

D.02 RELEVANT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	
Policy 2	Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.
Policy 3	Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.
Policy 5	Freshwater is managed (including through a National Objectives Framework) to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.
Policy 6	There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.
Policy 7	The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.
Policy 9	The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.
Policy 15	Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation	
Objective	To recognise the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities by providing for the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities, such that the proportion of New Zealand's electricity generated from renewable energy sources increases to a level that meets or exceeds the New Zealand Government's national target for renewable electricity generation.
Policy A – Recognising the benefits of renewable electricity generation activities	<p>Decision-makers shall recognise and provide for the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities, including the national, regional and local benefits relevant to renewable electricity generation activities. These benefits include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintaining or increasing electricity generation capacity while avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions; b) maintaining or increasing security of electricity supply at local, regional and national levels by diversifying the type and/or location of electricity generation; c) using renewable natural resources rather than finite resources; d) the reversibility of the adverse effects on the environment of some renewable electricity generation technologies; e) e) avoiding reliance on imported fuels for the purposes of generating electricity.
Policy B – Acknowledging the practical implications of achieving New Zealand's target for electricity generation from renewable resources	<p>Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintenance of the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can require protection of the assets, operational capacity and continued availability of the renewable energy resource; and b) even minor reductions in the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can cumulatively have significant adverse effects on national, regional and local renewable electricity generation output; and



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	<p>c) meeting or exceeding the New Zealand Government’s national target for the generation of electricity from renewable resources will require the significant development of renewable electricity generation activities.</p>
<p>Policy C – Acknowledging the practical constraints associated with the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities</p>	<p><u>Policy C1</u></p> <p>Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the need to locate the renewable electricity generation activity where the renewable energy resource is available; b) logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining the renewable electricity generation activity; c) the location of existing structures and infrastructure including, but not limited to, roads, navigation and telecommunication structures and facilities, the distribution network and the national grid in relation to the renewable electricity generation activity, and the need to connect renewable electricity generation activity to the national grid; d) designing measures which allow operational requirements to complement and provide for mitigation opportunities; and e) adaptive management measures. <p><u>Policy C2</u></p> <p>When considering any residual environmental effects of renewable electricity generation activities that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, decision-makers shall have regard to offsetting measures or environmental compensation including measures or compensation which benefit the local environment and community affected.</p>
<p>Operative Otago Regional Policy Statement 2019</p>	
<p>Objective 1.1</p>	<p>Otago’s resources are used sustainably to promote economic, social, and cultural wellbeing for its people and communities</p>



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Policy 1.1.1	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.
Policy 1.1.2 – Social and cultural wellbeing and health and safety	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <p>Promoting good quality and accessible infrastructure and public services.</p>
Policy 1.2.1 – Integrated resource management	<p>Achieve integrated management of Otago's natural and physical resources, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;



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	h) Promoting methods that reduce or negate the risk of exceeding sustainable resource limits.
Objective 2.2	Kāi Tahu values, interests and customary resources are recognised and provided for.
Policy 2.2.1 – Kāi Tahu wellbeing	Manage the natural environment to support Kāi Tahu wellbeing by all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 2.2.2 – Recognising sites of cultural significance	Recognise and provide for the protection of wāhi tūpuna, by all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 2.2.3 – Wāhi tūpuna and associated sites	Enable Kāi Tahu relationships with wāhi tūpuna by all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recognising that relationships between sites of cultural significance are an important element of wāhi tūpuna; b) Recognising and using traditional place names.
Objective 3.1	The values (including intrinsic values) of ecosystems and natural resources are recognised and maintained, or enhanced where degraded.
Policy 3.1.1 – Fresh water	Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and manage fresh water to:



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain good quality water and enhance water quality where it is degraded, including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Important recreation values, including contact recreation; and, ii. Existing drinking and stock water supplies; b) Maintain or enhance aquatic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



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Policy 3.1.2 – Beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, and their margins	<p>Manage the beds of rivers, lakes, wetlands, their margins, and riparian vegetation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 3.1.3 – Water allocation and use	<p>Manage the allocation and use of fresh water by undertaking all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Policy 3.1.8 – Soil erosion	<p>Minimise soil erosion resulting from activities, by undertaking all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 3.1.9 – Manage ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity	<p>Manage ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hydrological services, including the services provided by tall tussock grassland; ii. Natural resources and processes that support indigenous biological diversity;



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	d) Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.
Policy 3.1.13 – Environmental enhancement	<p>Encourage, facilitate and support activities that contribute to the resilience and enhancement of the natural environment, by where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 3.2	Otago's significant and highly-valued natural resources are identified and protected, or enhanced where degraded.
Policy 3.2.2 – Managing significant indigenous vegetation and habitats	<p>Protect and enhance areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In the coastal environment, avoiding adverse effects on:



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 3.2.4 – Managing outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes	<p>Protect, enhance or restore outstanding natural features, landscapes and seascapes, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 3.2.6 – Managing highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes	<p>Maintain or enhance highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 3.2.16 – Managing the values of wetlands	<p>Protect the function and values of wetlands by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 4.1	Risks that natural hazards pose to Otago’s communities are minimised.
Policy 4.1.5 – Natural hazard risk	<p>Manage natural hazard risk to people, property and communities, with particular regard to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The risk posed, considering the likelihood and consequences of natural hazard events; b) The implications of residual risk;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 4.1.6 – Minimising increase in natural hazard risk	<p>Minimise natural hazard risk to people, communities, property and other aspects of the environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 4.2	Otago's communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change.
Policy 4.2.2 – Climate change	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



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Objective 4.3	Infrastructure is managed and developed in a sustainable way.
Policy 4.3.1 – Managing infrastructure activities	<p>Recognise and provide for infrastructure by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>
Policy 4.3.2 – Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure	<p>Recognise the national and regional significance of all of the following infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



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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.
Policy 4.3.4 – Adverse effects of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure	<p>Manage adverse effects of infrastructure that has national or regional significance, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Giving preference to avoiding its location in all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Avoid adverse effects on the values that contribute to the significant or outstanding nature of a) i-iii;



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	<p>ii. Avoid significant adverse effects on natural character and natural landscapes in all other areas of the coastal environment</p> <p>iii. Avoid, remedy or mitigate, as necessary, adverse effects in order to maintain the outstanding or significant nature of a) iv-viii;</p> <p>c) Avoid, remedy or mitigate, as necessary, adverse effects on highly valued natural features, landscapes and seascapes. in order to maintain their high values;</p> <p>d) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects;</p> <p>e) Considering offsetting for residual adverse effects on indigenous biological diversity.</p> <p>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.</p>
Objective 4.4	Energy resources and supplies are secure, reliable and sustainable.
Policy 4.4.1 – Renewable electricity generation	<p>Provide for renewable electricity generation activities, by all of the following:</p> <p>a) Recognising the benefits associated with those activities;</p> <p>b) Recognising the functional needs of those activities;</p> <p>c) Recognising the importance of the resource needs of those activities;</p> <p>d) Promoting the efficient use of existing structures or facilities; and</p> <p>e) Providing for activities associated with the investigation, identification, and development of potential renewable electricity generation sites and sources.</p>



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Policy 4.4.4 – Efficient transport of electricity	<p>Enable electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure activities that achieve all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 4.4.5 – Electricity distribution infrastructure	<p>Recognise and provide for electricity distribution infrastructure, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 4.6	<p>Hazardous substances, contaminated land and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago.</p>
Policy 4.6.2 – Use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances	<p>Manage the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 5.2	Historic heritage resources are recognised and contribute to the region's character and sense of identity.
Policy 5.2.3 – Managing historic heritage	<p>Protect and enhance places and areas of historic heritage, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 5.3	Sufficient land is managed and protected for economic production.
Policy 5.3.1 – Rural activities	Manage activities in rural areas, to support the region's economy and communities, by:



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Objective 5.4	Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and physical resources are minimised.
Policy 5.4.5 – Pest plants and animals	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 5.4.6 – Offsetting for indigenous biological diversity	<p>Consider indigenous biological diversity offsetting, when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Residual adverse effects of activities cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>Kunzea robusta</i> and <i>Kunzea serotina</i>), and no reasonably measurable loss within the ecological district to an At Risk-Declining taxon, other than mānuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>), under the New Zealand Threat Classification System (“NZTCS”); d) The offset is undertaken where it will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021	
EIT-EN-O1 – Energy and social and economic wellbeing	The health and wellbeing of Otago’s communities and economy are supported by renewable electricity generation within the region that is safe, secure, and resilient.
EIT-EN-O2A – Greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy targets	Otago’s renewable electricity generation supports the overall reduction in New Zealand greenhouse gas emissions and achieving the national target for emissions reduction.



