

Figure 8 Part of a 1:50,000 scale topographic map with various categories of land colour-coded for physical and legal restrictions to public access along part of the Wairarapa east coast.

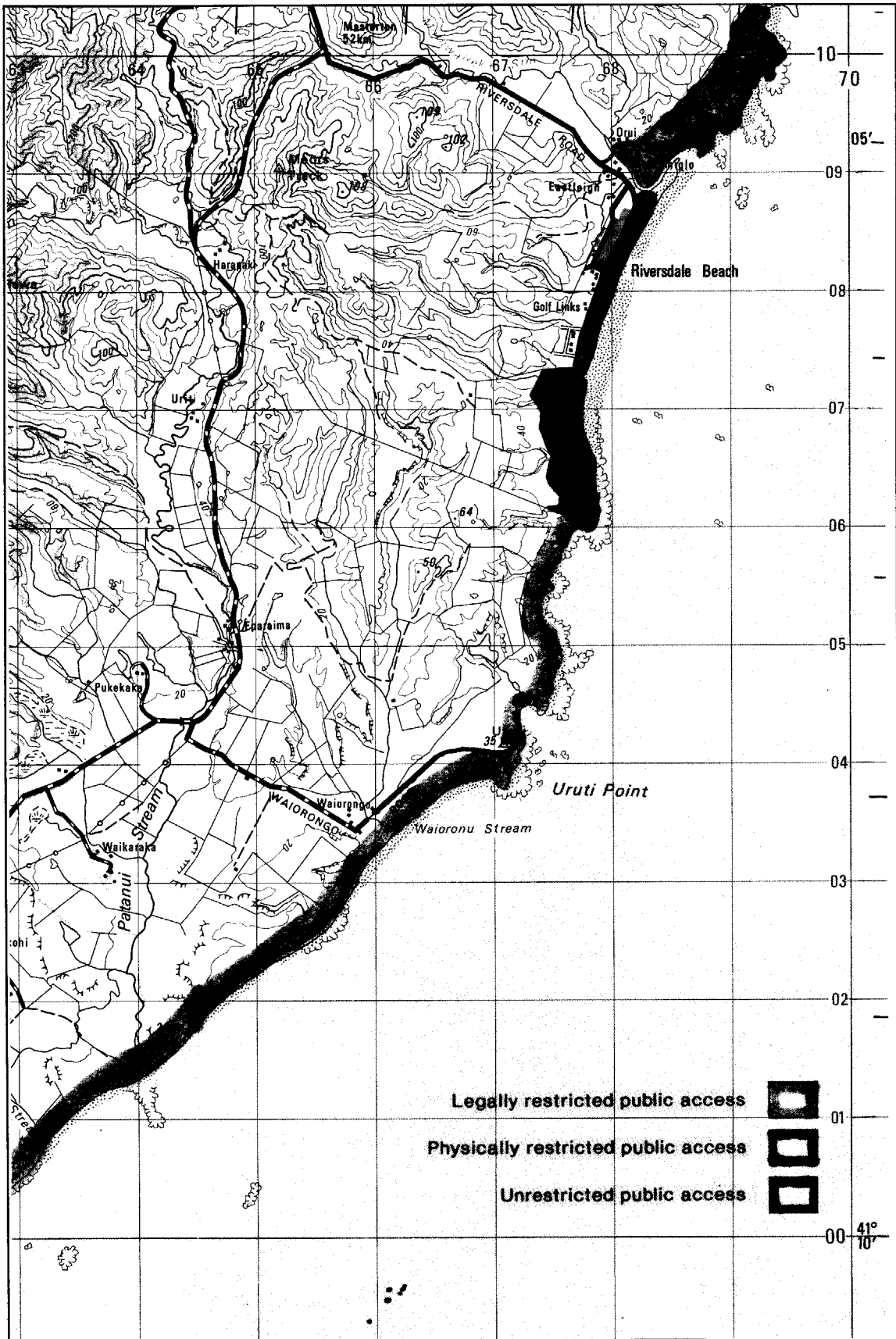


Figure 9 Part of a 1:50,000 scale topographic map colour-coded to show the current status of public access, the Wairarapa east coast (derived from Figure 8).

## STEP SIX - Compilation of a coastal access atlas

1. Gather all the maps from Steps One to Five into a single volume. This will become the "Coastal Access Atlas for ... [the area or region]". Although one atlas is probably adequate to cover a district council's coast, several volumes may be required to cover the coast controlled by a regional council.

