

Form 6

Further submission in support of, or in opposition to, submission on proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement – Freshwater Planning Instrument Parts

[Clause 8](#) of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991

To Otago Regional Council

Name of person making further submission: OceanaGold (New Zealand) Limited

This is a further submission in support of and in opposition to submissions on the following proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement – Freshwater Planning Instrument Parts (the **proposal**):

OceanaGold is:—

- a person who has an interest in the proposal that is greater than the interest the general public has. OceanaGold made a submission on the proposal seeking a number of changes to enable its operations to continue. OceanaGold will be affected by the proposal including those submissions it is making further submissions on.

OceanaGold supports or opposes the parts of the original submissions and for the reasons set out in the attached table.

OceanaGold wishes to be heard in support of its further submission.

If others make a similar submission, I will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.

Signature of person making further submission
(*or* person authorised to sign
on behalf of person making further
submission)

Date 3 February 2023

(A signature is not required if you make your submission by electronic means.)

Electronic address for service of person making further submission:

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Contact person: Alison Paul, GM Corporate & Legal Affairs, OceanaGold (New Zealand) Limited

Note to person making further submission

A copy of your further submission must be served on the original submitter within 5 working days after it is served on the local authority.

Please note that your submission (or part of your submission) may be struck out if the authority is satisfied that at least 1 of the following applies to the submission (or part of the submission):

- it is frivolous or vexatious:
- it discloses no reasonable or relevant case:
- it would be an abuse of the hearing process to allow the submission (or the part) to be taken further:
- it contains offensive language:
- it is supported only by material that purports to be independent expert evidence, but has been prepared by a person who is not independent or who does not have sufficient specialised knowledge or skill to give expert advice on the matter.

OceanaGold (New Zealand) Limited - Further submission on FPI provisions of PORPS

Submitter	Provision	Original submission point number	Submission summary	Support or oppose	The reason for my support/opposition are	I seek that the whole (or part) or the submission be allowed or disallowed
Fulton Hogan – FPI033	General submission	FPI033.007	Fulton Hogan also wishes to ensure that the policy framework does not unnecessarily constrain future activities or have unintended consequences through not adequately recognising the breadth of activities associated with quarrying activities.	Support	The policy framework should not unnecessarily constrain future activities or provide inadequate recognition of quarrying and mining activities.	Allow, but broaden to provide recognition of mining activities.
Fulton Hogan – FPI033	General submission	FPI033.009	Fulton Hogan is concerned that the FPI PORPS fails to recognise the locational constraints of quarrying by not providing a consenting pathway for quarrying activities within natural wetlands, as is provided within the Exposure Draft NESF and Exposure Draft NPSFM	Support	The FPI PORPS should recognise the locational constraints of quarrying and mining.	Allow, but broaden to provide for mining as well.
Green Peace Aotearoa +1259 Supporters – FPI008	General Submission	FPI008.011	We support the protection of intrinsic values through a long term strategic approach (which) recognises and provides for ecosystem complexity and connection and anticipates and responds swiftly to changes, pressures and trends. However, the RPS and subsequent rules will need to include	Oppose	The FPI PORPS should provide longterm strategic certainty not unanticipated change, and an RPS cannot prescribe rules, triggers and	Disallow

			triggers and benchmarks to respond 'swiftly to changes, pressures and trends'.		benchmarks in lower order planning documents.	
Green Peace Aotearoa +1259 Supporters – FPI008	General Submission	FPI008.011	We support the consideration of cumulative effects, including the cumulative effects of intensive dairy farming, water extraction, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, sedimentation and nitrates/nitrogen to air, water and soil, within and across catchments.	Oppose	It is appropriate to consider	Disallow
FPI035 – Wise Response	General submission	FPI035.030	To the extent that national instruments permit, throughout the pRPS use the national net zero-carbon target as the consistent “touchstone” for gauging what policies are necessary, realistic, a priority and sustainable in the medium and longer term	Oppose	This is not an appropriate “touchstone”.	Disallow
FPI035 – Wise Response	General submissions	FPI035.032	To the extent that national instruments permit, in order to meet Te Mana o Te Wai, improve (i.e., potentially better than national policy) all water bodies rather than just the significant and focus on rebuilding biophysical capacity and ecosystem function rather than “outstanding” water bodies and the “values” that we decide are important	Oppose	Improving all water bodies will not be feasible.	Disallow
FPI035 – Wise Response	General submission	FPI035.033	To the extent that national instruments permit, use biomimicry as a way of identifying what are likely to be the most efficient and sustainable ways to manage and use resources as natural	Oppose	There are other scientific ways to identify efficient and sustainable methods.	Disallow

			ecosystems which are in the steady state under renewable energy with no waste, being the hall marks of a sustainable system.			
Fish and Game – FPI037	General submission	FPI037.048	<p>Fish & Game submits that the PORPS 2021 will be improved if it adopts concepts of TMOTW for the whole environment. Specifically, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. creating a clear and directive hierarchy, with the natural environment as the priority; b. imbuing the anthropogenic concepts of health, well-being and resilience* upon the natural environment; and c. ensuring all actions support the health, well-being and resilience of the natural environment. <p>(* Fish & Game recommends adding 'resilience' to the list of anthropogenic concepts in the hierarchy of obligations and notes that this is already a key theme within the notified PORPS 2020 wording)</p>	Support	OceanaGold supports the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, however it is unclear what the exact wording that Fish and Game are promoting.	Allow in part
Fish and Game – FPI037	General submission	FPI037.50	Remove references to 'environmental bottom lines', 'bottom lines' and 'environmental constraints' and instead use the term 'environmental limits' consistently	Support	Environmental limits is consistent with the NBA.	Allow

Fish and Game – FPI037	General submission	FPI037.67	Give effect to higher order documents, including by reconciling competing tensions	Support	The RPS does not give effect to the national direction and recent amendments which provide a consenting pathway for mining	Allow
NZSki Ltd – FPI038	General submission	FPI038.001	Insert new provisions which explicitly promote the benefits of and provide for people’s well-being, including the use of and access to the natural environment for transport, the visitor industry inclusive of commercial recreation, and ancillary commercial and industry services	Support	The provisions need to acknowledge industry and mining.	Allow
NZSki Ltd – FPI038	General submission	FPI038.002	Replace the following words with other words which have a practical or clearer/explicit meaning: - Significant - Sustainable/sustainable development/sustained - Environmental limit - Bottom line - Environments - Statements including or like “important features and values identified by this RPS”	Support	Agree that more appropriate definitions and phrases should be used.	Allow

NZSki Ltd – FPI038	General submission	FPI038.003	Delete term “possible” from the pRPS. Replace with clearer achievable or more practicable direction, or alternatively replace with “practicable”.	Support	Practicable is a more appropriate term to use.	Allow
Green Peace Aotearoa + 1259 supporters – FPI008	General submission	FPI008.001	Greenpeace Aotearoa Submits that ORC should: Put Te Mana o te Wai first, so that all other objectives in the Regional Policy Statement are informed by the priority to care for water and keep it healthy	Oppose	Putting Te Mana o te Wai first may be appropriate for the freshwater planning objectives, but not for the other non-freshwater objectives in the RPS.	Disallow
Green Peace Aotearoa + 1259 supporters – FPI008	General submission	FPI008.002	Greenpeace Aotearoa Submits that ORC should: Commit to phasing out synthetic nitrogen fertiliser by 2024 and lowering cow stocking rates - as the use of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser, and intensive dairy farming are incompatible with protecting Te Mana o te Wai	Oppose	There is no explanation as to why synthetic nitrogen is incompatible with Te Mana o te Wai.	Disallow
Green Peace Aotearoa + 1259 supporters – FPI008	General submission	FPI0080.022	Communities should be made aware of potential freshwater impacts from their activities and there should be observable changes in community behaviour toward more sustainable lifestyles. Rules and other tools will be essential to encourage and incentivise this anticipated environmental result. At the moment, policy settings and economic instruments incentivise the	Oppose	There is no incentivisation of destruction and extraction of freshwater resources.	Disallow

			destruction and extraction of freshwater resources, biodiversity and elements of the planetary commons. These same policy settings encourage short term, self-interested actions as we have seen in the rush to dairy intensification, and it's important that this RPS and subsequent policy documents affect and direct these settings to drive action that meets the objectives of Te Mana o te Wai.			
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	General submission	FPI026.039	Throughout the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic response, the primary sector's contribution to the region, and wider New Zealand, remained steady, reliable, and important. Through the RPS, Council should encourage and enable that contribution, and in particular recognise and value the positive contribution that the primary sector makes to the region, whether it is through the economy (that is , the important role the primary sector and the associated industry contribute to the GDP), the environment (through the work that rural communities and catchment groups do across the region to improve water quality, quantity, and ecosystem health) and the social (through the rural communities networks and social structure that contribute to the overall wellbeing and	Support	The primary sector, including mining, plays an important role and contributes to the region and NZ.	Allow

