Otago Regional Policy Statement 2019

Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei

For us and for the generations that come after us

Otago Regional Council

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Otago Regional Policy Statement 2019

Approval

The Otago Regional Council prepared this Otago Regional Policy Statement 2019 under section 60 and Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act).

The Otago Regional Council, by resolution dated 21 February 2024, approved this Regional Policy Statement pursuant to clause 17 of Schedule 1 of the Act, and made it fully operative as of Monday 4 March 2024.

The common seal of the Otago Regional Council was affixed in the presence of:

Gretchen Robertson
Chairperson

Councillor

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL
Common Seal

Version History

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Update Updating housing bottom lines under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020, 3.6(4)	21 February 2024
Current Version – Fully Operative Update to include provisions relating to port activities, following resolution of appeal by the Supreme Court.	4 March 2024

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Abbreviations

AER	Anticipated Environmental Result
ORC	Otago Regional Council
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RPS	Regional Policy Statement
Treaty	Te Tiriti o Waitangi

PART A Introduction

Overview

Continued prosperity and wellbeing is essential to ensuring the community is equipped to face the environmental, economic, cultural and social changes of the 21st century, and to provide opportunities for all people to realise their aspirations. A thriving and healthy natural environment is vital to sustaining our wellbeing.

The RPS is a high level policy framework for the sustainable integrated management of resources, identifying regionally significant issues, the objectives and policies that direct how natural and physical resources are to be managed and setting out how this will be implemented by the region's local authorities.

The RPS gives effect to the RMA and higher order planning documents, and takes into account relevant iwi authority planning documents. Regional and district plans must give effect to the RPS, as illustrated in the Statutory Framework Diagram.

The RPS has been developed to identify the best of the distinct life-style Otago has to offer: outstanding and wild environments, prosperity, abundant recreational opportunities, a sense of rich local history, and community pride. It provides for the values of all resources, people and communities. The RPS guides how these values are to be balanced in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

The Otago Region

Otago is 12% of New Zealand's land area and at about 32,000 km^2 is the second largest region in New Zealand. It stretches 480 km along the South Island's eastern coast, from the Waitaki River in the north to The Brothers Point in the south. It reaches inland to the alpine lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka and Hawea, encompassing the Clutha Mata-au, and Taieri catchments.

Otago covers a wide range of geography and ecosystems: tussock and tor covered block mountains and dry inland basins, glacial lakes and their mountain settings, broad grassy valleys fringed with beech forests extending well into the Southern Alps and dramatic coastlines around the Otago Peninsula and the Catlins. The vegetation is similarly diverse, from the lowland podocarp forests of the Catlins, through the dry grassland ecosystems of Central Otago to the high rainfall beech and alpine areas of Mount Aspiring/Tititea National Park.

Human activity has left its mark on the landscape. Māori archaeological sites, hydro lakes, tailings and bridges from the gold rush era, pastoral landscapes, and historical architecture all provide evidence of long, rich and varied human occupation.

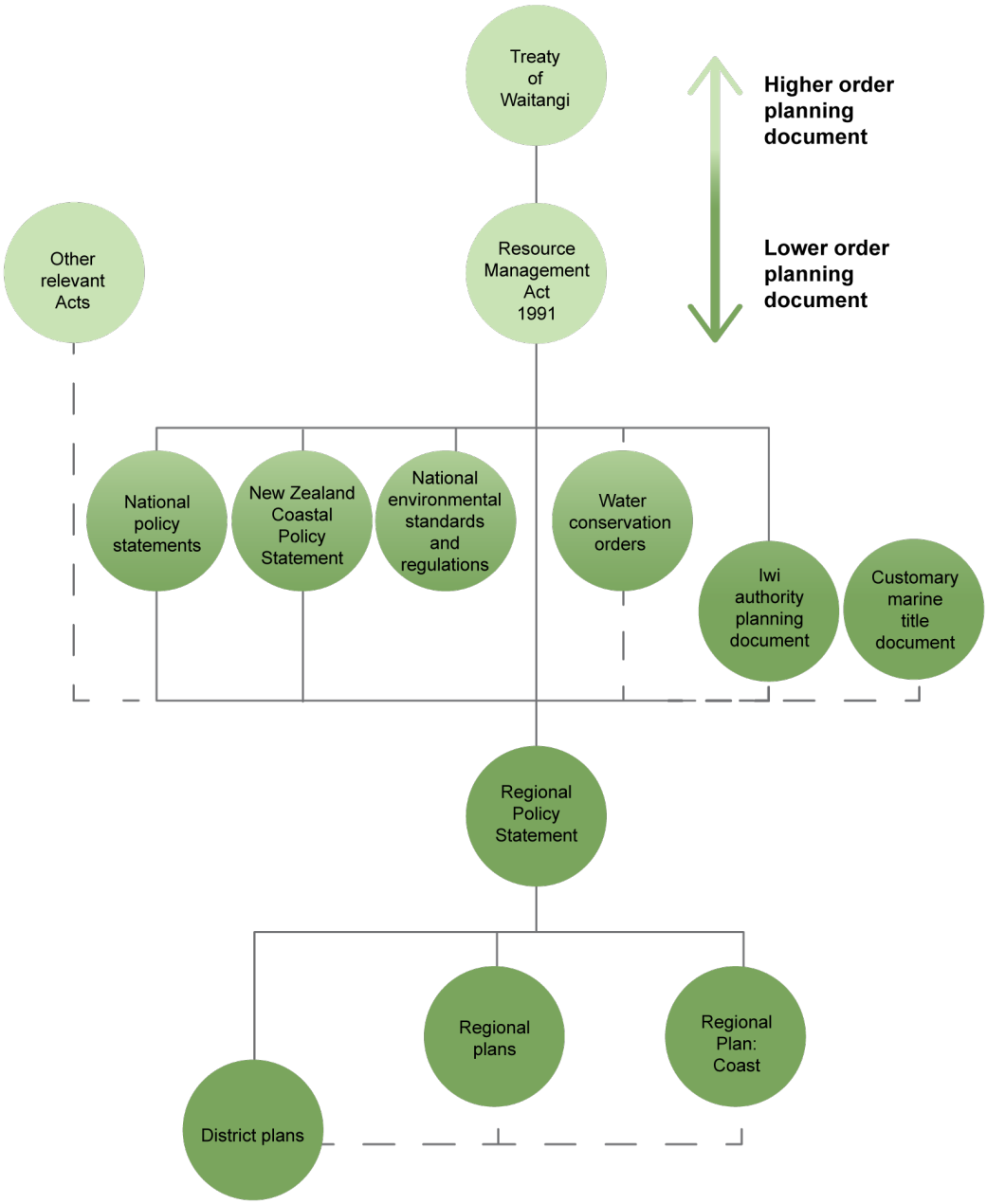
Introduced species have become a valued part of the environment in some cases, and troublesome pests in others.

Agriculture is the basis of Otago's economic development and continues to be a major source of revenue, as does mining for gold and other minerals and education. Tourism now provides more

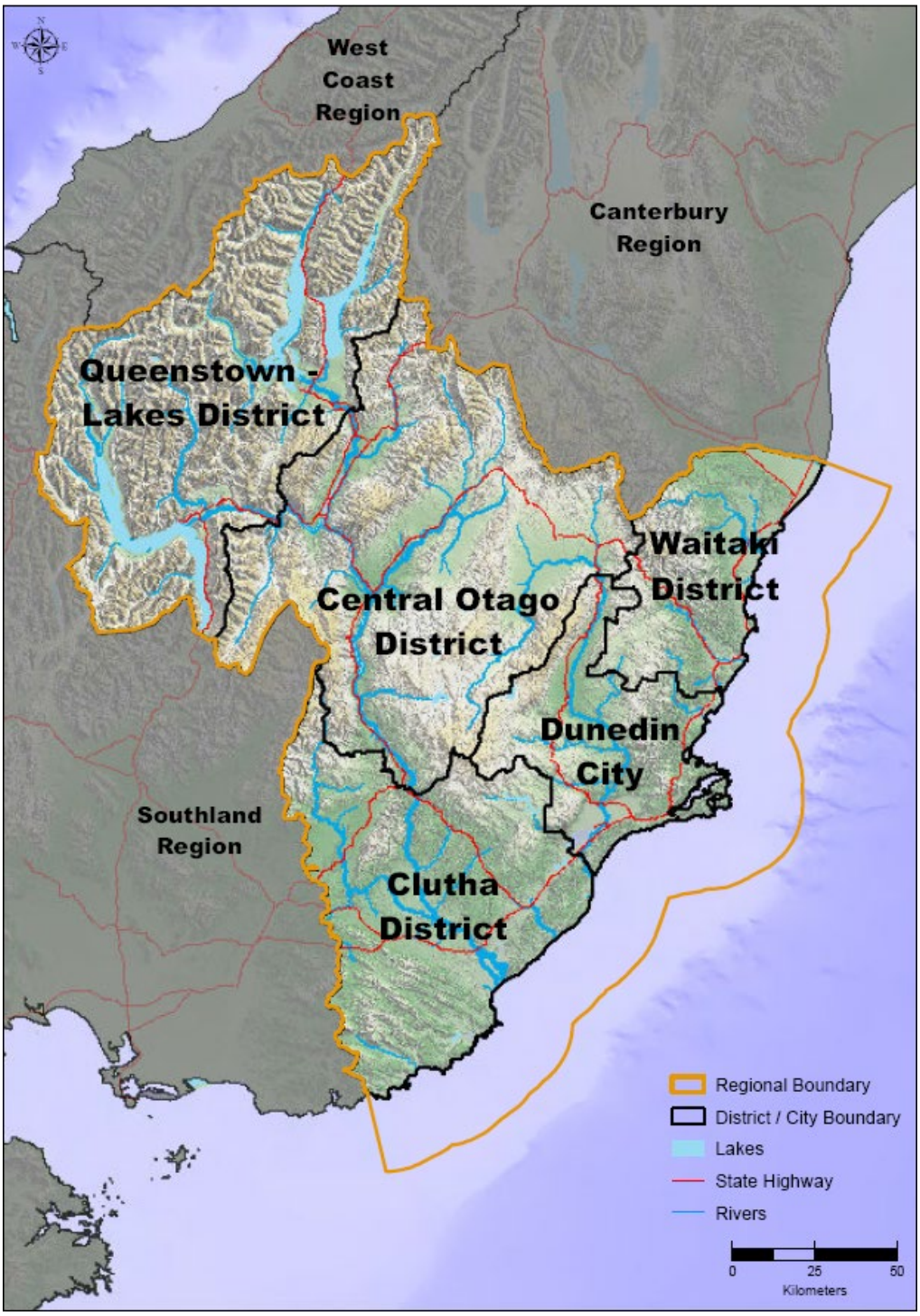
than a quarter of Otago's Gross Domestic Product which is the highest proportion for any region in New Zealand.

At the 2013 census, Otago's population of 202,467 was the seventh largest of New Zealand's 16 regions and is about 4.8% of New Zealand's total population. The Queenstown Lakes District was the second fastest growing territorial authority area in New Zealand.

Statutory Framework Diagram



Map of Otago



Otago comprises five territorial authorities: Dunedin City Council, and Clutha, Central Otago, Queenstown Lakes and Waitaki District Councils. Waitaki District straddles both the Otago and Canterbury regions. The region includes the coastal environment offshore to 12 nautical miles.

Kāi Tahu[1] – The Treaty Partner

Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Treaty of Waitangi, is the founding document for New Zealand, the basis upon which the partnership between Māori and the Crown was established. The Kāi Tahu rakatira Karetai and Korako signed the Treaty at Pukekura, Taiaroa Head, on 13 June 1840. The Treaty was also signed by Kāi Tahu at Akaroa, Ruapuke and Cloudy Bay. Kāi Tahu considered that the Treaty bound the tribe and the Crown irrevocably to a mutual agreement which imposed responsibilities on both signatories.

Principles of the Treaty

In drafting legislation, Parliament has chosen to refer to the principles of the Treaty, rather than its explicit terms. The principles of the Treaty, as enunciated by the Waitangi Tribunal and the courts, include:

- The principle of tribal rakatirataka/self-regulation. Recognising the right of Kāi Tahu to manage resources and exercise kaitiakitaka over their ancestral lands, waters, and other taoka.
- The principle of partnership. Mutual obligations to act reasonably and in good faith.
- The principle of active participation in decision making.
- The principle of active protection of Kāi Tahu interests.
- The principle of development. The Treaty principles are not confined to customary uses or the state of knowledge as at 1840 but are to be adapted to modern, changing circumstances.

There are two versions of the Treaty of Waitangi, the English version and the Māori version. See Appendix 2. The Māori language text, as the version signed by the Kāi Tahu rakatira, should prevail if there is ambiguity.

Partnership

The ORC has an established relationship with Kāi Tahu based on the Treaty partnership. Kāi Tahu values the relationship with the ORC and is committed to working with the wider community towards a positive future for all people. Partnership between the ORC and Kāi Tahu embodies the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in decision making and local environmental management.

Expression of Te Tiriti o Waitangi

The RPS has been developed in consultation with Kāi Tahu. It identifies the matters that have the potential to affect cultural values and wellbeing, and enables Kāi Tahu to participate in resource management processes.

Matters of particular interest to Kāi Tahu include:

[1] In the south of the South Island, the local Māori dialect uses a 'k' interchangeably with 'ng'. The preference is to use a ‘k’ so southern Māori are known as Kāi Tahu, rather than Ngāi Tahu. In this document, the “ng” is used for the iwi in general, and the “k” for southern Māori in particular. See the glossary for a complete definition.

- Recognising the rights and interests of Kāi Tahu to be involved in natural and resource management processes.
- Identifying and protecting important natural and physical resources, including the coast, waterways, lakes, wetlands and indigenous flora and fauna.
- Protecting traditional food gathering sites from any use or development which may threaten the values of these areas.
- Protecting mahika kai and restoring access to mahika kai areas;
- Protecting wāhi tūpuna and urupā.
- Enabling development of land and resources within native reserves, including papakāika housing.

Kāi Tahu

Kāi Tahu are takata whenua of the Otago region. Waitaha were the first people of Te Waipounamu, the South Island. Led by Rākaihautū, they explored and settled Te Waipounamu, and their exploits are reflected in enduring place names and histories across the motu. Waitaha were followed by the arrival of Kāti Māmoe and finally Kāi Tahu. Through warfare, intermarriage and political alliances a common allegiance to Kāi Tahu was forged. Kāi Tahu means the 'people of Tahu', linking them by name to their common ancestor Tahu Pōtiki.

The Kāi Tahu tribal area extends from the sub Antarctic islands in the south to Te Parinuiowhiti (White Cliffs, Blenheim) in the north and to Kahurangi Point on Te Tai o Poutini (the West Coast).

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (the iwi authority) is made up of 18 papatipu rūnaka, of which four are in Otago.

Located predominantly in traditional coastal settlements, papatipu rūnaka are a focus for whānau and hapū (extended family groups) who have takata whenua status within their area. Takata whenua hold traditional customary authority and maintain contemporary relationships within an area determined by whakapapa (genealogical ties), resource use and ahi-kā-roa (the long burning fires of occupation).

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu encourages consultation with the papatipu rūnaka and takes into account the views of nga rūnaka when determining its own position. The four Otago rūnaka are Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kati Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Otakou, and Hokonui Rūnanga.

The interests of these rūnaka are given in more detail in Schedule 1B. They share an interest in South Otago and the inland lakes and mountains with the Southland papatipu rimaka.

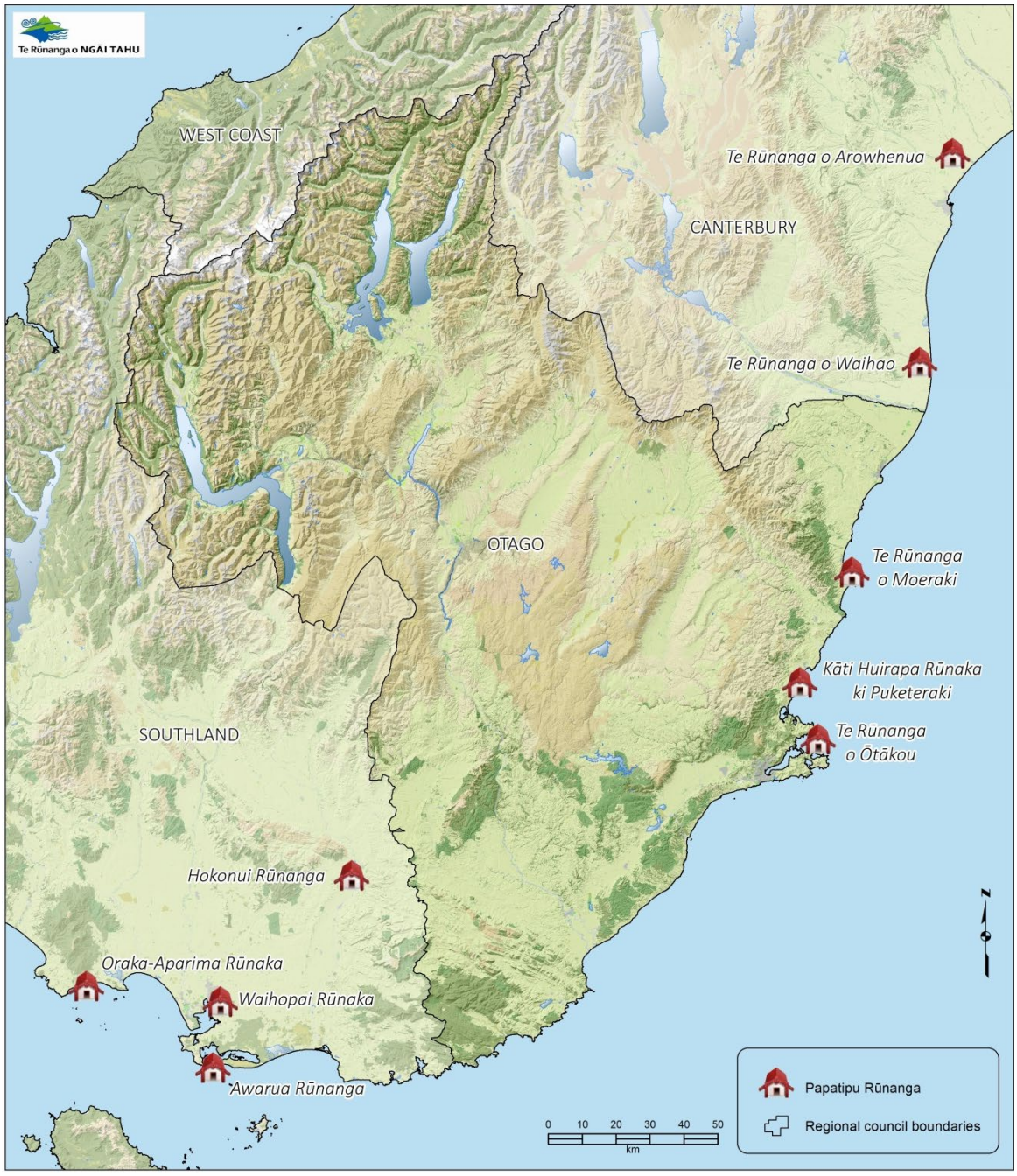
The areas of shared interest originate from the seasonal hunting and gathering economy that was a distinctive feature of the southern Kāi Tahu lifestyle. Seasonal mobility was an important means by which hāpu and whānau maintained customary rights to the resources of the interior and ahi kā.

