

RPS Feedback Form

21

Submission Date 2015-06-23 07:17:13

Name of submitter: Annabeth Cohen

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City: Dunedin
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E-mail: abcohen55@gmail.com

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

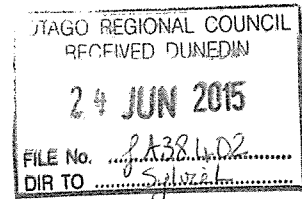
If others make a similar submission, I will / will not consider presenting jointly with them at the hearing: I will consider presenting jointly

1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want My submission is in regard to air quality in Dunedin (North, South and especially central).

2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make: #1) I would like to see the ORC mandate that city and regional busses have their exhaust pipes on the top of the bus rather than the bottom.

#2) I would also like to see regulations put on exhaust that Greg's factory puts out in Dunedin, I am particularly referring to the coffee smelling exhaust.

#3) I would like to see the ORC eliminate Coal Fired Power in Otago.



3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:

#1)

The reason I would like to see the busses have the exhaust at the top of the bus rather than the bottom of the bus is two-fold, for pedestrians and cyclists.

As a cyclist, there is nothing worse than being stuck behind a bus at a traffic light. You are literally stuck sucking up the fumes from the bus that is at your knee level pumping right into your face for the duration of the signal change. I've waited many minutes especially at Dunedin's lovely 5 way intersections. As cyclists do not have a climate control option like in closed motor vehicles and the cyclists' lungs are vital for fueling our vehicle this is a concern, not to mention a dangerous health risk.

The second issue is for pedestrians, particularly those that are waiting for their bus. Dunedin is great in that despite the inhospitable and ever changing weather, there are outdoor shelters over the sidewalks on George and Princes Streets that provide protection from the rain, hail, sleet, and sometimes snow. The downfall is that the bus exhaust gets trapped under these awnings and those waiting for the bus are forced to inhale this exhaust. What's more is that it is common practice for busses to leave the engine idle for many minutes while they wait until it is time to leave again. I've experienced a bus idling for 10 minutes while waiting for the driver change over, or because it has arrived to its stop too early. Also, many busses pass through the stops on George Street and Princes Street adding an intensity to the amount of exhaust trapped under the shelter on a rainy day.

In conclusion, it is a health hazard to have busses with the exhaust pipe on the bottom of the bus rather than on the top. I have lived in many major cities around the world and seen that nearly all of them have the bus' exhaust at the top of the vehicle near the roof.

#2)

Regarding Greg's factory exhaust putting out a terrible coffee smell: I would like to see this assessed for levels of toxicity and also assessed for what is known as odour pollution. It should be monitored and reported on to the public.

I work at the stadium building in the Foundation Year on the 3rd floor of a newly constructed, modern building. It is often that I can smell the burnt coffee saturated air from Greg's factory through the double-paned well-insulated windows. Other times when walking up Albany Street I have to cover my face with my shirt or my scarf because the fumes are so strong it makes me want to cough.

Im not certain of the health implications of this exhaust as I am not sure what process exactly is causing the odour. I hope it is not chemical. Regardless, it is at the very least odour pollution. It should be taken seriously. I believe that the factory may need a taller chimney, or different fans because the wind seems to blow the odour exhaust back down to street level and saturate the air enough that it can seep into the 3rd floor of an airtight building.

I would like to see the exhaust monitored so as to identify the substances present in the exhaust, what the concentration of the elements are in the exhaust, and depending on weather conditions how these fumes are distributed around town. It is a question of chemical composition and fluid dynamics that could be modelled by NIWA and paid for by Gregs.

#3)

I hope it is not news to the ORC that burning coal is dangerous to the health of it's people as well as dangerous for the future of the planet. Coal is the dirtiest and most unhealthy of all the fossil fuels. Instead of transitioning to gas, as the common argument would offer. I ask that the ORC makes a plan to transition off of coal and onto renewables.