			social cohesion that allow the communities to thrive)			
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	General submission	FPI026.040	The RPS needs to provide a robust, clear framework to provide guidance and clarity for the region on freshwater. That guidance needs to recognise and value all aspects of the region that contribute to its core.	Support	The guidance needs to recognise the contribution of the primary sector including mining.	Allow
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	General submission	FPI026.041	The RPS needs to ensure that its directions for change consider reasonable timeframes.	Support	The RPS needs to provide appropriate and sensible timeframes.	Allow
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	General submission	FPI026.042	It is important that the final RPS provide a clear framework and guidelines that appropriately recognise the range of sectors, industries and businesses that keep our region’s communities and economy vibrant and sustainable.	Support	The guidance needs to recognise the contribution of the primary sector including mining.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001-002	Amend RPS as required to ensure district plan change requirement dates are realistic and achievable based on current work programme priorities, most of which are tied to implementing national direction, and staff resources available (noting current market constraints in recruiting planning staff). Add content to allow these dates to be changed by mutual agreement in consideration of other priorities. Where possible align dates with the date required to produce a new plan under any	Support	There are a number of moving parts in the planning regime at the moment and any time-frames need to accommodate this and be realistic.	Allow

			replacement legislation being brought forward through the RM System reform			
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.040	Some more work is required to achieve the appropriate balance necessary to promote ‘sustainable management’, and the wellbeing of people and communities, and the environmental bottom lines. This policy evaluation must include consideration of the costs of improved environmental outcomes and the ability of communities to pay (appropriately weighing the costs and benefits of regulation) as required by Section 32 of the Act.	Support	The costs and benefits of policies need to be considered.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.041	Across all content, consider whether any changes to methods are required to reflect proposed changes to the RM system, for example the need to delay timeframes or change references to planning documents (e.g. adding new references to Strategic Spatial Plans) recognising that this RPS is likely to be part of transitional provisions that would under the new system be part of a regional-scale plan.	Support	The PORPS needs to accommodate the RM reform to the extent possible.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.043	The DCC considers that the ORC should exercise caution when using the terms <i>avoid</i> and <i>enable</i> terms in light of the Supreme Court's decision in the King Salmon case. It is better practice to include the weighting or balancing within the policy such as has been done	Support	The ORC should exercise caution when using ‘avoid’.	Allow

			in CE-P12 with the use of 'avoid ... unless' language.			
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.043	DCC suggests that 'avoid or minimise' should generally be 'avoid or minimise as far as practicable' or similar.	Support	The RPS needs to appreciate situations when it is not practicable to avoid.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.048	In principle, DCC requests that ORC do not amend content that has been agreed through the previous lengthy RPS mediation-appeal process unless there is a compelling reason to do so.	Support	It would be beneficial to incorporate what was learnt and developed during the previous RPS mediation and appeal process that was so recently undertaken.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	General submission	FPI001.055	DCC considers that it would be useful and efficient to provide the opportunity for pre-hearing mediation and expert caucusing and asks that the Panel consider this request.	Support	This will assist the decision makers	Allow
Kāi Tahu ki Otago – FPI030	General submission	FPI030.051	Kā Rūnaka consider the timeframes for action should require practises to change within 10 years and visions to be achieved within 20 years.	Oppose	Timeframes need to acknowledge existing resource consent terms.	Disallow
Duncan Kenderdine – FPI040	General submission	FPI040.001	Mr Kenderdine seeks that the RPS be amended to include clear and directive objectives, policies, and methods to as relevant or required to clarify and direct that water allocated under a resource consent (historically and into the future)	Oppose	The RMA allows for the transfer of consents (in certain circumstances) and this should be allowed.	Disallow

			cannot be transferred or used for a different use.			
Duncan Kenderdine – FPI040	General submission	FPI040.002	Mr Kenderdine seeks that the RPS be amended to include clear and directive objectives, policies, and methods as relevant or required to clarify or direct that the baseline state for consideration of water quality and water quantity is that of a natural state, i.e. the state the water would be without human intervention.	Oppose	The “natural state” is not always the most appropriate point of comparison.	Disallow
Horticulture New Zealand – FPI047	General submissions	FPI047.003	The Regional Policy Statement should take an integrated approach to freshwater management that recognises the value of highly productive land and prioritises and supports the use of highly productive land for primary production.	Support	Primary production includes mining.	Allow
McArthur Ridge Vineyard Ltd – FPI041	General submissions	FPI041.016	Delete the term “ <i>Agriculture</i> ” and replace with “ <i>primary production</i> ” throughout the whole RPS.	Support	Primary production is the term used in the National Planning Standards	Allow
Edgar Parcel – FPI011	General submission	FPI011.002	The important of the primary sector of Otago not being articulated clearly enough within the document, there is a need for the primary sector to be recognised as a important land use as	Support	Primary production, including mining, is an important land use in the region.	Allow

			much as many others are through out the document.			
Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku – FPI042	General submission	FPI042.001	Recognise that over-allocation is a significant issue of concern for mana whenua in the region as identified in the earliest Regional Policy Statement for Otago. Provide further clarification within the pORPS provisions regarding management of over allocation, both water quantity and water quality, including how to recognise over allocation when limits have not been set in a freshwater management unit (FMU) or part of an FMU.	Support	It is important to recognise where over-allocation is a concern for mana whenua.	Allow
Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku – FPI042	General submission	FPI042.002	Provide further clarification within the pORPS provisions regarding management of dams and weirs.	Oppose	There are provisions on management of dams in the PORPS.	Disallow
Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku – FPI042	Definitions	FPI042.140	Clarify the meaning of ‘Over-allocation’ as it relates to the definition ‘Degraded’ when a limit has not been set in an FMU or part of an FMU	Oppose	Over-allocation uses the definition in the National Planning Standards and should be retained as worded.	Disallow
NZSki Ltd – FPI038	SRMR	FPI038.017	Insert new section to identify and discuss, in a positive frame, the benefits to people and the environment from subdivision, use and development of natural and physical resources. This section should also identify and discuss the wellbeing benefits (and need) of	Support	Important to identify the benefits that can accrue from subdivision, use and development.	Allow

			ensuring people can access and use the rural and natural environment.			
Fish and Game – FPI037	SRMR	FPI037.006	<p>Add an additional issue as follows: <u>SRMR–I12 – Social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Otago’s communities depends on use and development of natural and physical resources</u></p> <p><u>The social, cultural and economic health and wellbeing of Otago’s people and communities relies on the ability of people being able to access, use and develop the region’s natural and physical resources.</u></p> <p><u>Context</u> <u>The social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Otago’s communities depends on use and development of natural and physical resources. Loss or degradation of resources can diminish their intrinsic values and constrains opportunities for use and development now and into the future. Some of Otago’s resources are nationally or regionally important for their natural values and economic potential and so warrant careful management.</u> <u>Sustainable management under the RMA includes enabling social, economic and cultural wellbeing for present and future generations. Resource management decisions need to</u></p>	Support	This is an important point which should be provided for in the PORPS.	Allow

			<p><u>recognise that individual and community wellbeing depends on use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.</u></p> <p><u>Impact snapshot</u></p> <p><u>Environmental</u></p> <p><u>Subdivision, use and development of natural resources can result in appropriate environmental effects including net environmental benefits, particularly where that subdivision, use or development results in enhancement and restoration of degraded parts of the natural environment.</u></p> <p><u>Human use (associative) benefits of from human use of accessing and using natural resources contributes to the significant values of highly valued natural features and natural landscapes, and outstanding waterbodies.</u></p> <p><u>Enabling people to access and use natural resources results in significantly positive human health and well-being benefits.</u></p> <p><u>Social and economic</u></p> <p><u>Enabling people to access and use natural resources is required to support a prosperous regional economy.</u></p> <p><u>Limiting people's ability to access and use resources use can limit productive economic opportunities and adversely impact the health and well-being of Otago's people and communities.</u></p>			
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			Alternatively, insert a narrower section related only to the benefits of human health and well-being benefits associated with accessing (i.e. transport to and within) and recreating in (i.e. using) natural resources/natural environment.			
Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd – FPI019	SRMR	FPI019.001	Amend the text under the heading “Economic” to read: ... <i>Economic</i> <i>Freshwater in the Otago region is a factor of production that directly contributes to human needs (urban water supply), agriculture, <u>industry</u>, rural industry, hydro-electric power supply, and mineral extraction.</i> ...	Support	It is important to recognise industry.	Allow
Moutere Station Ltd – FPI023	SRMR	FPI023.002	Make the following amendments to SRMR-15 – Freshwater demand exceeds capacity in some places – Economic (Inferred): Freshwater in the Otago region is a factor of production that directly contributes to human needs (urban water supply), agriculture (including irrigation), hydro-electric power supply, and mineral extraction. Freshwater <u>and agriculture</u> also indirectly contributes to the tourism industry through maintenance of freshwater assets for aesthetic and	Support	Important to recognise that a change in irrigation may be possible, however it depends on a number of factors.	Allow

