



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

## Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



36

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Name of submitter:

Margaret Katon

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I wish / do not wish (circle preference) to be heard in support of my submission

If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider presenting jointly with them at a hearing (circle preference)

Signature: M F Katon Date: 12/07/15  
(of submitter, or person authorised to sign on their behalf)

Trade competitors declaration (if applicable)

*I could gain through trade competition from a submission, but my submission is limited to addressing environmental effects directly impacting my business*

Signature:

M F Katon

Note that all submissions are made available for public inspection

**SUBMISSIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY 5.00 PM,  
FRIDAY 24 JULY 2015**



Send to:

Freepost ORC 497  
Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
Dunedin 9054

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1 State what your submission relates to <b>and</b> if you support, oppose or want it amended	2 State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make	3 Give reasons for the decision you want made
e.g. amend provision 'y'	e.g. provision 'y' should say...	e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...
Pollution	Do more about out of date fires & burning rubbish.	<p>Too many people are speaking about cold homes. Anyone can put on more clothes. People with breathing lung &amp; asthma cannot do anything about how they are affected by pollution. Many people are facing high costs with healthy heat pumps &amp; L G P heating to keep air clean while others are allowed at little cost to use polluting heating with no respect for others</p>

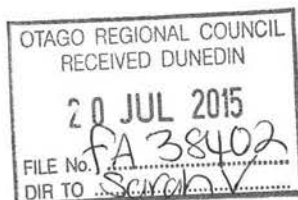
Very selfish, I do not have lung problems but care for others

37



15 July 2015

Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
Dunedin 9054



William Fraser Building  
1 Dunorling Street, Alexandra 9320  
PO Box 122, Alexandra 9340  
New Zealand

TEL \*64 3 440 0056  
FAX \*64 3 448 9196  
EML codcalex@codc.govt.nz  
WEB www.codc.govt.nz

Dear Sir/Madam,

### PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO

Please find enclosed a submission from Central Otago District Council on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago under Clause 6 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Regards,

PP Jher

Louise van der Voort  
Manager, Planning and Environment



FORM 5



William Fraser Building  
1 Dunorling Street, Alexandra 9320  
PO Box 122, Alexandra 9340  
New Zealand

TEL +64 3 440 0056  
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EML [codcalex@codc.govt.nz](mailto:codcalex@codc.govt.nz)  
WEB [www.codc.govt.nz](http://www.codc.govt.nz)

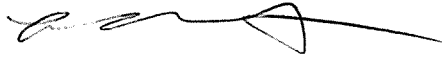
SUBMISSION ON THE PUBLICLY NOTIFIED  
PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR  
OTAGO UNDER CLAUSE 6 OF SCHEDULE 1  
OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

To: Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
DUNEDIN 9054

Name of Submitter: Central Otago District Council  
P O Box 122  
DUNEDIN 9340

1. This is a submission on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago.
2. The Central Otago District Council could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
3. The specific provisions of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago that this submission relates to are listed in Attachment 1 to this submission.
4. Whether the Central Otago District Council supports or opposes the specific provisions or wishes to have them amended is stated in Attachment 1 to this submission.
5. It is emphasised that while of necessity Attachment 1 identifies specific provisions which are of concern to the Central Otago District Council; the submitter wishes to place on record it's support for the majority of provisions contained in the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago.
6. The reasons for this submission are that:
  - a) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago contains policies and methods which compel the Central Otago District Council to take certain actions. The compulsory nature of these provisions is inappropriate and a discretionary approach should be taken instead.
  - b) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago contains policies and methods which will impose undue costs on local communities, particularly where cost has previously been incurred by territorial local authorities to undertake work which will need to be done again to comply with the policies and methods of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago.
  - c) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago contains policies and methods which are not necessary in the context of a Regional Policy Statement or which largely duplicate statutory provisions already contained in the Resource Management Act 1991 or other legislation.

- d) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago fails to include objectives, policies and methods with respect to the control of the use of land for soil conservation which is the clear statutory responsibility of the Otago Regional Council.
  - e) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago requires reformatting to present the relevant objectives, policies and methods together for ease of use, rather than presenting these provisions in different parts of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago.
  - f) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago requires editing to ensure that terminology is consistent where used in various provisions; and to ensure consistency between terms used in policies and methods and the terms as defined in the Glossary.
  - g) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago fails to state the significant resource management issues for the Otago Region and in the absence of such statements advances policies and methods which direct territorial local authorities to take actions the appropriateness of which are best determined at a local and not regional level.
  - h) The Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago fails to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 as it does not provide an overview of the resource management issues of the Otago Region.
7. The following decision is sought from the Otago Regional Council.
- a) Make the amendments to the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago proposed in Attachment 1, or amendments to like effect.
  - b) Reformat and edit the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago as proposed in 6 e) and f) above.
  - c) Make any consequential changes to the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago necessary as a result of 7 a) and b) above or to achieve consistency between provisions as a consequence of these amendments.
8. The Central Otago District council wishes to be heard in support of this submission.
9. If others make a similar submission the submitter would consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.



Signature:

.....  
Louise van der Voort  
Manager, Planning and Environment  
for the Central Otago District Council

Date:

15 July 2015

Address for  
Service:

Central Otago District Council  
P O Box 122  
ALEXANDRA 9340

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(03) 448 9196 / [louise.vandervoort@codc.govt.nz](mailto:louise.vandervoort@codc.govt.nz)

Contact Person:

Louise van der Voort  
Manager, Planning and Environment.

**CENTRAL OTAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL SUBMISSION  
ON PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO**

<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Support or Oppose</b>	<b>Comment/Specific Reasons</b>	<b>Amendment Sought</b>
Policy 2.1.7	Oppose	It is unclear how the attributes have been determined: and the attributes contain inconsistencies when compared to Schedule 4.	Explain how attributes have been determined; and align with Schedule 4.
Policy 2.2.2 c)	Oppose	Standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effect is a de facto rule and is unnecessary. Not appropriate in the context of policy.	Delete Policy 2.2.2 c)
Policy 2.2.3	Oppose	Direction to use the attributes in Schedule 4 opposed. Compulsion inappropriate.	Delete the words "... using the attributes detailed in Schedule 4." from Policy 2.2.3
Policy 2.2.4 c)	Oppose	Standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effects is a de facto rule and is unnecessary. Not appropriate in the context of policy.	Delete Policy 2.2.4 c)
Policy 2.2.5	Oppose	Direction to use the attributes in Schedule 4 opposed. Compulsion inappropriate.	Delete the words "... using the attributes detailed in Schedule 4." from Policy 2.2.5.
Policy 2.2.6 c)	Oppose	Standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effects is a de facto rule and is unnecessary. Not appropriate in the context of policy.	Delete Policy 2.2.6 c)
Policy 2.2.14 and Policy 2.2.15	Oppose	Terminology to be consistent with Glossary.	Policy 2.2.14 and Policy 2.2.15 to refer to "highly valued soils."
Policy 2.2.15 c)	Oppose	Standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effects is a de facto rule and is unnecessary. Not appropriate in the context of policy.	Delete Policy 2.2.15 c)
Policy 3.2.1	Oppose	Introducing the concepts of likelihood and consequence are too wide ranging and beyond expertise available to territorial local authorities.	Delete the words "including hazards of low likelihood and high consequence." from Policy 3.2.1

<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Support or Oppose</b>	<b>Comment/Specific Reasons</b>	<b>Amendment Sought</b>
Policy 3.8.1 f)	Oppose	Requiring the use of low or no emission heating systems in buildings is a matter that relates to an ORC function; not a matter for territorial local authorities to be involved in.	Delete Policy 3.8.1 f)
Policy 3.8.3	Support in Part	Policy 3.8.3 should explicitly acknowledge the statutory function of the ORC to control the use of land for soil conservation (s 30 (1)(c) (i) of the RMA); and to implement this function in the context of rural land use intensification. The relevant expertise rests with the ORC not territorial local authorities.	Amend Policy 3.8.3 to explicitly acknowledge the statutory functions of the ORC to control the use of land for soil conservation; and to implement this function in the context of rural land use intensification.
Policy 4.2.2	Oppose	Direction to use the attributes in Schedule 7 opposed as flexibility sought on how historic heritage is managed at the District level. Compulsion inappropriate.	Delete the words "... using the following attributes detailed in Schedule 7." from Policy 4.2.2
Policy 4.2.3 a)	Oppose	The reference to recognising some places "strongly suspected" of containing archaeological sites is inappropriate and too loose.	Amend Policy 4.2.3 a) to delete the words " ... or strongly suspected of containing" and insert the words " ... to contain ... " instead.
Policy 4.2.3 e)	Oppose	Standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effects is a de facto rule and is unnecessary. Not appropriate in the context of policy.	Delete Policy 4.2.3 e)
Policy 4.2.3 f)	Oppose	Reference should be made to "mitigated" to complement Policy 4.2.3 (g).	Amend Policy 4.2.3 f) to insert the words "or mitigated" after "avoided"
Policy 4.3.2	Oppose	Managing land use change in dry catchments to avoid any significant reduction in water yield is inappropriate.	Delete Policy 4.3.2
Objection 4.5	Support in Part	Reference to "Section 2.3" in the second introductory paragraph appears incorrect.	Amend from "Section 2.3" to "Objective 2.2" in second introductory paragraph of Objective 4.5.



<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Support or Oppose</b>	<b>Comment/Specific Reasons</b>	<b>Amendment Sought</b>
Method 3.1.4	Oppose	The Method is deficient as it should acknowledge the statutory function of the ORC to control the use of land for soil conservation (s30 (1) (c) (i) of RMA).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend opening paragraph of Method 3.1.4 to refer to Policies 2.2.14 and 2.2.15.</li> <li>2. Add a Method 3.1.4 j) to state: "Implement Policies 2.2.14 and 2.2.15 in the context of rural land use intensification."</li> </ol>
Method 4.1	Oppose	The Method is too directive and compels territorial local authorities to comply with all policies in the RPS. This will have significant cost implications and may lead to inappropriate outcomes at the local level particularly in the context of historic heritage (Policy 4.2.2).	Amend Method 4.1 to delete "will" and insert "may"
Method 4.1.1 b)	Oppose	It is uncertain what "recently identified natural hazards" are.	Delete Method 4.1.1 b)
Method 4.1.2	Oppose	A requirement to impose conditions on the type of heating systems allowed in the cold climate of Central Otago is inappropriate and unnecessary.	Delete Method 4.1.2
Method 4.1.4	Oppose	A requirement to manage land use in dry catchments where this will impact on water yield is inappropriate and unnecessary given the quantity of tussock covered land in Central Otago.	Delete Method 4.1.4
Method 4.2.1	Oppose	The Method is too directive and requiring territorial local authorities to assess likelihood and consequences in terms of Policy 3.2.2 and Policy 3.2.3 is beyond the expertise available to territorial local authorities.	Amend Method 4.2.1 to delete "will" and insert "may".