Otago is also home to Māori from other iwi, hapū, and mātāwaka. The Araiteuru marae in Dunedin and Te Whare Koa in Oamaru are important pan-tribal cultural centres for mātāwaka and sit within the manaakitanga of takata whenua.

In 1998, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 was enacted to settle historical Ngāi Tahu claims against the Crown. This Act identifies some taoka species, establishes tōpuni, statutory acknowledgements, dual place names and nohoaka sites. These recognise the special association of Ngāi Tahu with these areas and resources and assist with Ngāi Tahu participation in processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The papatipu rūnaka consultancy services, Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Ltd, representing the Otago rūnaka, and Te Ao Marama Inc, representing the Southland rūnaka, provide a first point of contact and facilitate Kāi Tahu engagement in resource management processes.

Mana whenua in Otago

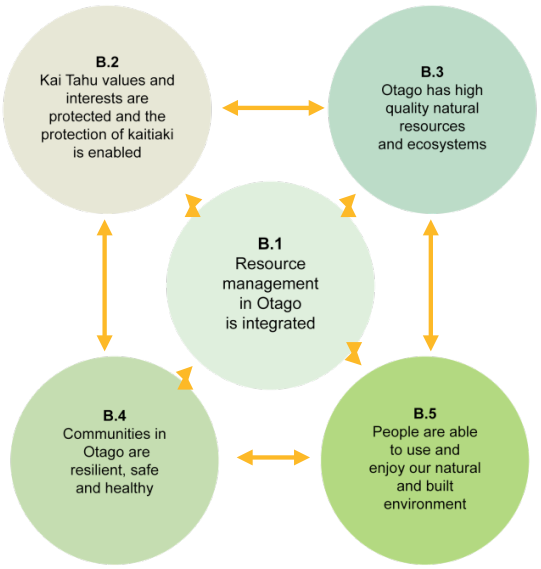


RPS Framework

Part A: Introduction

- Overview
- The Otago Region
- Kāi Tahu – The Treaty Partner
- RPS Framework

Part B: Objectives and Policies



Each chapter is ordered as follows:

- Introduction
  - Objective
    - Related issue
    - Policies
    - Methods
    - Principal Reasons and Explanations

Part C: Implementation

- Roles and responsibilities
- Methods
- Anticipated Environmental Results

Part D: Schedules and Appendices

- Schedules 1 – 6
- Appendix
- Glossary
- User Index

Five outcomes are sought in managing the region's natural and physical resources.

All provisions of the RPS must be considered together. The outcomes inter-relate, and no hierarchy exists between them.

These outcomes provide the framework for sustainable, integrated management of resource use for us and for the generations that come after us - *Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei.*

These outcomes form the chapters of Part B, which contain the inter-related objectives and policies. The focus of each chapter is outlined below.

Part A: Introduction

This explains the RPS context and purpose.

Part B: Objectives and Policies

The five outcomes form the chapter headings of Part B: Objectives and Policies.

Objectives and policies are set out under each chapter, together with the relevant regionally significant issues being addressed and general implementation methods. Schedules provide further detail for specific policies.

The five outcomes are:

1. Resource management in Otago is integrated
2. Kāi Tahu values, and interests are recognised and kaitiakitaka is expressed
3. Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems
4. Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy
5. People are able to use and enjoy our natural and built environment

Part C: Implementation

Part C: Implementation details the methods and procedures that will be used by local authorities to give effect to the objectives and policies of the RPS. This includes identifying the division of roles and responsibilities under the RMA, as well as monitoring, reporting and other methods to achieve the objectives of the RPS.

This section also contains the anticipated environmental results from implementing the RPS policies and methods.

Part D: Schedules and Appendices

The schedules provide additional detail supporting RPS policies. The Appendix provides the wording of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in Te Reo and English. A glossary and user index are provided for ease of use.

PART B Chapter 1 Resource management in Otago is integrated

This first chapter recognises that the different parts of the natural and physical environment are interconnected. The integrated management of natural and physical resources and human values is essential to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of the environment and enable the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of all people and communities.

Chapter overview:

Objective 1.1		
Otago's resources are used sustainably to promote economic, social, and cultural wellbeing for its people and communities		Page
Policy 1.1.1	Economic wellbeing	11
Policy 1.1.2	Social and cultural wellbeing and health and safety	11
Objective 1.2		
Recognise and provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources to support the wellbeing of people and communities in Otago.		Page
Policy 1.2.1	Integrated resource management	13

Objective 1.1 Otago's resources are used sustainably to promote economic, social, and cultural wellbeing for its people and communities

Issue

The social and economic wellbeing of Otago's communities depends on use and development of natural and physical resources.

Loss or degradation of resources can diminish their intrinsic values and constrains opportunities for use and development now and into the future.

Some of Otago's resources are nationally or regionally important for their natural values and economic potential and so warrant careful management.

Policy 1.1.1 Economic wellbeing

Provide for the economic wellbeing of Otago's people and communities by enabling the resilient and sustainable use and development of natural and physical resources.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 1.1.2 Social and cultural wellbeing and health and safety

Provide for the social and cultural wellbeing and health and safety of Otago's people and communities when undertaking the subdivision, use, development and protection of natural and physical resources by all of the following:

a) Recognising and providing for Kāi Tahu values;
b) Taking into account the values of other cultures;
c) Taking into account the diverse needs of Otago's people and communities;
d) Avoiding significant adverse effects of activities on human health;
e) Promoting community resilience and the need to secure resources for the reasonable needs for human wellbeing;
f) Promoting good quality and accessible infrastructure and public services.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.1, Method 1.2

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**

Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2 g

Principal Reasons and Explanation

Sustainable management under the RMA includes enabling social, economic and cultural wellbeing for present and future generations. Resource management decisions need to recognise that individual and community wellbeing depends on use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

Objective 1.2 Recognise and provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources to support the wellbeing of people and communities in Otago

Issue:

Natural and physical resources are interconnected, complex and should be managed in an integrated, sustainable, consistent and effective way because the use of one resource may adversely affect another. Inefficient and ineffective responses or unexpected adverse effects can occur when activities affecting a resource are undertaken by different resource users, governed by different legislation, or administered by different local authorities. Plans need to address diverse and conflicting interests.

Policy 1.2.1 Integrated resource management

Achieve integrated management of Otago's natural and physical resources, by all of the following:

a) Coordinating the management of interconnected natural and physical resources;
b) Taking into account the impacts of management of one natural or physical resource on the values of another, or on the environment;
c) Recognising that the value and function of a natural or physical resource may extend beyond the immediate, or directly adjacent, area of interest;
d) Ensuring that resource management approaches across administrative boundaries are consistent and complementary;
e) Ensuring that effects of activities on the whole of a natural or physical resource are considered when that resource is managed as subunits.
f) Managing adverse effects of activities to give effect to the objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement.
g) Promoting healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services;
h) Promoting methods that reduce or negate the risk of exceeding sustainable resource limits.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

The RMA requires that resources are managed in an integrated way.

The management of natural and physical resources needs to be integrated to ensure that resource management decisions are consistent, take account of the linkages between all parts of the environment and recognise and provide for the diversity of different interests and values associated with resources.

PART B Chapter 2 Kāi Tahu values and interests are recognised and kaitiakitaka is expressed

He taura whiri kotahi mai anō te kopunga tai nō ī te pu au

"From the source to the mouth of the sea, all things are joined together as one".

Te Tiriti o Waitangi establishes a partnership between Kāi Tahu and the Crown. The RMA requires that the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga, is recognised and provided for and that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account. In the spirit of this partnership, and the Treaty principles, the RPS seeks to create the terms for engaging with Kāi Tahu closely in resource management.

This chapter incorporates the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and sets out general considerations for the incorporation of Kāi Tahu values and interests into resource management planning, consenting, and implementation processes. Kāi Tahu themes are integrated throughout this document, and this chapter serves to tie these strands together. It reflects the Kāi Tahu philosophy of holistic resource management, ki uta ki tai – "from the mountains to the sea".

Chapter overview:

Objective 2.1		
The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in resource management processes and decisions.		Page
Policy 2.1.1	Treaty obligations	16
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Objective 2.1 The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in resource management processes and decisions

Issue:

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are broad concepts that need further exploration when applied to specific circumstances.

Effective planning tools and processes are required to give effect to the Treaty relationship between Kāi Tahu and local authorities in accordance with Part 2 of the RMA

Policy 2.1.1 Treaty obligations

Promote awareness and understanding of the obligations of local authorities in regard to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikaka Māori and kaupapa Māori.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.1, Method 1.2, Method 1.3, Method 1.4

Policy 2.1.2 Treaty principles

Ensure that local authorities exercise their functions and powers, by:

a) Recognising Kāi Tahu's status as a Treaty partner; and
b) Involving Kāi Tahu in resource management processes implementation;
c) Taking into account Kāi Tahu values in resource management decision-making processes and implementation;
d) Recognising and providing for the relationship of Kāi Tahu's culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka;
e) Ensuring Kāi Tahu have the ability to:
    i. Identify their relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka;
    ii. Determine how best to express that relationship;
f) Having particular regard to the exercise of kaitiakitaka;
g) Ensuring that district and regional plans:
    i. Give effect to the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
    ii. Recognise and provide for statutory acknowledgement areas in Schedule 2;
    iii. Provide for other areas in Otago that are recognised as significant to Kāi Tahu;
h) Taking into account iwi management plans.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.1, Method 1.2, Method 1.3, Method 1.4

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.2.4

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.1, Method 3.1.2

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.11, Method 4.1.12, Method 4.1.14, Method 4.2.3, Method 4.2.5, Method 4.2.9

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.4

Method 8: **Funding**
Method 8.1

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Te Tiriti o Waitangi creates a special relationship between takata whenua and the Crown. The RMA requires local authorities to take the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi into account, with particular regard to kaitiakitaka.

Local authorities need to incorporate these principles into their decision making to ensure they are properly applied, and to account for the effects of resource management decisions on Kāi Tahu values, including those described in iwi resource management plans.

Section 8 of the RMA requires local authorities to take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Deliberate measures need to be taken to ensure the principles are properly understood and taken into account. The principles are broadly expressed, so a measure of flexibility is needed.

In particular exercising kaitiakitaka requires the ability to participate in resource management processes and implementation.

A partnership approach which involves Kāi Tahu and considers their values and interests in decision making processes, enables the principles, including kaitiakitaka, to be taken into account in an appropriately flexible way.

Objective 2.2 Kāi Tahu values, interests and customary resources are recognised and provided for

Issue:

The mauri and wairua of some places, sites, resources and the values of cultural, spiritual or historic significance to Kāi Tahu have often been destroyed or degraded.

In some instances it has been difficult for Kāi Tahu to use and develop Māori land for the purposes for which it was originally granted.

Policy 2.2.1 Kāi Tahu wellbeing

Manage the natural environment to support Kāi Tahu wellbeing by all of the following:

a) Recognising and providing for their customary uses and cultural values in Schedules 1A and B; and,

b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of natural resources.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.1, Method 1.2, Method 1.3, Method 1.4

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.2.4

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.2

Policy 2.2.2 Recognising sites of cultural significance

Recognise and provide for the protection of wāhi tūpuna, by all of the following:

a) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those values that contribute to the identified wāhi tūpuna being significant;

b) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects on the identified wāhi tūpuna;

c) Managing the identified wāhi tūpuna sites in a culturally appropriate manner.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.1, Method 1.2, Method 1.2.1, Method 1.3, Method 1.4

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.2.4, Method 2.2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**

Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.2

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.4

Policy 2.2.3 Wāhi tūpuna and associated sites

Enable Kāi Tahu relationships with wāhi tūpuna by all of the following:

a) Recognising that relationships between sites of cultural significance are an important element of wāhi tūpuna;
b) Recognising and using traditional place names.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.2.4

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.8 b.

Policy 2.2.4 Sustainable use of Māori land

Enable Kāi Tahu to protect, develop and use land and resources within native reserves in a way consistent with their culture and traditions and economic, cultural and social aspirations, including for papakāika, marae and marae related activities, while:

a) Avoiding adverse effects on the health and safety of people; and
b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on matters of national importance; and
c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.12

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

In managing natural and physical resources, local authorities need to recognise Kāi Tahu values, take into account Kāi Tahu plans, and the exercise of their customary rights.

Kāi Tahu's traditions, culture and practices are intricately linked with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka. The RMA requires that these values are recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance.

The exercise of kaitiakitaka requires a healthy, functioning natural environment, and recognition of values and sites of significance.

PART B Chapter 3 Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems

People and communities need to sustainably manage the environment. Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of natural resources and recognising the intrinsic values of ecosystems are essential to provide for the current and future wellbeing of people and communities.

The economy, particularly primary production, tourism, and mineral and petroleum exploration and extraction, strongly relies on the quantity and quality of natural resources and the ecosystem services they provide.

This chapter begins with the recognition and maintenance of all natural resources. The second part focuses on the identification, protection, and enhancement of natural resources that are nationally or regionally important. This chapter is not concerned with sustaining mineral resources for future generations.

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Objective 3.1 The values (including intrinsic values) of ecosystems and natural resources are recognised and maintained, or enhanced where degraded

Issue:

Degradation of natural values and natural systems compromises the life-supporting capacity of the environment, the intrinsic values of ecosystems and the ecosystem services they provide.

Knowledge of these systems and their interdependencies is often imperfect.

Cumulative effects of human activities on the natural environment may be difficult to pinpoint initially but over time can result in serious damage.

Policy 3.1.1 Fresh water

Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and manage fresh water to:

a) Maintain good quality water and enhance water quality where it is degraded, including for:
   i. Important recreation values, including contact recreation; and,
   ii. Existing drinking and stock water supplies;

b) Maintain or enhance aquatic:
   i. Ecosystem health;
   ii. Indigenous habitats; and,
   iii. Indigenous species and their migratory patterns.

c) Avoid aquifer compaction and seawater intrusion;

d) Maintain or enhance, as far as practicable:
   i. Natural functioning of rivers, lakes, and wetlands, their riparian margins, and aquifers;
   ii. Coastal values supported by fresh water;
   iii. The habitat of trout and salmon unless detrimental to indigenous biological diversity; and
   iv. Amenity and landscape values of rivers, lakes, and wetlands;

e) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread;

f) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including flooding and erosion; and,

g) Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on existing infrastructure that is reliant on fresh water.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.3

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1

Method 6: Non RMA Strategies and Plans
Method 6.7

Policy 3.1.2 Beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, and their margins

Manage the beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, their margins, and riparian vegetation to:

a) Safeguard the life supporting capacity of fresh water;
b) Maintain good quality water, or enhance it where it has been degraded;
c) Maintain or enhance bank stability;
d) Maintain or enhance ecosystem health and indigenous biological diversity;
e) Maintain or enhance, as far as practicable:
    i. Their natural functioning and character; and
    ii. Amenity values;
f) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread; and,
g) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including flooding and erosion.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.3, Method 3.1.14

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.4, Method 4.1.15

Method 6: Non RMA Strategies and Plans
Method 6.7

Policy 3.1.3 Water allocation and use

Manage the allocation and use of fresh water by undertaking all of the following:

a) Recognising and providing for the social and economic benefits of sustainable water use;
b) Avoiding over-allocation, and phasing out existing over-allocation, resulting from takes and discharges;
c) Ensuring the efficient allocation and use of water by:
    i. Requiring that the water allocated does not exceed what is necessary for its efficient use;
    ii. Encouraging the development or upgrade of infrastructure that increases efficiency;
    iii. Providing for temporary dewatering activities necessary for construction or maintenance.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.8

Policy 3.1.4 Water shortage

Manage for water shortage by undertaking all of the following:

a) Encouraging land management that improves moisture capture, infiltration, and soil moisture holding capacity.

b Encouraging collective coordination and rationing of the take and use of water when river flows or aquifer levels are lowering, to avoid breaching any minimum flow or aquifer level restriction to optimise use of water available for taking;

c Providing for water harvesting and storage, subject to allocation limits and flow management, to reduce demand on water bodies during periods of low flows.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.7

Policy 3.1.5 Coastal water

Manage coastal water to:

a) Maintain coastal water quality or enhance it where it has been degraded;

b) Maintain healthy coastal ecosystems, the range of indigenous habitats provided by the coastal marine area, and the migratory patterns of indigenous coastal water species or enhance these values where they have been degraded;

c) Maintain or enhance important recreation values;

d) Maintain or enhance, as far as practicable:
   i. Coastal values; and
   ii. The habitats provided by the coastal marine area for trout and salmon unless detrimental to indigenous biological diversity.

e) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.3

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.3, Method 9.2.5

Policy 3.1.6 Air quality

Manage air quality to achieve the following:

a) Maintain good ambient air quality that supports human health, or enhance air quality where it has been degraded;

b) Maintain or enhance amenity values.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.9

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.2.1c, Method 5.2.3b.

Method 6: Non RMA Strategies and Plans
Method 6.2

Method 7: Education and Information
Method 7.1.2 g.

Policy 3.1.7 Soil values

Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of soil and manage soil to:

a) Maintain or enhance as far as practicable
   i. Soil biological diversity;
   ii. Biological activity in soils;
   iii. Soil function in the storage and cycling of water, nutrients, and other elements through the biosphere;
   iv. Soil function as a buffer or filter for contaminants resulting from human activities, including aquifers at risk of leachate contamination;
   v. Soil fertility where soil is used for primary production;

b) Where a) is not practicable, minimise adverse effects;

c) Recognise that urban and infrastructure development may result in loss of soil values.

d) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread;

e) Retain the soil mantle where it acts as a repository of historic heritage objects unless an archaeological authority has been obtained.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.4

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.5, Method 4.1.6

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.2.1

Method 7: Education and Information
Method 7.1.2f.

Policy 3.1.8 Soil erosion

Minimise soil erosion resulting from activities, by undertaking all of the following:

a) Using appropriate erosion controls and soil conservation methods;
b) Maintaining vegetative cover on erosion prone land;
c) Remediating land where significant soil erosion has occurred;
d) Encouraging activities that enhance soil retention.

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.5

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Method 7: Education and Information
Method 7.1.2

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.2

Policy 3.1.9 Ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity

Manage ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments to:

a) Maintain or enhance:
    i. Ecosystem health and indigenous biological diversity including habitats of indigenous fauna;
    ii. Biological diversity where the presence of exotic flora and fauna supports indigenous biological diversity;
b) Maintain or enhance as far as practicable:
    i. Areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation;
    ii. Habitats of trout and salmon unless detrimental to indigenous biological diversity;
    iii. Areas buffering or linking ecosystems;
c) Recognise and provide for:
    i. Hydrological services, including the services provided by tall tussock grassland;
    ii. Natural resources and processes that support indigenous biological diversity;
d) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.4

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.4

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2

Policy 3.1.10 Biodiversity in the coastal environment

Avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:

a) Areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment;
b) Habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species;
c) Indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh;
d) Habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes;
e) Habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and
f) Ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.4

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.4

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2

Policy 3.1.11 Natural features, landscapes, and seascapes

Recognise the values of natural features, landscapes and seascapes are derived from the biophysical, sensory and associative attributes in Schedule 3.

