6.1. This recognises the characteristics set out in Policy 1 of the NZCPS. All of the Marlborough Sounds is considered to be coastal environment, while the south coast of Marlborough is more complex due to variation in landform.

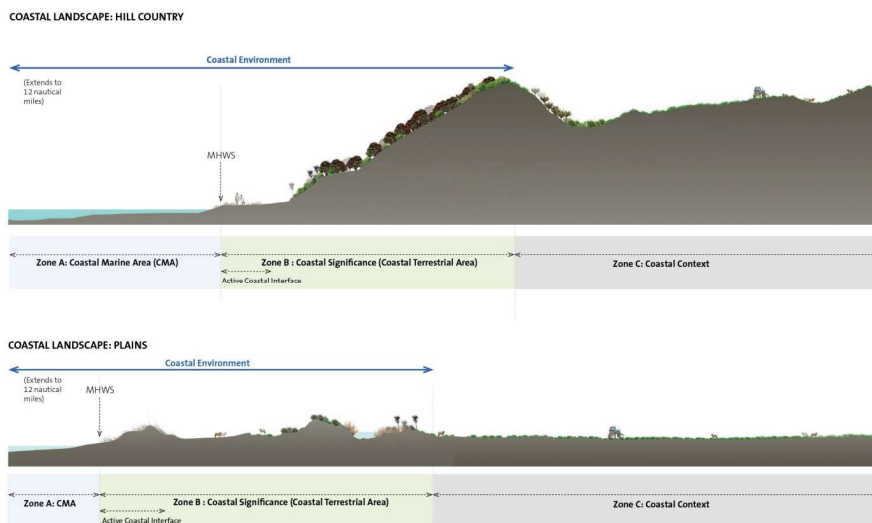


Figure 6.1: Extent of the coastal environment.

The landward extent of Marlborough's coastal environment is mapped in the MEP. Establishing the extent of the coastal environment defines the areas in which activities may need to be managed in a particular way to preserve the natural character of this environment in accordance with Section 6(a) of the RMA, and relevant policies of the NZCPS. This will provide resource users and the community with certainty as to the spatial area to which the natural character and other provisions of the NZCPS apply.

[RPS]

Policy 6.1.3 – Determine the degree of natural character in both the coastal marine and coastal terrestrial areas of the coastal environment at a range of scales by assessing the condition of abiotic systems and biotic systems, and the experiential attributes, in Policy 6.1.1.

(a) [deleted]

(b) [deleted]

The natural character of the coastal environment can vary significantly from place to place. An evaluation of the degree of natural character in Marlborough's coastal environment has been undertaken. This included an assessment of the extent of human-induced modification in the coastal marine area and on land within the coastal environment. To assist this process, Marlborough's coastal environment was divided into nine distinct coastal marine areas and 17 distinct coastal terrestrial areas based on land typology. For each area, abiotic systems and biotic systems and experiential attributes were assessed. Freshwater values within the coastal environment were identified in the coastal terrestrial areas.

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The analysis of natural character was undertaken at a range of scales from broad (i.e. at the Marlborough Sounds or South Marlborough level) through to a more detailed scale, which in some cases was bay-level assessment. As a result, natural character can be perceived at different levels and different scales, depending on the level of information that is available. The scales at which the assessments have been undertaken can be seen in Figure 6.2.