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL
RECEIVED DUNEDIN
18 JUN 2015
FILE No. FA 3840Z
DIR TO Sarah V

22

Office use only

Name of submitter:

E. Loehr-Haenig, J.D. Nieveen

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

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Postcode:

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loehae@xtra.co.nz

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: *Loehr-Haenig* Date: 5.6.2015
(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: *E. Loehr-Haenig*

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

Please turn over

1 State what your submission relates to and 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
<p>e.g. amend provision 'y'</p> <p>Air quality, to be amended</p>	<p>e.g. provision 'y' should say...</p> <p>Coal fires should be outlawed for all, starting immediately.</p>	<p>e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...</p> <p>On coal days the smell of coal fires in town is disgusting and damages our health. Why are new houses being built, are still allowed to install coal heating (e.g. Whihola)? This should not be allowed at all. Existing old houses should be made to replace the existing coal fires within a specified time frame.</p>



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



23

Office use only

Name of submitter:

G. L. STEEL

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

125 CAMPBELL ROAD

NO 4 RD

BALCLUTHA

Postcode:

9274

Telephone:

Email:

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:

G. L. Steel

Date:

24-6-15

(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:

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e.g. amend provision 'y'	e.g. provision 'y' should say...	e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...
<p>OLD MAN'S BEARD.</p>	<p>THIS NOTE MAY NOT BE RELEVANT, BUT FOR SOME YEARS I HAVE BEEN CONCERNED ABOUT THE SPREAD OF OLD MAN'S BEARD FROM THE BANKS OF THE CLUTHA RIVER, THIS PLANT SPREADS AT LEAST FROM BEAUMONT TO BALCLUTHA. MY MAIN CONCERN IS THAT IT IS CREEPING FURTHER UP THE BLUE MOUNTAIN. I DON'T MIND IT CHOKING OUT WILLOWS, BUT WONDER</p>	<p>WHAT IT COULD DO ON THE MOUNTAINS. IF COUNCIL CAN MONITOR THE WEED ON PRIVATE LAND IN DUNEDIN, I THINK IT SHOULD ADDRESS THE SITUATION ON THE CLUTHA AND SURROUNDS.</p> <p>Yours faithfully G L Steel</p>



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL
 RECEIVED ALEXANDRA
 25 JUN 2015
 FILE No. FA38402
 DIR TO Sarah V

24
Office use only

Name of submitter:

KARIN BOWEN

Organisation (if applicable):

—

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Alexandra

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9320

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Email:

karina@bown.net.nz

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: *Karin* Date: 24/6/15
(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

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FRIDAY 24 JULY 2015**



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Otago Regional Council
Private Bag 1954
Dunedin 9054

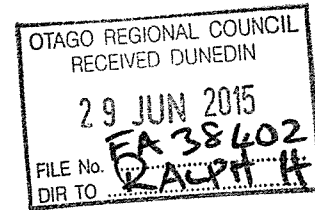
Please turn over

1 State what your submission relates to and 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...
Amend air quality	Add: Continued efforts will be made to improve air quality in areas where air quality is poor.	Significant investment has already occurred by ORC + homeowners in installing low emission fires in Airshed 1 areas, with little improvement in air quality. Further effort must be made to get a return on that investment + achieve improved air quality.
Water quality.	Add: Continued oversight of water quality throughout Otago with initiatives to maintain current water quality levels.	The community is concerned that with land use changes the quality of water in rivers + lakes will decrease. Oversight + management is essential to prevent any deterioration.

RPS Feedback Form

25

Submission Date: 2015-06-26 23:39:50
Name of submitter: Glen Callanan
Organisation (if applicable): All of the community plans
Postal Address: Street: Clyde Holiday and Sporting Complex
Suburb: 7 Whitney Street
City: Clyde
Postal Code: 9003
Phone Number: 0279745532
E-mail: inquire@globalgrowingsolutions.co.nz



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

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

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

1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended:
Climb to the top and you can peer down on its ancient nemesis - the fortress for the correct change a major border crossing point, The Clyde Hill?
Fate
Meaning: Evitable, predestined turn of events.
Greek Myth: The Fates were three sisters: Lachesis (lot), Clotho (the spinner), and Atropos (not to be turned). Based on the Greek notion of the "thread of life", the Fates are represented as spinners. Lachesis allots each man a length of the thread of life, Clotho spins it, and Atropos severs it. No one — not even Zeus, ruler of the gods — could alter their decisions.