Method 1: Kāi Tahu Relationships
Method 1.2

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.2.2

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.2

Policy 3.1.12 Natural character in the coastal environment

Recognise the values of natural character in the coastal environment are derived from one or more of the following attributes:

a) Natural elements, processes and patterns;
b) Biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;
c) Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, estuaries, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;
d) The natural movement of water and sediment;
e) The natural darkness of the night sky;
f) Places or areas that are wild or scenic;
g) A range of natural character from pristine to modified;
h) Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.6

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.2

Policy 3.1.13 Environmental enhancement

Encourage, facilitate and support activities that contribute to the resilience and enhancement of the natural environment, by where applicable:

a) Improving water quality and quantity;
b) Protecting or restoring habitat for indigenous species;
c) Regenerating indigenous species;
d) Mitigating natural hazards;
e) Protecting or restoring wetlands;
f) Improving the health and resilience of:
    i. Ecosystems supporting indigenous biological diversity;
    ii. Important ecosystem services, including pollination;
g) Improving access to rivers, lakes, wetlands and their margins, and the coast;
h) Buffering or linking ecosystems, habitats and areas of significance that contribute to ecological corridors;
i) Controlling pest species.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1 – Method 6.9

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1

Method 8: **Funding**
Method 8.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1, Method 9.2

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Understanding the many values and characteristics of natural resources and their ecosystem services is essential, in adequately managing the adverse effects of human activities on the environment's life supporting capacity.

There is often conflict between the many values of natural resources and human use of those resources.

These policies address the values attached to natural resources, and how all natural resources should be managed.

Objective 3.2 Otago's significant and highly-valued natural resources are identified and protected, or enhanced where degraded

Issue:

Otago has significant and highly-valued natural resources. These include outstanding natural features, landscapes, seascapes, indigenous biological diversity, water bodies and soil, which all have intrinsic value and help to create the region's identity and support the region's wellbeing.

These highly valued resources can become degraded if they are not adequately protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and so deserve a greater degree of recognition.

Resource degradation can adversely affect the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of people and communities.

Policy 3.2.1 Identifying significant indigenous vegetation and habitats

Identify areas and values of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, using the attributes detailed in Schedule 4.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.2.2

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2

Policy 3.2.2 Managing significant indigenous vegetation and habitats

Protect and enhance areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, by all of the following:

a) In the coastal environment, avoiding adverse effects on:
   i. The values that contribute to the area or habitat being significant;
   ii. Indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists;
   iii. Taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened;
   iv. Indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare;
   v. Habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare;
   vi. Areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and

vii. Areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation;

b) Beyond the coastal environment, and in the coastal environment in significant areas not captured by a) above, maintaining those values that contribute to the area or habitat being significant;
c) Avoiding significant adverse effects on other values of the area or habitat;
d) Remedying when other adverse effects cannot be avoided;
e) Mitigating when other adverse effects cannot be avoided or remedied;
f) Encouraging enhancement of those areas and values that contribute to the area or habitat being significant;
g) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.4

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.4, Method 6.5

Policy 3.2.3 Identifying outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes

Identify areas and values of outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, using the attributes in Schedule 3.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.2.2

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 c.

Policy 3.2.4 Managing outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes

Protect, enhance or restore outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, by all of the following:

a) In the coastal environment, avoiding adverse effects on the values (even if those values are not themselves outstanding) that contribute to the natural feature, landscape or seascape being outstanding;
b) Beyond the coastal environment, maintaining the values (even if those values are not themselves outstanding) that contribute to the natural feature, landscape or seascape being outstanding;
c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
d) Encouraging enhancement of those areas and values that contribute to the significance of the natural feature, landscape or seascape.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 c.

Policy 3.2.5 Identifying highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes

Identify natural features, landscapes and seascapes, which are highly valued for their contribution to the amenity or quality of the environment but which are not outstanding, using the attributes in Schedule 3.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, 4.2.2

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 d.

Policy 3.2.6 Managing highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes

Maintain or enhance highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes by all of the following:

a) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those values that contribute to the high value of the natural feature, landscape or seascape;
b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
c) Encouraging enhancement of those values that contribute to the high value of the natural feature, landscape or seascape.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 d.

Policy 3.2.7 Landward extent of the coastal environment

Identify the landward extent of the coastal environment, recognising that the coastal environment includes:

a) The coastal marine area;
b) Islands within the coastal marine area;
c) Areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these;
d) Areas at risk from coastal hazards;
e) Coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds;
f) Elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values;
g) Items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;
h) Inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and
i) Physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.1

Policy 3.2.8 Identifying high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment

Identify areas and values of high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment, which may include matters such as:

a) Natural elements, processes and patterns;
b) Biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects;
c) Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, estuaries, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks;
d) The natural movement of water and sediment;
e) The natural darkness of the night sky;
f) Places or areas that are wild or scenic;
g) A range of natural character from pristine to modified;
h) Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.

Method 2: Regional, City and District Council Relationships
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.6

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.3, Method 4.2.2

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.2 b.

Policy 3.2.9 Managing the outstanding natural character of the coastal environment

Preserve or enhance the outstanding natural character of the coastal environment, by all of the following:

a) Avoiding adverse effects on those values that contribute to the outstanding natural character of an area;
b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
c) Recognising and providing for the contribution of existing introduced species to the natural character of the coastal environment;
d) Encouraging enhancement of those values that contribute to the outstanding natural character of an area;
e) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.6

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.3

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 b., Method 5.2.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.3

Policy 3.2.10 Managing the high natural character of the coastal environment

Preserve or enhance the high natural character of the coastal environment, by all of the following:

a) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those values that contribute to the high natural character of an area;
b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
c) Recognising and providing for the contribution of existing introduced species to the natural character of the coastal environment;
d) Encouraging enhancement of those values that contribute to the high natural character of an area;
e) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.6

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.3

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.3

Policy 3.2.11 Identifying surf breaks of national importance

Recognise the surf breaks of national importance at:

a) Karitane;
b) Papatowai;
c) The Spit;
d) Whareakeake.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.7

Policy 3.2.12 Managing surf breaks of national importance

Protect surf breaks of national importance, by all of the following:

a) Avoiding adverse effects on the natural and physical processes contributing to their existence;
b) Avoiding adverse effects of other activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of, those surf breaks.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.7

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.8

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.3 d.

Policy 3.2.13 Identifying outstanding freshwater bodies

Identify freshwater bodies where any one or more of the following significant values are outstanding:

a) Naturalness;
b) Amenity or landscape values;
c) Kāi Tahu cultural values;
d) Recreational values;
e) Ecological values;
f) Hydrological values.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1.8

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.2 e.

Policy 3.2.14 Managing outstanding freshwater bodies

Protect outstanding freshwater bodies by all of the following:

a) Maintaining the values that contribute to the water body being outstanding;
b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on the water body;
c) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread;
d) Encouraging enhancement of those values that contribute to the water body being outstanding.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.8

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.2, Method 9.2.5

Policy 3.2.15 Identifying the significant values of wetlands

Identify the significant values of wetlands, having regard to all of the following:

a) Degree of naturalness;
b) Amenity or landscape values;
c) Kāi Tahu cultural values;
d) Recreational values;
e) Ecological function and values;
f) Hydrological function and values;
g) Geomorphological features and values.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.8

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.2 g, 5.2.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.1, Method 9.2.2, Method 9.2.3, Method 9.2.5

Policy 3.2.16 Managing the values of wetlands

Protect the function and values of wetlands by all of the following:

a) Maintaining the significant values of wetlands;
b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
c) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread;
d) Encouraging enhancement that contributes to the values of the wetland;
e) Encouraging the rehabilitation of degraded wetlands.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1. 8

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.2 g, 5.2.2

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.1, Method 9.2.2, Method 9.2.3, Method 9.2.5

Policy 3.2.17 Identifying significant soil

Identify areas of soil that are significant using the following criteria:
a) Land classified as land use capability I, II and IIIe in accordance with the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory;
b) Degree of significance for primary production;
c) Significance for providing contaminant buffering or filtering services;
d) Significance for providing water storage or flow retention services;
e) Degree of rarity.

Method 2: Regional, City and District Council Relationships
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 5: Research, Monitoring and Reporting
Method 5.1.3 c, Method 5.2.1 d.

Policy 3.2.18 Managing significant soil

Manage areas of significant soil, by all of the following:
a) Maintaining those values that make the soil significant;
b) Recognising that loss of significant soil to urban development may occur in accordance with any future development strategy;
c) Controlling the adverse effects of pest species, preventing their introduction and reducing their spread.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.4

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.6

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.2 f.

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Otago has many significant and highly valued landscapes, natural features and areas of indigenous biological diversity which are nationally or regionally important. These policies guide the identification, protection and enhancement of these resources. This higher level of protection recognises the importance of these resources to the cultural, environmental, social and economic wellbeing of people and communities.

PART B Chapter 4 Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy

Otago is at risk of expected and unexpected shocks and changes, from natural hazards, climate change and reliance on energy, imported goods and fossil fuels. These disruptions have the potential to affect economic, social, cultural, and environmental wellbeing.

Ensuring communities develop in a way which helps to prepare for, respond, recover, and adapt to disruptions will help make communities resilient. The sustainable management of renewable energy sources, the use of hazardous substances, and management of waste materials will, in the long term, also help ensure communities' resilience.

This chapter deals with the response and ability to be resilient to resource limitations or constraints, shock events, system disruptions, natural hazards, and climate change.

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Objective 4.1 Risks that natural hazards pose to Otago's communities are minimised

Issue:

Natural hazard events, such as flooding and earthquakes, have the potential to injure people and damage property. Natural hazards may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which include sea level rise, and greater frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

It is sometimes difficult and costly for a community to recover from a hazard event.

Policy 4.1.1 Identifying natural hazards

Identify natural hazards that may adversely affect Otago's communities, including hazards of low likelihood and high consequence by considering all of the following:

a) Hazard type and characteristics;
b) Multiple and cascading hazards;
c) Cumulative effects, including from multiple hazards with different risks;
d) Effects of climate change;
e) Using the best available information for calculating likelihood;
f) Exacerbating factors.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.8

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2, Method 7.1.3

Policy 4.1.2 Natural hazard likelihood

Using the best available information, assess the likelihood of natural hazard events occurring, over no less than 100 years.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.13, Method 3.2.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.1, Method 4.2.8

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Policy 4.1.3 Natural hazard consequence

Assess the consequences of natural hazard events, by considering all of the following:

a) The nature of activities in the area;
b) Individual and community vulnerability;
c) Impacts on individual and community health and safety;
d) Impacts on social, cultural and economic wellbeing;
e) Impacts on infrastructure and property, including access and services;
f) Risk reduction and hazard mitigation measures;
g) Lifeline utilities, essential and emergency services, and their co-dependence;
h) Implications for civil defence agencies and emergency services;
i) Cumulative effects;
j) Factors that may exacerbate a hazard event.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.13, Method 3.2.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.1, Method 4.2.8

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Policy 4.1.4 Assessing activities for natural hazard risk

Assess activities for natural hazard risk to people, property and communities, by considering all of the following:

a) The natural hazard risk identified, including residual risk;
b) Any measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate those risks, including relocation and recovery methods;
c) The long-term viability and affordability of those measures;
d) Flow-on effects of the risk to other activities, individuals and communities;
e) The availability of, and ability to provide, lifeline utilities, and essential and emergency services, during and after a natural hazard event.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.8

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1, Method 5.2.2

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2, Method 7.1.3

Policy 4.1.5 Natural hazard risk

Manage natural hazard risk to people, property and communities, with particular regard to all of the following:

a) The risk posed, considering the likelihood and consequences of natural hazard events;
b) The implications of residual risk;
c) The community's tolerance of that risk, now and in the future, including the community's ability and willingness to prepare for and adapt to that risk, and respond to an event;
d) Sensitivity of activities to risk;
e) The need to encourage system resilience;
f) The social costs of recovery.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.8

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2, Method 7.1.3

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.3, Method 9.2.1

Policy 4.1.6 Minimising increase in natural hazard risk

Minimise natural hazard risk to people, communities, property and other aspects of the environment by:

a) Avoiding activities that result in significant risk from natural hazard;
b) Enabling activities that result in no or low residual risk from natural hazard;
c) Avoiding activities that increase risk in areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least the next 100 years;
d) Encouraging the location of infrastructure away from areas of hazard risk where practicable;
e) Minimising any other risk from natural hazard.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.8

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2, Method 7.1.3

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.3, Method 9.2.1

Policy 4.1.7 Reducing existing natural hazard risk

Reduce existing natural hazard risk to people and communities, including by all of the following:

a) Encouraging activities that:
    i. Reduce risk; or
    ii. Reduce community vulnerability;
b) Discouraging activities that:
    i. Increase risk; or
    ii. Increase community vulnerability;
c) Considering the use of exit strategies for areas of significant risk to people and communities;
d) Encouraging design that facilitates:
    i. Recovery from natural hazard events; or
    ii. Relocation to areas of lower risk; or
    iii. Mitigation of risk;
e) Relocating lifeline utilities, and facilities for essential and emergency service, to areas of reduced risk, where appropriate and practicable;

f) Enabling development, upgrade, maintenance and operation of lifeline utilities and facilities for essential and emergency services;
g) Reassessing natural hazard risk to people and communities, and community tolerance of that risk, following significant natural hazard events.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2, Method 7.1.3

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.3, Method 9.2.1

Policy 4.1.8 Precautionary approach to natural hazard risk

Where natural hazard risk to people and communities is uncertain or unknown, but potentially significant or irreversible, apply a precautionary approach to identifying, assessing and managing that risk.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2

Policy 4.1.9 Protecting features and systems that provide hazard mitigation

Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on natural or modified features and systems, that contribute to mitigating the effects of both natural hazards and climate change.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2

Policy 4.1.10 Mitigating natural hazards

Give preference to risk management approaches that reduce the need for hard protection structures or similar engineering interventions, and provide for hard protection structures only when all of the following apply:

a) Those measures are essential to reduce risk to a level the community is able to tolerate;
b) There are no reasonable alternatives that result in reducing the risk exposure;
c) It would not result in an increase in risk to people and communities, including displacement of risk off-site;
d) The adverse effects can be adequately managed;
e) The mitigation is viable in the reasonably foreseeable long term.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.3, Method 9.2.1

Policy 4.1.11 Hard protection structures

Enable the location of hard protection structures or similar engineering interventions on public land only when either or both of the following apply:

a) There is significant public or environmental benefit in doing so;
b) The work relates to the functioning ability of a lifeline utility, or a facility for essential or emergency services.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.2

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2

Policy 4.1.12 Lifeline utilities and facilities for essential or emergency services

Locate and design lifeline utilities and facilities for essential or emergency services to:

a) Maintain their ability to function to the fullest extent possible, during and after natural hazard events; and

b) Take into account their operational co-dependence with other lifeline utilities and essential services to ensure their effective operation.

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.3, Method 9.2.4

Policy 4.1.13 Hazard mitigation measures, lifeline utilities, and essential and emergency services

Protect the functional needs of hazard mitigation measures, lifeline utilities, and essential or emergency services, including by all of the following:

a) Restricting the establishment of other activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects on those measures, utilities or services;

b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those measures, utilities or services;

c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on those measures, utilities or services;

d) Maintaining access to those measures, utilities or services for maintenance and operational purposes;

e) Managing other activities in a way that does not restrict the ability of those mitigation measures, utilities or services to continue functioning.

Method 2: Regional, City and District Council Relationships
Method 2.1, Method 2.2, Method 2.3

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1.2, Method 4.2.8

Method 6: Non RMA Strategies and Plans
Method 6.1.1

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation
Method 9.2.3, Method 9.2.4

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

While many of these events are beyond the control of people and communities, there is a need to reduce their potential impacts on people's safety, health and wellbeing.

Natural hazards can injure or kill people, damage property, create stress and fear, affect the operation of infrastructure and impact on the economy.

Natural hazard risks can also be exacerbated by inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Natural hazards should be identified and managed appropriately, so the risk of avoidable social and economic harm to communities is reduced as much as possible.

Objective 4.2 Otago's communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change

Issue:

Climate change is creating environmental and economic outcomes that negatively affect the sustainability of natural and physical resources. These include higher sea levels, increased frequency of natural hazard events, and changing distribution of plants and animals. There is significant uncertainty over the rate and scale of change.

National and international policy frameworks have set objectives and guidance for New Zealand to proactively work toward reducing the rate of global warming.

Policy 4.2.1 Sea level rise

Ensure Otago's people and communities are able to adapt to, or mitigate the effects of sea level rise, over no less than 100 years, by using:

a) A sea level rise of at least 1 metre by 2115, relative to 1990 mean sea level (Otago Metric Datum); and

b) Adding an additional 10mm per year beyond 2115, or the most up-to-date national or regional guidance on likely sea level rise.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.2.2 Climate change

Ensure Otago's people and communities are able to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, over no less than 100 years, by all of the following:

a) Taking into account the effects of climate change, including by using the best relevant climate change data;

b) Applying a precautionary approach when assessing and managing the effects of climate change where there is scientific uncertainty and potentially significant or irreversible effects;

c) Encouraging activities that assist to reduce or mitigate the effects of climate change.

d) Encouraging system resilience.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1 g. and j.

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.1.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1, Method 7.1.2

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.3

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Communities need consistent guidance on sea level rise, extreme weather events, and all other adverse effects of climate change to manage those effects.

Climate change is bringing higher sea levels and is increasing the frequency and severity of climate related natural hazards including flooding, landslips, erosion and drought. Stormwater systems may not be able to cope with heavier rainfall. Other effects of climate change include changing distributions of plants and animals, and consequential effects, such as the risk of saltwater intrusion into groundwater as a result of rising sea levels. There may be other adverse effects from climate change that are not yet known. A precautionary approach is required where there is scientific uncertainty.

The effects of climate change will result in social, environmental and economic costs, and in some circumstances benefits. It is prudent that these changes be planned for now, so that the impacts can be reduced.

Objective 4.3 Infrastructure is managed and developed in a sustainable way

Issue:

Social and economic wellbeing depends on having adequate infrastructure. Failing to provide for its functional needs can result in adverse effects.

Aging and sub-standard infrastructure can present a risk to the community by threatening community resilience and can constrain new infrastructure solutions.

Activities locating in proximity to infrastructure may lead to reverse sensitivity effects on that infrastructure.

Infrastructure may adversely affect other lawfully established activities.

Infrastructure of regional and national significance may result in localised adverse environmental impacts, or adversely affect other nationally important values.

Some infrastructure can only locate in particular areas, and it may not always be possible to avoid significant adverse effects.

Policy 4.3.1 Managing infrastructure activities

Recognise and provide for infrastructure by all of the following:

a) Protecting and providing for the functional needs of lifeline utilities and essential or emergency services;
b) Increasing the ability of communities to respond and adapt to emergencies, and disruptive or natural hazard events;
c) Improving efficiency of natural and physical resource use;
d) Minimising adverse effects on existing land uses, and natural and physical resources;
e) Managing other activities to ensure the functional needs of infrastructure are not compromised.

