

appendix 4

marine ASCV

overlay

AP4 introduction

AP4.i The Nelson Resource Management Plan includes the responsibilities of the Regional Coastal Plan, required by the Resource Management Act. As such, this plan must provide for the preservation of areas within the Coastal Marine Area that have significant conservation value.

AP4.1 coastal marine area

AP4.1.i The Coastal Marine Area includes the foreshore as well as the seabed, coastal water, and the air space above the water. The seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea (12 miles) from land, and the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except where that line crosses a river. In that case the landward boundary is whichever is the lesser of 1km upstream from the mouth of the river, or the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.

AP4.1.ii The areas contained within this schedule were selected using the Draft New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement Criteria for Areas of Significant Conservation Value. In some cases the area below mean high water springs has significance because of values located on adjacent land areas. This recognises the sequence and linkages from terrestrial to sub-tidal habitats.

Table 4.1 known values within the marine ASCV overlay

Site Name	No.	Status	Summary of Known Values
Back Beach	01	International	Back Beach is a small estuarine area semi-enclosed by the barrier spit which also forms Tahunanui Beach. Sand substrata in this embayment provides habitat for only known population of the carabid ground beetle (<i>Cillenum tillyardi</i>).
Boulder Bank	02	International	The Boulder Bank extends approximately 15 km from The Glen to Fifeshire Rock. The Boulder Bank is considered a landform of international importance and has been formed through a natural process of sediment along-shore movement and deposition. A small number of rare variable oystercatchers nest along the Boulder Bank, while the threatened banded dotterel breed on adjacent saltmarsh areas. Gulls and white fronted tern breed on the Boulder Bank.

Site Name	No.	Status	Summary of Known Values
Waimea Inlet	01	National	Waimea Inlet is the largest barrier enclosed estuarine area in the South Island (approximately 3,455 ha). Despite a high level of human modification around its edges, Waimea Inlet has high biological values. The inlet supports high numbers of wader species as well as various threatened or endangered species including white heron, banded rail, royal spoonbill and Australasian bittern
Nelson Haven	02	National	Nelson Haven is an estuarine area of approximately 1600 ha enclosed by the Nelson Boulder Bank and the hills and alluvial flat of Nelson City. Although the landward margins of the estuary have been extensively modified by human activity, the estuary retains relatively high values. The Haven is an important feeding and roosting area for waders, including bar-tailed godwit and southland pied oystercatcher. The rare variable oystercatcher, threatened banded dotterel and Australasian bittern are also present in the Haven.
The Glen to Cable Bay	03	National	This open rocky coastline extends approximately 6.5 km from The Glen to Cable Bay. This coast represents part of the sequence between exposed marine habitats through to adjacent terrestrial protected areas which also have important ecological values. Ataata Point is an important roost site for approximately 2,000 spotted shags. The subtidal area supports dense populations of the ambush starfish (<i>Stegnaster inflatus</i>) and sponge garden. The area is under investigation as a potential marine reserve by the Royal Forest and Bird Society
Delaware Inlet, Spit and Pepin Island	04	National	Located north of Nelson, this area includes an estuary, barrier spit (tombolo), boulder bank and island. Delaware Inlet is an estuary of approximately 420 ha with a low level of human impact. A large area of salt marsh located at the mouth of the Wakapuaka River supports threatened banded rail. The estuary also supports banded dotterel and variable oystercatcher. The sand dune forest on the spit is a regionally important feature, while Pepin Island is an important roost site for spotted shag.
Whangamoia Estuary	05	National	Whangamoia Estuary is a small estuary of approximately 120 ha enclosed by a small barrier sand spit. The estuary supports threatened banded rail, banded dotterel and rare variable oystercatcher. This estuary represents a relatively unmodified estuarine environment.
Whangamoia River Mouth to Cape Soucis	06	National	An exposed stretch of coast of approximately 8.5 km located between the Whangamoia River mouth and Cape Soucis. This coast represents a combination of sand beaches and rocky shores, reefs and offshore stacks. The ecology of this area is relatively poorly known. The coast is known to support the only known Tasman Bay population of sand dune plant spinifex. The threatened reef heron have also been regularly observed from this control area.