			<p>commercial recreational purposes. <u>Lack of freshwater will disproportionately impact agriculture and have a devastating impact on the economy in Otago. Can negatively impact economic output of those industries that rely on water in the production process. To varying degrees these impacts can be mitigated through water efficiency measures and innovation. A change in the type of irrigation may result in more efficiencies but the availability to change irrigation will be limited given the land use and contour make types of irrigation more suitable to each location. At the same time other industries, such as tourism that rely on the aesthetic characteristic of rivers and lakes and agricultural land. To them and instead rely on management regimes that sustain flows and water levels suitable for their activities.</u></p>			
Silver Fern Farms Ltd – FPI020	SRMR	FPI020.008	<p>Amend the text under the “Economic” sub-heading to read: Economic Freshwater in the Otago region is a factor of production that directly contributes to human needs (urban water supply), agriculture, <u>industry, including rural industry,</u> hydroelectric power supply, and mineral extraction. Freshwater also indirectly contributes to the tourism industry through</p>	Support	Support the identification and development of water storage options as a mitigation method.	Allow

			<p>maintenance of freshwater assets for aesthetic and commercial recreational purposes. Lack of freshwater can negatively impact economic output of those industries that rely on water in the production process. To varying degrees these impacts can be mitigated through water efficiency measures, <u>development of water storage and innovation</u>. At the same time other industries, such as tourism that rely on the aesthetic characteristic of rivers and lakes, do not have such opportunities available to them and instead rely on management regimes that sustain flows and water levels suitable for their activities.</p>			
DairyNZ Limited – FPI024	SRMR	FPI024.010	<p>Amend the issues to include both negative and positive aspects of resource use in the Impact snapshots, including the important, positive contribution of primary industries to the Otago economy and the importance of reliable access to water for primary production. Address identified knowledge gaps in methods and monitoring.</p>	Support	It is important to recognise the positive and negative aspects of resource use.	Allow
Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku – FPI042	SRMR	FPI047.004	<p>Include discussion of over-allocation of water resources in Otago and amend the final sentence of the second paragraph under the heading Context, as follows:</p>	Oppose	Retain the original wording, especially the reference to “balance”.	Disallow

			<p>“... freshwater allocations can be adjusted to achieve a balance of <u>prioritise protection of the mauri of water bodies, meet the health needs of people, and provide for economic, environmental, social and cultural needs wellbeing</u>”</p>			
McArthur Ridge Vineyard Ltd – FPI041	SRMR – 15	FPI041.001	<p>Delete the term “Agriculture” and replace with” primary production”. ...contributes to human needs (urban water supply), agriculture <u>primary production</u> (including irrigation), hydroelectric...</p>	Support	The term primary production should be used throughout.	Allow
OWRUG – FPI 043	SRMR – 16	FPI043.023	<p>Statement... ...which can be attributed to discharges from land use activities (both rural and urban), land management practices <u>and aquatic pest species</u>. Context... The health of water is vital for the health of the environment, people and the economy. It is at the heart of culture and identity. Nationally, and in parts of Otago, freshwater is facing significant pressure. Population growth and <u>poorly managed</u> land-use in urban and rural environments has impacted the quality of water, increasing contamination from nutrients and sediment. Water quality affects a wide range of environmental health factors, human</p>	Oppose	The changes are not necessary	Disallow

			<p>health and survival needs, and cultural, social, recreational, and economic uses. Add the following to the 3rd paragraph: <u>The direction in this higher order document is significant and will precipitate changes within the Otago Region. The direction of travel required by these documents has broad community support, however the detail regarding the degree of change and over what timeframe remain as points of contention within some communities. Whatever the outcome affected communities face a period of significant change which will be very challenging and may have adverse consequences for people and communities. This transition requires careful management in order to maintain social cultural and economic wellbeing, including mental wellbeing.</u> Impact snapshot/environmental... Despite the region's lakes and rivers being highly valued by Otago communities, reports indicate there are reasons for concern about water quality and its trends in <u>some</u> areas with consequent potential impact on ecosystems and people. ... Otago's central lakes are impacted by increased population, urban development, <u>aquatic pests</u> and tourism demand;</p>			
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			<p>Activities such as agricultural <u>land use</u>, mining, and forestry also contribute. <u>Poorly managed agricultural land-use</u> also contributes to nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) leaching into underlying groundwater or running off into surface water bodies, and can also increase the risk of E.coli contamination from animal waste.</p> <p>Impact snapshot/economic... ... Water pollution (from nutrients, chemicals, pathogens and sediment) can have farreaching effects potentially impacting tourism, property values, commercial fishing, recreational businesses, <u>human health, food production</u> and many other sectors that depend on clean water.</p> <p>Impact snapshot/social... For the wider community, w<u>Water is a source of kai for harvesting and food production. And Water is also a source of recreation, including swimming, fishing and water sports. Otago's rivers, lakes, estuaries and bays are important destinations for recreational use including swimming, fishing and water sports. Eighty-two per cent of Otago's rivers and lakes are swimmable.</u>³³ Where water quality cannot support these activities, the lifestyle of those living in Otago is impacted. <u>Thriving</u></p>			
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			<p>rural communities are also supported by the use of good quality water for food and fibre production. Where water quality is degraded quality the taoka habitats and species supported by the water may be adversely affected reduces and the mauri of the water reduced. and the habitats and species it supports, therefore also negatively affecting mahika kai and taoka species and places. This Loss of mahika kai and taoka species constitutes is a loss of Kāi Tahu culture, affecting the intergenerational transfer of knowledge handed down from tūpuna over hundreds of years; and it culminates in a loss of rakatirataka and mana.</p>			
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	SRMR-I6	FPI026.010	Amend the Social Impact Snapshot by adding reference to the positive contribution the primary sector makes to the region	Support	The primary sector makes a positive contribution and these benefits need to be acknowledged.	Allow
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	SRMR-I6	FPI026.013	SRMR-I6: Impact Snapshot – Environmental Amend as follows (or similar) (inferred): <u>Otago water systems are highly varied and include as well as lakes and rivers, scroll plains and saltwater lakes.</u> Despite the region’s lakes and rivers being highly valued by Otago communities, reports indicate there are reasons for	Support	It is important to recognise variation in water quality across the region.	Allow

			<p>concern in <u>specific areas</u> about water quality and its trends with consequent potential impact on ecosystems and people. Water quality across Otago is variable <u>with some areas such as the Upper Clutha and the upper Taieri having excellent water quality, with other areas, such as urban streams in the Dunedin locale, intensified catchments in North Otago and some tributaries of the Pomahaka having poorer water quality.</u> River water quality is best at river and stream reaches located at high or mountainous elevations under predominantly native vegetation cover, <u>and mostly good in the upper areas of large river catchment and outlets from large lakes.</u> <u>These sites tend to be associated with the upper catchments of larger rivers (e.g. Clutha River/Matau-Au, Taieri River and Lindis River) and the outlets from large lakes (e.g. Hawea, Wakatipu and Wanaka).</u> Water quality is generally poorer in smaller low-elevation streams and coastal shallow lakes where they receive water from upstream pastoral areas or urban catchments. For example, catchments such as the <u>Waiareka Creek (North Otago), Owhiro Stream (Mosgiel), Kāikorai Stream (Dunedin), and sub- catchments within</u></p>			
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			<p>the lower Clutha catchment, have some of the worst <u>poorest</u> water quality in the region. <u>The Waikouaiti River has the best water quality of the lowland sites.</u> <u>Farmed livestock can negatively impact unfenced riparian areas but can also have a positive impact by managing weeds and aggressive introduced grasses.</u> <u>Feral pests entering water bodies can lead to pugging and destruction of riparian</u> compaction of <u>soils and beds that play an important role in filtering contaminants</u> areas, <u>as well as excreting directly in waterways.</u> <u>The growing practice of wintering cattle in Otago can exacerbate leaching effects, which may not connect to surface water until spring, creating spikes in nutrient loads.</u> <u>Catchment group initiatives in Otago are making positive changes in terms of addressing water quality concerns in local areas.</u></p>			
<p>Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd FPI019</p>	<p>SRMR-I6</p>	<p>FPI019.002</p>	<p>Include a new “significant resource management issue” focusing on the impact that restricted resource use may have on the social and economic well-being of the region.</p> <p>Or amend SRMR-I6 as follows:</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>It is important that the PORPS acknowledges the effects on economic and social wellbeing which will flow if business operations are affected.</p>	<p>Allow, however suggest adding the word “may” so that it reads “<u>land use, mining, and forestry are critical to our social and economic</u></p>