Specific Provision	Support or Oppose	Comment/Specific Reasons	Amendment Sought
Method 4.2.2	Oppose	The Method is too directive and compels territorial local authorities to comply with Policies 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.5 and 2.2.8 of the RPS. The Central Otago District has completed the process of landscape categorisation via plan changes and does not wish to embark on another similar exercise and incur unnecessary costs on the part of the community as would be required to comply with Method 4.2.2 (and Policies 2.2.3 and 2.2.5). High costs would also be incurred in complying with Method 4.2.2 and Policy 2.2.1 in the Central Otago District.	Amend Method 4.2.2 to delete "will" and insert "may"
Method 4.2.4	Oppose	The Method will impose significant costs on territorial local authorities by requiring them to prepare structure plans for undefined "large scale land use changes." Structure plans are best prepared by private interests promoting plan changes.	Delete Method 4.2.4
Method 4.3.1	Oppose	The Method contains an error as it refers to "regional plans."	Amend Method 4.3.1 to delete "regional" and insert "district."
Method 6.1.2	Support	The identification of ONLs, ONFs, SALs is appropriate provided the attributes relevant to such identification are determined at a local level.	Retain Method 6.1.2
Method 6.1.3. b)	Oppose	A requirement on territorial local authorities to manage water quantities in dry catchments and areas of tussock grasslands is inappropriate and unnecessary.	Delete Method 6.1.3 b)
Method 6.1.3 c)	Support	The Method is consistent with the ORC's statutory functions to control land use for soil conservation (s30 (1) (c) (i) of the RMA).	Retain Method 6.1.3 c)

Specific Provision	Support or Oppose	Comment/Specific Reasons	Amendment Sought
Method 6.2.1 d)	Support in Part	The Method is consistent with the ORC's statutory functions to control land use for soil conservation (s30 (1) (c) (i) of RMA) but Method 6.2.1 d) ii) should use terminology consistent with the Glossary of the RPS.	Amend Method 6.2.1 d) ii) to delete the words "high class and versatile soil" and insert "highly versatile soils" instead.
Method 6.2.1 d) i)	Support in Part	The Method needs to go further to refer to investigating and providing guidance on the use of Otago's soil resources for rural land use intensification. This is consistent with the ORC's statutory function in terms of s30 (1) (c) (i) of the RMA.	Amend Method 6.2.1 d) i) by inserting after "resources" the following "... and their suitability for rural land use intensification.)"
Method 6.2.1 h)	Support	The ORC supporting district councils with information on natural hazards is appropriate.	Retain Method 6.2.1 h).
Method 6.2.1 j)	Support	The ORC making available information on the expected effects of climate change is appropriate.	Retain Method 6.2.1 j).
Method 6.2.2	Oppose	The Method is too directive and is likely to impose costs on local communities.	Amend Method 6.2.2 to delete "will" and insert "may."
Method 6.2.3	Oppose	The Method is too directive and is likely to impose costs on local communities.	Amend Method 6.2.3 to delete "will" and insert "may."
Method 6.3.1	Oppose	The Method is superfluous as it duplicates the duty in section 35 (2) of the RMA.	Delete Method 6.3.1
Method 6.4.1	Oppose	The Method is superfluous as it duplicates the duty in section 35 (2) of the RMA.	Delete Method 6.4.1
Method 6.5.2	Oppose	The Method is superfluous as it duplicates the duty in section 35 (2A) of the RMA.	Delete Method 6.5.2
Method 7.4.1 a)	Support in Part	The pest management strategy should address the control of trees with propensity for wilding tree spread.	Insert an additional item iv) to Method 7.4.1 a) which states "iv) Have propensity for wilding tree spread."

<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Support or Oppose</b>	<b>Comment/Specific Reasons</b>	<b>Amendment Sought</b>
Method 8.1.3 a)	Oppose	The Method is too directive and is likely to impose costs on the local community.	Delete Method 8.1.3 a) or clearly state that city and district councils "may" collate and make available information.
Method 8.1.3 b)	Oppose	The Method is superfluous as it duplicates the duty under section 44A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.	Delete Method 8.1.3 b)
Method 8.1.3 c)	Oppose	The Method is superfluous as it duplicates the duty under section 44A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.	Delete Method 8.1.3 c)
Method 9.1.1	Oppose	A reference to district councils establishing and administering funds and funding community groups and projects is inappropriate in the context of the RPS and may raise unwarranted expectations for funding by the local community.	Amend Method 9.1.1 to delete reference to district councils.
Method 10.1.1	Oppose	The Method is superfluous and states the obvious.	Delete Method 10.1.1
Method 11.1.4 a)	Oppose	The Method is inappropriate as it may not be necessary in all instances to promote the use of elements that reflect local character. This is not a regional issue.	Delete Method 11.1.4 a)
Method 11.1.4 b)	Oppose	The Method is inappropriate and unnecessary. This is not a regional issue.	Delete Method 11.1.4 b)
Method 11.2.1	Oppose	The Method is too directive and is likely to impose costs on the local community.	Amend Method 11.2.1 to delete "will" and insert "may"

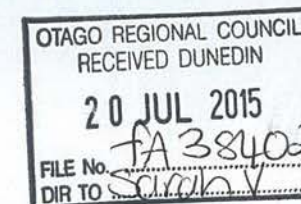
Specific Provision	Support or Oppose	Comment/Specific Reasons	Amendment Sought
Schedule 3	Oppose	<p>A standard mechanism for assessing significance of adverse effects is a de facto rule and is inappropriate in the RPS.</p> <p>This mechanism will impose ongoing costs as applications for resource consents at a local level will have to address each of the matters stated in Schedule 3. There is also a danger of omission by focussing on the matters listed in Schedule 3. The significance of adverse effects must be assessed having regard to the relevant provisions of the RMA and relevant plans and having regard to the environment under consideration.</p>	Delete Schedule 3.





**SUBMISSION FORM** (Print clearly on both sides)

## Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



38  
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Name of submitter:

M. L SOAL

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WAITATI

Postcode:

9085

Telephone:

03 482 1258

Email:

**I wish / do not wish** (circle preference) to be heard in support of my submission

If others make a similar submission, **I will** (circle preference) will not consider presenting jointly with them at a hearing (circle preference)

Signature:

Date: 16.07.2015

(of submitter, or person authorised to sign on their behalf)

**Trade competitors declaration** (if applicable)

*I could gain through trade competition from a submission, but my submission is limited to addressing environmental effects directly impacting my business*

Signature:

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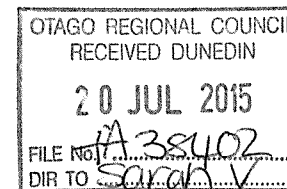
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e.g. amend provision 'y'	e.g. provision 'y' should say...	e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...
<p>ANY FURTHER INTERFERENCE WITH CONTROL OF LAND USE. THIS IS ALREADY SUFFICIENT ENOUGH WITH THE DISTRICT PLAN</p> <hr/> <p>WHAT IS "SIGNIFICANT" HIGHLY SUBJECTIVE</p> <p>IT IS NOT THIS COUNCIL'S PREROGATIVE TO CAUSE LAND HOLDERS EXCESSIVE COSTS REGARDS</p>	<p>THERE SHOULD BE NO POLICY <u>DOUBLE</u> COVERING RESTRICTIONS ON LEGALLY PURCHASED LAND WITH REGARD USE TITROR.</p>	<p>RMA, STATES ALSO THAT CRITERIA EXIST FOR LAND USE WITH REGARDS "ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ETC" THIS IS JUST ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE CONTROL OF LAND USE BY RESOURCE CONSENT.</p> <p>COUNCIL'S IDEA OF SIGNIFICANT MAY DIFFER FROM MINE OR ANY ONE ELSE'S.</p>

LAND USE/CHANGE.



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

## Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



39

Office use only

Name of submitter:

WILLIAM GEORGE LLOYD

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/

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PORT CHALMERS

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Telephone:

03.472.7025

Email:

bill@vellowd@slingshot.co.nz

I do not wish (circle preference) to be heard in support of my submission

If others make a similar submission, I will / ☐ Consider presenting jointly with them at a hearing (circle preference)

Signature:

*W. George Lloyd*

Date: 16.7.2015

(of submitter, or person authorised to sign on their behalf)

Trade competitors declaration (if applicable)

*I could gain through trade competition from a submission, but my submission is limited to addressing environmental effects directly impacting my business*

Signature:

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## SUBMISSION OF WILLIAM GEORGE LLOYD

1. My submission relates to Kai Tahu values, rights and interests; also kaitakatika.
- 2 . I require the Otago regional Council to remove from its proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago all references to Kai Tahu values, rights and interests; kaitakatika ; also the Treaty of Waitangi, the Waitangi Tribunal and any specified and unspecified privileges to those claiming some Maori blood.
- 3 The history of the Treaty of Waitangi and Queen Victoria's Royal Charter is set out in the attached papers

Briefly ~~in~~ the Treaty of Waitangi from 6 February 1840 signed by Maori Chiefs and Queen Victoria the chiefs gave up their territories and government so that British sovereignty could legally be obtained over the lands of New Zealand, under the dependency and laws of New South Wales. Ten months later on 16 November 1840 Queen Victoria's Letters Patent/Royal Charter acknowledged that Sovereignty had been legally obtained and separated the colony of New Zealand from NSW. New Zealand thereon became a British Colony with a Governor and a constitution able to form a government to make laws with courts and judges to enforce these laws.

Neither the Treaty of Waitangi or Queen Victoria's Royal Charter gave any special rights to any part of the population We all became British subjects given the same rights no more -no less under one flag and law, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

I can put the matter simply. My two year old great-grand-daughter has a smattering of Maori blood. It is right, proper or fair that she has privilege over her fourteen and sixteen year old aunts, who so far as I am aware do not have such a minutely diluted bloodline?