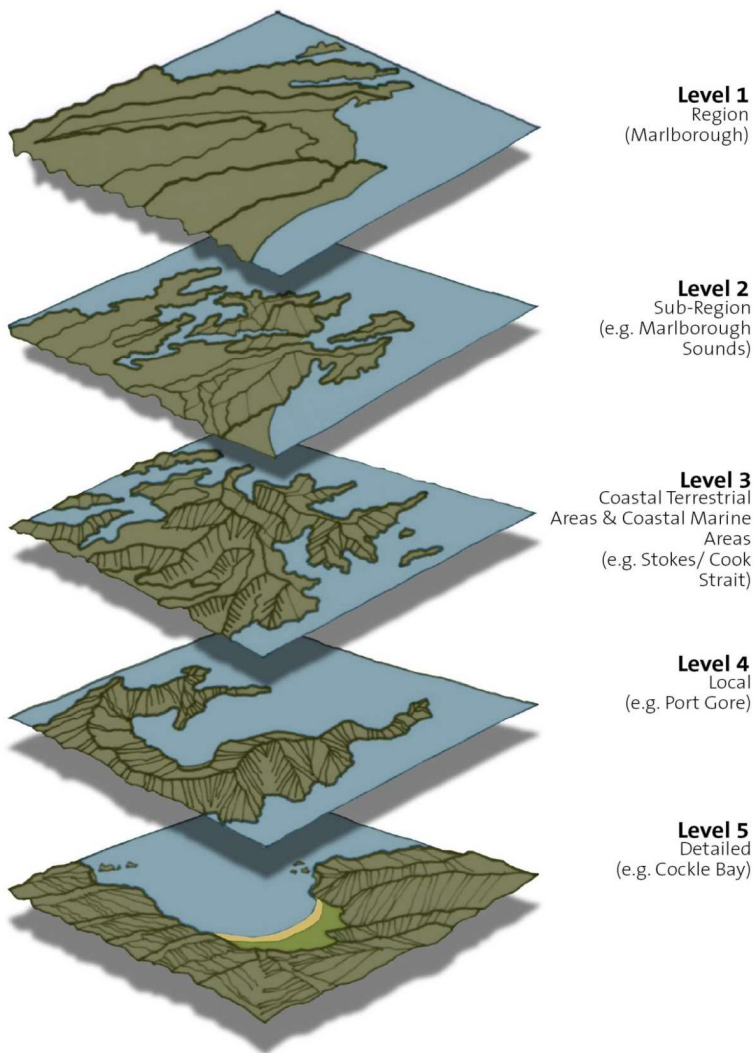


Figure 6.2: Natural Character Assessment Scale

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[RPS]

Policy 6.1.4 – Identify and map those areas of the coastal environment that have high, very high or outstanding natural character and record the key characteristics of those areas.

Policy 13 of the NZCPS requires that areas of at least high natural character be mapped or otherwise identified. The Council considers that the most effective form of identification is mapping, as it provides certainty on the location and extent of those spatial areas. For this reason, the MEP identifies through mapping areas of the coastal environment that have high or very high natural character following an evaluation in accordance with Policy 6.1.3. Because of the gaps in knowledge of marine ecosystems, it is difficult to map an exact line where natural

character shifts from high to very high. For this reason the maps show a 'transition' area between areas of high and very high natural character in marine areas.

Policy 13(1)(a) of the NZCPS specifies requirements for areas of outstanding natural character. For the purposes of the MEP, those areas of the coastal environment that have very high natural character and which also exhibit a combination of natural elements, patterns and processes that are exceptional in their extent, intactness, integrity and lack of built structures (and other modifications) compared to other areas in Marlborough, are identified as having outstanding coastal natural character. These areas are also mapped in the MEP.

The mapping of high, very high and outstanding natural character through this policy will enable appropriate management to be applied to relevant parts of the coastal environment to give effect to the NZCPS.

The mapping has been undertaken at Level 5 for terrestrial environments and Level 4 for marine environments.

Appendix 2 identifies the key characteristics that contribute to high and very high coastal natural character in each of the mapped natural character areas (reaching Levels 4 to 5 on the assessment scale). The difference between areas of high natural character and very high coastal natural character is one of degree on the spectrum of assessment rather than one of legal effect. The key characteristics for areas with outstanding coastal natural character are also included within Appendix 2.