			<p>SRMR-I6 – Declining water quality has adverse effects on the environment, our communities, and the economy ... Sediment is a key issue for freshwater quality throughout Otago, including coastal estuaries where it can significantly impact the life supporting capacity of waterways. <u>While a critical element of our social construct, Urban development is a key generator of sediment input to lakes and rivers in Central Otago, from building platforms and from stormwater contamination. Activities such as agricultural intensification land use, mining, and forestry are critical to our social and economic wellbeing, but also contribute to sedimentation.</u></p> <p>Economic ... These impacts can be direct (varying the quality of primary production outputs such as fish); increasing costs of production through mitigation or remediation costs (drinking water treatment cost, riparian restoration); loss of enjoyment and benefit from tourism uses, and indirect such as cost to human health and associated medical costs, or reduction in brand value (e.g. Brand New Zealand). <u>Conversely, the inability for our</u></p>			<p><u>wellbeing, but also may contribute to sedimentation.</u></p>
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			<u>business sectors to use freshwater and coastal water resources (within environmental limits) to support business operations will likely also have far reaching effects on the social and economic wellbeing of the people and the region. The cost of regulatory compliance is also an economic cost for businesses seeking to continue to operate within environmental limits.</u>			
Silver Fern Farms Ltd – FPI020	SRMR-16	FPI020.009	Statement While the pristine areas of Otago generally maintain good water quality, some areas of Otago demonstrate poorer quality and declining trends in water quality which can be attributed to discharges from land use intensification (both rural and urban) and land management practices. Erosion, run-off and soil loss can lead to sediment and nutrients being deposited into freshwater bodies resulting in declining water quality. <u>As such, there is a need to manage activities that affect water quality to achieve appropriate environmental, social, cultural and economic outcomes.</u>	Support	It is important that the PORPS acknowledges the effects on economic and social wellbeing which will flow if business operations are affected.	Allow
DairyNZ Ltd – FPI024	SRMR-19	FPI024.012	Amend the issues to include both negative and positive aspects of resource use in the Impact snapshots, including the	Support	It is important to acknowledge the positive as well as the negative	

			important, positive contribution of primary industries to the Otago economy and the importance of reliable access to water for primary production. Address identified knowledge gaps in methods and monitoring		aspects of resource use.	
Beef + Lamb New Zealand Ltd and Deer Industry New Zealand - FPI025	LF	FPI025.013, FP1025.015, FP1025.017	<p>Oppose the entire LF Chapter. Overhaul the pORPS as per paragraphs 13-30 of the 2021 Submission, in summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should add clarity and substance to the direction in national level regulation like the RMA, not simply repeat it. • Address gap in framework around NPS – FM; pORPS does not refer to identification of values which is required for environmental outcomes and definition of over-allocation. • Te Taiao, or nature, is distanced as the ‘other’ by excluding humans from it throughout the pORPS, rather than recognising humans as an inextricable part of it, not just influence on it, through ki uta ki tai. • Resilience should have formed the foundation of the pORPS. • Regulation and then people need to place biodiversity at the heart of environmental management. • Undertake the necessary research, analysis, and evaluation to understand 	Support	This submission raises some important points which should be considered in the LF chapter.	Allow

			<p>Otago’s soil and water resources before redrafting the LF chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better align the LF chapter with the NPS – FM and National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS – HPL). 			
Contact Energy Limited – FPI027	LF-WAI-01	FPI027.015	<p>Contact seeks amendments to ensure that the objective gives effect to the NPSFM; and to ensure that it is more appropriately drafted as an objective, rather than a list of policies. By way of an example, Contact proposes the following amendments (using the background document version as the base text):</p> <p><i>LF-WAI-01 – Te Mana o te Wai</i> The mauri of Otago’s water bodies and their health and well-being is protected, <u>and the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community is restored and preserved,</u> improved where it is degraded, and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that: (1) water is the foundation and source of all life – na te wai ko te hauora o ngā mea katoa, (2) there is an integral kinship relationship between water and Kāi</p>	Support (in part)	OceanaGold support the reference to balancing interests however OceanaGold prefers “improved” instead of “restored”.	Allow (in part), however OceanaGold prefers “improved” instead of “restored”.

			<p>Tahu whānui, and this relationship endures through time, connecting past, present and future, (3) each water body has a unique whakapapa and characteristics, (4) fresh water, and land and coastal water have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life, and (4A) protecting the health and well-being of water protects the wider environment and the mauri of water, (5) Kāi Tahu exercise rakatirataka, manaakitaka and their kaitiakitaka duty of care and attention over wai and all the life it supports and (6) all people and communities have a responsibility to exercise stewardship, care, and respect in the management of fresh water.</p>			
<p>Kāi Tahu ki Otago - FPI030</p>	<p>LF-WAI-O1</p>	<p>FPI030.015</p>	<p>Amend as follows: The mauri of Otago's water bodies and their health and well-being is protected and restored ... and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that: ... (1) <u>freshwater, and land and coastal waters</u> have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life ... Add further clause to read: <u>(6) all people and communities have a responsibility to exercise stewardship,</u></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>OceanaGold supports the idea of all people and communities exercising stewardship.</p>	<p>Allow</p>

			<u>care, and respect in the management of fresh water.</u>			
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu - FPI032	LF-WAI-O1	FPI032.014	Amend as follows: The mauri of Otago’s water bodies and their health and well-being is protected, and restored where it is degraded, and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that: ... (4) <u>freshwater, and land and coastal waters</u> have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life, and Add further clause as follows: <u>(6) all people and communities have a responsibility to exercise stewardship, care, and respect in the management of fresh water.</u>	Support	OceanaGold supports the idea of all people and communities exercising stewardship.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	LF-WAI-P1	FPI001.007	Consider providing clarification or adding a new policy on the priorities when there is conflict between them e.g. housing development and water needed for drinking water with potential effects on the health and well-being of a water body.	Support	The RPS needs to clarify how it will deal with conflicts in this type of scenario.	Allow
DoC – FPI044	LF-WAI-P1	FPI044.006	Retain as notified, except that if IM-P1 does not reflect the same three-level prioritisation then insert a new clause as follows or words to like effect: <u>“(4) if there is a conflict between this policy and other provisions in this RPS that cannot be resolved by the application of higher order documents, then this policy takes precedence over Policy IM-P1.”</u>	Oppose	LF-WAI-P1 (Te Mana of Te Wai) should not take precedence over policy IM-P1, which instead says that the polices are integrated.	Disallow

Forest & Bird – FPI045	LF-WAI-AER2	FPI045.007	The mauri of Otago’s water bodies and their health and well-being is protected <u>and restored where degraded</u>	Oppose	Improvement is supported but no restoration.	Disallow
Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd – FPI019	LF-WAI-AER2	FPI019.005	Delete proposed L-WAI-AER2 and replace as follows: <u>The health and well-being of the environment and people is protected because the health and wellbeing of Otago’s water bodies and their ecosystems are protected and, where degraded, improved.</u>	Support	Support improving degraded ecosystems.	Allow
Fulton Hogan Ltd – FPI033	LF-VM	FPI033.002	Delete the phrase “fresh water is managed in accordance with the LF–WAI objectives and policies” from the FMU visions unless a comprehensive set of policies addressing “...how Te Mana o te Wai applies to water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region” is included amongst the LF–WAI objectives and policies.	Oppose	Further policies are not required on this point.	Disallow.
DoC – FPI044	LF-VM	FPI044.007	Amend all freshwater visions to: - provide a consistent and clear structure across and between each FMU / rohe (which could include an over-arching vision or visions), - appropriately recognise the relevant values and issues in every FMU / rohe, - provide appropriate timeframes and	Oppose	Further policies are not required on this point.	Disallow

			staged targets, and in addition, incorporate further specific relief as set out below			
Fish and Game – FPI037	LF-VM	FPI037.014	<p>Amend such that the visions holistic picture of how all rivers will be managed in future to provide for their health, well-being and resilience.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p><u>LF-VM-OA2 – All of Otago catchment vision</u></p> <p><u>By no later than 2040, in all Otago catchments:</u></p> <p><u>(1) water bodies are protected at, or returned to a state of good health, well-being and resilience,</u></p> <p><u>(2) activities relating to water support the health, well-being and resilience of affected water bodies,</u></p> <p><u>(3) the natural form and function of water bodies, including with respect to water quality, sedimentation and flows, mimics that of their natural behaviour,</u></p> <p><u>(4) ecosystem connections between freshwater, wetlands and the coastal environment are protected and restored,</u></p> <p><u>(5) wetland, estuary and lagoon extent has been restored as much as practical where it has been lost, and their quality is protected and restored,</u></p> <p><u>(6) the habitat of indigenous species is protected and restored, and indigenous</u></p>	Oppose	Further policies are not required on this point.	Disallow