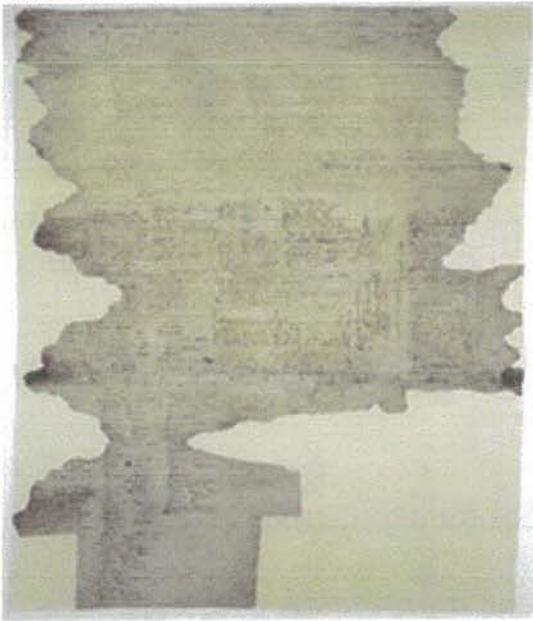


# QUEEN VICTORIA'S ROYAL CHARTER/LETTERS PATENT

## OUR 'TRUE' FOUNDING DOCUMENT AND 'FIRST' CONSTITUTION

The Government continues to use the Treaty of Waitangi as our Founding Document to give part-Maori privilege and advantage over those who cannot claim a minute trace of Maori ancestry when the Treaty only gave Maori, *"the same rights as the people of England"*. The Treaty of Waitangi was the most generous gift to a primitive people on their way to self-destruction that was ever given by a super power. After Lt. Governor Hobson had declared Sovereignty over New Zealand on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi had served its purpose and was put into storage where it was later damaged by fire and rats.

By 1831 intertribal fighting had devastated the "tangata Maori" population and 13 Ngapuhi chiefs asked King William IV to be their guardian and protector, but it was soon found this could only be successfully achieved by Britain obtaining sovereignty over all the Islands of New Zealand and "tangata-Maori" becoming British Subjects.



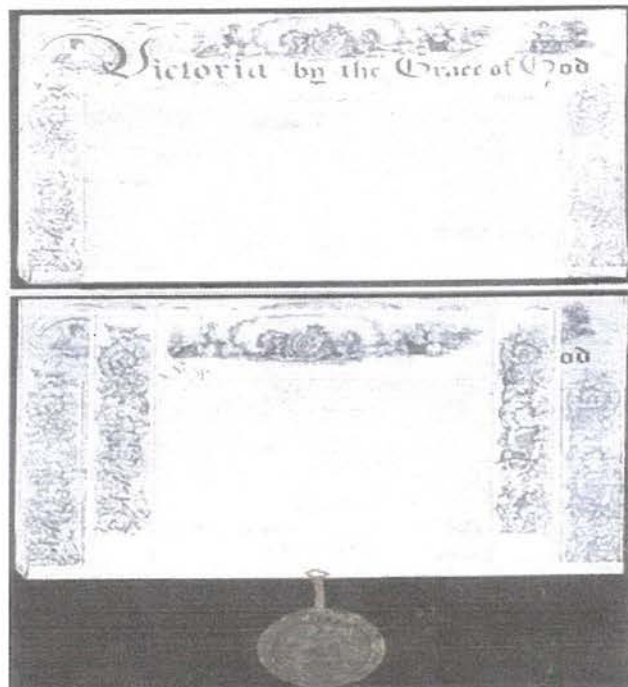
During 1840, starting on the 6<sup>th</sup> February the Treaty of Waitangi was signed between 512 "tangata Maori chiefs" and Queen Victoria where the chiefs gave up their territories and governments to legally allow British Sovereignty over all the Islands of New Zealand under the dependency and laws of New South Wales. This arrangement only lasted for six months before New Zealand separated from New South Wales by Royal Charter and became a British Colony.

With British Sovereignty firmly asserted, Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent dated the 16 November 1840 ratified that Sovereignty had been legally and morally obtained by Great Britain over all the Islands of New Zealand, which has been recognised and accepted by the rest of the world ever since.

*The Treaty of Waitangi was a very simple document that gave Sovereignty of New Zealand to Great Britain and to tangata Maori "the same rights as the people of England". After Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent was issued, the Treaty had served its purpose and was put into storage where it was later damaged by fire and rats.*

Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent with its Royal Seal attached separated New Zealand from New South Wales on the 16<sup>th</sup> November 1840 and New Zealand became a British Colony with a Governor and a Constitution to form a legal government to make laws with courts and judges to enforce those laws, all under the watchful eye of Great Britain. **The first sitting of the Legislative Council (Government) was held on the 24 May 1841.**

If the Government continues to use the Treaty of Waitangi as our **Founding Document** and not the Royal Charter/Letters Patent we will never solve our racial and social problems, the Treaty will continue to drive a wedge between the people of New Zealand.



*Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent with its Royal Seal, separated New Zealand from New South Wales and New Zealand became a British Colony on the 16 November 1840 under one law and one flag, irrespective of race, colour or creed.*



The Treaty of Waitangi was an agreement between "tangata Maori" and Queen Victoria for Britain to gain sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand. Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent was our 'true' **Founding Document** and 'first' **Constitution** that set up our Political and Justice systems under one law for all.

In 1947, with the adoption of the Statute of Westminster that granted New Zealand complete autonomy in domestic as well as foreign affairs, we all became New Zealand Citizens under one flag and one law, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

It is interesting to note that Te Papa and the Ministry of Justice Electoral and Constitutional Policy Unit do not hold copies or any information on the Royal Charter/Letters Patent. We asked Te Papa under the Official Information Act (OIA), "Does Te Papa have a copy of Queen Victoria's Royal Charter and if so, why is it not given its rightful place at Te Papa"? Claire McClintock, Senior Advisor, Office of the Chief Executive, Te Papa, Museum of New Zealand replied. "Te Papa does not have a copy of the Charter".

We then asked the Ministry of Justice under the OIA, "Why is Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent not mentioned or part of New Zealand's Legal System"? Fiona Illingworth, Manager, Electoral and Constitutional Policy, Ministry of Justice replied, "Your request is refused under Section 18(g) of the OIA 1982 as the Ministry of Justice does not hold any information relating to your request".

Unbelievable when it is held in the Constitution Room at Archives New Zealand and listed as, "ACGO 8341, 1A19, R21434434, **Charter of 1840, Constitution of the Colony of New Zealand into a separate colony, 16 November 1840**".

Our governments and academics have completely ignored the Royal Charter/Letters Patent as our 'true' **Founding Document** and 'first' **Constitution** since the 1975 Treaty of Waitangi Act.

Archives New Zealand's disc of the, "Charter of 1840, Constitution of the Colony of New Zealand into a separate colony, 16 November 1840". Use it or lose it!

## CONCLUSION

There is no doubt the Government and some part-Maori do not want this document made public as it would show how the people of New Zealand have been misled by their Politicians and Governments since the 1975 Treaty of Waitangi Act and the apartheid Waitangi Tribunal it created.

Any breach against the Crown can only be a breach against the laws of New Zealand and not the Treaty of Waitangi or the Waitangi Tribunal, where only those with a minute trace of Maori ancestry can lay a claim or participate. All alleged claims against the Crown since 1975 should have been heard by our Justice System where all New Zealand citizens could have participated as they were in the 1930's and 1940's when most of the recent claims were "fully and finally" settled. They should not have been heard by the apartheid Waitangi Tribunal or the Crown that allows our history and the Treaty of Waitangi to be continually distorted to allow these claims to proceed. The Treaty of Waitangi or Queen Victoria's Royal Charter/Letters Patent gave no exclusive rights for Maori; we were all given the same rights under one flag and one law, irrespective of race, colour or creed!

**The Treaty of Waitangi was an agreement between Queen Victoria and "tangata Maori".**

**The Royal Charter/Letters Patent was our 'true' Founding Document and 'first' Constitution.**

**The People must speak out as our Politicians and Governments have misled us since 1975.**

For further information and to read the Royal Charter: [www.onenzfoundation.co.nz](http://www.onenzfoundation.co.nz) (Royal Charter).

Compiled by Ross Baker, Researcher, One New Zealand Foundation Inc. [ONZF@bigpond.com.au](mailto:ONZF@bigpond.com.au). 28/6/14 (c)



## Treaty Plays Far Lesser Roll in Development of New Zealand

While much of our legislation is based on the Treaty of Waitangi, since Queen Victoria's Royal Charter, our first Constitution has come to light, it has been found the Treaty of Waitangi played a far lesser role in New Zealand's development than previously thought.

The Treaty was not our Founding Document; it only gave Britain Sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand under the dependency of New South Wales and Maori the same rights as the people of England under English law.

Queen Victoria did not have the power or authority to give Maori any special rights in the Treaty not already enjoyed by the people of England under English law.

It would have been extremely difficult to govern New Zealand under New South Wales legislation when Maori were guaranteed the same rights as the people of England in the Treaty of Waitangi and the Australian Aborigine had no Treaty and absolutely no rights.

Queen Victoria's Royal Charter dated the 16 November 1840 and completely ignored for 173 years, separated New Zealand from New South Wales with our own Governor, enacted the Colony of New Zealand, created and establishing a Legislative Council, an Executive Council, our Courts and granted certain powers and authority to the Governor of the said Colony.

The Royal Charter/Constitution or the First Sitting of the Legislative Council makes no mention of the Treaty of Waitangi as it was an agreement between Queen Victoria and the tangata maori chiefs where Britain gained sovereignty over New Zealand and tangata maori were given the same rights as the people of England. No more, no less.

Now that the Royal Charter has been located, Government must take a new look at the Treaty of Waitangi and its roll in our legislation and development of New Zealand, a far lesser roll than previously thought.

Otago Regional Council - Proposed Regional Policy Statement

OPBG Submission 19-7-2015



Name of submitter: Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Group

Postal address: P O Box 11, Portobello, Dunedin 9048

Telephone 03 4780 996

Email [opbg11@gmail.com](mailto:opbg11@gmail.com)

I do not wish to be heard in support of my submission

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to this Proposed Regional Policy Statement.

Our submission concentrates on matters relating to indigenous biodiversity, biased toward the Otago Peninsula, but we note that the Peninsula wetlands and waterways are also pertinent to the objectives of the OPBG, and our comments could in general also apply to the proposed Objectives and Policies relating to those matters.

We commend the Otago Regional Council, and the authors of this Proposed Regional Policy Statement document, for their appreciation of the urgent need to protect and enhance what remains of our indigenous biodiversity.

**Part B, Chapter 2.**

The preamble has "Economy" first. We submit that natural resources and ecosystems are of higher priority: without these, there is no economy.