Policies 4.3.2 – 4.3.6 regarding infrastructure that has regional or national significance prevail where there is a conflict with policy 4.3.1.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.3.2 Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure

Recognise the national and regional significance of all of the following infrastructure:

a) Renewable electricity generation activities, where they supply the National Grid or local distribution network;
b) National Grid;
c) Electricity sub-transmission infrastructure;

d) Telecommunication and radiocommunication facilities;
e) Roads classified as being of national or regional importance;
f) Ports and airports and associated navigation infrastructure;
g) Defence facilities;
h) Rail infrastructure;
i) Municipal infrastructure.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.1.17, 4.1.18

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.3.1

Policy 4.3.3 Functional needs of infrastructure that has national or regional significance

Provide for the functional needs of infrastructure that has regional or national significance, including safety.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.3.4 Adverse effects of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure

Manage adverse effects of infrastructure that has national or regional significance, by:
a) Giving preference to avoiding its location in all of the following:
    i. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment;
    ii. Outstanding natural character in the coastal environment;
    iii. Outstanding natural features and natural landscapes, including seascapes, in the coastal environment;
    iv. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna beyond the coastal environment;
    v. Outstanding natural character in areas beyond the coastal environment;
    vi. Outstanding natural features and landscapes beyond the coastal environment;
    vii. Outstanding water bodies or wetlands;
    viii. Places or areas containing historic heritage of regional or national significance;

b) Where it is not practicable to avoid locating in the areas listed in a) above because of the functional needs of that infrastructure:
   i. Avoid adverse effects on the values that contribute to the significant or outstanding nature of a) i-iii;
   ii. Avoid significant adverse effects on natural character and natural landscapes in all other areas of the coastal environment
   iii. Avoid, remedy or mitigate, as necessary, adverse effects in order to maintain the outstanding or significant nature of a) iv-viii;
c) Avoid, remedy or mitigate, as necessary, adverse effects on highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes. in order to maintain their high values;
d) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
e) Considering offsetting for residual adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity.

Where there is a conflict, Policy 4.3.4 prevails over the policies under Objectives 3.2 (except for policy 3.2.12), 5.2 and Policy 4.3.1.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.3.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2

Policy 4.3.5 Protecting infrastructure with national or regional significance

Protect infrastructure with national or regional significance, by all of the following:
a) Restricting the establishment of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects;
b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure;
c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure;
d) Protecting infrastructure corridors from activities that are incompatible with the anticipated effects of that infrastructure, now and for the future.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.1.18

Policy 4.3.6 The National Grid

Provide for the National Grid by:

a) Managing activities to the extent reasonably possible to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the National Grid; and
b) Identifying corridors for the existing National Grid within which activities and development will be managed to the extent reasonably possible to ensure that the functional needs of the National Grid are not compromised; and
c) Not allowing existing activities in the identified corridors to intensify in a way that increases their incompatibility with existing National Grid infrastructure.
d) 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. seeking to avoid adverse effects on the values of the following:
        a. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
        b. Outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes;
        c. Areas of outstanding natural character;
        d. Outstanding water bodies or wetlands;
        e. Places or areas containing historic heritage of regional or national significance.
    iii. Where it is not practicable to avoid adverse effects on the values of the areas listed in d) ii. above because of the functional needs of the National Grid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on those values;
    iv. Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;
    v. Consider offsetting for residual adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity.

Where there is a conflict, Policy 4.3.6 prevails over the policies under Objectives 3.1, 3.2, 4.3 and 5.2, and over policy 5.4.9.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.3.7 Recognising port activities at Port Chalmers and Dunedin

Recognise the functional needs of port activities at Port Chalmers and Dunedin and manage their effects by:

a) Ensuring that other activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect port activities;
b) Providing for the efficient and safe operation of these ports and effective connections with other transport modes;
c) Providing for the development of those ports' capacity for national and international shipping in and adjacent to existing port activities;
d) If any of the policies under Objective 3.2 cannot be implemented while providing for the safe and efficient operation of port activities, then apply policy 4.3.4 which relates to nationally

and regionally significant infrastructure and prevails (in certain circumstances) over Objective 3.2;

(e) if in turn (d) cannot be achieved because the operation or development of the ports may cause adverse effects on the values that contribute to the significant or outstanding character identified in Policy 4.3.4(1)(a)(i) to (iii) or to surf breaks identified as being nationally significant, an application for a resource consent may be made for the operation or development of the ports where:
    (i) the proposed work is required for the safe and efficient operation of the port or ports;
    (ii) the applicant establishes that the adverse effects from the operation or development are the minimum necessary in order to achieve the efficient and safe operation of the port or ports.

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

It is essential for the economy and the wellbeing and health and safety of communities, that people are serviced by the right infrastructure at the right time and that infrastructure operates efficiently and effectively.

Some infrastructure such as roads, water supply, waste water and storm water is provided by local authorities. Other infrastructure such as energy generation and network utility operation is managed by state owned enterprises, requiring authorities and private companies.

Infrastructure of national and regional significance, including roads, rail, electricity generation and transmission, radiocommunication and telecommunication, are part of a national network, and contribute to the economic and social wellbeing of the region and nation.

It is important to recognise the benefits of this infrastructure to the economy and to community resilience, in addition to managing any adverse effects on natural resources.

Local authorities have a role to play, to ensure that local, regional and national infrastructure needs are being met now and for the future.

Objective 4.4 Energy resources and supplies are secure, reliable and sustainable

Issue:

Although Otago is rich in renewable energy sources it is also an importer of fossil fuels. Any constraints on energy and fuel supply could affect the way we live and are able to respond to disruptive events.

Policy 4.4.1 Renewable electricity generation

Provide for renewable electricity generation activities, by all of the following:

a) Recognising the benefits associated with those activities;
b) Recognising the functional needs of those activities;
c) Recognising the importance of the resource needs of those activities;
d) Promoting the efficient use of existing structures or facilities; and
e) Providing for activities associated with the investigation, identification, and development of potential renewable electricity generation sites and sources.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.3

Policy 4.4.2 Small and community scale renewable electricity generation

Promote small and community scale renewable electricity generation activities that both:

a) Increase the local community's resilience and security of energy supply; and
b) Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from that activity.

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.3

Policy 4.4.3 Protecting existing renewable electricity generation

Protect the generation output of existing nationally or regionally significant renewable electricity generation activities, by all of the following:

a) Recognising their functional needs, including resource needs;
b) Avoiding, to the extent reasonably practicable, reverse sensitivity effects on their functional needs;
c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects from other activities on them; except when sub-clause d) applies;
d) Having particular regard to avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects from new water takes on those which do not have a specified water allocation volume.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.4.4 Efficient transport of electricity

Enable electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure activities that achieve all of the following:

a) Maintenance or improvement of the security and reliability of electricity supply;
b) Enhancement of the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of the infrastructure; and
c) Avoidance, remediation or mitigation of adverse effects from that activity.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.4.5 Electricity distribution infrastructure

Recognise and provide for electricity distribution infrastructure, by all of the following:

a) Recognising the functional needs of electricity distribution activities;
b) Restricting the establishment of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects;
c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects from other activities on the functional needs of that infrastructure;
d) Minimising adverse effects of new and upgraded electricity distribution infrastructure on existing land uses;
e) Identifying significant electricity distribution infrastructure and managing effects of potentially incompatible activities through methods such as corridors.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, 4.1.19

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1

Policy 4.4.6 Energy efficient transport

Enable energy efficient and sustainable transport for Otago's communities, by all of the following:

a) Encouraging the development of compact and well integrated urban areas, to reduce travel needs within those areas;
b) Ensuring that transport infrastructure in urban areas has good connectivity, both within new urban areas and between new and existing urban areas, by all of the following:
    i. Placing a high priority on walking, cycling, and public transport, where appropriate;
    ii. Maximising pedestrian and cycling networks connectivity, and integration with public transport;
    iii. Having high design standards for pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity;
c) Enabling the development or upgrade of transport infrastructure and associated facilities that both:
    i. Increase freight efficiency; and
    ii. Foster the uptake of new technologies for more efficient energy uses, and renewable or lower emission transport fuels.
d) Fostering uptake of public transportation through provision of safe, reliable and well sheltered alternatives to private transport.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.3

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1, Method 9.2.2

Policy 4.4.7 Fuels

Recognise and provide for reliable and resilient fuel supply chain infrastructure to meet community fuel needs, including facilities for the transition to a lower-carbon future.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

There is a need to encourage renewable energy generation, encourage sustainable energy use and improve energy resilience.

People's social and economic wellbeing, and their health and safety, is dependent on their energy needs being met by a sustainable, reliable and secure supply of energy. Communities rely on a range of renewable energy sources such as hydro, wind and solar generation and non-renewable sources such as oil, gas and coal.

More efficient energy uses, and a greater diversity of energy sources have the potential to increase community resilience while increasing the ability to sustain economic development.

In particular, more efficient or alternative transport fuels, in addition to better planning for access and public transport will provide for a more sustainable and resilient transport system.

Objective 4.5 Urban growth and development is well designed, occurs in a strategic and coordinated way, and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments

Issue:

Unplanned urban growth and development risks exceeding the carrying capacity of existing infrastructure and services, adversely affecting community resilience.

Unanticipated growth places pressure on adjoining productive land, and risks losing connectivity with adjoining urban areas.

Urban development has not always had regard for the local environment or the needs of the community.

Policy 4.5.1 Providing for urban growth and development

Provide for urban growth and development in a strategic and co-ordinated way, including by:

a) Ensuring future urban growth areas are in accordance with any future development strategy for that district.
b) Monitoring supply and demand of residential, commercial and industrial zoned land;
c) Ensuring that there is sufficient housing and business land development capacity available in Otago;
d) Setting minimum targets for sufficient, feasible capacity for housing in high growth urban areas in Schedule 6
e) Coordinating the development and the extension of urban areas with infrastructure development programmes, to provide infrastructure in an efficient and effective way.
f) Having particular regard to:
    i. Providing for rural production activities by minimising adverse effects on significant soils and activities which sustain food production;
    ii. Minimising competing demands for natural resources;
    iii. Maintaining high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment; outstanding natural features, landscapes, and seascapes; and areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
    iv. Maintaining important cultural or historic heritage values;
    v. Avoiding land with significant risk from natural hazards;
g) Ensuring efficient use of land;
h) Restricting urban growth and development to areas that avoid reverse sensitivity effects unless those effects can be adequately managed;
i) Requiring the use of low or no emission heating systems where ambient air quality is:
    i. Below standards for human health; or
    ii. Vulnerable to degradation given the local climatic and geographical context;
j) Consolidating existing coastal settlements and coastal urban areas where this will contribute to avoiding or mitigating sprawling or sporadic patterns of settlement and urban growth.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.6, Method 4.1.13, Method 4.2.4, Method 4.2.7, Method 4.2.10

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.3

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.2

Policy 4.5.2 Integrating infrastructure with land use

Achieve the strategic integration of infrastructure with land use, by undertaking all of the following:

a) Recognising and providing for the functional needs of infrastructure;
b) Locating and designing infrastructure to take into account all of the following:
   i. Actual and reasonably foreseeable land use change;
   ii. The current population and projected demographic changes;
   iii. Actual and reasonably foreseeable change in supply of, and demand for, infrastructure services;
   iv. Natural and physical resource constraints;
   v. Effects on the values of natural and physical resources;
   vi. Co-dependence with other infrastructure;
   vii. The effects of climate change on the long-term viability of that infrastructure;
   viii. Natural hazard risk.
c) Coordinating the design and development of infrastructure with land use change in growth and redevelopment planning.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1, Method 4.2.4

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.3.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2

Policy 4.5.3 Urban design

Design new urban development with regard to:

a) A resilient, safe and healthy community;
b) A built form that relates well to its surrounding environment;
c) Reducing risk from natural hazards;
d) Good access and connectivity within and between communities;
e) A sense of cohesion and recognition of community values;
f) Recognition and celebration of physical and cultural identity, and the historic heritage values of a place;
g) Areas where people can live, work and play;
h) A diverse range of housing, commercial, industrial and service activities;
i) A diverse range of social and cultural opportunities.

Method 4 **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 4.5.4 Low impact design

Encourage the use of low impact design techniques in subdivision and development to reduce demand on stormwater, water and wastewater infrastructure and reduce potential adverse environmental effects.

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.5

Policy 4.5.5 Warmer buildings

Encourage the design of subdivision and development to reduce the adverse effects of the region's colder climate, and higher demand and costs for energy, including maximising passive solar gain.

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.5 c.

Policy 4.5.6 Designing for public access

Design and maintain public spaces, including streets and open spaces, to meet the reasonable access and mobility needs of all sectors.

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.7

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Well-designed and integrated urban growth, achieves effective and affordable infrastructure, and improves resilience. The best use of the natural and physical resources will reduce the effects of unanticipated growth.

Well planned urban growth and development can achieve multiple benefits, including economic, social and environmental benefits. Concentrating activities in urban areas creates economies of scale for the development and maintenance of infrastructure and supports community facilities such as health care and educational facilities. This can also reduce pressure on the surrounding productive and natural environment.

Urban areas that are well designed will improve quality of life, resilience and create more attractive opportunities for business investment.

The quality of the urban environment can affect quality of life and community viability. Built environments that relate well to their surroundings, have easy connectivity access to key services and reflect the distinctive character of their locality make a positive contribution to the community. Poor quality or badly co-ordinated development presents social, environmental, and economic risks.

Integrating the natural environment into urban areas has been shown to achieve multiple benefits. Urban design choices can allow natural processes to continue through and around everyday activities with minimal adverse impact to either.

Objective 4.6 Hazardous substances, contaminated land and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago

Issue:

Waste materials, hazardous substances and contaminated land may adversely affect the environment and community health and safety.

Policy 4.6.1 Hazardous substances

Promote an integrated approach to the management of hazardous substances in Otago.

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.9

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.6

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.4

Policy 4.6.2 Use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances

Manage the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, by all of the following:

a) Providing secure containment for the storage of hazardous substances;
b) Minimising risk associated with natural hazard events;
c) Ensuring the health and safety of people;
d) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment;
e) Providing for the development of facilities to safely store, transfer, process, handle and dispose of hazardous substances;
f) Ensuring hazardous substances are treated or disposed of in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements;
g) Restricting the location and intensification of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects near authorised facilities for hazardous substance bulk storage, treatment or disposal;
h) Encouraging the use of best management practices.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.9

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.9

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.6

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2, Method 9.1.4

Policy 4.6.3 Hazardous substance collection, disposal and recycling

Promote and facilitate the establishment of hazardous substance collection, disposal and recycling services across the region.

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2

Policy 4.6.4 Identifying contaminated land

Identify sites of known or potentially contaminated land in Otago.

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1 e, Method 5.2.1 k.

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.3 b.

Policy 4.6.5 Managing contaminated land

Ensure contaminated or potentially contaminated land does not pose an unacceptable risk to people and the environment, by:

a) Assessing and, if required, monitoring contaminant levels and environmental risks;
b) Protecting human health in accordance with regulatory requirements;
c) Minimising adverse effects of the contaminants on the environment.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.11

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.2.6

Policy 4.6.6 Waste management

Promote an integrated approach to the management of the use, storage and disposal of waste materials.

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.9

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2 c.

Policy 4.6.7 Waste minimisation responses

Encourage activities to give effect to the waste minimisation hierarchy of responses, by:
a) Giving preference to reducing waste generated; then
b) Reusing waste; then
c) Recycling waste; then
d) Recovering resources from waste; then
e) Treatment; then
f) Disposing residual waste to a disposal facility.

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.8

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.2 c.

Policy 4.6.8 Waste storage, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal

Manage the storage, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste materials by undertaking all of the following:
a) Providing for the development of facilities and services for the storage, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste materials;
b) Ensuring the health and safety of people;
c) Minimising adverse effects on the environment;
d) Minimising risk associated with natural hazard events;
e) Restricting the location of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects near waste management facilities and services.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.12

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.10

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.2.1 f.

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.8, Method 6.9

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.5

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.5

Policy 4.6.9 New Contaminated land

Avoid the creation of new contaminated land or, where this is not practicable, minimise adverse effects on the environment.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Resources need to be carefully used to minimise the material disposed of as waste.

Waste materials and hazardous substances need to be carefully managed to avoid creating environmental problems or adversely affecting human health.

Hazardous substances can be dangerous when not managed appropriately but are essential components of some activities. Hazardous substances and their waste should also be managed to avoid creating environmental problems or adversely affecting human health, in accordance with regulatory requirements.

PART B Chapter 5 People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment

The use of natural and physical resources underpins community, cultural, and economic wellbeing. Due to the importance of natural resources to wellbeing and the dynamic and interconnected nature of the environment, the sustainable management of resources requires consideration of the adverse effects of resource use on the environment and on other resource users.

This fifth chapter builds on the previous ones by enabling the use of the natural and physical environment for enjoyment and making a living, while ensuring that resources are sustainably managed for conflicting or incompatible uses.

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Objective 5.1 Public access to areas of value to the community is maintained or enhanced

Issue:

Public access to areas of value to the community is sometimes limited or inappropriate.

Policy 5.1.1 Public access

Maintain or enhance public access to the natural environment, including to the coast, lakes, rivers and their margins and where possible areas of cultural or historic significance, unless restricting access is necessary for one or more of the following:

a) Protecting public health and safety;
b) Protecting the natural heritage and ecosystem values of sensitive natural areas or habitats;
c) Protecting identified sites and values associated with historic heritage or cultural significance to Kāi Tahu;
d) Ensuring a level of security consistent with the operational requirements of a lawfully established activity.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.14, Method 4.2.9

Method 8: **Funding**
Method 8.1.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.2 e, 9.2.8 b.

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Access to the natural environment and areas of cultural and historic significance is highly valued by residents and visitors.

The opportunities subdivision and development create to improve access to the natural environment or to limit access to more sensitive places should be utilised.

The ability to access the natural environment and areas of cultural and historic significance is highly valued by the community and contributes significantly to the tourism economy. The RMA identifies the maintenance or enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers as a matter of national importance.

Improving access to the natural environment or sites of cultural and historic significance can contribute to recreational, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing and should be maintained or enhanced unless it would be detrimental to the protection of the values of these areas, or the health and safety of the community.

Objective 5.2 Historic heritage resources are recognised and contribute to the region's character and sense of identity

Issue:

Subdivision, use, and development may risk damage to Otago's rich historic heritage.

Policy 5.2.1 Recognising historic heritage

Recognise all the following elements as characteristic or important to Otago's historic heritage:

a) Residential and commercial buildings;
b) Māori cultural and historic heritage values;
c) 19th and early 20th century pastoral sites;
d) Early surveying, communications and transport, including roads, bridges and routes;
e) Early industrial historic heritage, including mills and brickworks;
f) Gold and other mining systems and settlements;
g) Dredge and ship wrecks;
h) Coastal historic heritage, particularly Kāi Tahu occupation sites and those associated with early European activity such as whaling;
i) Memorials;
j) Trees and vegetation.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 5.2.2 Identifying historic heritage

Identify historic heritage places and areas of regional or national significance, using the attributes in Schedule 5.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.10

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.11

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.4

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.3 e.

Policy 5.2.3 Managing historic heritage

Protect and enhance places and areas of historic heritage, by all of the following:

a) Recognising that some places or areas are known or may contain archaeological sites, wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka which could be of significant historic or cultural value;
b) Applying these provisions immediately upon discovery of such previously unidentified archaeological sites or areas, wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka;
c) Avoiding adverse effects on those values that contribute to the area or place being of regional or national significance;
d) Minimising significant adverse effects on other values of areas and places of historic heritage;
e) Remedying when adverse effects on other values cannot be avoided;
f) Mitigating when adverse effects on other values cannot be avoided or remedied;
g) Encouraging the integration of historic heritage values into new activities;
h) Enabling adaptive reuse or upgrade of historic heritage places and areas where historic heritage values can be maintained.