			<p><u>species are able to migrate easily within and between catchments,</u> <u>(7) the habitat of trout and salmon is protected and restored, and trout and salmon are able to migrate easily within and between catchments, insofar as each goal is consistent with that of indigenous species,</u> <u>(8) food is available to be harvested from water bodies in abundance and is safe to consume,</u> <u>(9) people have abundant, quality opportunities to connect with and recreate within or close to a wide range of water bodies,</u> <u>(10) there are no direct discharges of waste water to water bodies, and</u> <u>(11) fresh water is managed in accordance with the LF-WAI objectives and policies.</u></p> <p>(7) Consequential relief to remove parts of LF-VM-O2 to LF-VM-O6 that duplicate direction in LF-VM-AO2.</p>			
Forest & Bird – FPI045	LF-VM new provision	FPI045.008	<p>Add a new overarching vision to apply to all FMUs in Otago as follows:</p> <p><u>LF-VM-O1 – All of Otago catchment vision By no later than 2040, in all Otago catchments:</u> <u>(1) water bodies are protected at, or restored to a state of good health, well-being and resilience, (2) activities</u></p>	Oppose	Do not support an over-arching provision, and oppose the references to restoration (improved is the preferred term) and mimicking their	Disallow

			<p><u>relating to water support the health, well-being and resilience of affected water bodies (3) the natural form and function of water bodies, including with respect to water quality, sedimentation and flows, mimics that of their natural behaviour, (4) ecosystem connections between freshwater, wetlands and the coastal environment are protected and restored, (5) wetland, estuary and lagoon extent has been restored as much as practical where it has been lost, and their quality is protected and restored, (6) the habitat of indigenous species is protected and restored, and indigenous species are able to migrate easily within and between catchments, (7) kai/food is available to be harvested from water bodies in abundance and is safe to consume, (8) people have abundant, quality opportunities to connect with and recreate within or close to a wide range of water bodies, (9) there are no direct discharges of untreated wastewater to water bodies, and (10) freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF-WAI objectives and policies.</u></p> <p>Make the required consequential amendments to specific FMU visions in LF-VM-O2 to LF-VM-O6 to ensure the overarching vision above applies to all of them while retaining FMU specific</p>		<p>natural behaviour, as this does not provide for damming.</p>	
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			provisions and timeframes where these are more stringent than what is provided for in LF-VM-O1			
Wise Response Society – FPI035	LF-VM-O3	FPI035.006	By 2050 <u>2035</u> in the North Otago FMU: New provision (7) there are no <u>direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies</u>	Oppose	When appropriately managed, direct discharges may be the best form of discharge.	Disallow.
Kāi Tahu ki Otago - FPI030	LF-VM-O3	FPI030.021	Amend as follows: By 2050 <u>2045</u> in the North Otago FMU: (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... <u>(X) there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible,</u> (5) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact and <u>mahika kai species are safe for consumption, and</u> <u>(Y) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</u> (6) <u>food production in the area is supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food</u>	Oppose	Modification to the shape and behaviour of water bodies may be organic. An absolute ban on discharges of wastewater is opposed, in some circumstances it may be appropriate.	Disallow.

			<p>production in the area and <u>that</u> improve resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Also see submission on MAP1: If the Waikouaiti catchment is retained in the North Otago FMU, include recognition of management outcomes for the Waikouaiti freshwater mātaimai and the East Otago Taiāpure in the objective.</p>			
DoC – FPI044	LF-VM-O3	FPI044.010	<p>Insert the following new clause or words to like effect: <u>“(x) water and land management recognise the drylands nature of much of this FMU and the resulting low water availability.”</u> AND Insert the following new clause or words to like effect: <u>“(x) populations of threatened indigenous fish are stable or increasing”</u> AND Insert the following new clause or words to like effect: <u>“(x) indigenous species can migrate easily and as naturally as possible along the coast using a network of wetlands and estuaries”</u></p>	Oppose	Migration may not always be natural, however if it is provided for and is working then that should be appropriate.	Disallow
Green Peace Aotearoa + 1259 supporters - FPI008	LF-VM-M3	FPI008.024	LF-VM-M3 – add Support community transition and phase out of practices and approaches that degrade freshwater and	Oppose	The policy sought is untested and unclear.	Disallow

			groundwater systems and contribute to climate change, through a range of tools including rules (to phase out synthetic nitrogen fertiliser by 2024 and intensive grazing), financial instruments and other means to raise environmental standards beyond currently diminished ecological states and to achieve the objectives of the Government's Essential Freshwater reforms, the NPS-FM and Te Mana o te Wai.			
Contact Energy Limited – FPI027	LF-VM-E2	FPI027.023	Contact seeks amendments to the explanation to reflect clause 3.31 of the NPSFM.	Support	OceanaGold seeks consistency with the NPSFM	Allow
QLDC-FPI046	LF-FW	FPI046.015	That an additional LF-FW-AER be added in line with desired outcomes as follows: <u>Fresh water is allocated in a way that will deliver a balance of social, cultural, economic, and environmental outcomes that ensure the wellbeing of local communities.</u>	Support	It is important to recognise the need to balance social, cultural, economic, and environmental outcomes.	Allow
Kāi Tahu ki Otago - FPI030	LF-FW	FPI030.045	In general, Kā Rūnaka support the focus of the freshwater visions set out in the LF-VM objectives. However, we retain a desire for a consistent and holistic vision for freshwater to apply across all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs). The first preference of Kā Rūnaka is to have an overarching vision for key	Oppose	Whilst OceanaGold agrees with the submissions seeking a consistent and holistic approach, OceanaGold prefer having a separate	Disallow

			<p>values that applies to all FMUs, and we request the opportunity to work with ORC to restructure the LF-VM objectives and LF FW-O8 to frame such a vision. If a completely separate vision is to be retained for each FMU, Kā Rūnaka request that the visions be reviewed to make them more consistent.</p> <p>Each of the visions should address all the components that contribute to supporting Te Mana o te Wai and the relationship of Kāi Tahu with wai māori. Distinctions between the visions for particular FMUs or rohe should only be made where a matter is clearly specific to that FMU or rohe</p>		visions for each FMU.	
RealNZ – FPI039	LF-FW	FPI039.014	<p>Insert LF–FW–NEW POLICY – <u>Promoting awareness of and access to <i>natural wetlands</i></u></p> <p><u>Support activities which result in either of 1-4 of LF–FW–P10 above, or improve people’s awareness of, and access to, natural wetlands for customary, or scientific, or education, or recreational uses.</u></p>	Oppose	Access to wetlands on private property should not be provided for.	Disallow
McArthur Ridge Vineyard Ltd - FPI041	LF-FW	FPI041.007	<p>Adopt the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan approach to viticulture’s water needs, or in a way that provides priority for viticulture. Add an additional objective and policies as below after LF-FW-08 and LF-FW-P7</p>	Support	OceanaGold supports the idea of looking at reasonable demand.	Allow

			<p><u>Objective XX –To achieve efficient water use for any given activity</u></p> <p><u>Policy XX – When resource consent is to be granted to use water, every proposed use will be authorised by a separate water permit. Categories include municipal, irrigation, industrial, residential, commercial and frost fighting.</u></p> <p><u>Policy XX – To allocate water on the basis of reasonable demand given the intended use.</u></p> <p><u>Policy XX – Have regard to the efficiency of the proposed method of distribution and/or irrigation in determining resource consent applications to use water for irrigation purposes.</u></p> <p><u>Add Policy 5.7.8 – 5.7.11 from the Marlborough Environment Plan that are a suite of policies specifically directed at management of water for frost fighting purposes.</u></p>			
Wise Response Society – FPI035	LF-FW	FPI035.019	<p>Insert new Policy: <u>Regional and district plans are to require the use of potentially harmful chemical substances to be fully justified and if use is approved, any polluting side effects will be monitored and reported on.</u></p>	Oppose	This is more like a rule.	Disallow
Wise Response Society – FPI035	LF-FW-O8	FPI035.011	<p>In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments:</p> <p>(1) the health of the wai supports the health of the people and thriving</p>	Oppose	The reference to “hydrological processes functioning	Disallow

			<p>mahika kai, <u>with water quality in all degraded water bodies in the region improved to a minimum of amenity and contact recreation standard by 2035.</u></p> <p>(2) water flow is continuous throughout the whole system <u>with fundamental hydrological process functioning normally,</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) the significant and outstanding values of Otago’s outstanding water bodies are identified, <u>restored where degraded and protected.</u></p> <p>(6) the soils and cover are being <u>managed to maximise the natural capture, retention and infiltration of rainfall within the land and minimising the need for artificial fertilizer.</u></p> <p>(7) management is as “whole systems” <u>that maximise resilience, biophysical capacity and community wellbeing</u></p>		normally” does not provide for damming.	
NZSki Ltd – FPI038	LF-FW-O8	FPI038.009	<p>In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments:</p> <p>(5) the significant and outstanding values of Otago’s outstanding water bodies are identified and protected <u>from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</u></p>	Support	The identification of some subdivision, use and development being appropriate is supported.	Allow