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[RPS]

Policy 6.1.5 – Determine the degree of natural character in and within the margins of lakes and rivers by assessing the degree of human-induced modification on abiotic and biotic systems, and experiential attributes, including those listed in Policy 6.1.1.

The natural character of rivers can vary significantly from place to place. An evaluation of the degree of natural character in Marlborough's rivers has been undertaken, involving the assessment of a range of natural elements, patterns, processes, and experiential attributes that contribute to the natural character of Marlborough's lakes and rivers and their margins. The extent to which these have been modified by human activities will determine the degree of natural character. The degree of natural character is identified as part of the range of values identified for Marlborough's rivers in Appendix 5.

[RPS]

Policy 6.1.6 – Identify and map those rivers or parts of rivers that have high or very high natural character.

Although there is no specific requirement for the Council to identify rivers that have high or very high natural character, the Council has undertaken an assessment to determine the natural character values of a number of Marlborough's rivers. This has been carried out to recognise and provide for Section 6(a) of the RMA. Using the criteria in Policy 6.1.5, a five-point assessment scale on the significance of the waterbodies has allowed natural character to be determined. The rivers with high or very high natural character have been mapped in the MEP. Further information on a range of values for Marlborough's rivers, including natural character values, is set out in Appendix 5.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Objective 6.2 – Preserve and promote the restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

This objective meets the expectations of Section 6(a) of the RMA, which establishes that preservation of natural character is a matter of national importance. Policy 14 of the NZCPS requires the Council to promote the restoration of the natural character of the coastal

environment. The Council also considers it appropriate to promote the restoration of the natural character of lakes and rivers and their margins.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.1 – Avoid the adverse effects of subdivision, use or development on the characteristics that contribute to areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character, having regard to the factors in Appendix 4.

Where the natural character of the coastal environment is outstanding, Section 6(a) of the RMA indicates that this level of preservation should be retained, particularly when coupled with the similar direction in Policy 13 of the NZCPS. This means that any adverse effects on natural character characteristics should be avoided. That is not to say that no subdivision, use or development can occur within the coastal environment – activities may not adversely affect the natural character of the surrounding environment, or may include features or benefits that maintain the existing levels of natural character.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.2 – Avoid the significant adverse effects of subdivision, use or development, and otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the characteristics that contribute to natural character, having regard to the factors in Appendix 4, within:

- (a) all areas of the coastal environment outside of areas of outstanding natural character; and
- (b) lakes and rivers, and their margins of high and very high natural character.

The degree of adverse effects on coastal natural character is an important consideration under Policy 13(1)(b) of the NZCPS. Where the extent of change in the coastal environment from subdivision, use or development causes significant adverse effects on natural character, the NZCPS states those effects should be avoided.

For freshwater bodies there is also a requirement in Section 6(a) to preserve the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins and to protect this natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Having regard to Policy 6.1.5, the Council has assessed the attributes of rivers and lakes and their level of natural character in order to give effect to Section 6(a). In undertaking this assessment, the Council has determined that where the freshwater attributes are high or very high, then significant adverse effects on these attributes should also be avoided. (The Council has not yet identified outstanding waterbodies).

The NPSFM 2020 and Policy 8.2.8B of the Plan also require that the loss of river extent and values is avoided unless specific exceptions apply, in which case the effects of the activity must be managed by applying the effects management hierarchy. The values of the rivers (as set out in the NPSFM) will often include characteristics that contribute to a river’s natural character. In this circumstance, the NPSFM 2020 and Policy 8.2.8B requirements apply in addition to Policies 6.2.1 and 6.2.2.