Objective 2.1, p. 24: We concur with this objective. However, under "Need" we suggest amending this to acknowledge that the ecosystem services and resources do not just exist for human benefit: we merely exploit them.

Objective 2.2, p. 24: We concur with this objective. However, this section is again phrased as though natural resources and ecosystems are only there to keep the economy going. Under "Need" we submit that "these matters" are fundamental to the continuing survival of all species, not just to people and their "economic advantage".

Objective 2.3, p. 25: We concur with this objective

Objective 2.1, p. 26, Preamble: We ask that "indirect consequences" be amended to say "both direct and indirect consequences". Wholesale clearing of native vegetation is not indirect.

Policy 2.1.6: Managing for Ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values. We concur with this policy.

Objective 2.2, p. 32: We note that this Objective largely repeats the philosophies and intent of Objective 2.1, albeit with different wording. We suggest that the differing emphasis, and



level of detail, be explained more clearly in the Preamble to this (and other) sections, for the benefit of readers unfamiliar with RPS terminology.

We do however concur with this objective as written, and strongly support Policy 2.2.1, identifying areas of significant indigenous flora and habitats of indigenous fauna.

Policy 2.2.2, p. 34: While we generally support the tenor of “management” of areas of significant vegetation and faunal habitat, we submit that there is an inherent contradiction within this policy. It is not possible to “protect and enhance” an area of vegetation or a habitat, and at the same time impose adverse effects on that area. Adverse effects by definition cannot protect, and mitigating those effects will not enhance the vegetation or habitat. This Policy either needs to be reworded, or another policy inserted which gives the criteria or circumstances under which the aims of protection and enhancement can be overridden for economic or other purposes.

Also, we request that clause e) from Policies 2.2.4, p. 34, and 2.2.6, p. 35, be added to Policy 2.2.2. Controlling pest species (both floral and faunal) is essential in maintaining and enhancing areas of significant biodiversity and habitat.

Objective 2.3, p. 39: we generally concur with the policies within this Objective.

#### **Part B, chapter 4**

Objective 4.4., p. 85: we generally concur with this objective.

Policy 4.4.3, p. 86: we strongly support this policy. Many of the clauses and sub-policies reinforce the current activities and strategic aims of the OPBG.

Objective 4.5, p. 87: we generally concur with the policies within this Objective.

Policy 4.5.5, p. 89: we strongly support this policy, as it is fundamental to the aims and activities of the OPBG. We suggest that the policy would be strengthened by insertion of an additional sub-policy requiring specific plant and animal pest species to be identified in all planning documents that are subordinate to this RPS. In the past, action on some pest species has been conspicuously lacking, as not all pests have been identified as such, or their significance has been downplayed in spite of ardent advocacy by concerned groups or individuals.

Policy 4.5.7, p. 90. We recognise that offsetting has been used as a tool in the past to allow (or force) development in inappropriate areas or habitats, although the concept is not universally accepted and may be seriously flawed (e.g. Walker et al. 2009). We strongly urge that the concept of offsetting as espoused in Policy 4.5.7, and provided for under Policy 4.5.8, p. 91, be subject to the most stringent criteria. These criteria should be spelled out in detail in this section or in an Appendix..

We also request that sub-policy d) be amended by removing the qualifying “if practicable”. There is little point in having a temporary offset when the ecosystem damage is permanent.

#### **Part C Implementation: Roles and Responsibilities**

We note that the responsibility for maintaining indigenous biodiversity everywhere beyond wetlands, the coast, and rivers is delegated to City and District authorities. We would ask that for the avoidance of doubt, the RPS either in the preamble to this Chapter or in an

Appendix, also clarifies the role of Central Government and concerned departments (e.g. the Department of Conservation) in this task.

Method 6: Research, monitoring and reporting, p. 99: We submit that the distribution of responsibilities as given under method 6.1.2 may not be realistic. We are not convinced that the DCC (for example) has the ability or financial resources to be able to identify and survey areas of significant indigenous vegetation or faunal habitat (beyond wetlands, the coast, lakes and rivers) to the degree of detail or thoroughness required to be able to implement policies such as 2.2.2. While recognising the constraints of funding and the magnitude of this survey, we believe the identification of such ecologically important areas should be undertaken by Regional, City and District councils in concert. Such joint responsibility is already accepted for management of coastal margins, rivers, lakes and wetlands (refer PRPS p. 93). We note that this was also a conclusion drawn on p. 23 of the Section 32 Evaluation Report of the PRPS.

#### Method 7 Strategies and Plans

Method 7.4 Pest Management Strategy, p. 102: We commend the ORC and the PRPS for continuing with the current regional pest management strategy, particularly as it will now highlight the effect of pests on areas of significant indigenous biodiversity and habitat. We request a change of wording to state that ORC “will”, rather than “may” commit to also developing a pan-regional pest management strategy, and note that the 2014-2015 Annual Plan seems to already commit ORC to doing this: *“Prepare a South Island Pest Management Plan in conjunction with other councils in the South Island.”*

**However, we note that the ORC 2014-2015 Annual Plan, the draft Long Term Plan, and the Review of the current RPS all referred to development of a Biodiversity Strategy. OPBG has already submitted on these documents, strongly supporting the ORC in developing such a strategy. We are therefore very disappointed that there is no mention of such a strategy in this PRPS, and wonder why it has been omitted. We urge the ORC to include developing and implementing a Biodiversity Strategy in this RPS, and to give it equal status with the Pest Management Strategy.**

#### Method 9 Funding

Method 9.1 Providing financial support, p. 104: We recognise that this RPS cannot commit or require City and District councils to providing financial support to community groups and projects. The ORC could, however, make such a commitment on its own behalf in Annual and Long Term plans, and we suggest that such a commitment be made in this RPS.

#### Method 11 Advocacy and facilitation p. 103

Method 11.2.1 c) p.106: we are delighted to see that regional, city and district councils will be required to facilitate initiatives that support i) conservation of indigenous vegetation and ii) biodiversity values. We ask that the RPS also require that policies and strategies which aim to protect and enhance these indigenous values are both implemented and enforced. Similarly, we endorse the commitment under Method 11.2.2.b), p. 106, to facilitating the control of pest species. We query the mention of wilding pines alone, when the list of noxious plant and animal pest species is so long (see also under Policy 4.5.5, above).

#### **Part C Implementation: Anticipated Environmental Response.**



AER 2.1, p. 109. We note, and agree with, the indicators and possible measures to confirm that Otago's natural values and resources are protected and enhanced. However, we are concerned that the PRPS merely states that the indicators "can" be measured – not that they "will" be measured. We would like to see some specific policy clarifying which organisations will be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the public inventories of the outstanding and significant features in question.

Under AER 2.5, monitoring of pest abundance, indicator species, and the health of Significant Natural Areas "can" be undertaken to ensure the health and diversity of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced. Without specific identification of which organisations are to be responsible for this monitoring, this Anticipated Outcome may be just window dressing. If these responsibilities are to be delegated to Regional Plans, Annual Plans or other regulations, this should be stated.

Schedule 5, p. 137: Criteria for the assessment of the significance of indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna.

We applaud the inclusion of these criteria in the RPS, and urge ORC to make all efforts to see these applied in all subordinate plans and policies across Otago. This Schedule may be the place to include criteria for environmental offsetting (see above)

RPS Feedback Form

**Submission Date** 2015-07-17 20:09:02

**Name of submitter:** Bronwyn Judge

**Organisation (if applicable):** Herbert Heritage Group

**Postal Address:** Street: PO Box 351  
City: Oamaru  
Postal Code: 9444

**Phone Number:** 03 465 1900

**E-mail:** mjjudge@xtra.co.nz

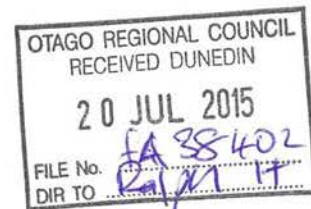
**I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission:** I wish

**If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider presenting jointly with them at the hearing:** I will consider presenting jointly

**1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:**

Insertion of a 'Significant Resource Management Issues for Otago' section, between Part A and Part B, including

- water overallocation and degradation – both water quality and water quantity
- biodiversity loss and habitat degradation
- coastal ecosystem health (especially that of estuaries and wetlands)
- climate change impacts (especially sea level rise).



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**2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make:**

Specific amendment sought: Insert the words 'including the ability to swim, fish, and gather food' at the end of clauses 2.1.1 (l) and 2.1.3 (h)

Specific amendment sought: Amend clause 2.1.1 (a) to read "protect and maintain healthy ecosystems, and restore degraded ecosystems, in all Otago aquifers, and rivers, lakes, wetlands, and their margins".

Specific amendment sought: Rename policy 3.6.6 to Reducing demand for fossil fuels

Reword first sentence to read:

Reduce the demand for fossil fuels from Otago's communities, by:

**Specific Amendment Sought**

Add methods to specify that City and District plans will set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies 2.1.6 – Managing for ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values and 2.2.2 – Managing significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, by including provisions to:

- a) Manage indigenous vegetation clearance using case by case assessments to determine whether an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat is significant and warrants protection
- b) Include appropriate regulatory methods that control the clearance or modification of, indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna.
- c) Require ecological assessments to accompany a resource management proposal or plan for an activity or development that may affect areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna.

**3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:**

As a member of F&B I have followed their guidelines on what needs to be amended in the policy statement. However also from personal experience I have been horrified at the degradation of our rivers and deeply mourn the loss of being able to swim and drink from rivers such as the Kakanui that even twenty years ago I took my family to swim in and picnic by. Also the biodiversity strategy that the WDC has published shows that something needs to be done now if we are to prevent species becoming extinct and restore the ecosystems of Otago to health.

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PO Box 35  
Clyde 9341

Director Policy Planning  
Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
Dunedin 9054



19 July 2015

Dear Sir

## **SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO**

### **Part B – Chapter 2**

**Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems.**

**Submit:** Strongly support this outcome.

#### **Objective 2.1 – 2.3**

**Submit:** Strongly support the general thrust of these objectives.

#### **Policy 2.1.1**

While 2.1.1(f) aims to maintain 'good' water quality, which appears to be some undefined quality, presumably that set by the National Standards on water quality, this section would give more confidence were it to refer to some standard or description of the meaning of 'good'.