OWRUG – FPI043	LF-FW-08	FPI043.064	<p>(1) the health of the wai supports the health of the people and thriving mahika kai, <u>and the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future,</u></p> <p><u>(2) water flow is continuous throughout the whole system, where this is consistent with the natural system;</u></p> <p>Add following clause at (6): <u>sustainable and integrated water allocation and abstraction supports food and fibre production.</u></p>	Oppose	The reference to continuous water flow does not allow for damming.	Disallow
Federated Farmers of New Zealand – FPI026	LF-FW-08	FPI026.08	<p>Amend LF–FW–08 as follows: In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments:</p> <p>(1) the health of the wai supports the health of the people, and thriving mahika k̄ai, <u>and the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future,</u></p> <p>(2) water flow is continuous throughout the whole system</p> <p>(3) the interconnection of fresh water (including groundwater) and coastal waters is recognised,</p> <p>(4) native fish can migrate easily and as naturally as possible and taoka species and their habitats are protected, and</p> <p>(5) the significant and outstanding values of Otago’s outstanding water bodies are identified and protected.,</p>	Support	The deletion of clause (2) allows for damming and the support of primary production is important.	Allow

			<u>sustainable and integrated water allocation and abstraction supports primary production and rural communities</u>			
Green Peace Aotearoa + 1259 supporters - FPI008	LF-FW-08	FPI008.025	LF-FW08 - Objectives - 1. We suggest this be written: “the health <u>and wellbeing</u> of the wai must be restored within <u>specified (legislated) timeframes for its intrinsic and ecosystem values, and</u> to support the health of people and thriving mahinga kai...” Amend Objective 2 as follows: ‘water flow is continuous <u>and at volumes and levels that support ecosystem health, habitat, and resilience as measured by biological thresholds and ecological and biological community health</u> ’	Oppose	The changes to objective 2 are not appropriate in this objective.	Disallow
Contact Energy Limited – FPI027	LF-FW-08	FPI027.024	Contact requests that this objective to address the concerns noted. By way of example only, Contact proposes the following amendments to the objective (using the background document version as base text): <i>LF-FW-08 – Fresh water</i> In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments: (1) the health of the wai supports the health of the people, <u>their connections with water bodies</u> , and thriving mahika kai <u>mahika kai</u> , (2) <u>water flow is continuous throughout</u>	Support	The proposed amendments allow for damming to occur.	Allow

			<p>the whole system, within catchments (ki uta ki tai), artificial interruption of water flow is minimised to the smallest degree extent reasonably practicable,</p> <p>(3) the interconnection of fresh water (including groundwater) and coastal waters is recognised,</p> <p>(4) native fish can migrate easily and as naturally as possible practicable and taoka species and their habitats are protected <u>and sustained to the extent reasonably practicable, and</u></p> <p>(5) the significant and outstanding values of Otago's outstanding water bodies are identified and protected, <u>and</u></p> <p>(6) <u>the contribution of fresh water to hydroelectric generation, and the nationally significant Clutha Hydro Scheme is recognised, provided for and protected, including consideration of generation capacity, storage and operational flexibility</u></p>			
Wise Response Society – FPI035	LF-FW-O9	FPI035.012	<p>(2) there is no decrease <u>a steady recovery</u> in the range and diversity of indigenous ecosystem types and habitats in natural wetlands,</p> <p>...</p>	Oppose	The amendments sought are too onerous	Disallow

			(4) their flood attenuation capacity is steadily improved <u>maintained</u>			
Fulton Hogan Ltd – FPI033	LF-FW-09	FPI033.003	Objective LF–FW–09 – Natural wetlands, is amended so that reference to “no decrease” or no reduction” in subclauses 2 and 3 is clearly placed in the context of what is to be achieved on a regional scale rather than at an activity scale. <i>LF–FW–09 – Natural wetlands</i> Otago’s natural wetlands are protected or restored so that: (1) mahika kai and other mana whenua values are sustained and enhanced now and for future generations, (2) there is no <u>net</u> decrease in the range and diversity of indigenous ecosystem types and habitats in <u>of</u> natural wetlands <u>across the region</u> , (3) there is no <u>net</u> reduction in their <u>wetland</u> ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, amenity values, extent or water quality <u>across the region</u> , and if degraded they are it <u>is</u> improved, and (4) their flood attenuation capacity is maintained.	Support	The reference to the regional scale is appropriate.	Allow
Silver Fern Farms Ltd - FPI020	LF-FW-09	FPI024.014	Delete LF–FW–09(2) and (3) or amend to ensure that the objective contemplates the grant of resource consents as provided for by the NPSFM and NESF.	Support	It is important to provide the consenting pathways as	Allow

					provided for in the NPSFM and NESF	
DoC – FPI044	LF-FW-09	FPI044.016	Amend as follows or words to like effect: “Otago’s natural wetlands, <u>including ephemeral wetlands</u> , are protected or <u>and</u> restored so that...” AND insert the following new clause or words to like effect: “ <u>(5) their provision of habitat for mobile species such as waterfowl and rails is maintained.</u> ”	Oppose	No reference to ephemeral wetlands should be included	Disallow
Beef + Lamb New Zealand Ltd and Deer Industry New Zealand - FPI025	LF-FW-09	FPI025.027	Amend section (1) to provide better clarity on what needs to be enhanced, to what level, what the endpoint of enhancement is. Amend section (2) to provide clarity on what ‘the range’ means. Amend section (3) to identify an end state for improvement. Also amend (3) to delete the reference to amenity values: ‘hydrological functioning, amenity values , extent or water quality...	Support	These amendments will provide more certainty.	Allow
Fish & Game – FPI037	LF-FW-P7	FPI037.019	<u>(7) discharges to freshwater are allocated within environmental limits</u>	Oppose	There is no acknowledgment of the costs (to economic and social wellbeing) if discharges are kept within	Disallow

					environmental limits.	
Forest and Bird - FPI045	LF-FW-P7	FPI045.016	(1) the health, <u>resilience</u> , and well-being of water bodies is maintained or, if degraded, improved, ... (5) existing over-allocation is phased out and future over-allocation is avoided, <u>and fresh water is allocated within environmental limits and used efficiently</u>	Oppose	There is no acknowledgment of the costs (to economic and social wellbeing) if freshwater is allocated within environmental limits.	Disallow
Horticulture New Zealand – FPI047	LF-FW-P7	FPI047.023	Delete LF–FW–P7 or Amend LF–FW–P7 – Fresh water as follows: Environmental outcomes, attribute States (including target attribute states) and limits <u>reflect freshwater values, and where appropriate ensure that:</u> (1)..., (2) the habitats of indigenous species associated with water bodies are <u>maintained and</u> <u>Improved</u> protected including by providing for fish passage, (3) ... (4) mahika kai and drinking water are safe for human consumption, (5) ... (6) freshwater is allocated within environmental limits and used efficiently <u>to provide for human health</u>	Support	This recognises not just human health, but wider social, cultural and economic benefits.	

			<u>(including drinking water and food security) and wider social, cultural and economic well-being.</u>			
Central Otago Winegrowers Association - FPI009	LF-FW-P7	FPI009.008	Amend LF–FW–P7 –Fresh water as follows: (6) fresh water is allocated within environmental limits and used efficiently. <u>(7) Freshwater is used efficiently taking in to account the nature of the waterbody that water is to be taken from and the land-use activity the water will be used for.</u>	Support	Appropriate to take into account the proposed land use	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	LF-FW-P7	FPI001.019	Remove this policy from the pORPS and include it in the future Land and Water Regional Plan instead	Support	Agree that this policy would work well in the Land and Water Regional Plan.	Allow
Contact Energy Limited – FPI027	LF-FW-P9	FPI027.027	Contact seeks changes to ensure that the policy accurately reflects the requirements of the NPSFM, the NPSREG and the need to protect existing and provide for new renewable electricity generation as a core part of climate change mitigation. Given the linkages with the other policies to be considered in the Schedule 1 process, we have not sought specific changes at this stage. Contact's position on this policy is dependent on the outcome of other provisions crossreferred to within the	Support	OceanaGold also seeks consistency with the NPSFM.	Allow