Method 1: **Kāi Tahu Relationships**
Method 1.2

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.10

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.11, Method 4.2.3, Method 4.2.5

Method 8: **Funding**
Method 8.1.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.5 b

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

In the RMA, protection of historic heritage from inappropriate activities is a matter of national importance.

Otago is a region rich in historic heritage which includes historic heritage places and areas that are recognised as nationally, regionally and locally important. Historic heritage resources make significant contributions to the regional identity and tourism economy.

The use of common criteria identifying historic heritage provides a more efficient and consistent approach across the region, while allowing local variation.

Objective 5.3 Sufficient land is managed and protected for economic production

Issue:

Providing for economic production can create adverse effects. Existing economic activities are susceptible to reverse sensitivity effects, particularly when adjoining land use changes.

Policy 5.3.1 Rural activities

Manage activities in rural areas, to support the region's economy and communities, by:

a) Enabling primary production and other rural activities that support that production;
b) Providing for mineral exploration, extraction and processing;
c) Minimising the loss of significant soils;
d) Restricting the establishment of incompatible activities in rural areas that are likely to lead to reverse sensitivity effects;
e) Minimising the subdivision of productive rural land into smaller lots that may result in a loss of its productive capacity or productive efficiency;
f) Providing for other activities that have a functional need to locate in rural areas.

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.6, Method 4.2.4

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.3 c, Method 5.2.1 d

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.2 f

Policy 5.3.2 Distribution of commercial activities

Manage the distribution of commercial activities by:

a) Enabling a wide variety of commercial, social and cultural activities in central business districts, and town and commercial centres;
b) Enabling smaller commercial centres to service local community needs;
c) Restricting commercial activities outside of a) and b) when such activities are likely to undermine the vibrancy and viability of those centres;
d) Encouraging the adaptive reuse of existing buildings.

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.1.5

Policy 5.3.3 Industrial land

Manage the finite nature of land suitable and available for industrial activities, by all of the following:

a) Providing specific areas to accommodate the effects of industrial activities;
b) Providing a range of land suitable for different industrial activities, including land-extensive activities;
c) Restricting the establishment of activities in industrial areas that are likely to result in:
   i. Reverse sensitivity effects; or
   ii. Inefficient use of industrial land or infrastructure.

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1

Policy 5.3.4 Mineral and petroleum exploration, extraction and processing

Recognise the functional needs of mineral exploration, extraction and processing activities to locate where the resource exists.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1

Policy 5.3.5 Tourism and outdoor recreation

Recognise the social and economic value of some forms of outdoor recreation and tourism having access to, and being located within, outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 4: City and District Plans
Method 4.1

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Some degree of spatial separation of incompatible activities and control over land use change is needed to ensure efficient use of land and continuing economic viability.

The use of land for productive activity underpins the economy of the region. Opportunities for economic growth and development need to be provided for by recognising and managing the effects of activities. Managing the efficient use of land may also require the management of other land use activities where significant historical investment or future productive potential may be adversely affected by competing or conflicting activities.

Objective 5.4 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and physical resources are minimised

Issue:

Resource use can create adverse effects on other resources, their values and for other resource users and the wider community.

Ecosystems, significant areas of biological diversity and outstanding landscapes are under pressure from the direct effects of human activities, as well as indirect effects, including the spread of multiple pest species.

Policy 5.4.1 Offensive or objectionable discharges

Manage offensive or objectionable discharges to land, water and air by:

a) Avoiding significant adverse effects of those discharges;

b) Avoiding significant adverse effects of discharges of human or animal waste directly, or in close proximity, to water or mahika kai sites;

c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects of those discharges.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.5

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.2

Policy 5.4.2 Adaptive management approach

Apply an adaptive management approach, to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual and potential adverse effects that might arise and that can be remedied before they become irreversible, by both:

a) Setting appropriate indicators for effective monitoring of those adverse effects; and

b) Setting thresholds to trigger remedial action before the effects result in irreversible damage.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 5.4.3 Precautionary approach to adverse effects

Apply a precautionary approach to activities where adverse effects may be uncertain, not able to be determined, or poorly understood but are potentially significant or irreversible.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 5.4.4 Emission standards

Apply emission standards within airsheds, to achieve ambient air quality that supports good human health.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.9

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.3 a

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.2

Policy 5.4.5 Pest plants and animals

Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction, reduce their spread and enable the removal and destruction of material for biosecurity purposes, to safeguard all of the following:

a) The viability of indigenous species and habitats for indigenous species;
b) Ecosystem services that support economic activities;
c) Water quality and water quantity;
d) Soil quality;
e) Human and animal health;
f) Recreation values;
g) Landscapes, seascapes and natural character;
h) Primary production.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Method 6: **Non RMA Strategies and Plans**
Method 6.5, Method 6.6

Method 7: **Education and Information**
Method 7.1.1 e

Method 8: **Funding**
Method 8.1

Method 9: **Advocacy and Facilitation**
Method 9.2.6

Policy 5.4.6 Offsetting for indigenous biological diversity

Consider indigenous biological diversity offsetting, when:

a) Residual adverse effects of activities cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated;
b) The offset achieves no net loss and preferably a net gain in indigenous biological diversity;
c) The offset ensures there is no loss of individuals of Threatened taxa other than kānuka (Kunzea robusta and Kunzea serotina), and no reasonably measurable loss within the ecological district to an At Risk-Declining taxon, other than mānuka (Leptospermum scoparium), under the New Zealand Threat Classification System ("NZTCS");
d) The offset is undertaken where it will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably;
    i. Close to the location of development; or
    ii. Within the same ecological district or coastal marine biogeographic region;
e) The offset is applied so that the ecological values being achieved are the same or similar to those being lost;
f) The positive ecological outcomes of the offset last at least as long as the impact of the activity, preferably in perpetuity;
g) The offset will achieve biological diversity outcomes beyond results that would have occurred if the offset was not proposed;
h) The delay between the loss of biological diversity through the proposal and the gain or maturation of the offset's biological diversity outcomes is minimised.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.15

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1.20

Policy 5.4.6A Biological Diversity Compensation

Consider the use of biological diversity compensation:

a) When:
   i. Adverse effects of activities cannot be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset; and
   ii. The residual adverse effects will not result in
      1. The loss of an indigenous taxon (excluding freshwater fauna and flora) or of any ecosystem type from an ecological district or coastal marine biogeographic region;
      2. Removal or loss of viability of habitat of a threatened or at risk indigenous species of fauna or flora under the New Zealand Threat Classification System ("NZTCS");
      3. Removal or loss of viability of an originally rare or uncommon ecosystem type that is associated with indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna;
      4. Worsening of the NZTCS conservation status of any threatened or at risk indigenous freshwater fauna.

b) By applying the following criteria:
   i. The compensation is proportionate to the adverse effect;
   ii. The compensation is undertaken where it will result in the best practicable ecological outcome, preferably;
      1. Close to the location of development;
      2. Within the same ecological district or coastal marine biogeographic region;
   iii. The compensation will achieve positive biological diversity outcomes that would not have occurred without that compensation;
   iv. The positive ecological outcomes of the compensation last for at least as long as the adverse effects of the activity; and
   v. The delay between the loss of biological diversity through the proposal and the gain or maturation of the compensation's biological diversity outcomes is minimised.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 5.4.7 Offsetting for air quality

Provide for the offsetting of adverse effects of discharges to air on ambient air quality, only when all of the following are met:

a) The ambient air quality of the relevant airshed breaches air quality standards for human health;
b) Offsetting will reduce the cumulative effect of discharges to air in the relevant airshed by the same, or greater amount, than the proposed discharge;
c) Offsetting improves access to reliable and affordable domestic heating in the relevant airshed.

Method 3: Regional Plans
Method 3.1

Method 6: Non RMA Strategies and Plans
Method 6.2

Policy 5.4.8 Adverse effects from mineral and petroleum exploration, extraction and processing

Manage adverse effects from the exploration, extraction and processing of minerals and petroleum, by:

a) Giving preference to avoiding their location in all of the following:
   i. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment;
   ii. Outstanding natural character in the coastal environment;
   iii. Outstanding natural features and natural landscapes, including seascapes, in the coastal environment;
   iv. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna beyond the coastal environment;
   v. Outstanding natural character in areas beyond the coastal environment;
   vi. Outstanding natural features and landscapes beyond the coastal environment;
   vii. Outstanding water bodies or wetlands;
   viii. Places or areas containing historic heritage of regional or national significance;
   ix. Areas subject to significant natural hazard risk;

b) Where it is not practicable to avoid locating in the areas listed in a) above because of the functional needs of that activity:
   i. Avoid adverse effects on the values that contribute to the significant or outstanding nature of a) i-iii;
   ii. Avoid, remedy or mitigate, as necessary, adverse effects on values in order to maintain the outstanding or significant nature of a)iv-viii;
   iii. Consider first biological diversity offsetting, and then biological diversity compensation, if adverse effects described in b)ii. on indigenous biological diversity cannot be practicably remedied or mitigated;
   iv. Minimise any increase in natural hazard risk through mitigation measures;
   v. Consider environmental compensation if adverse effects described in b) ii, other than on indigenous biological diversity, cannot practically be avoided, remedied or mitigated;

ba) Avoid significant adverse effects on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment;

c) Avoiding adverse effects on the health and safety of the community;

d) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on other values including highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes in order to maintain their high values;

e) Considering biological diversity offsetting or compensating for residual adverse effects on other values;

f) Reducing unavoidable adverse effects by:
   i. Staging development for longer term activities; and
   ii. Progressively rehabilitating the site, where possible;

g) Applying a precautionary approach (including adaptive management where appropriate) to assessing the effects of the activity, where there is scientific uncertainty, and potentially significant or irreversible adverse effects.

Where there is a conflict, Policy 5.4.8 prevails over policies under Objective 3.2, (except for policy 3.2.12) Policy 4.3.1 and Policy 5.2.3.

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Method 4: **City and District Plans**
Method 4.1

Policy 5.4.9 Activities in the Coastal Marine Area

In the coastal marine area minimise adverse effects from activities by all of the following:

a) Avoiding activities that do not have a functional need to locate in the coastal marine area;
b) When an activity has a functional need to locate in the coastal marine area, giving preference to avoiding its location in:
    i. Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
    ii. Outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes;
    iii. Areas of outstanding natural character;
    iv. Places or areas containing historic heritage of regional or national significance;
    v. Areas subject to significant natural hazard risk;
c) Where it is not practicable to avoid locating in the areas listed in b) above, because of the functional needs of that activity:
    i. Avoid adverse effects on the values that contribute to the significant or outstanding nature of b)i.-iii;
    ii. Avoid significant adverse effects on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment;
    iii. Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on values as necessary to preserve historic heritage of regional or national significance;
    iv. Minimise any increase in natural hazard risk through mitigation measures;
    v. Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on other values;
d) Providing for the efficient use of space by requiring structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable;
e) Applying a precautionary approach to assessing the effects of the activity, where there is scientific uncertainty, and potentially significant or irreversible adverse effects;

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1

Policy 5.4.10 Managing land use change in dry catchments

Manage land use change in dry catchments, to avoid any significant reduction in water yield, by:

a) Controlling any extension of forestry activities within those catchments that would result in a significant reduction in water yield, including cumulative reductions; and

b) Minimising the conversion of tall tussock grasslands to species which are less able to capture and hold precipitation.

Method 2: **Regional, City and District Council Relationships**
Method 2.1, Method 2.2

Method 3: **Regional Plans**
Method 3.1.16

Method 5: **Research, Monitoring and Reporting**
Method 5.1.3 b

Principal Reasons and Explanation:

Any use of natural or physical resources has the potential to generate adverse effects. Resource use significantly contributes to the economic and wider wellbeing of communities. It is important to manage activities to avoid, remedy or mitigate individual or cumulative adverse effects on the quality of the natural environment. This requires the proactive management of natural resources, and can only be achieved through the integrated management of natural resources, and by giving due consideration to both managing adverse effects and maintaining and enhancing environmental values. Resource use can also have adverse effects on other uses or prevent the normal operation of existing uses.

Resource management decisions often involve balancing values or uses. Section 3.2 of this document identifies resources which are so significant that adverse effects on their values should be avoided. Some activities, such as mineral extraction or infrastructure development, may have to locate in areas with significant values. To provide for those activities, it is important to outline how their adverse effects should be managed.

PART C Implementation

Roles and Responsibilities

Sections 62(1)(h) and (i) of the RMA requires the RPS identify the regional, city and district councils' responsibilities for the control of land use in regard to natural hazards, hazardous substances and the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity. These roles and responsibilities are provided for as follows:

Regional council will:

Specify objectives, policies and methods in regional plans for the control of the use of land for:

a. The management of natural hazards in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands, and the coastal marine area;
b. The management of hazardous substances to:
    i. Avoid, remedy, or mitigate the actual or potential adverse effects of discharges of hazardous substances to water, land and air;
    ii. Control the use, storage, disposal or transportation of hazardous substances in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands and the coastal marine area;
c. The maintenance of indigenous biological diversity in the coastal marine area, in beds of rivers and lakes, and wetlands.

City and district councils will:

Specify objectives, policies and methods in district plans for the control of the use of land for:

a. The management of natural hazards outside of the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands or the coastal marine area;
b. Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of the storage, use, transport or disposal of hazardous substances on the environment outside of the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands or the coastal marine area;
c. The maintenance of indigenous biological diversity on all land outside of the coastal marine area and the beds of rivers, wetlands and lakes.

Regional, city and district councils will:

Share responsibility for specifying objectives, policies and methods for the purpose of the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity through the management of the margins of the coastal marine area, beds of rivers and lakes, and wetlands.

Methods

Method 1: Kāi Tahu Relationships

1.1 Regional, city and district councils will develop processes to:

- 1.1.1 Establish and maintain effective resource management relationships with Kāi Tahu based on a mutual obligation to act reasonably and in good faith;
- 1.1.2 Take Iwi Management Plans into account;
- 1.1.3 Consult Kāi Tahu at an early stage in resource management processes and implementation.
- 1.1.4 Facilitate efficient and effective processes for applicants to consult Kāi Tahu on resource consent applications and private plan change requests.

1.2 Regional, city and district councils will collaborate with Kāi Tahu to:

- 1.2.1 Identify and protect places, areas or landscapes of cultural, spiritual or traditional significance to them, in accordance with Policy 2.2.2, 3.1.11, 3.2.3 and Schedule 3;
- 1.2.2 Identify and protect the values that contribute to their significance;
- 1.2.3 Identify areas or values that may contribute to the importance of outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes;
- 1.2.4 Determine appropriate naming for places of significance in Otago.
- 1.2.5 Share information relevant to Kāi Tahu interests.

1.3 Regional, city and district councils will:

- 1.3.1 Promote awareness and improve knowledge of tikaka and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi among staff and stakeholders.
- 1.3.2 Include statutory acknowledgement areas in district and regional plans.

1.4 Regional, city and district councils may:

- 1.4.1 Delegate and transfer any one or more of their functions, powers or duties to an iwi authority in accordance with section 33 of the RMA and where this provides an effective service.

Method 2: Regional, City and District Council Relationships

2.1 Regional, city and district councils together will:

- 2.1.1 Share information on matters of common interest;
- 2.1.2 Work together to ensure RMA plan provisions are complementary for overlapping or abutting responsibilities.
- 2.1.3 Apply an integrated management approach to address the relationship between land use and both fresh and coastal water.
- 2.1.4 Policy 4.5.1, by applying an integrated management approach to achieving air quality standards, including through advising district plan users on regional rules and building consent requirements.

2.2 Regional, city and district councils may:

2.2.1 Establish processes for working together on common resource management matters or cross boundary issues, such as:

a. Committees;
b. Working groups;
c. Project management;
d. Combined hearings;

2.2.2 Prepare combined regional and district documents;

2.2.3 Delegate or transfer any one or more of their functions, powers or duties from one local authority to another in accordance with section 33 of the RMA and where this provides an effective service;

2.2.4 Establish management agreements with another statutory body;

2.2.5 Establish protocols and processes for resolving cross boundary issues through the Local Government Act 2002 triennial agreement.

2.3 Regional council may, at the request of city or district councils:

2.3.1 Make a regional rule for the purpose of extinguishing existing use rights under Section 10 of the RMA to address natural hazard risk;

2.3.2 Delegate the administration of that regional rule to the city or district council.

Method 3: Regional Plans

3.1 Regional Plans will set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies in the RPS as they relate to Regional Council areas of responsibility. All objectives and policies of the RPS must be considered and given effect to when preparing Regional Plans. Matters in the methods can also be taken into account when considering resource consent applications.

More specific direction is provided in the following areas.

Objectives, policies and methods to implement the following policies:

3.1.1 Policy 2.2.2: by including in regional plans encompassing wāhi tupuna sites:

a) provisions to recognise wāhi tupuna and to protect the values that contribute to wāhi tupuna being significant;
b) the location on plans of the wāhi tupuna to be protected and the values that contribute to their significance, using the guide in schedule 1C to assist;

3.1.2 Policy 2.1.2: by having regard to the Te Rūnunga o Ngāi Tahu, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Policy Statement 2008 when developing objectives, policies and methods for the management of hazardous substances and new organisms;

3.1.3 Policies 3.1.1 to 3.1.5, and Policies 4.3.3, 4.4.1 and 4.4.3:

a. Manage land use and vegetation removal within the beds of lakes and rivers, wetlands, riparian areas, and in the coastal environment;
b. In appropriate circumstances, provide for activities that have a functional need to be located in the beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, and their margins.

c. Manage change in river morphology;
d. Encourage restoration of water margins;
e. Managing noise in the coastal marine area;
f. Identify freshwater management units that include all freshwater bodies in Otago in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014;
g. Maintain good water quality and improve it where it is degraded.
h. Provide for resource users, people and communities that rely on fresh water within environmental limits;
i. Set limits and targets to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014;

3.1.4 Policies 3.1.7 and 3.2.18: by including provisions to manage adverse effects of land use on soil and protect significant soil.

3.1.5 Policy 4.3.1: by providing controls adjacent to infrastructure, where necessary to ensure the functional needs of infrastructure are not compromised.

3.1.6 Policies 3.1.12, 3.2.8 to 3.2.10: by identifying and protecting areas of outstanding and high natural character in the coastal environment.

3.1.7 Policies 3.2.11 and 3.2.12: by protecting surf breaks of national importance.

3.1.8 Policies 3.2.13 – 3.2.16: by protecting the values of wetlands and outstanding freshwater bodies.

3.1.9 Policy 3.1.6 and 5.4.4: by applying emission standards within airsheds to achieve ambient air quality that supports good human health;

3.1.10 Policy 5.2.2 and 5.2.3: by identifying and protecting historic heritage places, areas or landscapes located in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands or the coastal marine area;

3.1.11 Policy 4.6.5: by managing the effects of the use of contaminated land:
a. On the quality of air, water or land;
b. In the coastal marine area, and the beds of rivers, lakes and other waterbodies;

3.1.12 Policy 4.6.8: by requiring waste disposal facilities to monitor, record and report on the quantity and composition of waste being deposited to landfill;

3.1.13 Policy 4.1.3: by using the criteria when undertaking natural hazard assessments;

3.1.14 Policy 3.1.2: by developing river management strategies, including:
a. The management of riparian margins along rivers and lakes;
b. The management of bed alterations.