**Submit:** 2.1.1(f) include a clearer definition of the meaning of "good water quality".

#### **Policy 2.1.1 (I)**

The current wording gives the impression and could have the effect of the council protecting only important recreation values when all recreation values should be protected. The alternative would be to maintain only those water bodies recognised as important for recreation and allowing the rest to degrade (although this would contravene policy 2.1.1(f)). Furthermore, we do not know what water bodies the council considers as containing important recreation values. We have first hand experience that ORC staff do not recognise the Manuherikea as being important for recreation and yet it is a significant river for local kayakers and for locals for swimming in the summer.

**Submit:** Remove the word 'important'.

#### **Policy 2.1.2**

Rivers are a significant recreation resource which are often very dependent on good management of their beds and margins to maintain their value.

**Submit:** Add clause:

*Maintain and enhance their recreation value*

### **Method 3 Regional Plans**

**Submit:** Regional pest plans that include rules in line with that currently being developed by the working group under MPI should be adopted to achieve this objective along with supporting strategies and plans and the early implementation of Method 8, education and information.



## **Part B Chapter 3: Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy**

### **Objective 3.2: Risks that natural hazards pose to Otago communities are minimised**

- 3.2.1 Identify natural hazards
- 3.2.2 Assessing natural hazard likelihood
- 3.2.3 Assessing natural hazard consequences

**Submit:** Policies should also identify the underlying causes of natural hazards and seek to manage resources in a way that reduces natural hazard risk including climate change.

### **Objective 3.3 Otago communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change.**

It is noted that the only response to climate change is adaption to its effects. This is inadequate as it will not lead to addressing the causes of climate change. It is appropriate and necessary that climate change be addressed at all levels of government.

**Submit:** The RPS include policies that address the cause of climate change, that being policies that reduce emission that effect the climate.

## **Chapter 4: People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment**

Objective 4.5 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are minimised

- Policy 4.5.1 Avoiding objectionable discharges
- Policy 4.5.2 Applying an adaptive management approach

This is a critical section of the RPS as it deals with addressing the adverse effects of the uses we allow of land resources, and as the report says, 'arbitrating between conflicting values or uses'. It is noted that the only approaches to managing this critical area is "avoiding objectionable discharges" and 'applying an adaptive management approach'. This approach has proved inadequate in the past in dealing with the effects of some intensive land uses such as dairying on water quality and has led to significant public cost in restoring degraded environments.

I am concerned that the current proposal which relies simply on the Overseer computer model and non-compulsory 'best practise' guidelines for regulating land use and ensuring discharge limits are not exceeded will be inadequate. The reasons for my concern is that Overseer will not be sufficiently accurate to predict N and thus avoid discharge into aquifers and eventually rivers, that monitoring will not identify the exacerbator who exceeds discharge limits and that the regime relies on retrospectively enforcing limits on such as stocking rates or practises such as feeding off winter feed crops on light soils near rivers. It would be more credible to set standards to be applied in resource consents than to believe you can rely on farmers filling out Overseer to remain within discharge limits for whole catchments.

It is notable that the plan is prepared to restrict the use of land for forestry in dry catchments (4.3.2) to protect and economic water resource yet the council is unwilling to do the same for dairy use where the resource is clean water for healthy ecological systems and for recreation.

**Submit:** That the policies for managing the adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are manifestly inadequate and that the plan require controls on change of land use to intensive farming including dairy or dairy support in sensitive catchments such as the Manuherikia Valley.



## **Part C Implementation**

We note in Section 3.1 that Regional Plans will set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies in the RPS. Section 3.1.4 provides specific direction in the form of a – g as to what actions are proposed to achieve amongst others policy 2.1.1 Managing for Freshwater Values a – p.

**Submit:** Section 3.1.4 a – p does not directly address the major threat to freshwater values to achieve policies 2.1.1 a – p, that being intensification of land use, particularly into dairying. Section 3.1.4 should include actions that directly controls and directs land use intensification by applying standards and limits such as applied in Horizons and Bay of Plenty Regional Council regional plans.

### **Anticipated environmental results and monitoring programme**

#### **2. Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems**

One of the most readily understood and appreciated indicators for the public of achieving this outcome with regard water quality is that people can safely swim in our rivers. There is an increasing number of what used to be commonly used swimming sites on rivers such as the Taieri which are now abandoned due to the increased chances of contracting stomach or ear infections, a direct consequence of the decline in water quality. We are very concerned that the Manuherikia will head in the same direction.

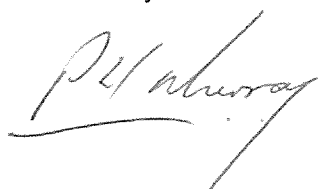
**Submit:** Include as an indicator under 2.2, 'Otago rivers are safe for swimming'.

Conclusion:

I am particularly concerned about the over reliance on the Overseer computer programme in regulating land use and for managing land use intensification. Although the idea of councils setting nutrient discharge limits and land users determining themselves how these are met is attractive, it is idealistic and provides little certainty that the public's interest in clean water will be protected. The reasons are firstly as previously mentioned, Overseer was not designed for the purpose which it is being used and is unlikely to deliver on the stated objectives for water quality given the variables involved in non-point source nitrate discharge. Secondly, holding individual land users to account will not be possible with the likely levels of monitoring available. A safer option is a combination of rules applied to intensive land uses, particularly dairying and self monitoring using tools such as Overseer as proposed.

We look forward to a positive response to our submission.

Yours faithfully

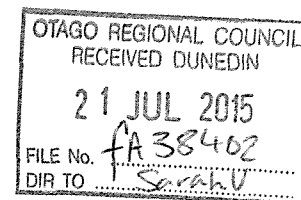


Phil Murray

## SUBMISSION ON THE PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO 2015

**To:** Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
DUNEDIN 9054

**From:** Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited  
PO Box 294  
Wellington



(Please note the different address for service)

Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited (Airways) hereby makes a submission on the Otago Regional Council's Proposed Regional Policy Statement 2015 ('the Proposed Policy Statement').

**Airways is partially supportive and partially opposes** the Proposed Policy Statement and would like to comment on a number of matters.

### **The Role of Airways**

Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited was established under the State Owned Enterprises Act 1986. At that time Airways took over the operational areas of the Civil Aviation Division of the Ministry of Transport.

Airways has principal responsibility for facilitating the safe movement of air traffic through New Zealand airspace. It is responsible for managing all domestic and international air traffic for one of the largest areas of airspace in the world – approximately 30 million square kilometres.

Specifically, in the Otago Region, Airways is responsible for the provision of air traffic management and aircraft navigation services including the direct servicing of Dunedin and Queenstown airports. These services are essential for the economic well-being and the continuing health and safety of the local and wider Otago community.

### **Comment on Proposed Policy Statement Provisions**

Airways wishes to submit on a number of specific matters in the Proposed Policy Statement. Where changes are sought additions are shown with underlining and deletions with ~~striketrough~~.

### **Objective 2.1 and supporting Policies**

Objective 2.1 is worded as follows:

*Objective 2.1 – The values of Otago's natural and physical resources are recognised, maintained and enhanced.*

Whilst Airways submits this is a worthwhile objective, Airways is concerned that the supporting policies focus largely on natural resources (water, air, soil, ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, geomorphology and landscape, natural character). The assets of Airways as part of the built environment are also a physical resource with a very important value in terms of the function they perform for the community. Airways submits that additional supporting policies for Objective 2.1 are required to ensure appropriate policies are in place to recognise the importance of the built environment as a physical resource.

### **Policy 3.4.2**

Policy 3.4.2 seeks to manage infrastructure activities. Airways queries the use of the term 'infrastructure corridors' as it is not clear what this term refers to. Whilst some infrastructure corridors are clearly identifiable and visible (such as roads or rail) other 'corridors' such as navigable airspace and airport approach surfaces are not as readily identifiable, but are essential for the safe operation of airports and aircraft in general. Airways is also concerned that not all infrastructure is located in corridors, but rather is operated as a network such as Airways' network of navigation installations. Airways submits networks also require policy recognition:

#### *Policy 3.4.2*

##### *Managing infrastructure activities*

##### *Manage infrastructure activities, to:*

- a) Maintain or enhance the health and safety of the community; and*
- b) Reduce adverse effects of those activities, including cumulative adverse effects on natural and physical resources; and*
- c) Support economic, social and community activities; and*
- d) Improve efficiency of use of natural resources; and*
- e) Protect infrastructure corridors **and networks** for infrastructure needs, now and for the future; and*
- f) Increase the ability of communities to respond and adapt to emergencies, and disruptive or natural hazard events; and*
- g) Protect the functioning of lifeline utilities and essential or emergency services.*

### **Policy 3.5.1**

Policy 3.5.1 of the proposed policy statement relates to recognising the national and regional significance of infrastructure. Whilst Airways is supportive of the intent of the policy Airways considers the policy has overlooked critical features such as navigation installations particularly as they relate to airports. Often navigational installations are not located at an airport and there are many examples of this in Otago including Airways' installations on Swampy Summit which are critical to the operation of Dunedin International Airport and as such clearly have both national and regional significance. Airways considers off-site installations such as these are not adequately captured by the use of the term 'airports'. As such Airways seeks the following amendment:

#### *Policy 3.5.1*

##### *Recognising national and regional significance of infrastructure*

##### *Recognise the national and regional significance of the following infrastructure:*

- a) Renewable electricity generation facilities, where they supply the national electricity grid and local distribution network; and*

- b) Electricity transmission infrastructure; and
- c) Telecommunication and radio communication facilities; and
- d) Roads classified as being of national or regional importance; and
- e) Ports, ~~and~~ airports **and navigation infrastructure**; and
- f) Structures for transport by rail.

### **Policy 3.5.3**

Policy 3.5.3 of the plan seeks to protect infrastructure of national or regional significance. Airways is supportive of the intent of this policy in particular b) and c) relating to avoiding adverse effects on the functional needs of nationally or regionally significant infrastructure. In the interest of avoiding repetition please also refer to the comments above on Policy 3.4.2 as they also apply to Policy 3.5.3:

#### *Policy 3.5.3*

*Protecting infrastructure of national or regional significance*

*Protect infrastructure of national or regional significance, by:*

- a) Restricting the establishment of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects; and
- b) Avoiding significant adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure; and
- c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on the functional needs of such infrastructure; and
- d) Assessing the significance of adverse effects on those needs, as detailed in Schedule 3; and
- e) Protecting infrastructure corridors **and networks** for infrastructure needs, now and for the future.

### **Policy 4.3.5 – Managing industrial land uses**

Airways supports Policy 4.3.5 because the policy recognises that some industrial activities can create reverse sensitivity effects.