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EIT-EN-O2 – Renewable electricity generation	<p>The generation capacity of renewable electricity generation activities in Otago:</p> <p>(1) is protected and maintained and, where appropriate, increased, and</p> <p>(2) contributes to meeting New Zealand’s national target for renewable electricity generation.</p>
EIT-INF-O6 – Long-term planning for the National Grid and distribution infrastructure	<p>Long-term investment in, and planning for, electricity transmission infrastructure, and its integration with land use, is sustained.</p>
EIT-EN-P2 – Recognising renewable electricity generation activities in decision making	<p>Decisions on the allocation and use of natural and physical resources, including the use of fresh water and development of land:</p> <p>(1) recognise the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities, including the national, regional and local benefits of renewable electricity generation activities,</p> <p>(2) have particular regard to the need for, and benefits of, maintaining, and increasing renewable electricity generation capacity.</p>
EIT-EN-P3 –The security of renewable electricity generation supply	<p>The security and installed capacity of renewable electricity supply is maintained or improved in Otago through appropriate provision for the development or upgrading of renewable electricity generation activities and diversification of the type or location of renewable electricity generation activities.</p>
EIT-EN-P6 – Managing effects	<p>Manage the adverse effects of renewable electricity generation activities by:</p> <p>(1) applying EIT-INF-P13 and EIT-INF-P13A, while</p>



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	<p>(2) having particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the functional need to locate renewable electricity generation activities where resources are available, (b) the operational need to locate where it is possible to connect to the National Grid or electricity sub-transmission infrastructure, and <p>(3) having regard to the extent and magnitude of adverse effects on the environment and the degree to which unavoidable adverse effects can be remedied or mitigated, or more than minor residual adverse effects are offset or compensated for; and</p> <p>(3A) while also providing for the ability of Kāi Tahu to develop, use and protect native reserves and Māori land (excluding in relation to the allocation and prioritisation of freshwater) in accordance with MW-P4, and</p> <p>(4) requiring consideration of alternative sites, methods and designs, and offsetting or compensation measures (in accordance with any specific requirements for their use in this RPS), where adverse effects are potentially significant or irreversible.</p>
EIT-INF-O4 – Provision of infrastructure	Effective, efficient, safe and resilient infrastructure, nationally significant infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure enables the people and communities to provide for their social and cultural wellbeing, their health and safety, and supports sustainable economic development and growth in the region, while adverse effects are managed.
EIT-INF-P9A – Providing for electricity distribution	<p>Recognise and provide for electricity distribution infrastructure, by all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1A) managing adverse effects in accordance with EIT-INF-P13 and EIT-INF-P13A, (1) recognising the functional needs of electricity distribution activities; (2) restricting the establishment of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects;



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	<p>(3) avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects from other activities on the functional needs of that infrastructure;</p> <p>(5) identifying significant electricity distribution infrastructure and managing effects of potentially incompatible activities through methods such as corridors, and</p> <p>(5A) ensuring that the ability to develop, use and protect native reserves and Māori land in accordance with MW-P4 is not compromised.</p>
EIT-INF-P12 – Upgrades and development	<p>Provide for upgrades to existing, and development of new, nationally significant infrastructure or regionally significant infrastructure while ensuring that:</p> <p>(1) it is designed and located, as far as practicable, to maintain functionality during and after natural hazard events,</p> <p>(1A) it is resilient, to the extent reasonably practicable, to the current and future effects of sea level rise and climate change,</p> <p>(2) it is, as far as practicable, co-ordinated with long-term land use planning, and</p> <p>(3) its delivery, operation or use is efficient.</p>
EIT-INF-P13 – Locating and managing effects of infrastructure, nationally significant infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure outside the coastal environment	<p>When providing for new infrastructure, nationally significant infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure outside the coastal environment:</p> <p>(1) avoid, as the first priority, locating infrastructure in all of the following:</p> <p>(a) significant natural areas,</p> <p>(b) outstanding natural features and landscapes,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(c) natural inland wetlands and rivers,</p> <p>(d) outstanding water bodies,</p> <p>(f) areas or places of significant or outstanding historic heritage, and</p> <p>(g) wāhi tupuna, and</p> <p>(2) if it is not reasonably practicable to avoid locating in the areas listed in (1) above because of the functional needs or operational needs of the infrastructure, nationally significant infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure manage adverse effects as follows:</p> <p>(a) for nationally significant infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure, or electricity distribution networks:</p> <p>(i) in significant natural areas, in accordance with ECO-P3, ECO-P4, and ECO-5A,</p> <p>(ii) in natural inland wetlands or rivers, in accordance with LF-FW-P10A and LF-FW-P13,</p> <p>(iii) in outstanding water bodies, in accordance with LF-FW-P12,</p> <p>(iiia) in relation to wāhi tūpuna, in accordance with HCV-WT-P2,</p> <p>(iv) in other areas listed in EIT-INF-P13 (1) above, the adverse effects of the infrastructure on the values that contribute to the area's importance shall be:</p> <p>(I) remedied or mitigated to the extent practicable, and</p> <p>(II) where they cannot be practicably remedied or mitigated, regard shall be had to offsetting and/or compensation of more than minor residual adverse effects, and</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	(b) for all infrastructure that is not nationally significant infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure or electricity distribution networks, avoid adverse effects on the values that contribute to the area's outstanding nature or significance except in relation to historic heritage which is not significant or outstanding, then HCV-HH-P5(3) will apply.
EIT-INF-P14 – Decision making considerations	<p>When considering proposals to develop or upgrade infrastructure:</p> <p>(1) require consideration of alternative sites, methods and designs if adverse effects are potentially significant or irreversible, and</p> <p>(1A) require consideration of the current and future effects of sea level rise and climate change, and</p> <p>(2) recognise that upgrades of infrastructure may provide opportunities to reduce adverse effects of the existing infrastructure.</p>
IM-O1 – Long term vision (mō tatou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei)	The management of natural and physical resources, by and for the people of Otago, in partnership with Kāi Tahu, achieves a healthy and resilient natural environment, including the ecosystem services it provides and supports the well-being of present and future generations.
IM-O2 – Ki uta ki tai	The management of natural and physical resources embraces ki uta ki tai, recognising that the environment is an interconnected system which depends on its connections to flourish and must be managed as an interdependent whole.
IM-O3 – Sustainable impact	Otago's communities provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being by using, developing or protecting natural and physical resources in ways that support or restore the life-supporting capacities of air, water, soil, and ecosystems for future generations.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
IM-O4 – Climate change	<p>Otago’s communities, including Kāi Tahu, understand what climate change means for their future, and responses to climate change in the region (including climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) are aligned with national level climate change responses, (2) assist with achieving the national emissions reduction targets and plans, including by having a highly renewable energy system, and (3) are recognised as integral to achieving the outcomes sought by this RPS.
IM-P10 – Climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation	<p>Identify and implement climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation methods for Otago that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) manage the effects of climate change on existing activities and the wider environment, and (2) manage the establishment of new activities in areas subject to natural hazard risk from the effects of climate change in accordance with the HAZ-NH chapter, and (3) provide Otago’s communities, including Kāi Tahu, with the best chance to thrive, and (4) enhance environmental, social, economic, and cultural resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, including by facilitating activities that reduce those effects, and (5) protect Otago’s existing renewable electricity facilities and provides for the development of new renewable electricity generation and infrastructure