There is therefore a threshold in these areas beyond which remediation and/or mitigation of adverse effects is not an appropriate management option. That threshold will be determined on a case-by-case basis through the resource consent or plan change process. The significance of the adverse effect will depend on the nature of the proposal, the natural character context within which the activity is proposed to occur and the degree of change to the attributes that contribute to natural character in that context. Where adverse effects are not assessed as significant, then adverse effects should otherwise be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

In addition to using information in the appendices on the degree of natural character at particular locations, consideration should also be given to other chapters of the MEP, which help to inform how adverse effects should be avoided. For example, the policies in Chapter 7 - Landscape, Chapter 8 - Indigenous Biodiversity and Chapter 13 - Use of the Coastal Environment and the Allocation of Coastal Space, target the individual components of natural character and therefore

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provide a framework on how to avoid significant adverse effects on natural character characteristics.

Policy 6.2.3 [deleted]

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.3A – Where resource consent is required to undertake an activity within the coastal environment, or within freshwater environments with high or very high natural character:

- (a) have regard to the location, scale, design and operation of the proposed activity;
- (b) recognise that areas contain ongoing use and development that were present when the area was identified as high or very high natural character or have subsequently been lawfully established;
- (c) have regard to the potential adverse effects of the proposal on the elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes that contribute to natural character identified in Policy 6.1.1, in such detail that corresponds with the scale and significance of these effects;
- (d) have regard to the interconnection of natural elements patterns and processes within and between land, freshwater and the coastal marine area;
- (e) recognise where policy direction requires adverse effects to be avoided, minor or transitory adverse effects may not need to be avoided;
- (f) recognise that some activities, including regionally significant infrastructure, may have a functional or operational requirement to be located within or adjacent to the coastal environment, or areas with high or very high natural character.

Where it is proposed that an activity will take place in an area of high, very high or outstanding natural character, it is appropriate that the applicant assesses the impact of the proposal on natural character at the site and in the surrounding environment. For the coastal environment, Appendix 2 of the MEP contains information on these matters for each area, which will assist the assessment process. The level of assessment undertaken should reflect the scale of the proposed activity and the potential adverse effects on the attributes that contribute to the natural character in the coastal environment. The values of freshwater bodies, including natural character characteristics, can be found in Appendix 5. (The Council has not yet identified outstanding water bodies)

Existing activities in (b) includes resource consents which have been granted and are able to be implemented by the consent holder.

The Policy recognises that there are activities that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and there is a need to provide for those activities in appropriate places. The assessment of whether a place is appropriate will include consideration of the need to manage adverse effects, in accordance with the other policies of this chapter. In accordance with Policy 6.2(d) of the NZCPS, activities that do not have a functional need for location in the coastal marine area generally should not be located there.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.4 – Recognise that development in parts of the coastal environment and in those rivers and lakes and their margins that have already been modified by past and present resource use activities is less likely to result in adverse effects on natural character.

Modified coastal and freshwater environments have greater potential to absorb change than those that have not been modified previously or that have low levels of modification. For this reason, the Council will use a combination of regional and district rules, zoning and overlays to provide direction about where development should be located. This will help to preserve the natural character of coastal and freshwater environments.

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[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.5 – In assessing the appropriateness of subdivision, use or development in coastal or freshwater environments, regard shall be given to the potential to restore natural character in the area subject to the proposal.

It may be possible to improve the natural character of coastal environments and freshwater bodies through appropriate subdivision, use and development of natural resources. Any improvement to the natural elements, patterns, processes and those experiential attributes incorporated into the proposal will be considered in this regard. Restoration of natural character is particularly desirable where the coastal environment and freshwater bodies have been substantially modified by past resource use activities. Restoration in this context is to be used in its broadest term and can include enhancement and rehabilitation. Any actions proposed by an applicant or imposed by the consent authority (through consent conditions) begin the process of remedying past resource use impacts on natural character. The policy also implements Policy 14 of the NZCPS.

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[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.6 – In assessing the cumulative effects of activities on the natural character of the coastal environment, or in or near lakes or rivers, consideration shall be given to:

- (a) the effect of allowing more of the same or similar activity;
- (b) the result of allowing more of a particular effect, whether from the same activity or from other activities causing the same or similar effect; and
- (c) the combined effects from all activities in the coastal or freshwater environment in the locality.