			<p>policy that are to be considered as part of the Schedule 1 process (including ECO-P3 and ECO-P6).</p> <p>In addition, Contact considers that subclause (2) is inappropriate as it appears to be more restrictive than the effects management hierarchy set out in the NPSFM.</p>			
Wise Response – FPI035	LF-FW-P9	FPI035.014	<p><u>Notwithstanding policy LF-FW- P7</u></p> <p>Pprotect natural wetlands by:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location <u>rather than primarily economic,</u></p>	Support	Agree that a functional need is an important distinction from a primarily economic need.	Allow
Fish and Game – FPI037	LF-FW-P9	FPI037.017	Relief that will protect and restore, or provide for the promotion of restoration, of wetlands that are not considered ‘natural’	Oppose	It is unclear what type of non-natural wetlands Fish and Game is concerned with, and why there is a need to protect and restore them.	Disallow
QLDC – FPI046	LF-FW-P9	FPI046.011	<p>That a definition of ‘restoration’ be included, and if not included, that restoration activities be struck from the provision. The following is from the draft National Policy Statement Indigenous Biodiversity</p> <p><u>Restoration means the active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms, and landscapes in order to maintain or reinstate</u></p>	Support	OceanaGold agrees that a definition of restoration would be useful.	Allow

			<u>indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes, and cultural and visual qualities, and may include enhancement activities.</u>			
Fulton Hogan Ltd – FPI033	LF-FW-P9	FPI033.004	<p>mend Policy LF–FW–P9 – Protecting natural wetlands to include a consenting pathway for quarrying.</p> <p><i>LF–FW–P9 – Protecting natural wetlands</i></p> <p>Protect natural wetlands by:</p> <p>(1) avoiding a reduction in their values or extent unless:</p> <p>(a) the loss of values or extent arises from:</p> <p>(i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikaka Māori,</p> <p>(ii) restoration activities,</p> <p>(iii) scientific research,</p> <p>(iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss,</p> <p>(v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures,</p> <p>(vi) the maintenance of operation of specific infrastructure, or other infrastructure,</p> <p>(vii) natural hazard works, or</p> <p>(b) the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <p>(i) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified</p>	Support	Agree with the inclusion of a consenting pathway for quarrying, however this should also be extended to include a consenting pathway for mining.	Allow, with amendments to provide for mining.

			<p>infrastructure,</p> <p><i>(ii)</i> the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits,</p> <p><i>(iii)</i> there is functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location,</p> <p><i>(iv)</i> the effects of the activity on indigenous biodiversity are managed by applying either ECO-P3, ECO-P4, ECO-P5 or ECO-P6 (whichever is applicable), and</p> <p><i>(v)</i> the other effects of the activity (excluding those managed under (1)(b)(iv)) are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy, and or</p> <p><u><i>(c)</i> the Regional Council is satisfied that:</u></p> <p><u><i>(i)</i> the activity is for the purpose of expanding an existing, or developing a new, quarry for the extraction of aggregate; and</u></p> <p><u><i>(ii)</i> the extraction of the aggregate will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</u></p> <p><u><i>(iii)</i> there is a functional need for the extraction to be done in that location;</u></p> <p><u><i>(iv)</i> the effects of the activity on indigenous biodiversity are managed by applying either ECO-P3, ECO-P4, ECO-P5 or ECO-P6 (whichever is applicable), and</u></p> <p><u><i>(v)</i> the other effects of the activity (excluding those managed under</u></p>			
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			<p><u>(1)(b)(iv)) are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy, and</u> (2) not granting resource consents for activities under (1)(b) or (c) unless the Regional Council is satisfied that: (a) the application demonstrates how each step of the effects management hierarchies in (1)(b)(iv) and (1)(b)(v) will be applied to the loss of values or extent of the natural wetland, and (b) any consent is granted subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchies in (1)(b)(iv) and (1)(b)(v).</p>			
QLDC – FPI046	LF-FW-P10	FPI046.012	<p>Improve the ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, water quality and extent of natural wetlands that have been degraded or lost by requiring, where possible (1) control of pest species and vegetation clearance, and (2) the exclusion of stock. <u>And where possible, requiring</u> (3) an increase in the extent and quality <u>condition</u> of habitat for indigenous species, (4) the restoration of hydrological processes.</p>	Support	This proposed wording will make the policy more workable.	Allow
Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd – FPI019	LF-FW-P15	FPI019.009	<p>Include a new sub-clause <u>(4) promoting source control as a method for reducing contaminants in discharges</u></p>	Support	OceanaGold agrees that treating at the source can assist in reducing	Allow

			<u>of stormwater and industrial and trade waste.</u>		contaminants in discharges.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu - FPI032	LF-FW-P15	FPI032.025	Amend as follows: Minimise Avoid the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges of stormwater, and wastewater <u>and human wastes (including cremated ashes)</u> to fresh water by: <u>(X) phasing out direct wastewater discharges to water, and</u>	Oppose	OceanaGold does not support the phasing out of direct wastewater discharges.	Disallow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	LF-FW-P15	FPI001.0021	Retain and amend policy LF-FW-P15 to address the effects of stormwater discharges only. Duplicate policy LF-FW-P15 to create a new policy LF-FW-P15A, and amend wording accordingly to address the effects of wastewater discharges (including discharges containing sewage and other human waste, trade and industrial waste, and animal effluent).	Support	It is appropriate to have separate policies for stormwater and other discharges.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	LF-FW-P15	FPI001.022	For proposed policy LF-FW-P15A (wastewater discharges, including discharges containing sewage and other human waste, trade and industrial waste, and animal effluent): Amend clause (1) to read “... preferring discharges of wastewater to land over discharges to <u>freshwater...</u> ”	Oppose	Additional amendments are required to acknowledge that there may be reasons why discharges may be made to water.	Disallow
Kāi Tahu ki Otago – FPI030	LF-FW-P15	FPI030.033	Replace with two policies as follows: <u>LF-FW-P15 – Discharges containing animal effluent, sewage and other human wastes, and industrial and trade waste</u>	Oppose	Additional amendments are required to acknowledge that there may be	Disallow

			<p><u>Avoid the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges containing animal effluent, sewage and other human wastes (including cremated ashes), and industrial and trade waste to fresh water by:</u></p> <p><u>(1) requiring new discharges containing sewage or other human wastes, or industrial and trade waste to be to land, unless adverse effects associated with a discharge to land are demonstrably greater than a discharge to fresh water,</u></p> <p><u>(2) phasing out existing direct discharges of sewage or industrial and trade wastes, whether treated or untreated, to fresh water, and</u></p> <p><u>(3) requiring discharges containing animal effluent to be to land,</u></p> <p><u>(4) requiring:</u></p> <p><u>(a) that all discharges containing sewage or industrial and trade waste are discharged into a reticulated wastewater system, unless alternative treatment and disposal methods will result in improved environmental outcomes,</u></p> <p><u>(b) implementation of methods to progressively reduce the frequency and volume of wet weather overflows and minimise the likelihood of dry weather</u></p>		<p>reasons why discharges may be made to water.</p>	
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			<p><u>overflows occurring into reticulated wastewater systems,</u> <u>(c) on-site wastewater systems and animal effluent systems to be designed and operated in accordance with best practice standards,</u> <u>(d) that any discharges do not prevent water bodies from meeting any applicable water quality standards set for FMUs and/or rohe, and</u> <u>(5) promoting source control as a method for reducing contaminants in discharges containing industrial and trade waste.</u> <u>LF-FW-P15A – Stormwater discharges</u> <u>Minimise the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges of stormwater to fresh water by:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><u>(1) requiring:</u><u>(2) (a) integrated catchment management plans for management of</u><u>(3) stormwater in urban areas,</u><u>(4) (b) stormwater to be discharged into a reticulated system where one is</u><u>(5) made available by the operator of the reticulated system, unless alternative</u><u>(6) treatment and disposal methods will result in improved environmental outcomes,</u>			
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			<p>(7) <u>(c) consideration of the use of on-site systems to attenuate flow and filter</u></p> <p>(8) <u>stormwater prior to discharge into any reticulated system,</u></p> <p>(9) <u>(d) implementation of methods to progressively reduce the frequency and</u></p> <p>(10)<u>volume of wet weather overflows and minimise the likelihood of dry weather</u></p> <p>(11)<u>overflows occurring into reticulated stormwater systems,</u></p> <p>(12)<u>(e) on-site stormwater management systems to be in accordance with best</u></p> <p>(13)<u>practice standards,</u></p> <p>(14)<u>(f) stormwater to be managed so that any discharges do not prevent water</u></p> <p>(15)<u>bodies from meeting any applicable water quality standards set for FMUs and/or</u></p> <p>(16)<u>rohe,</u></p> <p>(17)<u>the use of water sensitive design techniques to avoid or mitigate the potential adverse</u></p> <p>(18)<u>effects of contaminants on receiving water bodies from the subdivision, use or</u></p> <p>(19)<u>development of land, wherever practicable, and</u></p>			
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			(20)(3) <u>promoting source control as a method for reducing contaminants in discharges (21)of stormwater</u>			
Ravensdown Ltd – FPI017	LF-FW-P15	FPI017.003	<p><u>Policy LF-FW-P15A –Discharges containing animal effluent, sewage and other human wastes, and industrial and trade waste.</u></p> <p><u>Avoid the adverse effects of direct and indirect discharges containing animal effluent, sewage and other human wastes (including cremated ashes), and industrial and trade waste to fresh water by:</u></p> <p><u>(1) requiring new discharges containing sewage or other human wastes, or industrial and trade waste to be to land, unless adverse effects associated with a discharge to land are demonstrably greater than a discharge to fresh water</u></p> <p><u>(1A) requiring discharges containing animal effluent to be to land,</u></p> <p><u>(2) requiring:</u></p> <p><u>(a) that all discharges containing sewage, other human wastes or industrial and trade waste are discharged into a reticulated wastewater system, where one is made available by its owner, unless alternative treatment and disposal methods will result in improved</u></p>	Support	This proposal policy appreciates that in some instances a discharge to water may be preferable over a discharge to land.	Allow