#### *Policy 4.3.5*

*Managing for industrial land uses*

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

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

Discharges to air (including those from industrial areas) can have adverse effects upon aircraft safety. Airways seeks to eliminate activities that can have adverse effects on aircraft safety. Aircraft stability and safety can be adversely affected by high velocity vertical discharges generated by large-scale combustion and industrial processes. Discharges to air can also impact pilot visibility. Airways is concerned that no recognition or specific reference is made in the proposed policy statement regarding the sensitivity of airports and aircraft flight paths to high velocity vertical discharges into the air.



Airways is particularly concerned about:

- Discharges to air from combustion or industrial processes with generating capacities exceeding 5 megawatts;
- Discharges to air with vertical velocity exceeding 4.3 metres per second at 60 metres above ground level or penetrating the aerodrome obstacle limitation surfaces; and
- Discharges likely to produce significant smoke in the vicinity of airports.

Whilst the above concerns are quite specific and generally a matter to be addressed in regional and district plans Airways considers that it is a matter of public interest that Council demonstrates a commitment to minimising potential danger for aircraft while in the air in higher order documents such as the proposed policy statement.

#### **Policy 4.5.1 Avoiding objectionable discharges**

Airways recognises the need to avoid discharges that are objectionable or offensive to takata whenua and the wider community as an important environmental consideration. The policy as drafted relates generally to the effects discharges can have on water including mahiki kai (a), the effects hazardous or noxious discharges can have on sensitive activities (b), and odour (c). Airways recognises that whilst these are all valid issues discharges can have other types of effects, and in particular Airways has a specific interest in discharges to air.

Airways submits that while it could be argued a discharge affecting aircraft stability or visibility could be classed as 'objectionable', Airways considers such matters could be more explicitly highlighted in the proposed policy statement. As such Airways submits the following amendment is required:

##### *Policy 4.5.1*

##### *Avoiding objectionable discharges*

*Avoid discharges that are objectionable or offensive to takata whenua and the wider community, including:*

*a) Discharges of human or animal waste:*

- i. Directly to water; or*
- ii. In close proximity to water; or*
- iii. In close proximity to mahika kai sites; or*

*b) Discharges of hazardous or noxious substances close to sensitive activities, including:*

- i. Residential activities; or*
- ii. Schools and other educational activities; or*
- iii. Places of public access to the natural environment; or*
- iv. In close proximity to mahika kai sites; or*

*c) Odorous or conspicuous discharges-or*

**d) Discharges that have adverse effects on aircraft safety.**

#### **Definitions**

Airways supports the retention of the definition of infrastructure as proposed in the proposed policy statement, particularly i) and j).

**Relief Sought:**

Airways seeks the following decision from the Otago Regional Council:

- (a) That the proposed provisions be retained, deleted or amended as set out in the above so as to provide for the sustainable management of the Otago Region's natural and physical resources and thereby achieve the purpose of the RMA.
- (b) Such further or consequential relief as may be necessary to fully give effect to the relief sought in this submission.

Specifically:

- (a) Airways seeks additional Policies that adequately recognise the built environment as a physical resource are required to support Objective 2.1;
- (b) Airways seeks the amendment of Policies 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.3 and 4.5.1;
- (c) Airways seeks the retention of Policy 4.3.5; and
- (d) Airways seeks the retention of the definition of 'Infrastructure'.

~~Airways does wish to be heard in support of its submission.~~

Signed  .....

Date 21 JULY 2015 .....

Shane L Roberts  
Consultant to:  
Airways Corporation of New Zealand Limited

Address for Service

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Private Bag 1913  
DUNEDIN

Attention: Shane L Roberts  
Phone: 03 471 5565  
Fax: 03 474 8995  
Email: shane.roberts@opus.co.nz

**Submission Date** 2015-07-20 18:57:39

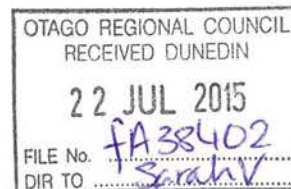
**Name of submitter:** Peter Dowden

**Organisation (if applicable):** Bus Users Support Group Otepoti-Dunedin (Bus Go Dunedin)

**Postal Address:** Street: c/o 12 Woodhaugh St  
Suburb: Woodhaugh  
City: Dunedin  
Postal Code: 9010

**Phone Number:** 021 137 2129

**E-mail:** peter.dowden@gmail.com



**I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission:** I wish

**If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider presenting jointly with them at the hearing:** I will consider presenting jointly

**1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:**

(the submission is attached to this web form. Here is the plain text of our submission)

Bus Go Dunedin's submission to the 2015 Draft Regional Policy Statement  
From Bus Go Dunedin Wiki

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Including public transport in definition of "infrastructure"  
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Inclusion of public transport in more aspects of regional policy

Bus Go Dunedin supports the proposed Regional Policy Statement, in particular we support the Statement's suggestion of public transport as one means to reduce dependence on fossil fuels (Policy 3.6.6).

Bus Go Dunedin asks that public transport be included elsewhere in the statement as a solution to these other aspects of regional policy:

Making better urban areas  
Good quality infrastructure  
Bus Go Dunedin further asks that "public transport" be included in the glossary as one of the definitions of "infrastructure".

Including public transport in definition of "infrastructure"



We support a great many of the policies which refer to infrastructure and the way it is integrated with communities. However it is not clear that the importance given to infrastructure planning is intended to include public transport. We believe that public transport is crucial to the development of sustainable communities. We see the best way to enable this is for public transport to be included in the definition of infrastructure in the Statement's glossary and for it to be mentioned more frequently throughout the Statement's text.

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We support Policy 2.1.4 (p29) 'Managing for air quality values' and we recommend public transport, using clean, modern buses as a means of achieving this policy. We congratulate the Otago Regional Council and its contractors for their efforts to improve the emission standards of the Dunedin bus fleet.

We support Objective 3.4 (p56) 'Good quality infrastructure and services meet community needs'

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We support Policy 3.4.1 'Integrating infrastructure with land use' as a means to ensure the public transport network is considered whenever planning decisions are made.

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We ask that long distance passenger transport services be included in the quoted list of examples of infrastructure of national and regional significance.

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Here's how other regional councils mention public transport in their regional policy statements:

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This page was last modified on July 20, 2015, at 10:20.

**Attach a document (if applicable):**

[Submission 2 ORC 2015 RPS.pdf](#)

# Bus Go Dunedin's submission to the 2015 Draft Regional Policy Statement

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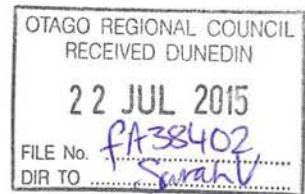
**Submission Date** 2015-07-20 23:50:58

**Name of submitter:** Michael Rawlinson

**Postal Address:** Street: 1 Dalkeith Street  
Suburb: North East Valley  
City: Dunedin  
Postal Code: 9010

**Phone Number:** (03) 4738 394

**E-mail:** mike.rawlinson@xtra.co.nz



**I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission:** I do not wish

**1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:** Healthy freshwater habitat and sustainability. Support.

**2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make:** Encourage and incentivize less intensive farming practices. Replant riparian strips damaged by floods following excessive killing and removal of riparian vegetation (mostly willows) and other vegetation on higher ground.

**3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:** High stocking rates that rely on importing feed not only lead to high nutrient losses, but also carry greater financial risk. (Water Quality in New Zealand June 2015-Dr. Jan Wright. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. At least 7 of the deepest and most shaded pools on the Waikouaiti River upstream and downstream of the confluence are now shallow, unshaded and smothered in a thick layer of silt after floods caused severe erosion following excessive vegetation removal. Further flooding has failed to remove this silt. These pools have become virtually useless as habitat for aquatic insects such as mayflies, and fish.

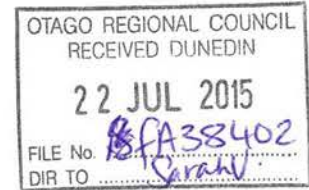
**Submission Date** 2015-07-21 06:09:23

**Name of submitter:** Jenny Olsen

**Postal Address:** Street: 24 Oxley Crescent  
Suburb: Broad Bay  
City: Dunedin  
Postal Code: 9014

**Phone Number:** 02102938288

**E-mail:** jen.olsen@slingshot.co.nz



**I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission:** I wish

**If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider presenting jointly with them at the hearing:** I will consider presenting jointly

**1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:**

I would like to thank the ORC for a thoughtful and thorough policy statement for the Otago Region.

My submissions relates to Part C Implementation Methods. The additional policy I propose adding was written by Auckland City Council in 2012 and has since been adopted by another eleven city and regional councils across New Zealand, including Dunedin City Council.

My contention is that a number of the Objectives in the policy statement, and the associated policies by which the objectives will be carried out, are at serious risk of being undermined by the effects of an international trade and investment treaty, such as the Trans Pacific Partnership. Such treaties can take precedence over local policies and strategies. They may require legislation to be enacted which will not allow the Otago Regional Council to fulfill the Objectives in the plan. They may also contain Investor State Dispute Settlement clauses which permit overseas corporations to sue the government for legislation which impacts on their investments or proposed investments. In order to avoid off shore lawsuits, regions may be directed by central government to permit activities which are contrary to preferred policy.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the rights of takata whenua and our obligations to protect the land are not recognised by international trade and investment agreements. Overseas investors may not share our values and are under no obligation to consider matters other than the returns on their investments.

With reference to my comment on the RPS Consultation Draft of 13/12/14, your ref: A681972, (attached), in which I gave details of my reasons for this request, I suggest that there needs to be a statement on the Regional Council's position regarding international trade and investment agreements.

I realise that in my document, I have incorrectly identified the policies that I believe may be affected by international trade and investment agreements.

I would like to say that I believe Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.6 and 3.9 could all be adversely affected by an international trade and investment agreement, which could interfere to a greater or lesser degree with the ability of the Council to follow the policies required to carry out these objectives.

Policies 1.1 and 1.2 would be particularly at risk as the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the customary rights of Kai Tahu are not recognised in any way under treaties such as the Trans Pacific Partnership, which specifically states that no group shall be given preferential consideration of any kind where investments are concerned.

In my submission, I give examples in which the rights of indigenous peoples have been ignored by corporations using international trade and investment agreements to insist on their own rights to invest and profit.