Although individual activities may not adversely affect the natural character of the coastal environment or freshwater bodies, when combined with the effects of similar activities or other activities with similar effects, the activities may collectively have cumulative effects on natural character. This policy describes how the cumulative effects of activities on the natural character of the coastal environment or freshwater bodies will be considered. For the coastal environment specifically, any consideration of cumulative effects should take into account scale and may need to include consideration of the intactness of the coastal terrestrial and coastal marine natural character areas.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.7 – Manage the effects of activities adjacent to rivers, lakes and the coastal marine area to protect natural character from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, while recognising the functional and operational requirements of regionally significant infrastructure including by:

- (a) Setting back buildings and structures;
- (b) Controlling the proximity of indigenous vegetation clearance
- (c) Controlling the proximity of excavation and filling of land;
- (d) Ensuring consideration of the effects on natural character when assessing subdivision adjacent to lakes and rivers with high or very high natural character.

The proximity of land use activity to rivers, lakes and the coastal marine area has a significant influence on the potential for adverse on natural character. The closer the activity, the greater the potential for modification to the elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes that contribute to natural character. For this reason, the above land use activities will be required to be set back from rivers, lakes and the coastal marine area, including lakes and rivers identified as having high or very high natural character mapped as RNCMA in Volume 4 of the Plan. The setback will be implemented through permitted activity standards. Subdivision adjacent to lakes and rivers with high or very high natural character may also modify the natural character present. Application can be made for resource consent to undertake a subdivision or land use activity within the setback and, resource consent for those activities in these areas will be required to consider effects on natural character. The adverse effects of any such land use or subdivision

proposal will be assessed against the provisions of this chapter, specifically Policies 6.2.1 to 6.2.6.

[RPS, R, C, D]

Policy 6.2.8 – Encourage and support Marlborough’s tangata whenua iwi, private landowners, community groups, businesses, and others in their efforts to restore the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, lakes and rivers.

Not all of the responses to preserving natural character need to be achieved through regulatory methods, particularly when restoring natural character in parts of the coastal environment and in wetlands, lakes and rivers already significantly modified by historic human activity. This policy acknowledges the significant efforts of Marlborough’s tangata whenua iwi, private landowners, community groups, businesses and others to restore natural character in modified coastal and aquatic environments. The Council will seek to support existing restoration initiatives and will encourage new restoration initiatives to be established, in order to give effect to Policy 14 of the NZCPS. Given that natural character consists of a range of abiotic, biotic and experiential attributes, methods elsewhere in the MEP targeting an improvement in the quality of the environment will also contribute to the restoration of natural character.

Methods of implementation

The methods listed below are to be implemented by the Council unless otherwise specified.

[RPS, R, C, D]

6.M.1 Regional and district rules

As necessary, apply district or regional rules to activities that have the potential to threaten identified attributes that contribute to natural character, particularly areas with high, very high and outstanding natural character. The status of activities will depend on the severity of the threat and range from permitted activity standards through to prohibited activities. Activities to be regulated include:

- subdivision;
- erection and placement of structures, especially location, scale, density and appearance;
- land disturbance; and
- indigenous vegetation removal.

A permitted activity standard will be used to establish an appropriate setback for structures and activities from rivers and the coastal marine area in order to preserve natural character.

[RPS]

6.M.2 Identifying natural character within Marlborough’s freshwater and coastal environments

An assessment of Marlborough’s coastal and freshwater environments has identified areas of high, very high and outstanding natural character. For freshwater environments, the assessment is included within the document “The Natural Character of Selected Marlborough Rivers and Their Margins,” and identifies rivers and parts of rivers that have high or very high natural character. For Marlborough’s coastal environments, the assessment is included within the document “Natural Character of the Marlborough Coast.” The results of the assessments are mapped in the MEP. Appendix 2 of the MEP also identifies the attributes that contribute to the high, very high or outstanding natural character of these mapped areas of coastal environment, while Appendix 5 identifies the values of Marlborough’s rivers, including natural character values.