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
IM-P12 – Contravening limits for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation	<p>If a proposed activity demonstrates it provides or will provide enduring regionally or nationally significant climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and commensurate benefits for the well-being of people and communities and the wider environment, decision makers may allow non-compliance with limits set in, or resulting from, any policy or method of this RPS if they are satisfied that unless those provisions give effect to national direction if they are satisfied that:</p> <p>(1) the activity contributes to achieving the objectives or targets of the national emissions reduction plan or national adaptation plan prepared under the Climate Change Response Act 2002,</p> <p>(2) adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied, or mitigated so that they are minimised to the extent reasonably practicable and, if applicable, any more than minor residual adverse effects are offset, or compensated for, and</p> <p>(3) there is no reasonably practicable alternative location or site for the activity.</p>
LF-WAI-O1 – Te Mana o te Wai	<p>Otago’s water bodies and their health and well-being are protected, and restored or improved where they are degraded, so that the mauri of those water bodies is protected, and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that:</p> <p>(1) water is the foundation and source of all life – nā te wai ko te hauora o kā mea katoa,</p> <p>(2) there is an integral kinship relationship between water and Kāi Tahu whānui, and this relationship endures through time, connecting past, present and future,</p> <p>(3) each water body has a unique whakapapa and characteristics,</p> <p>(4) fresh water, land, and coastal water have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life,</p> <p>(4A) protecting the health and well-being of water protects the wider environment,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(5) Kāi Tahu exercise rakatirataka, manaakitaka and their kaitiakitaka duty of care and attention over wai and all the life it supports, and</p> <p>(6) all people and communities have a responsibility to exercise stewardship, care, and respect in the management of fresh water.</p>
LF-WAI-P1 – Prioritisation	<p>In all decision-making affecting fresh water in Otago, prioritise:</p> <p>(1) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (te hauora o te wai) and the exercise of mana whenua to uphold this¹,</p> <p>(2) second, the health needs of people, (te hauora o te tangata) interacting with water through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ingestion (such as drinking of water and consuming resources harvested from the water body), (b) immersive activities (such as harvesting resources and primary contact), and (c) personal hygiene activities (such as food preparation, utensil washing, oral hygiene, showering and flushing the toilet), and <p>(3) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future.</p>
LF-WAI-P2 – Mana whakahaere	Recognise and give practical effect to Kāi Tahu rakatirataka in respect of fresh water by:

¹ In matters of mana, the associated spiritual and cultural responsibilities connect natural resources and mana whenua in a kinship relationship that is reciprocal and stems from the time of creation.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(1) facilitating partnership with, and the active involvement of, mana whenua in freshwater management and decision-making processes,</p> <p>(2) sustaining the environmental, social, cultural and economic relationships of Kāi Tahu with water bodies,</p> <p>(3) providing for a range of customary uses, including mahika kai, specific to each water body,</p> <p>(4) incorporating mātauraka into decision making, management and monitoring processes, and (5) managing wai and its connections with whenua in a holistic and interconnected way – ki uta ki tai.</p>
<p>LF-WAI-P3 – Integrated management/ki uta ki tai</p>	<p>Manage the use of fresh water and land, using an integrated approach that is consistent with tikaka and kawa, that:</p> <p>(1) sustains and, to the greatest extent practicable, restores or improves:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the natural connections and interactions between water bodies (large and small, surface and ground, fresh and coastal, permanently flowing, intermittent and ephemeral),</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) the natural connections and interactions between land and water, from the mountains to the sea,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) the habitats of mahika kai and indigenous species, including taoka species associated with the water bodies,</p> <p>(4) manages the effects of the use and development of land to maintain or enhance the health and wellbeing of freshwater, coastal water and associated ecosystems,</p> <p>(5) encourages the coordination and sequencing of regional or urban growth to ensure it is sustainable,</p> <p>(6) has regard to foreseeable climate change risks, and the potential effects of climate change on water bodies, including on their natural functioning,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(7) has regard to cumulative effects, and</p> <p>(8) applies a precautionary approach where there is limited available information or uncertainty about potential adverse effects, in accordance with IM-P6.</p>
<p>LF-FW-O1A – Visions set for each FMU and rohe</p>	<p>In each FMU and rohe in Otago and within the timeframes specified in the freshwater visions in LF-VM-O2 to LF-VM-O6:</p> <p>(1) healthy freshwater and estuarine ecosystems support healthy populations of indigenous species (including non-diadromous galaxiids and Canterbury mudfish) and mahika kai that are safe for consumption,</p> <p>(2) the interconnection of land, freshwater (including springs, groundwater, ephemeral water bodies, wetlands, rivers, and lakes) and coastal water is recognised,</p> <p>(3) fish passage within and between catchments is provided for except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats,</p> <p>(4) the form, function and character of water bodies reflects their natural characteristics and natural behaviours to the extent reasonably practicable,</p> <p>(5) the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna, including access to and use of water bodies, is sustained,</p> <p>(6) the health of the water supports the health of people and their connections with water bodies,</p> <p>(7) sustainable land and water management practices:</p> <p>(a) support food and fibre production and the continued social, economic, and cultural well-being of Otago’s people and communities, and</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(b) improve the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change, and</p> <p>(c) ensure communities are appropriately serviced by community water supplies, and other three waters infrastructure,</p> <p>(8) direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies are phased out to the extent reasonably practicable, and</p> <p>(9) freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand’s integrated response to climate change and renewable electricity generation activities are provided for.</p>
LF-VM-O4 – Taiari FMU vision	<p>By 2050 in the Taiari FMU, and in addition to the matters in LF-FW-O1A:</p> <p>(3) the upper and lower catchment wetland complexes, including the Waipōuri/Waihola wetland complex, Upper Taiari wetland complex, and connected tussock areas are protected, restored or enhanced where they have been degraded or lost,</p> <p>(4) the gravel bed of the lower Taiari is restored and sedimentation of the Waipōuri/Waihola wetland complex is reduced,</p> <p>(4A) the national significance of the Waipōuri hydro-electricity generation scheme, and the regional significance of the Deep Stream and Paerau/Patearoa hydro-electricity generation schemes, is recognised and their operation, maintenance and upgrading is provided for, and potential future development of these schemes is provided for, in so far as is consistent with LF-FW-O1A(1)-(6) and LFVM-O4(3), and</p> <p>(5) creative ecological approaches contribute to reduced occurrence of didymo.</p>
LF-FW-O9 – Wetlands	<p>Otago’s wetlands are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and, where degraded, restoration is promoted so that:</p> <p>(1) mahika kai and other mana whenua values are sustained and enhanced now and for future generations,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(2) in relation to the extent and diversity of indigenous ecosystem types and habitats:</p> <p>(a) for wetlands outside the coastal marine area, there is no net decrease, and preferably an increase, and</p> <p>(b) for natural inland wetlands, there is no decrease, and preferably an increase, other than as provided by the NPSFM, and</p> <p>(3) there is no reduction and, where degraded, there is an improvement in wetland ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, amenity values, extent or water quality, and</p> <p>(4) their flood attenuation and water storage capacity is maintained or improved.</p>
LF-FW-O10 – Natural character	The natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
LF-FW-P10A – Managing wetlands	<p>Otago’s wetlands are managed:</p> <p>(1) in the coastal environment, in accordance with CE – Coastal Environment, and</p> <p>(2) by applying clause 3.22(1) to (3) of the NPSFM to natural inland wetlands, and</p> <p>(3) to improve the ecosystem health, hydrological functioning and extent of wetlands that have been degraded or lost by promoting:</p> <p>(a) an increase in the extent and condition of habitat for indigenous species,</p> <p>(b) the restoration of hydrological processes,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(c) control of pest species and vegetation clearance, and</p> <p>(d) the exclusion of stock, except where stock grazing is used to enhance wetland values, and</p> <p>(4) to sustain and enhance Māori freshwater values.</p>
<p>LF-FW-P13 – Preserving natural character and instream values</p>	<p>Preserve the natural character and instream values of lakes and rivers and the natural character of their beds and margins by:</p> <p>(1) avoiding the loss of values or extent of a river, unless:</p> <p>(a) there is a functional need for the activity in that location, and</p> <p>(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers),</p> <p>(2) not granting resource consent for activities in (1) unless the consent authority is satisfied that:</p> <p>(a) the application demonstrates how each step of the effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers) will be applied to the loss of values or extent of the river, and</p> <p>(b) any consent is granted subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers) in respect of any loss of values or extent of the river,</p> <p>(c) if aquatic offsetting or aquatic compensation is applied, the applicant has complied with principles 1 to 6 in APP4A and APP4B, and has had to regard to the remaining principles in APP4A and APP4B, as appropriate, and</p> <p>(d) if aquatic offsetting or aquatic compensation is applied, any consent granted is subject to conditions that will ensure that the offsetting or compensation will be maintained and managed over time to achieve the conservation outcomes,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(3) establishing environmental flow and level regimes and water quality standards that support the health and well-being of the water body,</p> <p>(4) to the extent practicable, sustaining the form and function of a water body that reflects its natural behaviours,</p> <p>(5) recognising and implementing the restrictions in Water Conservation Orders,</p> <p>(6) preventing the impounding or control of the level of Lake Wānaka,</p> <p>(7) preventing modification that would permanently reduce the braided character of a river,</p> <p>(8) controlling the use of water and land that would adversely affect the natural character of the water body, and</p> <p>(9) maintaining or enhancing the values of riparian margins to support habitat and biodiversity, reduce contaminant loss to water bodies and support natural flow behaviour</p>
LF-FW-P15 – Stormwater discharges	<p>Minimise the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges of stormwater to fresh water by:</p> <p>(2) requiring:</p> <p>(ab) integrated catchment management plans for management of stormwater in urban areas,</p> <p>(b) all stormwater to be discharged into a reticulated system, where one is made available by the operator of the reticulated system, unless alternative treatment and disposal methods will result in the same or improved outcomes for fresh water,</p> <p>(c) implementation of methods to progressively reduce unintentional stormwater inflows to wastewater systems,</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(e) that any stormwater discharges do not prevent water bodies from meeting any applicable water quality standards set for FMUs and/or rohe, and</p> <p>(f) the use of water sensitive design techniques wherever practicable, and</p> <p>(3) promoting the reticulation of stormwater in urban areas where appropriate, and</p> <p>(4) promoting source control as a method for reducing contaminants in discharges and the use of good practice guidelines for managing stormwater.</p>
LF-LS-P18 – Soil erosion	<p>Minimise soil erosion, and the associated risk of sedimentation in water bodies, resulting from land use activities by:</p> <p>(2) maintaining vegetative cover on erosion-prone land, to the extent practicable,</p> <p>(1) implementing management practices to minimise the potential for soil to be discharged to water bodies, including by controlling the timing, duration, scale and location of soil exposure, and</p> <p>(3) promoting activities that enhance soil retention.</p>
HCV-WT-O1 – Kāi Tahu wāhi tūpuna	Wāhi tūpuna and their associated cultural values are identified and protected.
HCV-WT-O2 – Rakatirataka ²	The rakatirataka of mana whenua over wāhi tūpuna is recognised, and mana whenua are able to exercise their role as kaitiaki within these areas.

² ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
HCV-WT-P1 – Recognise and identify wāhi tūpuna ³	<p>Sustain the enduring Kāi Tahu relationship with wāhi tūpuna, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) enabling Kāi Tahu to identify as wāhi tūpuna any sites and areas of significance to mana whenua, along with the cultural values that contribute to each wāhi tūpuna being significant, (2) recognising the rakatirataka of mana whenua over wāhi tūpuna and providing for their ability to exercise their role as kaitiaki within these areas, (3) recognising and providing for connections and associations between different wāhi tūpuna, and (4) recognising and using traditional place names.
HCV-WT-P2 – Management of effects on wāhi tūpuna ⁴	<p>Wāhi tūpuna are protected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) avoiding significant adverse effects on the cultural values of identified wāhi tūpuna, (1A) avoiding, as the first priority, other adverse effects on the cultural values of identified wāhi tūpuna, (2) where other adverse effects demonstrably cannot be completely avoided, then either remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a manner that maintains the values of the wāhi tūpuna

³ ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau

⁴ ENV-2024-CHC-35 Transpower, ENV-2024-CHC-22 Meridian Energy Limited



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
HCV-HH-O3 – Historic heritage resources	Otago’s unique historic heritage contributes to the region’s character, sense of identity, and social, cultural and economic well-being, and people’s understanding and appreciation of it is enhanced, and it is protected for future generations against inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
HCV-HH-P5 – Managing historic heritage ⁵	<p>Except as provided for in EIT-INF-P13, protect historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by:</p> <p>(1) requiring the use of accidental discovery protocols in accordance with APP11,</p> <p>(2) avoiding adverse effects on areas or places which have been identified as having special or outstanding historic heritage or qualities, except that in circumstances (a) to (f) below, they are remedied or mitigated to the extent practicable:</p> <p>(a) where HCV-HH-P6 applies, or</p> <p>(b) a project has significant public benefit that outweighs the loss of historic heritage; or</p> <p>(c) the activity has functional or locational constraints and has a significant public benefit</p> <p>(d) the area or place is already impacted by an existing, lawfully established activity; or</p> <p>(e) there is significant risk to safety or property; or</p> <p>(f) any adverse effects are minor and relate to work necessary to adapt a historic heritage building to modern use.</p> <p>(3) avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on other areas or places with historic heritage values or qualities</p>

⁵ ENV-2024-CHC-29 Oceana Gold, ENV-2024-CHC-35 Transpower



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
ECO-O1 – Indigenous biodiversity ⁶	Otago’s indigenous biodiversity is healthy and thriving and any overall decline in condition, quantity and diversity is halted.
ECO-O2 – Restoring and enhancing ⁷	Restoration and enhancement activities result in an overall increase in the extent and occupancy of Otago’s indigenous biodiversity.
ECO-O3 – Kaitiakitaka and stewardship ⁸	<p>Mana whenua exercise their role as kaitiaki of Otago’s indigenous biodiversity, and Otago’s communities are recognised as stewards, who are responsible for:</p> <p>(1) te hauora o te koiora (the health of indigenous biodiversity), te hauora o te taoka (the health of species and ecosystems that are taoka), and te hauora o te taiao (the health of the wider environment), while</p> <p>(2) providing for te hauora o te takata (the health of the people).</p>
ECO-P2 – Identifying significant natural areas and taoka ⁹	<p>Identify and map:</p> <p>(1) the areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna that qualify as significant natural areas using the assessment criteria in APP2 and in accordance with ECO-M2, and</p> <p>(2) where appropriate, indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka, including those identified by mana whenua as requiring protection, in accordance with ECO-M3.</p>

⁶ ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-39 EDS, ENV-2024-CHC-26 Forest & Bird, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants

⁷ ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-26 Forest & Bird, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants

⁸ ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants

⁹ ENV-2024-CHC-24 Aurora Energy Limited, Network Waitaki Limited, PowerNet Limited, ENV-2024-CHC-39 EDS, ENV2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
ECO-P3 – Protecting significant natural areas and taoka ¹⁰	<p>Outside the coastal environment, and except as provided for by ECO-P4 and ECO-P5A, protect significant natural areas and indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka by:</p> <p>(1) first avoiding adverse effects that result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) loss of ecosystem representation and extent, (ab) disruption to sequences, mosaics, or ecosystem function, (ac) fragmentation of significant natural areas or the loss of buffers or connections within an SNA, (ad) a reduction in the function of the significant natural area as a buffer or connection to other important habitats or ecosystems, or (ae) a reduction in the population size or occupancy of Threatened or At Risk (declining) species that use a significant natural area for any part of their life cycle, (b) any loss of taoka values identified by mana whenua as requiring protection under ECO-P2(2), and <p>(2) after (1), applying the effects management hierarchy (in relation to indigenous biodiversity) to areas and values other than those covered by ECO-P3(1), and</p> <p>(3) prior to significant natural areas and indigenous species and ecosystems that are taoka being identified and mapped in accordance with ECO-P2, adopt a precautionary approach towards activities in accordance with IM-P6(2).</p>

¹⁰ ENV-2024-CHC-24 Aurora Energy Limited, Network Waitaki Limited, PowerNet Limited, ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-26 Forest & Bird, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants, ENV-2024-CHC-29 Oceana Gold