**2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make:**

I would like to see an additional Implementation Method added in Part C Method 12 International Trade and Investment Agreements

In order to protect the ability of the Regional Council to follow the policies contained in this Statement, now and in the future, the Otago Regional Council encourages the government to conclude negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership and other Free Trade Agreements in a way that provides net positive benefits for the Otago Region and New Zealand, that is, provided the Partnership and Agreements achieve the following objectives:

- i. Continues to allow the Otago Regional Council and other Councils, if they so choose, to adopt procurement policies that provide for a degree of local preference; to choose whether particular services or facilities are provided in house, by council-controlled organisations (CCOs) or by contracting out; or to require higher health and safety, environmental protection, employment rights and conditions, community participation, animal protection or human rights standards than national or international minimum standards;
- ii. Maintains good diplomatic and trade relations and partnerships for Otago and New Zealand with other major trading partners not included in the agreement including with China;
- iii. Provides substantially increased access for our agriculture exports, particularly those from the Otago region into the US Market;
- iv. Does not undermine PHARMAC, raise the cost of medical treatments and medicines or threaten public health measures, such as tobacco control;
- v. Does not give overseas investors or suppliers any greater rights than domestic investors and suppliers such as through introducing Investor-State Dispute Settlement, or reduce our ability to control overseas investment or finance;
- vi. Does not expand intellectual property rights and enforcement in excess of current law;
- vii. Does not weaken our public services, require privatisation, hinder reversal of privatisations, or increase the commercialization of Government or of Otago Regional Council or other local government organisations;
- viii. Does not reduce our flexibility to support local economic and industry development and encourage good employment and environmental practices;
- ix. Contains enforceable labour clauses requiring adherence to core International Labour Organisation conventions and preventing reduction of labour rights for trade or investment advantage;
- x. Contains enforceable environmental clauses preventing reduction of environmental and biosecurity standards for trade or investment advantage;
- xi. Has general exemptions to protect human rights, the environment, the Treaty of Waitangi, and New Zealand's economic and financial stability;
- xii. Has been negotiated with real public consultation including regular public releases of drafts of the text of the agreement, and ratification being conditional on a full social, environmental, and economic impact assessment including public submissions.



**3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:**

Trade and investment agreements can have profound effects on the local environment and economy by allowing activities by overseas investors that would be contrary to the intentions stated in the Regional Policy Statement. In my letter of 13/12/14 I give examples of legal cases from overseas, which have occurred as a direct result of international treaties containing Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) clauses. ISDS clauses give overseas investors rights to sue governments that deny them permission to invest, even if the investment results in an environmentally damaging activity.

In order to avoid legal battles, governments covered by trade and investment agreements containing ISDS clauses may direct regions to allow activities by overseas investors that would not be permitted under other circumstances.

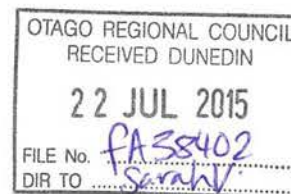
The Trans Pacific Partnership contains ISDS clauses and many other elements which may be contrary to the intentions of the RPS. There may be further trade and investment agreements in the future with similar effects. For this reason, it is important for the Otago Regional Council to formally state a position on the expectations of central government with respect to protecting the interests of the regions when negotiating such treaties.

The points outlined in the proposed policy addition above are intended to ensure that any trade and investment agreement brings benefits to everyone in our region and protects our environment for the future

**Sarah Valk**

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**From:** Phil 7 Lynne <phil.lynn2@xtra.co.nz>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 21 July 2015 6:30 p.m.  
**To:** RPS ORC  
**Subject:** My Submission



Director Policy Planning

Otago Regional Council

Private Bag 1954

Dunedin 9054

21 July 2015

Dear Sir

## **SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO**

### **Part B – Chapter 2**

**Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems.**

**Submit:** Strongly support this outcome.

#### **Objective 2.1 – 2.3**

**Submit:** Strongly support the general thrust of these objectives.

#### **Policy 2.1.1**

While 2.1.1(f) aims to maintain 'good' water quality, this section would give more confidence were it to refer to a standard or description of the meaning of 'good'.

**Submit:** 2.1.1(f) include a clear definition of the meaning of “good water quality”, to mean safe for human use, so our children and grandchildren will not be sick after swimming in our rivers, they will not get water poisoning.

#### **Policy 2.1.1 (l)**

The current wording gives the impression and could have the effect of the council protecting only important recreation values when all recreation values should be protected. The alternative would be to maintain only those water bodies recognised as important for recreation and allowing the rest to degrade (although this would contravene policy 2.1.1(f)). Furthermore, we do not know what water bodies the council considers as containing important recreation values. We have first hand experience that ORC staff do not recognise the Manuherikea as being important for recreation and yet it is a significant river for local kayakers year round (especially after rain when the flow is heavy) and for swimming in the summer.

**Submit:** Remove the word ‘important’ so all recreation values are protected.

#### **Policy 2.1.2**

Rivers are a significant recreation resource which are often very dependent on good management of their beds and margins to maintain their value.

**Submit:** Add clauses:

Maintain and enhance their recreation value

Maintain and enhance the ecological biodiversity of the river and riversides

#### **Method 3 Regional Plans**

**Submit:** Regional pest plans that include rules in line with those currently being developed by the working group under MPI should be adopted to achieve this objective along with supporting strategies and plans and the early implementation of Method 8, education and information.

#### **Part B Chapter 3: Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy**

## **Objective 3.2: Risks that natural hazards pose to Otago communities are minimised**

### 3.2.1 Identify natural hazards

### 3.2.2 Assessing natural hazard likelihood

### 3.2.3 Assessing natural hazard consequences

**Submit:** Policies should also identify the underlying causes of natural hazards and seek to manage resources in a way that reduces natural hazard risk including climate change.

## **Objective 3.3 Otago communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change.**

It is noted that the only response to climate change is adaption to its effects. This is inadequate as it will not lead to addressing the causes of climate change. It is appropriate and necessary that climate change be addressed at all levels of government.

**Submit:** The RPS include policies that address the cause of climate change and include policies that reduce CO2 emissions.

## **Chapter 4: People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment**

### **Objective 4.5 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are minimised**

#### Policy 4.5.1 Avoiding objectionable discharges

#### Policy 4.5.2 Applying an adaptive management approach

This is a critical section of the RPS as it deals with addressing the adverse effects of the uses we allow of land resources, and as the report says, 'arbitrating between conflicting values or uses'.

It is noted that the only approaches to managing this critical area is "avoiding objectionable discharges' and 'applying an adaptive management approach'. This approach has proved inadequate in the past in



dealing with the effects of some intensive land uses such as dairying on water quality and has led to significant public cost in restoring degraded environments.

I am concerned that the current ORC proposal relies only on farmer inputs to the Overseer computer model and non-compulsory 'best practise' guidelines for regulating land use and ensuring discharge limits are not exceeded will be inadequate.

Overseer will not be sufficiently accurate to predict N and thus avoid discharge into aquifers and eventually rivers. Monitoring will not identify the exacerbator who exceeds discharge limits and that the regime relies on retrospectively enforcing limits on stocking rates or practises such as feeding out winter feed crops on light soils near rivers. It would be more credible to set standards to be applied in resource consents than to believe you can rely on farmers filling out Overseer to remain within discharge limits for whole catchments.

It is notable that the plan is prepared to restrict the use of land for forestry in dry catchments (4.3.2) to protect and economic water resource yet the council is unwilling to do the same for dairy use where the resource is clean water for healthy ecological systems and for recreation.

**Submit:** That the policies for managing the adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are manifestly inadequate

that the plan require controls on change of land use to intensive farming including dairy or dairy support in sensitive catchments such as the Manuherikia Valley. Controls such as the fencing of riversides as well as riparian planting of a good(20M) width.

## Part C Implementation

Section 3.1, the Regional Plans set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies in the RPS. Section 3.1.4 provides specific direction in the form of a – g as to what actions are proposed to achieve amongst others policy 2.1.1 Managing for Freshwater Values a - p.

**Submit:** Section 3.1.4 a – p does not directly address the major threat to freshwater values to achieve policies 2.1.1 a - p, that being intensification of land use, particularly into dairying. Section 3.1.4 should include actions that directly controls and directs land use intensification by applying standards and limits such as applied in Horizons and Bay of Plenty Regional Council (eBoP) regional plans. eBoP is currently spending hundreds of millions of dollars to clean up the Rotorua Lakes (after dairying). Otago region does not contain the population to pay for our lakes to be cleaned up after dairying.

ORC must rule on river side fencing and a defined width of riparian planting so not allowing farm animals to walk and foul river tributaries and our rivers.

### Anticipated environmental results and monitoring programme

#### 2. Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems

One of the most readily understood and appreciated indicators for the public of achieving this outcome with regard water quality is that people can safely swim in our rivers. There is an increasing number of what used to be commonly used swimming sites on rivers such as the Taieri which are now abandoned due to the increased chances of contracting stomach or ear infections, a direct consequence of the decline in water quality. We are very concerned that the Manuherikia will head in the same direction.

ORC must enforce riverside fencing with riparian planting on all our rivers and their main tributaries.

For years now, Central Otago Whitewater's first slalom of the season is the Alexandra Blossom Festival Kayak Slalom on the Manuherikia River under Shaky Bridge. We would be outraged if an ORC notice saying Unsafe for Human Use, was beside our Manuherikia River over the Blossom Festival weekend. Worse though would be if no notice went up and our children and grandchildren, inbibing water when they fell out of their kayaks, were violently sick with water poisoning.

**Submit:** Include as an indicator under 2.2, 'Otago rivers are safe for human use, safe for swimming'.

Conclusion:

I am extremely concerned that the ORC has an over reliance on the Overseer computer programme in regulating land use and for managing land use intensification. Although the idea of ORC's setting nutrient discharge limits and land users determining themselves how these are met sounds alright, using this computer model is idealistic and provides little certainty that the public's interest in clean water will be protected.

As Rod Oram states (Radio NZ National 9-noon 21.7.15) "Overseer isn't good enough yet. Overseer has not been validated.... "Overseer is a computer model".

Relying on Government funding and farmers to change their farming practises is happening around the north island and in Canterbury and is unsustainable. Surely we in Otago can see the huge cost to the public in these regions. We don't need to make the same mistakes.

Overseer was not designed for the purpose for which it is being used and is unlikely to deliver on the stated objectives for water quality given the variables involved in non-point source nitrate discharge . Holding individual land users to account will not be possible with the likely levels of monitoring available and we the public, do not have the funds to clean up the rivers here.

We need a safer option of a combination of rules applied to intensive land uses, particularly dairying, as well as self monitoring using tools such as Overseer as proposed.

I look forward to a positive response to my submission.

Yours faithfully

Lynne Stewart

1130 Earnscliffe Rd , Clyde, 9341



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

## Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL  
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22 JUL 2015  
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Name of submitter:

J. C. F. ROWLEY

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POOR CONNECTIVITY.