			<p><u>environmental outcomes,</u> <u>(b) implementation of methods to progressively reduce the frequency and volume of wet weather overflows and minimise the likelihood of dry weather overflows occurring into reticulated wastewater systems,</u> <u>(c) on-site wastewater systems and animal effluent systems to be designed and operated in accordance with best practice standards,</u> <u>(d) that any discharges do not prevent water bodies from meeting any applicable water quality standards set for FMUs and/or rohe,</u> <u>(3) promoting the reticulation of wastewater in urban areas, and promoting source control as a method for reducing contaminants in discharges containing sewage, other human wastes or industrial and trade waste.</u></p>			
Contact Energy Limited – FPI027	LF-FW-M6	FPI027.030	Contact requests that this method is amended to reflect the other amendments requested to the LF-FW Chapter set out above, and include specific reference to clause 3.31 of the NPSFM.	Support	This will lead to consistency with other changes sought.	Allow
Kāi Tahu ki Otago – FPI030	LF-FW-M7	FPI030.035	Retain as notified but add the following new clause: Territorial authorities must prepare or amend and maintain their district plans no later than 31 December 2026 to: ...	Oppose	That direction does not need to be provided for in the PORPS.	Disallow

			<u>(x) include provisions to preserve the natural character of lakes and rivers and their margins from the adverse effects of land use and development and activities on the surface of water, ...</u>			
Beef + Lamb New Zealand Ltd and Deer Industry New Zealand – FPI025	LF-LS	FPI025.044	Delete the subchapter. Redraft the subchapter in line with the operative NPS-HPL and reorient the subchapter’s perspective to focus on soil as a valuable resource in its own right. Now that the NPS-HPL has come into effect, B+LNZ and DINZ anticipates that ORC will want to revisit the wording of Chapter LF-LS and refine the wording of some provisions in light of the requirements of the NPS-HPL. B+LNZ and DINZ wishes to record that that, if ORC intends to make substantive changes to the LF-LS Chapter to accommodate the new requirements of the NPS-HPL, it would welcome an opportunity to contribute to refinement of the wording prior to finalisation of any recommended wording changes through a s 42A report.	Support	The sub-chapter will need to reflect the NPS-HPL.	Allow
Dunedin City Council – FPI001	LF-LS-P21	FPI001.039	Amend to restrict the application of this policy to a more specific and narrower set of land use activities with a more realistic policy outcome threshold. For example: <u>When considering appropriate areas to enable new urban growth or setting</u>	Oppose	The setting of land rules may not envisage what effects there will be on water, or how they can be	Disallow

			<p><u>rules to manage land uses, consider how land uses may have adverse effects on the flow of water in surface water bodies or the recharge of groundwater, and ensure that management approaches will achieve the environmental outcomes set for Freshwater Management Units and/or rohe</u></p>		<p>managed appropriately.</p>	
DoC – FPI044	LF-LS-P21	FPI044.022	<p>Amend as follows or words to like effect: “Achieve the improvement or maintenance of freshwater quantity, or quality, <u>and ecosystem values</u> to meet environmental outcomes set for Freshwater Management Units and/or rohe by: (1) ... (2) ..., <u>and</u> (3) <u>managing riparian margins to maintain or enhance their habitat and biodiversity values, reduce sedimentation of water bodies, and support improved functioning of catchment processes.</u>”</p>	Oppose	<p>The new sub-clause is unnecessary.</p>	Disallow
Fish & Game – FPI037	Definitions	FPI037.002	<p><u>Natural environment means:</u> (a) <u>land, water, air, soil, minerals, energy, and all forms of plants, animals and other living organisms, whether native to New Zealand or introduced, and their habitats,</u></p>	Oppose	<p>A definition of natural environment is not required</p>	Disallow

			<p><u>(b) ecosystems, their constituent parts and the natural processes that sustain these,</u></p> <p><u>(c) the natural landscape and landforms that are formed by the interactions between (a) and (b), and</u></p> <p><u>(d) excludes pests and domestic and farmed animals</u></p>			
Fish & Game – FPI037	Definitions	FPI037.003	<p><u>Minimise means to reduce to the smallest amount reasonably practicable. Minimised, minimising and minimisation have the corresponding meaning.</u></p>	Oppose	These words do not need to be defined	Disallow
Fish & Game – FPI037	Definitions	FPI037.004	<p><u>Precautionary approach means an approach that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) avoids not acting due to uncertainty about the quality of quantity of the information available, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) interprets uncertain information in a way that best supports the health, well-being and resilience of the natural environment</u></p>	Oppose	This term is well known under the RMA	Disallow
Fish & Game – FPI037	Definitions	FPI037.005	<p><u>Restore means to return to a state of good health, well-being and resilience.</u></p>	Support	It is appropriate to define this term, which is not otherwise defined.	Allow
Realnz – FPI039	General submission – new provision	FPI039.001	<p>Insert new provisions which explicitly promote the benefits of and provide for people’s well-being, including the use of and access to the natural environment for transport, the visitor industry inclusive of commercial recreation, and</p>	Support	It is important to acknowledge the benefits.	Allow

			ancillary commercial and industry services			
NZSki Ltd – FPI038	SRMR-I7	FPI038.022	Insert statement/discussion in this section about the need to restore biodiversity, not just maintain or protect what’s left.	Support	Any discussion about restoring biodiversity needs to consider how this can be done as part of biodiversity compensation or biodiversity offsetting.	Allow
OWRUG – FPI043	General	FPI043.007	Include a definition for highly productive land as follows: <u>a) Land that has been identified as highly productive land using LF-LS-P19;</u> OR <u>b) where identification has not occurred as in a), land in the rural area that is classified as LUC 1,2 3 or 4 as mapped by the NZ Land Resource Inventory or by more detailed site mapping.</u>	Oppose	Any definition of highly productive and sound refer to the NPS-HPL.	Disallow
OWRUG – FPI043	SRMR-I10	FPI043.027	Delete the issue statement and replace with the following: <u>SRMR-I10 – The planning framework in Otago has at times and in some locations failed to manage and protect Otago’s natural and physical resources, resulting in environmental stresses and unknown future impacts.</u> Change reference to ‘economic activities’ to refer to ‘activities’	Oppose	The reference to the planning regime having failed is unwarranted.	Disallow

			<p>Amend Context paragraph 2 as follows: Delete first sentence and replace with: <u>Activities that rely on natural and physical resources can adversely impact those resources if not appropriately managed or controlled. If these impacts are not managed or controlled the sustainability of the regions natural resources can be threatened. Equally long-term economic, social and cultural values can be compromised or threatened.</u> Amend ‘tipping point’ to ‘thresholds’ Delete ‘Business’ from Impact Snapshot Social.</p>			
OWRUG – FPI043	Definition	FPI043.080	<p>Add new definition of “Effects Management Hierarchy (other matters) <u>means an approach to managing the adverse effects (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value) of an activity on the extent or values of a, outstanding natural feature or landscape outstanding water bodies (excluding natural wetlands), area of high or outstanding natural character, area or place of significant or outstanding historic heritage, wahi tapu, wahi taoka, areas with protected customary rights, and areas of high recreational and high amenity value that requires that:</u> <u>(a) Adverse effects are avoided where</u></p>	Oppose	This definition is not required	Disallow

			<p><u>practicable,</u></p> <p><u>(b) Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable,</u></p> <p><u>(c) Where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable,</u></p> <p><u>(d) Where adverse effects cannot be remedied, they are mitigated to the extent practicable,</u></p> <p><u>(e) Where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, remedied or mitigated offsetting and/or environmental compensation must be considered, where appropriate.</u></p>			
QLDC – FPI046	Definitions	FPI046.028	<p>Add definition of restoration as follows:</p> <p><u>Restoration means the active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms, and landscapes in order to maintain or reinstate indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes, and cultural and visual qualities, and may include enhancement activities.</u></p>	Support	A definition of restoration is appropriate	Allow in part however the alternative definition of Fish and Game is preferred.