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New policy: Provide for the National Grid by:

- (a) Recognising the national, regional and local benefits of sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission
- (b) Manage the adverse effects of new National Grid infrastructure by all of the following:
 - (i) Recognising there may be some areas in the coastal environment where avoidance of adverse effects is required to protect the identified special values of those areas.
 - (ii) When undertaking a route, site and method selection process, seeking to avoid adverse effects on the values of the following:
 - (a) Areas with indigenous biodiversity value identified in Policies 8.3.1 and 8.3.2;
 - (b) Outstanding natural features and Outstanding natural landscapes;
 - (c) Areas of Outstanding natural character;
 - (d) Places or areas of historic heritage values of Category A heritage resources identified in Schedule 1 of Appendix 13 and sites and places of significance to Marlborough’s tangata whenua iwi identified in Schedule 3 of Appendix 13
 - (iii) Where it is not practicable to avoid adverse effects on the values of the areas listed in ii above because of the operational or technical requirements of the National Grid, consider utilising the more modified parts of these areas;
 - (iv) Any remaining adverse effects which cannot be avoided, are remedied or mitigated, having regard to the activity’s technical and operational requirements;
 - (v) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects.

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6.M.3 Information

The Council has made available background information on the natural character of Marlborough’s coastal and freshwater environments. This information is included in the documents identified in Method 6.M.2. The contents of the documents is useful reference material generally, but can also be used by resource consent applicants to assist any assessment of adverse effects on natural character.

[R, C, D]

6.M.4 Restoration of natural character

The document “Natural Character of the Marlborough Coast” provides information on potential actions that can be taken to restore the natural character of the coastal environment. This information will help land owners and resource users to implement measures to restore natural character on their property or as part of their operations.

Anticipated environmental results and monitoring effectiveness

The following table identifies the anticipated environmental result of the natural character provisions of the MEP. The anticipated environmental result is a ten year target from the date that the MEP becomes operative. An indicator that will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the natural character provisions is also identified.

Anticipated environmental result	Monitoring effectiveness
<p>6.AER.1</p> <p>The natural character of Marlborough’s coastal environment and of lakes, rivers and their margins is retained.</p> <p>The intactness of the individual coastal marine and coastal terrestrial areas of the Marlborough Sounds is retained in order to preserve the natural character of the Sounds.</p>	<p>Only appropriate development is allowed to occur within the coastal environment and in lakes, rivers and their margins, as measured by reassessment of the natural character within these environments.</p> <p>The abiotic systems and landforms, biotic systems and experiential attributes that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment are retained, as measured by reassessment of Marlborough’s natural character.</p>
<p>6.AER.2</p> <p>The natural character of Marlborough’s coastal environment and of lakes, rivers and their margins is restored, to the extent practicable, where it has already been degraded.</p>	<p>The number of successful restoration projects undertaken by Marlborough’s tangata whenua iwi, private landowners, community groups, businesses and others to restore natural character.</p> <p>The abiotic systems, biotic systems and experiential attributes that contribute to the natural character of the coastal environment are enhanced in areas where restoration projects and efforts have occurred, as measured by reassessment of Marlborough’s natural character.</p>

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As the natural character of coastal and freshwater environments is formed by a number of natural elements, patterns, processes and experiential attributes, the anticipated environmental results

and indicators in the following chapters will also help to determine whether the anticipated environmental result above is achieved:

- Chapter 5 - Allocation of Freshwater Resources;
- Chapter 7 - Landscape;
- Chapter 8 - Indigenous Biodiversity;
- Chapter 9 - Public Access and Open Space;
- Chapter 13 - Use of the Coastal Environment and the Allocation of Coastal Space; and
- Chapter 15 - Resource Quality (Water, Air, Soil).

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