3.1.15 Policy 5.4.6: by providing for offsetting for indigenous biological diversity.

3.1.16 Policy 5.4.10: by including provisions managing land use change in dry catchments where this will impact on water yield.

3.1.17 Policy 5.4.5: by including provisions managing removal and disposal of material for biosecurity purposes.

3.2 Implementing Regional Plans:

3.2.1 Regional council will implement Policies 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 when undertaking natural hazard assessments;

3.3 Monitoring and reviewing Regional Plans:

3.3.1 Regional Council will monitor and review regional plans to give effect to theirresponsibilities under the RMA.

Method 4: City and District Plans

4.1 City and district plans will set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies in the RPS as they relate to the City or District Council areas of responsibility. All objectives and policies of the RPS must be considered and given effect to when preparing city and district plans. Matters in the methods can also be taken into account when considering resource consent applications.

More specific direction is provided in the following areas.

Objectives, policies and methods to implement the following policies:

4.1.1 Policy 2.2.2 by:

a. including provisions to recognise the wahi tupuna and to protect the values that contribute to wahi tupuna being significant;
b. Identifying the location on plans of the wahi tapuna to be protected and the values that contribute to their significance, using the guide in Schedule 1C to assist.

4.1.2 Policies 4.1.1 to 4.1.11 by determining the appropriate level of regulatory response to natural hazard risk by:

a. Identifying areas subject to natural hazards in plans and/or natural hazard registers and databases;
b. Applying the plan principles to the management of natural hazards;
c. Considering the use of adaptive management techniques;

4.1.3 Policies 3.2.8 to 3.2.10: by identifying and protecting areas of outstanding and high natural character in the coastal environment.

4.1.4 Policies 3.1.2, 3.1.9 and 3.2.2: by including provisions to:

a. Maintain or enhance ecosystems and biological diversity;
b. Protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
c. Control the clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna;

4.1.5 Policies 3.1.7, 3.1.8 and 5.4.1: by including provisions to manage the discharge of dust, and silt and sediment associated with earthworks and land use;

4.1.6 Policies 3.1.7, 3.2.18, 4.5.1, and 5.3.1: by managing urban growth and development and the subdivision of land to protect significant soils

4.1.7 Policy 4.5.6: include subdivision and infrastructure design standards to recognise the access needs of different sections of the community, including the mobility impaired, the elderly and children;

4.1.8 Policy 3.2.12: by maintaining and where possible enhancing access to surf breaks of national importance;

4.1.9 Policy 4.6.2: including by managing the actual or potential adverse effects of the use or storage of hazardous substances, including on:

a. Other land use activities;

b. The health and safety of the community;
c. Groundwater , or community water supplies;
d. Amenity values, and community and takata whenua resources, cultural and spiritual values;
e. Other activities or environmental values as a result of location in hazard prone areas;

4.1.10 Policy 4.6.8: by providing for and managing adverse effects associated with the establishment of waste management activities and facilities including but not limited to;
a. Providing for the development of facilities and services for the storage, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste so that adverse effects on health and safety are avoided and adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
b. Minimising risk associated with natural hazard events; and
c. Restricting the location of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects.

4.1.11 Policy 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 by:
a. Including accidental discovery protocols as advice notes on consents for earthworks or other activities that may unearth archaeological features
b. Providing for activities that contribute to the retention of historic heritage places, areas or landscapes, including maintenance and seismic strengthening;
c. Providing for the recording of information culturally sensitive to Kāi Tahu and the protection of culturally sensitive areas through the use of silent files, heritage alert layers or other methods satisfactory to them;
d. Identifying and protecting significant historic heritage resources located within the authority's district;
e. Including heritage alert layers in plans to inform the public about areas where there is a high probability of the presence of heritage values, particularly archaeological values.

4.1.12 Policy 2.2.4: by making allowance for native reserves to be used in the manner intended by the Crown at the time of their establishment, including Papakāika and marae related activities;

4.1.13 Policy 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 by:
a. Establishing urban growth boundaries where required to manage pressure for urban development;
b. Ensuring urban growth boundaries contain sufficient capacity, when measured district wide, to accommodate 20 years urban growth based on demographic growth projections;

4.1.14 Policy 5.1.1: by providing for the maintenance and enhancement of public access to the natural environment, including the coast, lakes, rivers and their margins, and where possible areas of cultural and historic significance.

4.1.15 Policy 3.1.2, 4.3.3, 4.4.1 and 4.4.3: by providing, in appropriate circumstances, for activities that have a functional need to be located in the beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, and their margins.

4.1.16 Policy 4.3.1: by providing controls adjacent to infrastructure where necessary to ensure the functional needs of infrastructure are not compromised.

4.1.17 Policy 4.3.6: by:

a. Identifying National Grid transmission lines and corridors on planning maps for managing sensitive and non-sensitive activities and development that can compromise the Grid;

b. Providing controls to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the National Grid;

c. Providing controls on activities as necessary to ensure that the functional needs of the National Grid are not compromised.

4.1.18 Policies 4.3.2 and 4.3.5: by:

a. Identifying nationally or regionally significant infrastructure on planning maps, including corridors where appropriate;

b. Including provisions managing land use activities within or adjacent to this regionally or nationally significant infrastructure to address potential reverse sensitivity issues;

c. When considering provisions to manage activities within or adjacent to electricity infrastructure, having regard to NZECP34:2001 Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (prepared under the Electricity Act 1992).

4.1.19 Policy 4.4.5: by:

a. Where necessary, providing controls for buildings, structures and other activities adjacent to electricity infrastructure, to ensure the functional needs of that infrastructure are not compromised based on NZECP34:2001 Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (prepared under the Electricity Act 1992);

b. Identifying significant electricity distribution infrastructure on planning maps;

c. Where necessary, providing controls on activities to ensure that the functional needs of the significant electricity distribution infrastructure are not compromised.

4.1.20 Policies 4.3.6 and 5.4.6: by providing for offsetting for indigenous biological diversity.

4.1.21 Policy 5.4.5: by including provisions managing removal and disposal of material for biosecurity purposes.

4.2 Implementing district plans.

City and District Councils will implement the following policies:

4.2.1 Policies 4.1.2 and 4.1.3: when undertaking natural hazard assessments;

4.2.2 Policies 3.1.11, 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.2.5 and 3.2.8: to assess the values of places of potential significance to inform the decision making process;

4.2.3 Policy 5.2.3: by including accidental discovery protocols as advice notes on consents for earthworks or other activities that may unearth archaeological features;

4.2.4 Policies 4.5.1, 4.5.2, and 5.3.1: by preparing or requiring structure plans for large scale land use changes, including subdivision;

4.2.5 Policies 2.2.2 and 5.2.3: by ensuring methods for protecting culturally important sites are culturally appropriate;

4.2.6 Policy 4.6.5 by managing adverse effects from the subdivision, development or use of contaminated land, in accordance with that policy and giving effect to the NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health

4.2.7 Policy 4.5.1: For high growth areas, as defined under the NPS Urban Development Capacity, by developing a future development strategy.

City and District Councils may implement the following policies by:

4.2.8 Policies 4.1.1 to 4.1.6, and 4.1.13:

a. Requiring site specific investigation where there is limited information available on natural hazard or climate change risk or effects;

b. Requesting the regional council develop a regional rule for the purpose of extinguishing existing use rights under Section 10 of the RMA to address specific natural hazard risk;

4.2.9 Policy 5.1.1: by including conditions to maintain or enhance access to the natural environment or sites of cultural significance.

4.2.10 Policy 4.5.1: For medium growth areas, as defined under the NPS Urban Development Capacity, by developing a future development strategy.

4.3 Monitoring and reviewing city and district plans:

4.3.1 City and district councils will monitor and review district plans to give effect to their responsibilities under the RMA.

Method 5 Research, Monitoring and Reporting

5.1 Identification of important resources

5.1.1 Regional, city and district councils will:

a. Work collaboratively to identify the landward extent of the coastal environment

5.1.2 Regional, city and district councils, in their areas of responsibility, will identify:

a. Significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna;

b. Areas of outstanding natural character in the coastal environment;

c. Outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes;

d. Highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes;

e. Outstanding water bodies and their significant values;

f. The values of water margins critical to threatened or rare indigenous flora and fauna;

g. Significant values of wetlands.

5.1.3 Regional council will:

a. Identify airsheds based on geographical and physical boundaries, for the management of air quality;

b. Identify dry catchments where rules are required by regional council to manage water quantity;
c. Identify significant soils;
d. Identify the spatial extent of the nationally important surf breaks.

5.1.4 Regional council will engage with Kāi Tahu to identify the cultural values of resources and requirements for customary uses.

5.2 Research

5.2.1 The regional council will:

a. Undertake investigation for the identification of catchment values and the resources and processes those values depend on, including:
    i. The interconnections between water bodies, including coastal water;
    ii. The role of river and catchment morphology and natural functioning in supporting those values;
    iii. The maintenance and enhancement of indigenous biological diversity and ecosystem health;
    iv. Erosion risk mitigation;
    v. Providing for the natural functioning of rivers and lakes;
b. Identify the values of the coast, and the processes and resources those values are dependent on;
c. Identify airsheds based on geographical and physical boundaries, for the management of air quality;
d. Investigate and provide guidance on:
    i. The inventory and mapping of soil resources;
    ii. The location and extent of significant soil;
    iii. Identification of threats to the life-supporting capacity of soil resources;
e. Develop, maintain and monitor a register of sites of known or potentially contaminated land in Otago. Share information regarding Otago's soil resources and contaminated land with city and district councils;
f. Provide city and district councils with regional data on the quantity and composition of waste being deposited to landfill for waste assessments;
g. Undertake research in collaboration with local authorities and other stakeholders as appropriate, into natural hazards and climate change in Otago;
h. Supply city and district councils with information on natural hazards for:
    i. The preparation of district plan reviews or changes;
    ii. Inclusion in Land and Project Information Memoranda;
i. Collect and share information on erosion-prone land;
j. Collect and make available information on the expected effects of climate change.
k. Investigate land for the purpose of identifying contaminated or potentially contaminated sites.

5.2.2 Regional, city and district councils together will:

a. Research and share information relevant to the effects of land use on water, including:
    i. The values supported by the catchment;
    ii. Riparian vegetation cover or any land cover that contributes to supporting freshwater values, such as tussock grasslands;
    iii. Land use changes which might have significant effects on freshwater values;
    iv. Areas particularly sensitive to land use changes, such as sensitive aquifers and water short catchments;
    v. The effects of land use on erosion;
b. Research and share information relevant to the effects of land use on:
    i. Coastal network infrastructure;
    ii. Coastal values;
    iii. Coastal hazards;
    iv. Riparian vegetation cover or any land cover that contributes to supporting coastal values, or mitigating coastal hazards;
    v. Areas particularly sensitive to land use changes.

5.2.3 City and district councils will:

a. Research demographic changes including the relationship between housing demand and population growth and residential capacity within existing urban areas.
b. When considering land use, development or subdivision by consent, share information with the regional council on any identified breaches to relevant regional rules, including:
    i. Discharges to water, or to land, in circumstances which may result in contaminant entering water;
    ii. Discharges to air;
    iii. Discharges to land.

5.3 State of Environment reporting

5.3.1 Regional, city and district councils will:

a. Carry out state of the environment reporting in accordance with s35 of the RMA.

5.4 RMA plan effectiveness reporting

5.4.1 Regional council will develop appropriate indicators and measures for the RPS within 12 months, report on the efficiency and effectiveness of the RPS based on those indicators and measures, and review those indicators and measures every five years.

5.4.2 Regional, city and district councils will:

a. Include indicators for determining plan effectiveness in all plans developed under the RMA;
b. Report on the efficiency and effectiveness of plans based on those indicators.

5.5 Plan implementation reporting

5.5.1 Regional, city and district councils will:

a. Monitor and report publicly on the achievement of regional and district plan objectives, policies and methods.

Method 6 Non-RMA Strategies and Plans

6.1 Natural hazard strategies

6.1.1 Regional, city and district councils may:

a. Prepare strategies or other similar documents to assist in the management and reduction of natural hazard risk and adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change;

b. Develop community relevant responses to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change, in collaboration with the relevant local authority, key stakeholders and affected community.

6.2 Air strategy

6.2.1 Regional, city and district councils may develop and implement, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, a strategy for:

a. The upgrading of housing stock and their thermal envelopment;

b. The reduction of domestic emissions to air.

6.3 Regional Land Transport Plan

6.3.1 Regional council will set objectives, policies and activities to assist in the implementation of policy 4.4.6, 4.5.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, with a particular focus on:

a. Enhancing road safety;

b. Ensuring travel needs in Otago are met;

c. Enabling increased freight efficiency;

d. Managing Otago's public transport services;

e. Ensuring transport networks are resilient, efficient and sustainably managed.

6.4 Regional Biological Diversity Strategy

6.4.1 The regional council will develop and implement, with other key stakeholders, a Biological Diversity Strategy.

6.5 Pest management strategy

6.5.1 The regional council will:

a. Develop and implement a Pest Management Strategy for the control of pest species including those which:

i. Have adverse effects on the natural character of the coastal environment;

ii. Have adverse effects on significant indigenous biological diversity;

iii. Have significant adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity;

iv. Have adverse effects on outstanding natural features, landscapes, seascapes and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes;
v. Have propensity for spread, including wilding trees;

b. Have regard to indigenous biological diversity when preparing any Regional Pest Management Strategy and prioritising pest management activities, including:
i. Any areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
ii. Any local indigenous biological diversity strategies.

6.6 Pan-regional pest management strategy

6.6.1 The regional council may develop a pest management strategy with neighbouring regions.

6.7 Urban stream plans

6.7.1 District and city councils may develop and implement urban stream restoration plans, for the restoration of the natural character and natural functioning of urban streams.

6.8 Waste Management and Minimisation Plans

6.8.1 City and District Councils will develop Waste Management and Minimisation Plans in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and any regional strategy.

6.9 Waste and hazardous substances:

6.9.1 Regional, city and district councils may develop strategies or similar documents to:

a. Provide an integrated approach to waste management under the NZ Waste Strategy 2010, the RMA, the Waste Minimisation Act 2008; the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Local Government Act 2002;

b. Provide an integrated approach to hazardous substances management under the RMA, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Method 7 Education and Information

7.1 Providing public information

7.1.1 Regional, district and city councils may provide information and guidance on:

a. The maintenance, restoration and enhancement of indigenous ecosystems and habitats;

b. Natural hazard risk responses;

c. Ways to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change;

d. The benefits of natural features and systems in mitigating natural hazards;

e. The control of pest species.

7.1.2 Regional council will provide information and guidance on:

a. Natural hazards;

b. Rainfall and river flow;

c. Climate change;

d. Measures to mitigate erosion risks resulting from land uses;

e. Riparian margin management, especially on flooding and erosion risks;

f. Measures to maintain or enhance soil quality;

g. Discharge management, including on reducing domestic discharges to air;

h. The management of diffuse discharges to water;

i. The ecosystem services derived from indigenous biological diversity;

j. On the benefits of riparian margin management, especially on flooding and erosion risks.

7.1.3 City and district councils will:

a. Provide available natural hazard information through the Land (LIM) and Property Information Memorandum (PIM) process;

b. Provide available information on known or potentially contaminated sites through the LIM and PIM process;

7.1.4 City and district councils may provide information and guidance on:

a. Crime prevention through environmental design and urban design principles to inform local development proposals;
b. Urban design techniques to respond to the different access requirements or needs of the community;
c. Design techniques to enable adaptive reuse of buildings;
d. Water conservation and the efficient domestic use of water;
e. Measures for increased energy efficiency and energy conservation;
f. Opportunities for the development of small-scale renewable electricity generation.
g. The projected demographic changes to local communities.

7.1.5 Regional, city and district councils will provide information and guidance on waste minimisation and management.

7.1.6 Regional Council may facilitate and support a regional response to hazardous substances collection, disposal and recycling services.

Method 8: Funding

8.1 Providing financial support

8.1.1 Regional, city and district councils may:

a. Establish and administer funds to provide public access or services to sites of significance on privately owned land;
b. Fund community groups and projects with aims that complement RPS objectives and policies.

Method 9: Advocacy and Facilitation

9.1 Promotion

9.1.1 Regional, city and district councils will work with stakeholders, including central government agencies and other interested parties, on resource management matters;

9.1.2 Regional, city and district councils may advocate for:

a. Initiatives and proposals which support or complement the goals of the RMA, RPS and supporting documents;
b. Subdivision and building design that increases passive solar gain and uses higher levels of insulation in buildings to improve energy efficiency;
c. The implementation of the waste hierarchy throughout the region;
d. National guidance on managing natural hazards, and mitigating and adapting to climate change;
e. Legislative change to improve resilience and reduce the risk of natural hazards and climate change to individuals and communities;
f. The development of infrastructure and services to provide for hazardous substance collection, disposal and recycling services across the region;
g. The development, upgrade or maintenance of infrastructure, when it will enhance Otago's communities' well-being or health and safety;

9.1.3 Enhance individual and community resilience by encouraging activities and actions that:

a. Promote interactions and partnerships within and between communities, businesses and organisations;
b. Support self-sufficiency;
c. Improve disaster readiness, response and recovery;
d. Enable opportunities for improvements to be made following a disaster event;
e. Contribute to the retention of historic heritage places, areas or landscapes, including maintenance and seismic strengthening;
f. Encourage an approach to resource management that assists in reducing individual and community natural hazard risk and in reducing the effects of climate change.

9.1.4 Regional, city and district councils may promote:

a. Subdivision and urban development that responds to and anticipates the changing demographic needs of the local community;
b. The development and adoption of best practice guidelines for the use and management of hazardous substances, and a reduction in hazardous substance use.

9.1.5 City and district councils will:

a. Promote the integration of new development with existing areas through the use of elements that reflect local character;
b. Encourage the adaptive reuse of buildings;
c. Ensure consideration of orientation and design for solar gain in subdivision and building design;
d. Advocate for the establishment of solid waste management and disposal facilities.

9.2 Facilitation

9.2.1 Regional, city and district councils may facilitate the restoration of natural wetlands or construction of artificial wetlands, particularly when it contributes to the:

a. Management of diffuse discharges to water;
b. Protection or restoration of indigenous species;
c. Mitigation of natural hazards;
d. Restoration of the natural character of wetlands.

9.2.2 Regional, city and district councils may facilitate the restoration or enhancement of riparian margins, particularly when they:

a. Improve the health and resilience of ecosystems supporting indigenous biological diversity;
b. Restore or rehabilitate indigenous biological diversity and natural character;
c. Encourage the natural regeneration of habitats, including habitats for indigenous species.
d. Contribute to a safe network of active transport infrastructure;

e. Improve access to rivers, lakes, wetlands and their margins;
f. Mitigate risks of erosion.

9.2.3 Regional, city and district councils may facilitate initiatives that support:
a. Community-based development of strategies and plans to maximise community, ecosystem and natural resource resilience at a scale sufficient for those natural and physical resources;
b. The conservation of indigenous vegetation;
c. Conservation of biological diversity;
d. Maintenance or enhancement of coastal values, including restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character;
e. The protection or restoration of the significant values of wetlands;
f. Co-ordination of the services provided by operators of lifeline utilities, essential and emergency services across and beyond Otago;
g. Energy conservation and efficiency, at a community or individual scale;
h. Small scale renewable electricity generation;

9.2.4 Regional, city and district councils may facilitate coordination between lifeline utilities for emergency management, including by:
a. Recognising the interconnections between lifeline utilities;
b. Encouraging any development or upgrade of infrastructure which would resolve potential weaknesses in emergency management.