I wish / do not wish (circle preference) to be heard in support of my submission

If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider

))) I am not submitting with them at a hearing (circle preference)

))) I am submitting with them at a hearing (circle preference)

Signature:

J. C. F. Rowley

Date:

15-07-15

(of submitter or person authorised to sign on their behalf)

Trade competitors declaration (if applicable)

I could gain through trade competition from a submission, but my submission is limited to addressing environmental effects directly impacting my business

Signature:

Note that all submissions are made available for public inspection

SUBMISSIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY 5.00 PM,  
FRIDAY 24 JULY 2015

Free



Send to:

Freepost ORC 497  
Otago Regional Council  
Private Bag 1954  
Dunedin 9054

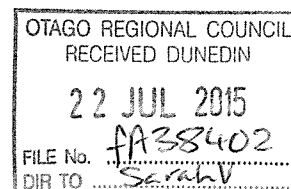
Please turn over

1 State what your submission relates to <b>and</b> if you support, oppose or want it amended	2 State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make	3 Give reasons for the decision you want made
e.g. amend provision 'y'	e.g. provision 'y' should say...	e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...
"Communities in Otago are resilient safe & Healthy!"		False; safe they are not - rates are rising faster than productivity, rates set to double by 2020. Pensions?
"Landuse change in dry catchments"		The issue is not one of managing or restricting landuse, the solution is water harvesting - build dams.
"Urban areas"		This statement is contrary to the principals of the R. M. A. Regional Councils have no authority to over ride or oversee District Councils.
"Climate change & seadewel rise"		Your presumption maybe correct, but it maybe the effect is less or much less than a metre. However your role is to help mitigate the adverse effect, not accept it. Use engineering solutions eg. The Netherlands.



Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group  
 C/- Phil Murray  
 PO Box 35  
 Clyde 9341

Director Policy Planning  
 Otago Regional Council  
 Private Bag 1954  
 Dunedin 9054



22 July 2015

Dear Sir

## **SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR OTAGO**

We are heartened to see recognition in the RPS of the potential threat of invasive plants to values important to the Otago community. We would feel more confident that specific action will be taken in future to achieve the stated objectives through addressing the threat of wilding conifers if more specific direction is provided on how this will happen. We are encouraged by the council's participation in developing a South Island wide pest management strategy and by the work being carried out by the Wilding Conifer Pest Management Plan Rule Development group and we support these. However, we are disappointed that this work has not been supported by an allocation of funds in the ORC Long Term Plan.

The following submission is made on behalf of the Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group.

### **Part B – Chapter 2**

#### **Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems.**

**Submit:** We strongly support the notion that the social and economic wellbeing of Otago's people and communities strongly relies on the quantity and quality of Otago's natural resources.

#### **Objective 2.1**

#### **The values of Otago's natural and physical resources recognises, maintained and enhanced**

**Submit:** We support the general tenor of these policies. We are grateful to see ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values (policy 2.1.6) and natural features and landscapes (policy 2.1.7) recognised in the Plan.

#### **Policy 2.1.6 Managing for ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values**

**Submit:** We strongly support this. We are grateful to see Clause h, which would include the need to address wilding conifer spread.

#### **Method 3 Regional Plans**

**Submit:** Regional pest plans that include rules in line with that currently being developed by the working group under MPI should be adopted to achieve this objective along with supporting strategies and plans and the early implementation of Method 8, education and information.

#### **Policy 2.1.7 Recognising the values of natural features, landscapes and seascapes**

We strongly support the recognition of the various attributes from which landscape is derived.

**Objective 2.2: Otago's significant and highly valued natural resources are identified, and protected or enhanced**

**Submit:** Note and support the following:

Policy 2.2.2 (a)-(f)  
Policy 2.2.3  
Policy 2.2.4 (e)  
Policy 2.2.5  
Policy 2.2.6 (e)

Policy 2.2.13 (d)

**Objective 2.3 Natural resource systems and their interdependencies are recognised**

**Submit:** Strongly support recognition of this and the need to work with district councils in a co-ordinated approach to achieve these objectives.

**Part B Chapter 3: Communities in Otago are resilient, safe and healthy**

**Objective 3.2: Risks that natural hazards pose to Otago communities are minimised**

- 3.2.1 Identify natural hazards
- 3.2.2 Assessing natural hazard likelihood
- 3.2.3 Assessing natural hazard consequences

Many of the natural hazards we face have been created or exacerbated by the actions or inactions we have taken in the past. That is they're not all entirely 'natural'. Natural hazard management should contribute to current decisions on resource management which results in lesser or greater susceptibility to natural hazards. That is it should identify the underlying causes of the so called 'natural hazards' and inform other policies on reducing natural hazard risk. For example residential areas moving into forest environments in parts of Australia added to the fire hazard without necessarily changing the natural fire susceptibility. This is an example where an action created the risk. The spread of wilding conifers in the dry parts of Central Otago is significantly increasing the natural fire hazard. This is an example of where inaction is contributing to the level of hazard. These heading do not lead managers to identify and address some of the underlying causes of natural hazards and tends to treat 'natural hazards' as unavoidable. As a consequence it provides no feed back to the planning process which may lead to reducing natural hazards.

**Submit:** Policies should in addition to what is proposed identify the underlying causes of natural hazards and support the reduction of natural hazard risk. The objectives could read as follows:

- 3.2.1 *Identify natural hazards and their causes*
- 3.2.2 *Assessing natural hazard likelihood and trends*
- 3.2.6 *Avoiding increased natural hazard risk by*
  - c) *Adopting plan policies that reduces natural hazard risk.*
  - d) *Managing the use and development of natural and physical resources in a way that does not contribute to increased natural hazard risk and climate change.*

**Chapter 4: People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment**

**Objective 4.4 Otago's communities make the most of the natural and built resources available for use**

Policy 4.4.3 Encouraging environmental enhancement

Encourage activities which contribute to enhancing the natural environment including to:

- i) Control pest species

**Submit:** We strongly support this policy.

Objective 4.5 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are minimised

Policy 4.5.5 Controlling the introduction and spread of pest plants and animals

Control adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread to safeguard: a-g.

**Submit:** We support this policy.

### **Part C Implementation**

We note 3.1 that Regional Plans will set objectives, policies and methods to implement policies in the RPS. The draft RPS provides specific direction in certain areas but not with regard to how values will be protected from the adverse effects of wilding conifers. We believe it would provide a stronger statement of intent if more specific direction was provided here of how the council intends addressing the adverse effects of pest plants, particularly wilding conifers, that are recognised in many policies in the plan.

**Submit:** That the RPS provide specific direction on the review of the Regional Pest Management Plan such as follows;

*Regional Plans will set objectives, policies and methods for achieving policies 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.13, 3.2, 4.4.3 and 4.5.5 in part by addressing the issue of wilding conifer spread through the Regional Pest Management Plan.*

### **Method 7: Strategies and Plans (non RMA)**

#### **7.4 Pest Management Strategy**

Pest plants, particularly wilding conifers are recognised in the plan as having adverse effects on a number of values important to the Otago community, including landscape values. This should be recognised in this section.

**Submit:** 7.4 to include a clause;

The regional council will;

a) Develop and implement a pest management strategy for the control of pest species including those which:

iv) *Have an adverse effect on significant landscape values.*

We look forward to a positive response to our submission.

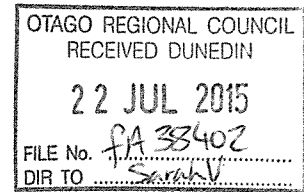
Yours faithfully

Phil Murray  
for Central Otago Wilding Conifer Control Group Inc.

**Submission Date** 2015-07-21 19:29:10

**Name of submitter:** Anna Hughes

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**I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission:** I do not wish

**1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:**

Wording around response to Climate Change. There seems to be a strong emphasis on adaptation and mitigation. For future generations it is essential that the ORC focus on decreasing human contribution to climate change in the Otago Region and advocate for this to happen Nationally too. There are no benefits to global warming for Otago residents. Displaced people worldwide will be flocking to more temperate climates and we will be in a position of accommodating a greater number of people or defending our shores.

The ORC need to take a stronger stance on air pollution, particularly in the form of CO2 from the burning of fossil fuels. This was evident in the Clutha district during a cold snap this winter when air quality for residents was particularly low. This form of pollution is also contributing to climate change for future generations.

The ORC need stricter controls/policing of private rural landfills and the burning of waste on rural properties. These issues contribute to water pollution, poor air quality and contaminated soils for future owners of properties.

**2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make:**

Instead of phrases like 'The effects of climate change over the next 100 years should be considered.' I would like to see a stronger stance such as 'The effects of climate change over the next 100 years will be responsibly addressed.'

I think that the ORC must put measures in place to decrease Otago's contribution to climate change - such as a cheaper and more extensive public transport system within and between main centers, divestment from fossil fuels, diversifying use of rural land to decrease water pollution and contribution to climate change from dairy and provide greater economic resilience into the future.

I think the ORC needs to include statements that show thinking and action is based on the interconnections of our global world and inter-generationally. Climate change is of no benefit to future Otago residents - this is very insular, selfish thinking as we're all part of a global community.

Due to the strong likelihood of severe droughts and floods due to climate change any changes of land use that reduce available water in Otago's dry and vulnerable catchments **MUST BE MINIMISED** - not just 'carefully considered.' I feel that wording around protection of our natural resources and ecosystem services needs to be stronger. This is a core objective of regional councils - the protection and sustainable (not just efficient) use of natural resources and ecosystem services.

Burning of coal for heating needs to be phased out. The ORC are in a position to encourage economic development in the area of heating, utilising any forest by-products and other technologies through primary industry.

Private, rural landfills and burning of residential waste is still occurring on rural properties. I think the ORC need stronger rules and policing of these practices on rural properties.

To whom and how are the ORC providing Education (specifically) and Information on many aspects of the Councils objectives? Apart from a few community and school-based stream care workshops there seems to be very little in the way of education on ORC core objectives. A society educated on how to take action to address the issues that are ORC core objectives will lead to better outcomes.

**3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:**

Stronger wording and commitment to provisions stated in the Proposed Regional Policy Statement would guide the ORC practices to better outcomes in terms of 'high quality natural resources and ecosystems' and 'resilient, safe and healthy' communities, now and into the future.

Stricter rules and policing of pollutants must go hand in hand with positive, future focused education. Environment Southland and Northland Regional Council both have extensive and effective education programmes. I encourage the ORC to look to these councils as role models of effective education.