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
ECO-P6 – Maintaining indigenous biodiversity ¹¹	<p>Outside the coastal environment and excluding areas protected under ECO-P3, manage Otago’s indigenous biodiversity by:</p> <p>(1) applying the effects management hierarchy (in relation to indigenous biodiversity) to manage significant adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity, and</p> <p>(2) requiring the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity for all other adverse effects of any activity, and</p> <p>(3) notwithstanding (1) and (2) above, for regionally significant infrastructure and nationally significant infrastructure that is either renewable electricity generation or the National Grid avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects to the extent practicable.</p>
ECO-P8 – Restoration and enhancement ¹²	<p>The extent, occupancy and condition of Otago’s indigenous biodiversity is increased by:</p> <p>(1) restoring and enhancing habitat for indigenous species, including taoka and mahika kai species,</p> <p>(2) improving the health and resilience of indigenous biodiversity, including ecosystems, species, ecosystem function, and intrinsic values,</p> <p>(3) buffering or linking ecosystems, habitats and ecological corridors, ki uta ki tai, and</p> <p>(4) prioritising all the following for restoration:</p> <p>(a) significant natural areas whose ecological integrity is degraded,</p>

¹¹ ENV-2024-CHC-24 Aurora Energy Limited, Network Waitaki Limited, PowerNet Limited, ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-26 Forest & Bird, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants, ENV-2024-CHC-32 Manawa Energy, ENV-2024-CHC-22 Meridian Energy Limited, ENV-2024-CHC-29 Oceana Gold, ENV-2024-CHC-35 Transpower

¹² ENV-2024-CHC-30 Cain Whānau, ENV-2024-CHC-26 Forest & Bird, ENV-2024-CHC-27 Forestry Appellants



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(b) threatened and rare ecosystems representative of naturally occurring and formerly present ecosystems,</p> <p>(c) areas that provide important connectivity or buffering functions,</p> <p>(d) areas of indigenous biodiversity on native reserves and Māori land where restoration is advanced by the Māori landowners,</p> <p>(e) any other priorities specified in regional biodiversity strategies or any national priorities for indigenous biodiversity restoration.</p>
The Regional Plan: Water for Otago	
Objective 5.3.1	To maintain or enhance the natural and human use values, identified in Schedules 1A, 1B and 1C, that are supported by Otago's lakes and rivers.
Objective 5.3.2	To maintain or enhance the spiritual and cultural beliefs, values and uses of significance to Kai Tahu, identified in Schedule 1D, as these relate to Otago's lakes and rivers.
Objective 5.3.3	To protect the natural character of Otago's lakes and rivers and their margins from inappropriate subdivision, use or development.
Objective 5.3.4	To maintain or enhance the amenity values associated with Otago's lakes and rivers and their margins.
Objective 5.3.5	To maintain or enhance public access to and along the margins of Otago's lakes and rivers.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy 5.4.1	<p>To identify the following natural and human use values supported by Otago’s lakes and rivers, as expressed in Schedule 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Outstanding natural features and landscapes; (b) Areas with a high degree of naturalness; (c) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and significant habitats of trout and salmon; (d) Ecosystem values; (e) Water supply values; (f) Registered historic places; and (g) Spiritual and cultural beliefs, values and uses of significance to Kai Tahu.
Policy 5.4.2	<p>In the management of any activity involving surface water, groundwater or the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Natural values identified in Schedule 1A; (b) Water supply values identified in Schedule 1B; (c) Registered historic places identified in Schedule 1C, or archaeological sites in, on, under or over the bed or margin of a lake or river;



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(d) Spiritual and cultural beliefs, values and uses of significance to Kai Tahu identified in Schedule 1D;</p> <p>(e) The natural character of any lake or river, or its margins;</p> <p>(f) Amenity values supported by any water body; and</p> <p>(2) Causing or exacerbating flooding, erosion, land instability, sedimentation or property damage.</p>
Policy 5.4.2A	<p>The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:</p> <p>(a) That there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and</p> <p>(b) The effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.</p>
Policy 5.4.4	To recognise Kai Tahu's interests in Otago's lakes and rivers by promoting opportunities for their involvement in resource consent processing.
Policy 5.4.5	<p>To recognise the Water Conservation (Kawarau) Order 1997 by:</p> <p>(a) Preserving, as far as possible, the waters set out in Schedule 1 of the Water Conservation Order in their natural state;</p> <p>(b) Protecting the outstanding characteristics of waters set out in Schedule 2 of the Water Conservation Order; and</p> <p>(c) Sustaining the outstanding amenity and intrinsic values set out in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Water Conservation Order.</p>
Policy 5.4.7	Where existing public access to or along the margins of Otago's lakes or rivers is restricted by activities in, on, under or over the bed or margin, the provision or enhancement of alternative access:



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(a) May be required with respect to the restriction of existing legal public access; and</p> <p>(b) Will be promoted with respect to the restriction of informal access arrangements.</p>
Policy 5.4.8	<p>To have particular regard to the following features of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on their natural character:</p> <p>(a) The topography, including the setting and bed form of the lake or river;</p> <p>(b) The natural flow characteristics of the river;</p> <p>(c) The natural water level of the lake and its fluctuation;</p> <p>(d) The natural water colour and clarity in the lake or river;</p> <p>(e) The ecology of the lake or river and its margins; and</p> <p>(f) The extent of use or development within the catchment, including the extent to which that use and development has influenced matters (a) to (e) above.</p>
Policy 5.4.9	<p>To have particular regard to the following qualities or characteristics of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on amenity values:</p> <p>(a) Aesthetic values associated with the lake or river; and</p> <p>(b) Recreational opportunities provided by the lake or river, or its margins.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy 5.4.10	In the management of any activity involving surface water or the bed or margin of any lake or river, particular regard will be given to the heritage value of any site, building, place or area.
Policy 5.4.11	To provide for activities that have no more than minor adverse effects on water resources, lakes and rivers without the need for a resource consent.
Policy 5.4.12	To promote the establishment of, and support, appropriate water user groups to assist in the management of water resources.
Policy 5.4.13	To encourage and support community initiatives that assist in the achievement of the maintenance or enhancement of lakes and rivers and their margins, and other water resources.
Objective 6.3.1	To retain flows in rivers sufficient to maintain their life-supporting capacity for aquatic ecosystems, and their natural character.
Objective 6.3.2A	To maintain long term groundwater levels and water storage in Otago's aquifers.
Policy 6.4.1A	<p>A groundwater take is allocated as:</p> <p>(a) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is from any aquifer in Schedule 2C; or</p> <p>(b) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is within 100 metres of any connected perennial surface water body;</p> <p>or</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(c) Groundwater and part surface water if the take is 100 metres or more from any connected perennial surface water body, and depletes that water body most affected by at least 5 litres per second as determined by Schedule 5A; or</p> <p>(d) Groundwater if (a), (b) and (c) do not apply.</p>
Objective 7.A.1	To maintain water quality in Otago lakes, rivers, wetlands, and groundwater, but enhance water quality where it is degraded.
Objective 7.A.2	To enable the discharge of water or contaminants to water or land, in a way that maintains water quality and supports natural and human use values, including Kāi Tahu values.
Objective 7.A.3	To have individuals and communities manage their discharges to reduce adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on water quality.
Policy 7.B.3	Allow discharges of water or contaminants to Otago lakes, rivers, wetlands and groundwater that have minor effects or that are short-term discharges with short-term adverse effects.
Objective 8.3.1	<p>To maintain:</p> <p>(a) The stability and function of existing structures located in, on, under or over the bed or margin of any lake or river;</p> <p>(b) The stability of the bed and bank of any lake or river; and</p> <p>(c) The flood and sediment carrying capacity of any lake or river</p>
Objective 8.3.2	To minimise reduction in water clarity caused by bed disturbance.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Objective 8.3.5	To maintain the passage of fish, or improve the passage of fish, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats.
Policy 8.4.1	<p>When managing activities in, on, under or over the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding changes in the nature of flow and sediment processes in those water bodies, where those changes will cause adverse effects:</p> <p>(a) On the stability and function of existing structures located in, on, under or over the bed or margin of any lake or river;</p> <p>(b) Arising from associated erosion or sedimentation of the bed or margin of any lake or river, or land instability; or</p> <p>(c) Arising from any reduction in the flood carrying capacity of any lake or river.</p>
Policy 8.5.1	To require, where necessary, desirable and practicable, any structure in or on the bed of any lake or river to provide for fish migration through or past it, or alternative remedial measures where fish migration is not practicable.
Policy 8.6.1	<p>In managing the disturbance of the bed or margin of any lake or river, to have regard to any adverse effect on:</p> <p>(a) The spawning requirements of indigenous fauna, and trout or salmon;</p> <p>(b) Bed and bank stability;</p> <p>(c) Water quality;</p> <p>(d) Amenity values caused by any reduction in water clarity; and</p> <p>(e) Downstream users.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Objective 9.3.1	To sustain the recognised uses of Otago's groundwater.
Objective 9.3.3	To maintain the quality of Otago's groundwater.
Policy 9.4.1	In managing any activity involving the taking of groundwater or the discharge of contaminants, to ensure that the suitability of aquifers to support the recognised uses of groundwater identified in Schedule 3 is maintained.
Policy 9.4.2	In managing the taking of water from any groundwater aquifer, to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating irreversible or long term degradation of soils arising from use of the water for irrigation.
Policy 9.4.14	To require appropriate siting, construction and operation of new groundwater bores, to prevent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Contaminants from entering an aquifer; and (b) The contamination of groundwater in any aquifer from the groundwater in another aquifer; and to promote such management for existing bores.
Policy 9.4.17	To require new drill holes to be appropriately sealed to prevent contaminants entering any aquifer.
Policy 9.4.18	To identify land of high risk in terms of the vulnerability of underlying groundwater to leachate contamination and to manage, with respect to this land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Change in land use to activities which have the potential to result in leachate discharges, so that the activities are, where practicable, located elsewhere, or contaminants are contained;