9.2.5 Regional council will facilitate the restoration, rehabilitation or creation of freshwater and coastal habitats, particularly when it:
a. Encourages the natural regeneration of indigenous species;
b. Buffers or links ecosystems, habitats and areas of significance that contribute to ecological corridors;
c. Maintains or enhances the provision of indigenous ecosystem services.

9.2.6 Regional council will facilitate the control of pest species, including wilding pines, particularly when it contributes to the protection or restoration of:
a. Outstanding or highly valued landscapes;
b. Indigenous species.

9.2.7 Regional council will facilitate the establishment of:
a. Water management groups that co-ordinate the exercise of water-related consents;
b. Water allocation committees for the management of water allocation in case of drought.

9.2.8 Regional, city and district councils may facilitate:
a. The planning for community infrastructure, when it would increase the efficiency of water use;
b. Negotiations with landowners for public or Kāi Tahu access to sites of significance that do not have suitable access.

Monitoring Procedures and Anticipated Environmental Results

Monitoring Procedures

This section describes the procedures that will be used to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of PRPS provisions, as required by the section 62(1)(j) of the RMA.

Within 12 months of the PRPS becoming operative, the Regional Council will develop specific indicators and measures to monitor the RPS against its anticipated environmental results.

The Regional Council will report on the efficiency and effectiveness of the PRPS based on those indicators and measures, and review those indicators and measures every five years. This work will be in accordance with Section 35 of the RMA, and integrated with the other significant monitoring work that the ORC carries out, such as state of the environment reporting and compliance with resource consents.

These procedures are set out in Method 5 Research, Monitoring and Reporting.

The following section identifies environmental results anticipated from implementing the policies and methods of the PRPS.

Anticipated Environmental Results

1. Resource management in Otago is integrated

Objective 1.1	**AER 1.1**
Otago's resources are used sustainably to promote economic, social, and cultural wellbeing for its people and communities	The economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of Otago's people and communities is enabled through sustainable use, development and protection of natural and physical resources
Objective 1.2	**AER 1.2**
Recognise and provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources to support the wellbeing of people and communities in Otago	Natural and physical resources are managed in an integrated way

2. Kāi Tahu values and interests are recognised and kaitiakitaka is expressed.

Objective 2.1	**AER 2.1**
The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in resource management processes and decisions	Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles are adhered to

Objective 2.2 Kāi Tahu values, interests and customary resources are recognised and provided for	**AER 2.2** Kāi Tahu values and culture are respected and able to be expressed

3. Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems

Objective 3.1 The values (including intrinsic values) of ecosystems and natural resources are recognised and maintained, or enhanced where degraded	**AER 3.1** Water bodies support healthy ecosystems, are safe for swimming, and maintain their natural form and character **AER 3.2** The quality of coastal environment is maintained or enhanced **AER 3.3** The quality of soils is maintained or enhanced **AER 3.4** The health and diversity of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced **AER 3.5** Ambient air quality is maintained or enhanced
Objective 3.2 Otago's significant and highly-valued natural resources are identified and protected, or enhanced where degraded	**AER 3.6** The extent of, and values of, significant and highly valued natural resources and are protected or enhanced

4. Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy

Objective 4.1 Risk that natural hazards pose to Otago's communities are minimised	**AER 4.1** The location and design of new developments and natural resource uses reduce community exposure to the adverse effects of multiple, large, and diverse shock events and processes.
Objective 4.2 Otago's communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change	**AER 4.2** The impact on life, property, lifeline utilities, and essential services from climate change is reduced
Objective 4.3 Infrastructure is managed and developed in a sustainable way	**AER 4.3** Infrastructure is safe, and efficient and the adverse effects of infrastructure on outstanding and highly-valued natural and physical resource values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Objective 4.4 Energy supplies to Otago's communities are secure and sustainable	**AER 4.4** The use of local renewable energy sources increases and reliance on fossil fuels decreases
Objective 4.5 Urban growth and development is well designed, reflects local character and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments	**AER 4.5** Urban areas are compact, maximise the use of existing services and infrastructure and are able to adapt to evolving standards and to the changing requirements of its inhabitants and surrounding natural and physical environment
Objective 4.6 Hazardous substances, contaminated land and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago	**AER 4.6** Hazardous substances, contaminants and waste materials are not harmful to the environment, people and communities. **AER 4.7** The waste hierarchy is implemented, resulting in less waste requiring disposal and a reduction of the environmental effects generated from waste.

5. People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment

Objective 5.1 Public access to areas of value to the community is maintained or enhanced	**AER 5.1** The coast, lakes and rivers can be accessed by the public
Objective 5.2 Historic heritage resources are recognised and contribute to the region's character and sense of identity	**AER 5.2** Significant historic heritage is identified, protected, and integrated into current and future uses
Objective 5.3 Sufficient land is managed and protected for economic production	**AER 5.3** The effects of land management do not preclude future economic uses of land
Objective 5.4 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and physical resources are minimised	**AER 5.4** The number and severity of environmental issues is reduced

PART D Schedules and Appendices

Schedule 1 Kāi Tahu values & interests

The following Kāi Tahu values and interests must be considered in planning and consenting decisions. Some interests are specific to particular papatipu rūnaka, and others are more generally applicable.

Schedule 1A Kāi Tahu values

This schedule is a guide to assist in identifying Kāi Tahu values. It is not a complete list of all values Kāi Tahu have.

Kāi Tahu do not see their existence as separate from Te Ao Tūroa, the natural world, but as an integral part of it. Through whakapapa, genealogy, all people and life forms descend from a common source. Whakapapa binds Kāi Tahu to the mountains, forests and waters and the life supported by them, and this is reflected in traditional attitudes towards the natural world and resource management.

Whakawhanaukataka, the process of maintaining relationships, embraces whakapapa, through the relationship between people, and between people and the environment. The nature of these relationships defines people's rights and responsibilities in relation to the use and management of resources in.

All things have the qualities of wairua, spiritual dimension, and mauri, life force or life supporting capacity, and have a genealogical relationship with each other.

Mauri provides the common centre between the natural resources, taoka, the people or guardians who care for the taoka, the kaitiaki, and the management framework, tikaka, of how taoka are to be managed by the kaitiaki. It is through kawa, protocol, that the relationship between taoka, tikaka and kaitiakitaka is realised.

Each papatipu rūnaka has its own takiwā determined by natural boundaries such as headlands, mountain ranges and rivers, see Schedule 1B. This political and operational authority over an area is undertaken by takata whenua and encompasses kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka. An integral element of the concepts of kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka is the recognition that Kāi Tahu have their own traditional means of managing and maintaining resources and the environment. This system of rights and responsibilities is inherited from previous generations and has evolved over time.

The resources in any given area are a point of prestige for the people who reside there and are a statement of identity. Traditionally, the abundance or lack of resources directly determines the welfare of every tribal group, and so affects their mana.

Ki Uta Ki Tai

Ki uta ki tai is a Kāi Tahu term that has become synonymous with the way Kāi Tahu think about natural resource management. Ki uta ki tai, from the mountains to the sea, is the concept used to describe holistic natural resource management.

Ki uta ki tai is the Kāi Tahu way of understanding the natural environment, including how it functions, how people relate to it and how it can be looked after appropriately.

Rakatirataka

Rakatirataka is about having the mana or authority to give effect to Kāi Tahu culture and traditions in the management of the natural world. Recognition of the relationship of Kāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka are embedded in the RMA and the Treaty.

Kaitiakitaka

Kaitiakitaka means the exercise of guardianship by Kāi Tahu of an area in accordance with tikaka Māori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship. This statutory definition of kaitiakitaka is, however, a starting point only for Kāi Tahu, as kaitiakitaka is a much wider cultural concept than guardianship. Kaitiakitaka entails the active protection and responsibility for natural and physical resources by Kāi Tahu.

Kaitiakitaka is fundamental to the relationship between Kāi Tahu and the environment. The objectives of kaitiakitaka are to protect the life supporting capacity of the environment and to pass the environment on to future generations in an enhanced state. For Kāi Tahu, kaitiakitaka is not passive custodianship, nor is it simply the exercise of traditional property rights, but it entails an active exercise of responsibility in a manner beneficial to the resource.

Tikaka

Tikaka Māori encompasses the beliefs, values, practices and procedures that guide appropriate codes of conduct, or ways of behaving. In the context of natural resource management, observing tikaka is part of the ethic and exercise of kaitiakitaka. It is underpinned by a body of Mātauraka Māori, Māori knowledge, and is based on a general understanding that people belong to the land and have a responsibility to care for and manage the land. It incorporates forms of social control to manage the relationship of people and the environment, including concepts such as tapu, noa and rāhui.

Tikaka is based on traditional practices, but is dynamic and continues to evolve in response to different situations.

Taoka

All natural resources, air, land, water, and indigenous biological diversity, are taoka. Taoka are treasured resources that are highly valued by Kāi Tahu, derived from the atua, gods, and left by the tūpuna, ancestors, to provide and sustain life. In the management of natural resources, it is important that the habitats and wider needs of taoka species are sustainably managed and enhanced.

Mahika Kai

Mahika kai is one of the cornerstones of Kāi Tahu cultural identity. Mahika kai is a term that literally means "food workings" and refers to the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the

places where those resources are gathered or produced. The term also embodies the traditions, customs and collection methods, and the gathering of natural resources for cultural use, including raraka, weaving, and rokoā, traditional medicines. Maintaining mahika kai sites, gathering resources, and continuing to practice the tikaka that governs each resource, is an important means of passing on cultural values and mātauraka Māori, traditional knowledge, to the next generation.

Schedule 1B Interests specific to particular papatipu rūnaka

This schedule is a guide to assist in identifying Kāi Tahu interests. It is not a complete list of all interests Kāi Tahu have.

Te Rūnanga o Moeraki

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Moeraki is centred on Moeraki and extends from the Waitaki River to the Waihemo, Shag, River and inland to the Main Divide. The coastal interests of Te Rūnanga o Moeraki are concentrated in the Moeraki Peninsula area and surrounds, including Te Raka-a-Hine-atea Pā, Koekohe, Hampden Beach, and Te Kai Hinaki, the Boulders Beach, with its boulders.

Te Rūnanga o Moeraki Marae, Moeraki

Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki

The takiwā of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki centres on Karitāne and extends from the Waihemo, Shag, River to Purehurehu, Heyward Point, and includes an interest in Ōtepoti and the greater harbour of Ōtākou. The takiwā extends inland to the Main Divide sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to Wakatipu Waitai with rūnaka to the south. The kaimoana resources of the coast from Karitāne to Okahau/Blueskin Bay and Pūrākaunui, and the kai awa of the Waikouaiti River and estuary are treasured and well-utilised mahika kai for Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki.

Puketeraki Marae

Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou centres on Muaūpoko, Otago Peninsula, and extends from Purehurehu, Heyward Point, to Te Mata-Au, Clutha River, and inland, sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to the western coast with rūnaka to the north and south. The Otago Harbour has a pivotal role in the well-being of Ōtākou people. The harbour is a source of identity, a bountiful provider of kaimoana, and it is the pathway to the fishing grounds beyond. Traditionally it was the mode for other hapū to visit, and in today's world it is the lifeline to the international trade that benefits the region. The ebb and flow of the harbour tides is a valued certainty in a world of change, a taoka to be treasured and protected for the benefit of current and future generations.

Ōtākou Marae, Otago Peninsula

Hokonui Rūnanga

The takiwā of Hokonui Rūnaka centres on the Hokonui region and includes a shared interest in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai and Tawhitarere with other Murihiku Rūnanga and those located from Waihemo southwards. Although Hokonui Rūnanga is based in Gore, their interests in the Otago area, especially South Otago, are significant. They hold this in common with other Otago Rūnaka through whakapapa, history and tradition.

Hokonui Marae

Whānau Rōpū

Moturata Taieri Whānau and Waikoau Ngāi Tahu Rūnaka, South Otago, are whānau rōpū that have an interest in the coastal area from the Catlins south to Bruces Rocks.

Whānau rōpū are located in areas that hold a strong tradition of Kāi Tahu presence close to the Papatipu lands reserved from the 1840s land sales. The whānau rōpū are associated with the Papatipu Rūnaka.

Schedule 1C Wāhi tupuna

This schedule is a guide to assist in identifying wāhi tūpuna. It is not a complete list of all wāhi tūpuna in Otago.

Kāi Tahu use the term 'wāhi tūpuna' to describe landscapes that embody the customary and contemporary relationship of Kāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with Otago. It is important to understand this concept in the context of the distinctive seasonal lifestyle that Kāi Tahu evolved in the south. The sites and resources used by Kāi Tahu are spread throughout Otago. These places did not function in isolation from one another but were part of a wider cultural setting and pattern of seasonal resource use. The different elements of these sites of significance include:

Site of Significance	Explanation
Ara Tawhito	Ancient trails. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and along the coast, providing access to a range of mahika kai resources and inland stone resources, including pounamu and silcrete.
Kāika	Permanent settlements or occupation sites. These occurred throughout Otago, particularly in coastal areas.
Nohoaka	These were a network of seasonal settlements. Kāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements, and ranged inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements, which were distributed along the main river systems from the source lakes to the sea.
Wāhi Mahika kai	The places where the customary gathering of food or natural materials occurs. Mahika kai is one of the cornerstones of Kāi Tahu culture.
Mauka	Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Kāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the district are linked to Kāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.
Marae	The marae atea and the buildings around it, including the wharenui, wharekai, church and urupā. The sheltering havens of Kāi Tahu cultural expression, a place to gather, kōrero and to welcome visitors. Marae are expressions of Kāi Tahu past and present.

Repo raupo	Wetlands or swamps. These provide valued habitat for taoka species and mahika kai resources.
Tauraka waka	Canoe mooring sites. These were important for transport and gathering kai.
Tūāhu	Places of importance to Māori identity. These are generally sacred ground and marked by an object, or a place used for purposes of divination.
Taumanu	Fishing sites. These are traditional fishing easements which have been gazetted by the South Island Māori Land Court.
Umu, Umu-tī	Earth ovens. Used for cooking tī-kōuka (cabbage tree), are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and ancient river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as kāika nohoaka.
Urupā	Human burial sites. These include historic burial sites associated with kāika, and contemporary sites, such as the urupā at Ōtākou and Puketeraki marae.
Wāhi kōhatu	Rock outcrops. Rocky outcrops provided excellent shelters and were intensively occupied by Māori from the moa-hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoi. Tuhituhi neherā (rock art) may be present due to the occupation of such places by the tūpuna.
Wāhi pakaka	Battle sites. Historic battle sites occur throughout Otago, such as that at Ohinepouwera (Waikouaiti sandspit) where Taoka's warriors camped for six months while they laid siege on Te Wera on the Huriawa Peninsula.
Wāhi paripari	Cliff areas.
Wāhi taoka	Resources, places and sites treasured by manawhenua. These valued places reflect the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with Otago.
Wāhi tapu	Places sacred to Kāi Tahu. These occur throughout Otago and include urupā (human burial sites).
Wāhi tohu	Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland.

	These acted as fixed point locators in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.
Wai Māori	Freshwater areas important to Māori, including wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).

Schedule 1D Māori land reserves

A Native Reserve is any property or site that is a:

- Native Reserve excluded from the Ōtākou Land Purchases (1844)
- Native Reserve excluded from the Kemps Land Purchases (1848)
- Reserve granted by the Native Land Court (1868)
- Half Caste Reserve (1881)
- Landless Native Reserve (1896)
- Other reserve (1890 and 1900)

A number of Māori reserves exist that were excluded from the land sales of the 1840s. These reserves are steeped in history and association and are places of belonging. Remaining reserves are located at Moeraki, Waikouaiti, Ōtākou, Onumia, Taieri Mouth, and Te Karoro, Kaka Point. Other categories of Māori land exist at Koputai, Port Chalmers, and Ōtepoti, Dunedin, where tauraka waka, landing sites, were recognised. In addition, land was held at Manuhaea, Lake Hawea, Aramoana, Clarendon, Taieri Mouth, Tautuku-Waikawa and Glenomaru amongst others. Landing reserves were allocated at Matainaka, Waikouaiti, and the former Lake Tatawai on the Taieri Plains.

The following table lists the reserves in Otago. Many of the sections within these Native Reserves now have the status of general land. While some of this general land is still in Māori ownership, many of the general titled sections have been sold to non-Māori or taken under various pieces of legislation such as the Public Works Act. Although these sections are no longer in whānau ownership, descendants of the original owners retain an ancestral relationship with these lands.

Native Reserves located within the Otago region

Location	Comments	Reserve Type
Tautuku	Southern block of Tautuku sections	South Island Landless Natives Act
	Northern sections are Reserved lands	Native Reserve
Glenomaru	Located south of Kaka Point	South Island Landless Natives Act
Maranuku	Granted in 1844 as part of the Otakou Purchase. Originally called Te Karoro, split into two reserves	Native Reserve
Clarendon	Located inland from Taieri Mouth	Clarendon Half Caste Reserve
Taieri	Granted in 1844 as part of the Otakou Purchase Deed. Split into three reserves; A, B and C	Native Reserve

Lake Tatawai	Located on the Taieri Plain, south of the Dunedin City Airport	Native Reserve
Lake Tatawai	Lake that is now drained	Landing Reserve
Otago Heads Native Reserve	Granted in 1844 as part of the Otakou Purchase Deed. Split into four reserves	Native Reserve
Port Chalmers	Granted in 1848 as part of the Otakou Purchase Deed. A further grant adjacent to the Reserve was made in approximately 1888	Native Reserve
Aramoana	This reserve resulted from the Purakaunui Half Caste grant	Half Caste Reserve
Purakaunui	Granted in 1848 as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed. Further allocations were made in 1868 at Wharauwerawera	Native Reserve
Brinns Point	Granted in the latter part of the nineteenth century	Half Caste Reserve
Karitane (Waikouaiti Native Reserve)	Granted in 1848 as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed	Native Reserve
Matainaka and Hawksbury Fishing Easement	Two fishing easements fall under this reserve, Matainaka, located at Hawksbury Lagoon at Waikouaiti and the Forks Reserve located inland from Karitane. The legal description for the latter reserve is Section 1N Town of Hawksbury	Fishing Easement
Hawksbury	Located north of Waikouaiti, in the vicinity of Goodwood	Hawksbury Half Caste Reserve
Moeraki	Granted in 1848 as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed. Further awards were made in 1868	Native Reserve
Kuri Bush	10 acre reserve of timber	Native Reserve
Kakanui	Granted in 1848 as part of Kemp's Purchase Deed. By 1853, this Reserve was noted as being abandoned and the 75 acre allocation was added	Native Reserve

	to the southern edge of the Moeraki Native Reserve.	
Korotuaheka	Located south of the Waitaki River mouth. Now Reserved as an urupa. It appears this originated as an occupational reserve and Fishing Easement	Partitioned in 1895. Possibly awarded as part of the 1868 awards.
Punaomaru	376 acre reserve located approximately 14 miles from the Waitaki River mouth on the south bank of the river	Native Reserve
Lake Hawea	Reserve of 100 acres situated in the western extremity of the middle arm of Lake Hawea near a Lagoon. Part of the Reserve was taken for power development in 1962 and the balance of the land was alienated by the Māori Trustee in 1970	Fishing Easement

Native reserves in Otago

Applicable legislation:
In 2019, all Māori land is governed by Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. Some lands, such as those at Port Chalmers also fall under the Māori Reserve Land Act 1955.