*The desired outcome of this exercise is to provide all the researched information relating to public access to the sea coast in one secure, easily consulted, up-to-date volume.*

2. While there is nothing to prevent an individual from preparing their own "Coastal Access Atlas" as a matter of interest, the principle use of such a document is as a public resource, both for resource management plan preparation, and for those who wish to use public access to visit and enjoy New Zealand's coast.

3. The local or regional council's planning offices, or information/library centres are probably the most appropriate locations for a coastal access atlas to be held, but consideration needs to be given to updating the information on the maps as natural and legal changes occur.

4. It is envisaged that authorities with planning responsibilities will get greatest value from, and be best placed to revise and maintain an up-to-date atlas of the coasts in their region.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

1. The tested and standardised procedures outlined in these guidelines to determine the current status of public access to and along the coast are based on existing information supplemented by basic field checks. We believe they can be applied anywhere within New Zealand.

2. Under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994, it is incumbent on local authorities to identify, as far as practicable, the location and extent of places where the public have the right of access to and along the coast, or where foreshore reserves, public accessways, formed roads or tracks, should be created to maintain or enhance such access.

3. A coastal access atlas (or atlases) will provide a practical source of information for preparation of district and regional plans which will indeed achieve the Resource Management Act purpose of maintaining and enhancing public access to the coast. Such an atlas will also enable both the national and international public to determine whether they can access selected parts of the New Zealand coast.

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## 6. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1

Reprinted from: *New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994* (DoC 1994: 10-11)

### 3.5 Maintenance and Enhancement of Public Access To and Along the Coastal Marine Area

#### Policy 3.5.1

In order to recognise the national importance of maintaining public access to and along the coastal marine area, a restriction depriving the public of such access should only be imposed where such a restriction is necessary

- (a) to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (b) to protect Maori cultural values;
- (c) to protect public health or safety;
- (d) to ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or
- (e) in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.

#### Policy 3.5.2

In order to recognise the national importance of enhancing public access to and along the coastal marine area, provision should be made to identify, as far as practicable:

- (i) the location and extent of places where the public have the right of access to and along the coastal marine area;
- (ii) those places where it is desirable that physical access to and along the coastal marine area by the public should be enhanced; and
- (iii) those places where it is desirable that access to the coastal marine area useable by people with disabilities be provided.

#### Policy 3.5.3

In order to recognise and provide for the enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine areas as a matter of national importance, policy statements and plans should make provision for the creation of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips where they do not already exist, except where there is a specific reason making public access undesirable.

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#### Policy 3.5.4

Policy statements and plans should as far as practicable identify the access which Maori people have to sites of cultural value to them, according to *fkanga* Maori.

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## APPENDIX 2

### Definitions

#### *NZ cadastral map series and SDI sheets*

These show legal land boundaries (survey lines) and include the Deposited Plan (**D.P.**), Survey Office Plan (**S.O.**) and Maori Land Plan (**M.L.**) numbers (depending on the scale). All plans are held with the Department of Survey and Land Information (DOSLI) and are subject to Crown Copyright conditions.

#### *Maori Land Plans (M.L.)*

Plans of land or partitions of land subject to Te Ture Whenua Maori Act, 1993 (formerly the Maori Affairs Act, 1953).

#### *Deposited Plans (D. P.)*

Plans of privately owned land subject to the Land Transfer Act.

#### *Survey Office Plans (S.O.)*

Plans of Crown Land and plans executed for statutory purposes (e.g., for public works).

#### *NZ Metric Topographic Series*

These show the natural and artificial features of the land, i.e., the ground truth.

#### *Coastal Resources Maps*

These display the relative coastline positions over approximately the last century, i.e., where the coast is eroding, accreting or in dynamic equilibrium. (These coastal resources maps are held by some regional councils).

#### *Land Tenure*

Land tenure is the type of ownership or control both of which can affect public access.

## APPENDIX 3

### Recommended standard materials

To ensure information is consistent and standardised, the following materials are recommended to be used:

#### 1. Maps

Cadastral maps derived from SDI	at any nominated scale
NZMS 242 metric topographical maps	Scale: 1 : 500,000
NZMS 260 metric topographical maps	Scale: 1 : 50,000
Coastal Resource Maps	Scale: 1 : 5,000
	Scale: 1 : 2,500

Most of these maps are held by the Department of Conservation (DoC), the Department of Survey and Land Information (DOSLI) and district and regional councils.

#### 2. Equipment

One 0.25 and 0.35 ISO black Staedtler marsmagno ink pen (or similar).  
Colour pencils.  
A3 90 g tracing paper.  
Letratone sheets with dots and lines. Lt 211 and Lt 143 were used for the Barker and Bell (1991) study. To see the difference between two areas easily, letratone with different percentages must be selected.  
Scalpel and blades.