

**Theme: Climate Change**

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**Total number of submission points on the theme**

121 individual submission points.

**Number of submission points supporting or agreeing with the provisions in the Proposed NZCPS**

30 submissions.

**Number of submission points opposing the provisions in the Proposed NZCPS**

0 submissions.

**Note:** some submissions comment on but do not support or oppose the provisions.

**Key messages within the submissions**

1. The issue of climate change should be a point of consideration when deciding upon the location of subdivision and development, particularly in relation to the landward migration of the coastal zone, and is not adequately addressed in Policies 14 to 16. Retreat may be a logical option.
2. There is no scientific proof that the world's oceans are at risk and will impact on our coasts. The mandatory consideration of sea level rise and climate change as factors when assessing risk should be removed, until such time as national guidelines are available. Climate change is a natural phenomenon that will affect natural processes and the natural character that results from those processes.
3. The functionality of reclamations must not be compromised by the need to have particular regard to expected effects of climate change.
4. Promoting walking and cycling as a component of energy sustainability and reduction of our carbon footprint.
5. There is a need to respond to new knowledge ("most recent available national guidance"). For example dune advancement post-restoration can keep pace with annual sea level rise conditions in many regions around NZ.
6. Policy 30 also needs to recognise the influence of climate change on natural character.
7. It would be helpful if a time limit for 'sustainable management...to meet the foreseeable needs of future generations' (s5 RMA) could be given in the NZCPS for public tracks and the land they are on.
8. Policy 51 refers to a 100 year planning horizon for coastal erosion and hazards. No guidance is given as to which prediction model to use.
9. While Policy 51 represents the change in mind-set required to minimise risk for the future, it is one of the issues most reliant on scientific input. National direction is required to aid Councils in setting hazard risk while avoiding litigation.

10. In view of the changing nature of the “most recent available national guidance” on sea level rise, it would not be preferable at this stage to “draw a line in the sand” and give a minimum set-back distance.
11. Take into account the most recent international guidance on the likely effects of climate change, given that the most recent national guidance is from 2004.
12. Policy 52 is too broadly worded at present as it simply refers to any coastal hazard, no matter the likely extent or risk of it actually occurring.
13. Implementation will require considerable technical information, analysis and projections, at a considerable cost. There is also an unnecessary and costly duplication of effort.
14. National guidance is required and should take into account other effects including drought, wider than just climate change affecting coastal zones. National guidance would also need to recognise the regional difference in sea level rise, storm surges and weather patterns.
15. There is a discrepancy between the 'should' requirement in Policy 57 and the 'shall' requirement in Policy 6.
16. There should be no more resource consent applications for sub-division in low lying areas.

#### **Additional Provisions Sought**

17. Submission 421.12 requests the addition of a new objective 12 to read:  
  
Management of the coastal environment to ensure that the effects of climate change are appropriately managed.
18. Submission 335.4 considers that a new objective is needed which gives regard to climate change.