Explanatory notes:
Since approximately the mid 1890's, ancillary claim blocks have been awarded for various reasons. Ancillary claim blocks are Māori freehold land granted under the South Island Landless Natives Act 1906 to those who were left landless when the original reserves were granted. There are a number located throughout Otago. The ownership lists for these blocks are incomplete and information for these blocks is not readily available. As ancillary claim blocks do not form part of the original reservations, they are not included in the RPS. Māori Reservations that have been created in recent times and fall outside the boundaries of the Native Reserves are not included, such as land at Arai te Uru Marae in Shetland Street, Wakari, Dunedin and Whare Koa, located in Oamaru.

Schedule 2 Statutory acknowledgement areas

Statutory acknowledgements are recorded in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 for several water bodies, mountains and coastal features in the Otago Region.

These acknowledgements comprise a statement made by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Kāi Tahu with these areas.

Part 12 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 provides details of statutory acknowledgements, and the responsibilities relating to them. Section 208 of the NTSCA requires that local authorities have regard to these statutory acknowledgements in resource consent processing under Sections 95 of the RMA in deciding whether Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to or impacting directly on the statutory area.

The statutory acknowledgements provide a prototype for the approach to mapping wāhi tūpuna.

Statutory Acknowledgement areas	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Schedule Number
Ka Moana Haehae (Lake Roxburgh)	22
Kakaunui River	23
Kuramea (Lake Catlins)	28
Lake Hawea	30
Lake Wanaka	36
Mata-Au (Clutha River)	40
Matakaea (Shag Point)	41
Pikirakatahi (Mount Earnslaw)	51
Pomahaka River	52
Te Tauraka Poti (Merton Tidal Arm)	60
Te Wairere (Lake Dunstan)	61
Tititea (Mount Aspiring)	62
Tokatā (The Nuggets)	64
Waihola/Waipori Wetland	70
Whakatipu Wai Māori (Lake Wakatipu)	75
Te Tai O Arai Te Uru (Otago Coastal Marine Area)	103

Schedule 3 Criteria for the identification of outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, and highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes

The identification of natural features, landscapes and seascapes will have regard to the following criteria:

1.	Biophysical attributes	a. Natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components b. The presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams c. Vegetation (native and exotic)
2.	Sensory attributes	a. Legibility or expressiveness—how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes b. Aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness c. Transient values including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year d. Wild or scenic values
3.	Associative attributes	a. Whether the values are shared and recognised b. Cultural and spiritual values for Kāi Tahu, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features c. Historical and heritage associations

Schedule 4 Criteria for the identification of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna

The identification of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna are assessed against all of the following criteria. Areas will be considered significant where they meet one or more of the following criteria.

1.	Representativeness	An area that is an example of an indigenous vegetation type or habitat that is typical or characteristic of the natural diversity of the relevant ecological district or coastal marine biogeographic region. This may include degraded examples of their type or represent all that remains of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in some areas.
2.	Rarity	An area that supports: a. An indigenous species that is threatened, at risk, or uncommon, nationally or within an ecological district or coastal marine biogeographic region; b. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent nationally, regionally or within a relevant land environment, ecological district, coastal marine biogeographic region or freshwater environment including wetlands; c. Indigenous vegetation and habitats within originally rare ecosystems.
3.	Diversity	An area that supports a high diversity of indigenous ecosystem types, indigenous taxa or has changes in species composition reflecting the existence of diverse natural features or gradients.
4.	Distinctiveness	An area that supports or provides habitat for: a. Indigenous species at their distributional limit within Otago or nationally; b. Indigenous species that are endemic to the Otago region; c. Indigenous vegetation or an association of indigenous species that is distinctive, of restricted occurrence, or has developed as a result of an unusual environmental factor or combinations of factors.
5.	Ecological Context	The relationship of the area with its surroundings, including: a. An area that has important connectivity value allowing dispersal of indigenous vegetation and fauna between different areas; b. An important buffering function that helps to protect the values of an adjacent area or feature; c. An area that is important for indigenous fauna during some part of their life cycle, either regularly or on an irregular basis, e.g. for feeding, nesting, breeding, or refuges from predation.
6.	Coastal Environment	An area identified in accordance with Policy 11 of the NZCPS.

This schedule applies to indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna in the terrestrial, coastal and marine environments.

The Regional Council holds additional information to inform decision making on these criteria including the rationale for criteria and examples of areas representing these criteria.

Schedule 5 Criteria for the identification of historic heritage values

The identification of items, places and areas of historic heritage value will be based on but not limited to the following criteria:

1.	The extent to which the item, place or area reflects important or representative aspects of Otago or New Zealand history.
2.	The association of the item, place or area with events, persons, or ideas of importance in Otago or New Zealand history.
3.	The potential of the item, place or area to provide knowledge of Otago or New Zealand history.
4.	The importance of the item, place or area to tangata whenua.
5.	The community association with, or public esteem for, the item, place or area.
6.	The potential of the item, place or area for public education.
7.	The technical accomplishment, value or design of the item, place or area.
8.	The symbolic or commemorative value of the item, place or area.
9.	The importance of identifying historic items, places or areas known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement:

10. The importance of identifying rare types of historic items, places or areas:

11. The extent to which the item, place, or area forms part of a wider historical and cultural item, place or area.

Schedule 6: Housing capacity

This schedule is populated in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020, clause 3.6. It states the amount of development capacity that is sufficient to meet expected housing demand plus the appropriate competitiveness margin for Queenstown Lakes and Dunedin.

Queenstown Lakes		
Short-medium term (2020 – 2030)	**Long term (2031 – 2050)**	**30 Year Total (2020 – 2050 additional)**
6,220	12,980	19,200
Dunedin		
Short-medium term (2024 – 2034)	**Long term (2035 – 2054)**	**30 Year Total (2024 – 2054 additional)**
5,120	1,430	6,550

Appendix 1: Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Two versions of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Treaty of Waitangi, exist, an English version and a version in Te Reo. Under international law, where there is a conflict between the versions the Te Reo version should be given precedence.

The Te Reo version was signed by 512 Chiefs and the English text version was signed by 30 Chiefs. Both were signed on behalf of the Crown by William Hobson, Consul and Lieutenant Governor.

Te Reo version of the Treaty

Ko te tuatahi

Ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uru ki taua Wakaminenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga Hapu ki nga tangata katoa o Nui Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era waahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te wenua ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te tuatoru

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini. Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata māori katoa o Nui Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

A Literal English Translation of the Māori Text

(NZ Court of Appeal, 29 June 1987, credited to Professor I H Kawharu)

The First

The Chiefs of the Confederation and all the chiefs who have not joined that Confederation give absolutely to the Queen of England for ever the complete government over their land.

The Second

The Queen of England agrees to protect the chiefs, subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the chiefs will sell land to the Queen at a price agreed to by the person owning it and by the person buying it (the latter being) appointed by the Queen as her purchase agent.

The Third

For this agreed arrangement therefore concerning the Government of the Queen, the Queen of England will protect all the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give them the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England.

English version

Article The First

The chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

Article The Second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession: but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to her Majesty the exclusive right of Pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article The Third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her Royal protection and imparts to them all the rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

Glossary

If a word or phrase is not defined then the meaning should be taken to be the same as found in Section 2 of the RMA, or relevant National Policy Statement or National Environmental Standard. Terms not defined in either the glossary or the above documents should be interpreted in keeping with their common usage.

Where used in this regional policy statement, these terms have the following definitions.

1990 mean sea level (Otago Datum)	The fixed level for basing subsequent level measurements on, in this case Otago Metric Datum is the Dunedin Vertical Datum (DVD 1958) plus 100 metres.
Ahi kā	Continued occupation according to traditional law of Māori tenure "keeping the fires burning".
Ara Tawhito	Ancient Trails.
Atua	God, supernatural being.
Biodiversity Offsets	Measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground.
Cascading hazards	Where the occurrence of one natural hazard is likely to trigger another natural hazard event e.g. an earthquake triggering a landslide which dams a river causing flooding.
Climate change	A change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
Coastal water	Coastal water means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes: (a) Seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and (b) Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
Contaminant	Includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat:

	(a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or (b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged
Contaminated Land	Means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that: (a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or (b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment
Crime prevention through environmental design	A set of principles that can be applied to the design and development of buildings and other public areas. It seeks to use effective design to reduce the incidence and fear of crime.
Cumulative effects	In regard to assessing natural hazard consequence, cumulative effects include: a) The repeat of the same type of event, or different types of events, on the same area and/or people; and b) The effects of an event on many areas and/or people.
Customary	In accordance with custom or habitual practice; usual; habitual. Customs, or customary uses, may include those involving uninterrupted use and occupation. The word 'customary' in this policy statement is used in accordance with its dictionary definition, and is not limited to its legal definition.
Ecosystem	A system of interacting terrestrial or aquatic living organisms within their natural and physical environment.
Ecosystem services	Are the resources and processes the environment provides that people benefit from e.g. purification of water and air, pollination of plants and decomposition of waste.
Electricity distribution infrastructure	Lines and associated equipment used for the conveyance of electricity on lines other than the National Grid or electricity sub-transmission infrastructure.

Electricity sub-transmission Infrastructure	Means electricity infrastructure which conveys electricity between the National Grid and renewable energy generation sources to zone substations and between zone substations.
Electricity transmission infrastructure	The National Grid of transmission lines and cables (aerial, underground and undersea, including the high-voltage direct current link), stations and sub-stations and other works used to connect grid injection points and grid exit points to convey electricity throughout the North and South Islands of New Zealand.
Emergency services	Has the meaning set out in section 4 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.
Endemic	Species that are naturally restricted to within a certain area.
Essential services	Include hospitals and health services, schools, public transport and essential commercial activities for civil defence purposes.
Exit strategy	A means of leaving a current situation that is likely to become difficult, e.g. as a result of natural hazards or climate change e.g. managed retreat or relocating dwellings.
Fresh water	Fresh water means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.
Functional needs	The locational, operational, practical or technical needs of an activity, including development and upgrades.
Future development strategy	In accordance with the NPS Urban Development Capacity
Hapū	Sub-tribe, extended whānau.
Hazardous substance	Has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, but including non-toxic environmentally damaging substances, medicines in dosage form, hazardous biological substances and radioactive substances.
Highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes	Highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes are those which have values that are of significance under Sections 6(a), 6(c), 7(c) and 7(f), but are not 'outstanding natural features and landscapes' under Section 6(b) of the RMA.
Indigenous species	A species or genetic variant found naturally in New Zealand, including migrant species visiting New Zealand on a regular or irregular basis.
Infrastructure	a) Pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy;

b) A network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001;
c) A network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989;
d) Facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person—
    i. uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and
    ii. does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person;
e) A water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation;
f) A drainage or sewerage system;
g) structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means;
h) Facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means;
i) An airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966;
j) A navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990;
k) Facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988;
l) Anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of “network utility operator” in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Iwi Tribe.

Iwi authority The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having the authority to do so. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the iwi authority in Otago.

Kāi Tahu The collective of individuals who descend from Kāi Tahu, Kāti Māmoe and Waitaha, and who have mana whenua in Otago.

Note: In the south of the South Island, the local Māori dialect uses a 'k' interchangeably with 'ng'. The preference is to use a ‘k’ so southern Māori are known as Kāi Tahu, rather than Ngāi Tahu. In this document, the “ng” is used for the iwi in general, and the “k” for southern Māori in particular.

Kāi Tahu ki Otago	The four Papatipu Rūnaka and associated whānau and rōpū of the Otago Region.
Kāika	Settlement.
Kaimoana	Food obtained from the sea.
Kaitiaki	Guardian.
Kaitiakitaka	The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by Kāi Tahu who hold manawhenua status for particular area or resource.
Ki Uta Ki Tai	Mountains to the sea.
Lifeline utilities	Utilities provided by those entities listed in Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act, 2002.
Mahika Kai	The customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered.
Mana Whenua	Customary authority or rakatirataka exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.
Manawhenua	Those who exercise customary authority or rakatirataka in an identified area.
Marae	The marae atea and the complex of buildings around it, including the wharenui, wharekai, church and urupa.
Marae atea	Courtyard or meeting place in front of the wharenui.
Marae related activity	Māori cultural activities and provision of services primarily aimed at the health and wellbeing of the Māori population, by or for Kāi Tahu, undertaken on a marae that has the approval of rūnaka, including: a) Hui; b) Wānaka; c) Tangi; d) Overnight accommodation for visitors; e) Events and gatherings; f) Health services; and g) Cultural tourism.
Mauka	Mountain.

Mauri	Life supporting capacity. This definition, while not replicating the term 'Mauri', achieves the essence of this concept.
Multiple hazards	Where two or more unrelated natural hazard events may occur.
Municipal infrastructure	Infrastructure for: a) Conveyance of untreated water from source to, and including, the point of its treatment to potable standard for an urban environment (see below), but excluding its distribution within that urban environment; b) Treatment of wastewater from a reticulated system in an urban environment (see below) and conveyance for its disposal, but excluding its pre-treatment collection within that urban environment; c) Treatment of stormwater from a reticulated system in an urban environment (see below) and conveyance for its disposal, but excluding its pre-treatment collection within that urban environment. Urban Environment means: a) Dunedin, Queenstown, Oamaru and any other urban area within Otago that qualifies as an urban environment as defined by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016. b) An area of land containing, or intended to contain, a concentrated settlement of 10,000 people or more and any associated business land, irrespective of local authority or statistical boundaries).
Native Reserve	Any property or site that is a: Native Reserve excluded from the Ōtākou Land purchases (1844), Native Reserves excluded from the Kemps Land Purchases (1848), Reserves granted by the Native Land Court (1868), Half Caste Reserves (1881), Landless Native Reserve (1896), Other reserves (1890 and 1900).
Natural hazard	Includes any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.
No net loss	In the context of biodiversity offsets, means no net loss with respect to: a) Species abundance, population structure, and composition (e.g. individual species or species groups)

	b) Habitat structure (e.g. vegetation tiers, vegetation pattern) c) Ecosystem function (e.g. nutrient cycling rates) d) People's use of and cultural values associated with biodiversity (e.g. particularly valued habitats or species).
Nohoaka/Nohoanga	Seasonal settlements.
Originally rare	In relation to terrestrial ecosystems, "originally" means the ecosystem type was present when Māori arrived, and still exists today. "Rare" means the total extent of each originally rare ecosystem type is less than 0.5 percent of New Zealand's total area – that is, less than 134,000 hectares. A published list of originally rare terrestrial ecosystem types has been compiled by Landcare Research and is available from that organisation.
Papakāika	Traditional settlement or settlement on traditional land.
Papatipu Rūnaka/Rūnanga	Local manawhenua representative group or community system of representation.
Pounamu	Nephrite, greenstone, jade.
Port Activities	Means the loading or unloading of ships for export or import purposes, including storage facilities and other related activities for the operation of the port area.
Primary Production	The use of land and auxiliary buildings for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry products). Primary production does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals.
Rāhui	Restriction on access to a specific resource for a particular time.
Rakātira	Chief.
Rakātirataka	Chieftainship, decision-making rights.
Renewable electricity generation	The generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydro electricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources.
Residual risk	The risk remaining after the implementation or undertaking of risk management measures.
Resilient / Resilience	The capacity and ability to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.

Reverse sensitivity	The potential for the operation of an existing lawfully established activity to be constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or intensification of other activities which are sensitive to the established activity.
Risk	In the context of natural hazards means a combination of the likelihood of occurrence and consequences of a natural hazard event, and incorporates the concept of probabilities and impacts included in the definition of "effect" in Section 3 of the RMA.
Rohe	Boundary.
Rōpū	Grouping.
Significant electricity distribution infrastructure	Means electricity infrastructure which supplies: a) Essential public services (such as hospitals and lifeline facilities); b) Other regionally significant infrastructure or individual consumers requiring supply of 1MW or more; c) 700 or more consumers; or d) Communities that are isolated and which do not have an alternative supply in the event the line or cable is compromised and where the assets are difficult to replace in the event of failure.
Statutory acknowledgement	An acknowledgement by the Crown of Ngāi Tahu's special relationship with identifiable areas, namely Ngāi Tahu's particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with those areas (known as statutory areas).
Surf break	A natural feature that is comprised of swell, currents, water levels, seabed morphology, and wind. The hydrodynamic character of the ocean (swell, currents and water levels) combines with seabed morphology and winds to give rise to a 'surfable wave'. A surf break includes the 'swell corridor' through which the swell travels, and the morphology of the seabed of that wave corridor, through to the point where waves created by the swell dissipate and become non-surfable. 'Swell corridor' means the region offshore of a surf break where ocean swell travels and transforms to a 'surfable wave'. 'Surfable wave' means a wave that can be caught and ridden by a surfer. Surfable waves have a wave breaking point that peels along the unbroken wave crest so that the surfer is propelled laterally along the wave crest.

System	A set of discrete components interconnected and working together to function as a complex whole.
Takata whenua	The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular area.
Takiwā	Area, region, district.
Te Ao Tūroa	The natural environment.
Te Tai o Arai Te Uru	Otago Coastal Marine Area.
Te Wai Pounamu	The South Island.
Tikaka	Lore and custom, customary values and practices.
Tino Rangatirataka	Full chiefly authority.
Tōpuni	Named for the Tōpuni cloak worn by Ngāi Tahu rakatira, Tōpuni in this sense provides a public symbol of Ngāi Tahu manawhenua and rakatirataka over some of the most prominent landscape features and conservation areas in Te Wai Pounamu. Under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 Tōpuni has been laid over 14 areas of public conservation land of significance to Ngāi Tahu.
Tuhituhi neherā	Rock art.
Tūpuna/tīpuna	Ancestor.
Umu-tī	Earth oven used for cooking tī.
Urban growth boundary	Boundary mapped in district plans to identify areas of existing urban development and where further urban development can take place over the next 10 years and beyond.
Urupā	Burial place.
Wāhi Taoka	Resources, places and sites treasured by Kāi Tahu.
Wāhi Tapu	Places sacred to Kāi Tahu.
Wāhi Tūpuna	Landscapes and places that embody the relationship of manawhenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka.
Wairua	Life principle, spirit.

Waka	Canoe.
Wānaka/Wānanga	Customary learning method.
Waste	Has the meaning set out in section 5 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Water body	Fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.
Wetland	Wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions. In this Regional Policy Statement, 'wetland' excludes any wetland constructed for the purpose of water quality management
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whānau	Family.
Whānau Rōpū	Whānau grouping.
Whare Kai	Dining hall.
Wharenui	Ancestral meeting house.
Whenua	Land.

User Index

This index assists users of the Regional Policy Statement for Otago in identifying the most relevant objectives and policies that relate to a specific topic. Topics are presented in this index in alphabetical order. The index is a guide only and other policies may be relevant.

Chapter One 'Resource Management in Otago is Integrated' and Chapter Two 'Kāi Tahu Values and Interests are Recognised and Kaitiakitaka is Expressed' should be considered in every instance.

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