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(b) Existing land use activities so that any potential for groundwater contamination is monitored and, where necessary, corrective action is taken;</p> <p>(c) Point source discharges of water or contaminants to land or groundwater; and</p> <p>(d) Excavation, so that any protective soil mantle or impervious stratum is retained, replaced, or alternative groundwater protection is provided.</p>
Policy 9.4.19	To identify land which protects underlying aquifers from leachate contamination and to manage excavation, with respect to this land, so that any protective soil mantle or impervious stratum is retained or replaced, or alternative groundwater protection is provided.
Policy 9.4.20	To require that all practical alternative locations for the storage of hazardous substances have been considered before such storage occurs over Zone A of any Groundwater Protection Zone identified on the C-series maps.
Policy 9.4.21	To support appropriate codes of practice and management guidelines for land use activities which may result in contaminants entering groundwater.
Objective 10.3.1	Otago's wetlands and their individual and collective values and uses will be maintained or enhanced for present and future generations.
Policy 10.4.2	<p>Avoid the adverse effects of an activity on a Regionally Significant Wetland or a regionally significant wetland value, but allow remediation or mitigation of an adverse effect only when the activity:</p> <p>(a) Is lawfully established; or</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(b) Is nationally or regionally significant infrastructure, and has specific locational constraints; or(c) Has the purpose of maintaining or enhancing a Regionally Significant Wetland or a regionally significant wetland value.</p> <p>(c) Has the purpose of maintaining or enhancing a Regionally Significant Wetland or a regionally significant wetland value.</p>
Policy 10.4.6	<p>To promote the conservation, creation and reinstatement of wetland areas and enhancement of individual and collective wetland values by:</p> <p>(a) Educating Otago’s people and communities about land use activities that may affect wetlands and their values;</p> <p>(b) Promoting the fencing of wetlands;</p> <p>(c) Initiating or supporting investigations and monitoring of wetlands and their values;</p> <p>(d) Supporting voluntary community and landholder programmes;</p> <p>(e) Initiating or undertaking works in consultation with local communities;</p> <p>(f) Providing information on wetlands and their values; or</p> <p>(g) Providing for the restoration or enhancement of wetlands and wetland values.</p>
Policy 10.4.8	<p>The loss of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <p>(a) The loss of extent or values arises from any of the following:</p> <p>(i) The customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Maori</p> <p>(ii) Restoration activities</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(iii) Scientific research</p> <p>(iv) The sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss</p> <p>(v) The construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020</p> <p>(vi) The maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 (vii) Natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020; or</p> <p>(b) The regional council is satisfied that:</p> <p>(i) The activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and</p> <p>(ii) The specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</p> <p>(iii) There is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and</p> <p>(iv) The effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.</p>
Objective 10A.1	<p>Facilitate an efficient and effective transition from the operative freshwater planning framework toward a new integrated regional planning framework, by managing:</p> <p>(a) The take and use of freshwater; and</p> <p>(b) The replacement of Deemed Permits, and</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	(c) The replacement of water permits for takes and uses of freshwater where those water permits expire prior to 31 December 2025.
Policy 10A.2.1	<p>Irrespective of any other policies in this Plan, avoid granting resource consents that replace Deemed Permits, or water permits for takes and uses of surface water (including groundwater considered as surface water under Policy 6.4.1A (a), (b) and (c) of this Plan) where those water permits expire prior to 31 December 2025, except where:</p> <p>(a) The Deemed Permit or water permit that is being replaced is a valid permit; and</p> <p>(b) There is no increase in the area under irrigation, except where any additional area to be irrigated is only for orchard or viticulture land uses and all mainline irrigation pipes servicing that additional area were installed before 18 March 2020; and</p> <p>(c) Any existing residual flow, minimum flow or take cessation condition is applied to the new permit; and</p> <p>(d) For takes other than community water supplies there is no increase in:</p> <p>(i) The historical instantaneous rate of abstraction; and</p> <p>(ii) Any historical volume of water taken.</p>
The Regional Plan: Waste for Otago	
Objective 6.3.1	To avoid, remedy and mitigate the risk to the environment and human health from hazardous substances and hazardous wastes.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Objective 6.3.2	To avoid, remedy and mitigate the harmful effects of hazardous substances and hazardous wastes on traditional water, land and mahika kai values of importance to Kai Tahu.
Policy 6.4.1	To promote the safe transportation, and the use, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous wastes in such a manner that avoids adverse environmental effects.
Policy 6.4.12	<p>To recognise and provide for the relationship Kai Tahu have with Otago's natural and physical resources through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing for the management and disposal of Otago's hazardous substances and hazardous wastes in a manner which takes into account Kai Tahu cultural values; and (b) Supporting hazardous waste disposal methods which avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and the mauri of its natural and physical resources; and (c) Protecting waahi tapu and waahi taoka from hazardous waste management practices; and (d) Ensuring that Kai Tahu access to waahi tapu and waahi taoka is not compromised by waste management practices; and (e) Acknowledging that future generations will inherit the results of good and bad waste management practices; and (f) Maintaining consultation with Kai Tahu on issues relating to hazardous substances and hazardous waste management.
Clutha District Plan	
Objective ELG.1 – Recognition of energy resources	<p>A. To ensure that the benefits of the District's renewable and non-renewable energy resources and the electricity generation facilities that utilise such resources are recognised as locally, regionally and nationally important in the sustainable management of the District's resources.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>B. B. To recognise that the use and development of renewable energy resources have the following particular benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintains or enhances electricity generation capacity while avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions; b. Maintains or enhances the security of electricity supply at local, regional and national levels by diversifying the type and/or location of electricity generation; c. Assists in meeting international climate change obligations; and d. Avoids or reduces reliance on imported fuels for the purpose of generating electricity.
Objective ELG.2 – Development of new electricity generation facilities	To ensure the investigation, establishment, development and upgrading of energy generation facilities avoids, remedies, or mitigates any adverse effects on the environment.
Objective ELG.4 – Local effects of new electricity generation facilities	To ensure that the development of new electricity generation facilities has local benefits and that local adverse environmental effects (environmental, social, cultural and economic) are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy ELG.2	<p>In assessing the appropriateness of the location of any new electricity generation facility development proposed within the District, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the constraints imposed on the proposed generation technology by the location of the necessary resources, infrastructure and logistical or technical requirements which may prevent some adverse effects from being avoided, remedied or mitigated; b. Any functional or locational constraints affecting the associated transmission infrastructure.
Policy ELG.3	When assessing the effects of the proposed facility on the local environment under Policy ELG.1 the impact of the proposal in terms of the following matters, in addition to the requirements of other policies, will be given specific consideration:



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>I. SOCIAL</p> <p>a. The long-term effects on communities (both positive and negative), including the potential for displacement, dislocation or severance of communities; the impact of rapid and temporary population increases and the potential social and economic investment in the community;</p> <p>b. The impact, both positive and adverse, on reserves and other protected public and private land, and recreation areas, infrastructure (including the transportation network) and services;</p> <p>c. The adverse effects of construction particularly in terms of noise, lightspill, glare, vibration, dust, traffic generation, stormwater management, earthworks, and health and safety;</p> <p>d. The ongoing effects of the facility in terms of noise, lightspill, glare, vibration, dust, radio frequency emissions, traffic generation, stormwater management, earthworks, and health and safety;</p> <p>e. The impact on public access to, and along, the margins of the coast, lakes and rivers, and to natural and physical features.</p> <p>II. ECONOMIC</p> <p>a. The positive economic benefits of the facility, including the direct positive effects for the community arising from the construction and operation of the facility (including but not limited to employment opportunities);</p> <p>b. The positive effects on the security of communities' electricity supply;</p> <p>c. The long term and/or irreversible effects on existing land uses within the affected area;</p> <p>d. The impact on the ability to access mineral resources;</p> <p>e. The impact on the ability to utilise high class or other special soil types.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>III. CULTURAL</p> <p>a. The impact on waahi tapu sites or areas, and waahi taonga;</p> <p>b. The impact on the Kaitangata nohoaka site on the lower Clutha River;</p> <p>c. The impact on statutory acknowledgment areas under the Ngai Tahu Settlement Act 1998;</p> <p>d. The impact on other resources of value to Kai Tahu (refer to the relevant planning documents recognised by iwi and lodged with Council);</p> <p>e. The impact on historic heritage.</p> <p>IV. HAZARD CONSTRAINTS</p> <p>a. Any known hazard or land stability constraints affecting the subject area;</p> <p>b. The potential impact of natural hazard events and the potential effect the activity itself may have on exacerbating or relieving natural hazard events.</p> <p>V. LANDSCAPE</p> <p>a. Potential for the loss of, or irreversible change to, any identified values of landscapes or natural features identified as outstanding in the District Plan or any relevant Regional Policy Statement or Plan;</p> <p>b. The impact (both positive and negative) on any identified values of landscapes identified as amenity landscapes in the District Plan;</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>c. The impact (both positive and negative) on natural features, natural character, landscape and visual amenity values in general;</p> <p>VI. ECOLOGICAL</p> <p>a. Potential for the loss of, or irreversible change to, any significant indigenous vegetation and any significant habitats of indigenous fauna;</p> <p>b. Potential for the loss of, or irreversible change to, any regionally significant wetland and other areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna identified in the District Plan or any Regional Plan;</p> <p>c. The impact on the mauri and health of ecosystems of indigenous species, including mahinga kai species;</p> <p>d. The impact on habitats including those of invertebrates, birds and fish, and valued nonindigenous fauna;</p> <p>e. The potential for biodiversity protection or enhancement either on-site or elsewhere including but not limited to offsetting and environmental compensation;</p> <p>f. The potential for the establishment of invading exotic vegetation;</p> <p>g. Stormwater and earthworks management;</p> <p>h. The impact on vegetation adjacent to water bodies;</p> <p>i. The potential for shoreline or bank erosion.</p> <p>The relevance of these matters will be determined on a case by case basis, having regard to the scale of the proposal and the nature of the receiving environment.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy ELG.4	<p>In determining the significance of the effects of the proposed electricity generation facility under Policy 1, consideration will be given to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whether the facility will maintain or increase electricity generation capacity while avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions; b. Whether the facility will maintain or increase the security of electricity supply at local, regional and national levels by diversifying the type and/or location of electricity generation; c. Whether the facility reduces or avoids reliance on imported fuels d. Whether the facility uses renewable natural resources rather than finite resources e. The methods proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on the environment identified in Policy 3 which may include: f. The ability to offset adverse effects and the measurable outcome that this form of mitigation achieves (i.e. a net loss of values; no net loss of values; or again in values); g. Environmental compensation (including measures or compensation which benefit the local environment or community affected) where there are any residual environmental effects that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated; h. Design measures which provide for operational requirements which may also complement and provide for mitigation opportunities; i. Adaptive management measures available to assist with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects; j. Where applicable, the benefit from the reversibility of the adverse environmental effects associated with the proposed generation technology;



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Objective INF.1 – Positive contribution of infrastructure	To recognise the essential and positive contribution that infrastructure, including the transportation network, and its ongoing operation, maintenance, upgrading and development makes to the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and to the health and safety of the District's people and communities.
Objective INF.2 – A safe, efficient and integrated infrastructure network	A safe and efficient infrastructure system that integrates with land use activities and minimises, as far as practicable, any adverse effects on the amenity values, ecological values, landscape values, cultural and historic heritage values of the District, and the health and safety of people and communities.
Objective INF.4 – Recognition of electricity transmission network	To recognise the local, regional and national significance of the secure and efficient transmission of electricity in the sustainable management of the District's resources.
Objective INF.5 – Provision for the electricity transmission network	<p>The safe and efficient operation, maintenance, and upgrade of the existing electricity transmission network and the establishment of new electricity transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) significant adverse environmental effects of the network are avoided, remedied or mitigated; (ii) the adverse effects of other activities on the network are avoided, remedied or mitigated; <p>While recognising the technical and operational requirements and constraints of the network.</p>
Policy INF.3 – Enable infrastructure development	<p>To ensure that significant upgrading of existing infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure, including the transportation network, is located, designed and operated so that the following matters, where relevant, are recognised and provided for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The avoidance of those areas contained in the following tables and/or areas identified via the application of the following rules:



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 9 (SSWI Database); • Table 13.3A (Potentially Outstanding Landscapes); • Table 13.3B (Outstanding natural Features); • Table 13.5 (Significant Wetlands); • Table 13.6 (Waahi Tapu); • Table 13.7 (Waahi Taoka and Mahika Kai); • Table 13.8 (Areas of Significant Habitat); and • Any areas as defined by Rules RRA.13 or COA.6 as requiring a resource consent <p>or where avoidance is not practicable, any adverse effect on the key values of the affected resource is remedied or mitigated;</p> <p>(b) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of significant adverse effects on general landscape, including the coastal environment, and amenity values;</p> <p>(c) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of adverse effects on water bodies and their margins (including their natural character) and any associated statutorily managed sports fish and game;</p> <p>(d) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of any significant increase in risk to the safety of the public;</p> <p>(e) The efficient operation of other established utilities and infrastructure;</p> <p>(f) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of adverse effects on the integrity of significant heritage and cultural values;</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>(g) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of adverse effects on the integrity of values of importance to Kai Tahu;</p> <p>(h) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of the adverse effects of noise, vibration, lightspill, glare, stormwater run-off, and dust emissions;</p> <p>(i) The potential for material damage from erosion, subsidence, slippage, inundation or other natural hazard events and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate exacerbation of any of these processes;</p> <p>(j) The potential for material damage or loss from the potential effects of climate change;</p> <p>(k) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of adverse effects on town centres and identified townscape precincts;</p> <p>(l) The long term and/or irreversible effects on communities, including the potential for the displacement, dislocation or severance of communities;</p> <p>(m) Any significant adverse effects on existing land use activities;</p> <p>While recognising and having regard to any specific location, technical and operational efficiency requirements and constraints of the network.</p>
Policy INF.4 – Infrastructure routes	In assessing any resource consent application under Policy INF.2, to consider the extent to which any adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated by the route, site, materials and method selection for any infrastructure route.
Policy INF.5 – Utility corridors and co-siting	To mitigate the impact that infrastructure can have on the landscape values of the District by promoting and encouraging the co-siting of infrastructure and the location of infrastructure in “corridors” where this is feasible and practicable having regard to the operational and commercial efficiencies and the technical constraints of the infrastructure concerned.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy INF.6 – High voltage transmission lines	To avoid or mitigate both adverse effects on and adverse effects of high voltage transmission lines, by encouraging the location of new lines away from urban areas and sensitive rural locations, and by restricting the location of inappropriate subdivision, use and development in close proximity to existing lines, including preventing residential and other sensitive development near such lines.
Policy INF.11 – Managing the development of the transportation network	In addition to those matters identified in Policy 3 above, to ensure that the design, location and operation of the transportation network recognises and provides for the intended level and type of traffic usage and any foreseeable future demands.
Objective MAO.1 – Kaitiakitanga	To have particular regard to the concept of Kaitiakitanga in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.
Objective MAO.4 – Waahi Taoka (treasured resources)	To recognise and provide for the special significance that all Taoka have in the culture of Kai Tahu.
Objective MAO.5 – Wai (water)	To recognise the significance of water to Kai Tahu’s spiritual beliefs, cultural traditions and practices, and to provide for these where practicable and appropriate.
Policy MAO.1	To actively consult with the appropriate runanga on policy development relating to natural and physical resources of Clutha District.
Policy MAO.2	To recognise the Kai Tahu Ki Otago Iwi Natural Resource Management Plan as a Kai Tahu resource management reference planning document for the District.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy MAO.8	In consultation with Kai Tahu runanga, to ensure that the adverse effects of activities on Waahi Taoka are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy MAO.9	To take into consideration the importance of water to Kai Tahu culture by ensuring land management practices avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on water bodies important to Kai Tahu.
Policy MAO.10	To consult with Kai Tahu and work with the Otago Regional Council on water quality issues that affect Kai Tahu.
Objective HER.1	To recognise the importance of, and provide for the appropriate protection, conservation, use and where possible, enhancement of the District's natural, built, and cultural heritage resources.
Policy HER.3	To identify the Districts outstanding natural features and landscapes and, where appropriate, protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Objective NSE.1	To protect the Districts amenity values and the wellbeing of the Districts people from the adverse effects of noise.
Policy NSE.1	<p>To mitigate the adverse effects of noise on</p> <p>(i) The well-being of the people of the District; and</p> <p>(ii) The amenities of the District.</p>
Policy NSE.2	To establish permitted noise levels as a minimum standard for defined areas of the District.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Policy NSE.4	To monitor noise trends throughout the District.
Objective RRA.1	To provide a management framework for the rural environment that promotes the sustainable management of the resources of the District.
Objective RRA.2	To maintain and where necessary, enhance the quality of the District's water and soil resource to enable it to meet the needs of present and future generations.
Objective RRA.4	To recognise the values of and where considered necessary provide protection for the District's outstanding natural features and landscapes, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and fauna, and valued non-indigenous wildlife habitats, within the management framework.
Objective RRA.5	To maintain the amenity values of the rural environment.
Policy RRA.2	<p>To ensure that the adverse effects that activities can have on the soil resource including the adverse effects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Instability • Nutrient loss • Soil contamination • Soil compaction



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy RRA.5	<p>To ensure that the use, development and/or protection of land within riparian margins is managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on waterbodies including the effects of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing bank stability • increasing nutrient and sediment loadings • reduction in habitat quality
Policy RRA.6	To manage the effects of activities, buildings and structures to ensure that adverse effects on the natural character and values of the Districts coast, wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy RRA.7	To manage the effects of activities and buildings to ensure that any adverse effects on the openspace and natural character amenity values of the rural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy RRA.8	<p>To ensure the adverse effects that buildings, structures and vegetation can have on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. amenity values of adjoining properties, and ii. the safety and efficiency of the roading network are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005	
5.3.3 – Wai Māori General Objectives	i. The spiritual and cultural significance of water to Kāi Tahu ki Otago is recognised in all water management.



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>ii. The waters of the Otago Catchment are healthy and support Kāi Tahu ki Otago customs.</p> <p>iv. Contaminants being discharged directly or indirectly to water are reduced.</p>
5.3.4 Wai Māori General Policies	<p>1. To require an assessment of instream values for all activities affecting water.</p> <p>2. To promote the cultural importance of water to Kāi Tahu ki Otago in all water management within the Otago Region and Lower Waitaki Catchment.</p> <p>4. To protect and restore the mauri of all water.</p>
Discharges	<p>9. To require consideration of alternatives and use of new technology for discharge renewal consents.</p> <p>11. To encourage identification of non-point source pollution and mitigate, avoid or remedy adverse effects on Kāi Tahu ki Otago values.</p> <p>12. To encourage Kāi Tahu ki Otago input into the development of monitoring programmes.</p> <p>13. To require monitoring of all discharges be undertaken on a regular basis and all information, including an independent analysis of monitoring results, be made available to Kāi Tahu ki Otago.</p> <p>14. To encourage Management Plans for all discharge activities that detail the procedure for containing spills and including plans for extraordinary events.</p> <p>15. To require all discharge systems be well maintained and regularly serviced. Copies of all service and maintenance records should be available to Kāi Tahu ki Otago upon request.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>16. To require re-vegetation with locally sourced indigenous plants for all disturbed areas. Re-vegetation should be monitored by an assessment of the vegetative cover at one growing season after establishment and again at three seasons from establishment.</p> <p>17. To require visible signage informing people of the discharge area; such signs are to be written in Māori as well as English.</p> <p>18. To require groundwater monitoring for all discharges to land</p>
Earth disturbance	<p>19. To require all earthworks, excavation, filling or the disposal of excavated material to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Avoid adverse impacts on significant natural landforms and areas of indigenous vegetation; ii. Avoid, remedy, or mitigate soil instability; and accelerated erosion; iii. Mitigate all adverse effects
Roading	<p>20. To require an accidental discovery protocol for all road realignments and widening and forest harvest roads and to avoid any sediment run-off during earthworks and road construction to avoid contamination of waterways.</p> <p>21. To require indigenous re-vegetation with locally sourced species for all disturbed areas. Revegetation should be monitored by an assessment of the vegetative cover at one growing season after establishment and again at three seasons from establishment.</p>
River and Instream Works	<p>31. To require that fish passage is provided for at all times, both upstream and downstream.</p> <p>32. To oppose all river and instream work if near a nohoaka site during the months of August to April.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
	<p>33.To require that buffer zones are established and agreed upon with the Papatipu Rūnaka between the flowing water and the site of any river or instream work.</p> <p>34.To require that any visual impacts at the site of the activity are minimal.</p> <p>35.To require that wet concrete does not enter the active flow channels. 36.To require that any works be undertaken either before or after spawning season of potentially affected species as identified by the affected Papatipu Runaka.</p> <p>37.To require that all practical measures are taken to minimise sedimentation or discharge of sedimentation.</p> <p>38.To require that all practical measures are undertaken to minimise the risk of contamination to the waterway.</p> <p>39.To require that work is done when the water level is naturally low or dry.</p> <p>40.To require that machinery enters the dry bed of the waterway only to the extent necessary, to carry out as much of the work as possible, using one corridor for entering and exiting.</p> <p>41.To discourage machinery operating in flowing water.</p> <p>42. To require that all machinery is clean and well maintained before entering the work site; refuelling is to be done away from the waterway.</p>
5.5.4 Mahika Kai and Biodiversity General Policies	<p>16.To require that hazardous operations and the use, transportation and storage of hazardous substances are not to impact mahika kai and other cultural values.</p> <p>18.To promote best-practice methodologies for drain maintenance or diversions to ensure minimal damage to ecosystems with no further adverse effects on mahika kai and other cultural values.</p>



Objective / Policy Reference	Provision in Full
Land Use and Management	<p>56.To oppose the draining of wetlands. All wetlands are to be protected.</p> <p>58.To promote integrated riparian management throughout entire catchments.</p>
5.6.3 Cultural Landscapes Objectives	<p>i. The relationship that Kāi Tahu ki Otago have with land is recognised in all resource management activities and decisions.</p> <p>ii. The protection of significant cultural landscapes from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>iii. The cultural landscape that reflects the long association of Kāi Tahu ki Otago resource use with in the Otago region is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>iv. The use of Māori land by beneficial owners according to cultural preferences is supported and the maintenance of relationships with the land facilitated</p>
Structures	<p>24. To discourage the erection of structures, both temporary and permanent, in culturally significant landscapes, lakes, rivers or the coastal environment.</p>