2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make:
Regional Policy Statement
It provides the foundation for development of regional plans and district plans.
Purpose of the policy statement
Establishes the framework for Otago's regional and district plans.

3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:

1. Health boards, Invercargill, Dunedin hospitals to stay, the rest scrapped or downsized to meet the governments policy statement.

Dunstan could be used as a boarding center for fruit pickers?

2. Central Otago rowing club to be at Dairy creek, for all intended clubs. Dunstan arm to sell there club room or give it back to the old Clyde Town community.

3. The phasing out of community boards, 1991. Central Otago District Council should of been with a single board then, it would serve its community better, and be better positioned to fund health board with its rate take.

Attachment sent.

1.Integrated Expansion Group 1

2. The Clyde Plan.

3.Summary of Facts.

Attach a document (if applicable):

[I would like the Central Otago District council to consider a starting point for the Clyde Community plan since 1989 local government reforms.docx](#)

I would like the Central Otago District council to consider a starting point for the Clyde Community plan since 1989 local government reforms. What will benefit the overall community outcomes that would build partnerships with others within the greater area of Central Otago there after the enlarged area of the Southern District?

RPS Feedback Form

Submission Date 2015-06-26 23:52:58

Name of submitter: Glen Callanan

Organisation (if applicable): Community Plans

Postal Address: Street: Clyde Holiday and Sporting Complex
Suburb: 7 Whitney Street
City: Clyde
Postal Code: 9003

Phone Number: 0279745532

E-mail: inquire@globalgrowingsolutions.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:

Long Term Plan 2015/25 Short submission

I want the Central Otago District Council to consider a starting point since 1989 local government reforms, for a community workshop to elect members to gauge expression of interest from the Clyde Township, thereafter the greater area of Central Otago.

Otago-Southland- Canterbury,

The community plans are the start point for economic development with a neutral board that is given the resources to facilitate community outcomes that will benefit the overall plan, building partnerships with interested groups.

What will I have to say for the correct change...

Central Otago District Council and the Vincent Community Board

(Putting People First)

Summary:

If the Dunedin City Council supported the Clyde Hill Overall plan as submitted to the city council many years ago, the former countries, catchments board and borough councils, should have supported them.

The next step for central Otago council, including the DCC, ORC, will be to employ a commissioner to oversee the CODC, overall plan, (Putting it all Together).

Being a single board that support the residents and ratepayers, a grass root initiative driven by the community plans, not other interested groups, that give no benefits to each fragmented communities.

Note: The skeggs group could have employed me to skipper the fishing boat of the southern coast Preservation Inlet, while catching crabs, the Dunedin club.

1. If the council planner CODC, misled me, to get me off the Clyde Hill, with a quote of \$3000, final cost \$12,500 (Earnsclough Station Side) with no outcome, they will need to consider, two commissioners to solve there problems why there hasn't been any economic development since 1989 local government reform.

2. Sack the Central Otago gang and get two commissioners, Whitney and Johnson, and put in place there plan before the Vincent county herring Vincent 10D. a visitor information centre, amusement booking office and shop, 1.5km upstream from the Clyde Dam as a conditional use.

If the commissioners put in place ten years ago, a single platform for Central Otago there wouldn't have been.

Suicides as in 1980, no family violence, no Chinese driving on the wrong side of the highways, on the west coast, killing the wrong people.cant see cant see.

The residents and ratepayers have all been misled by the former councils so the new board will need to accept change, while the old disappears into history as history.

New Board

1. Start with the community plan for the Clyde Township, the rest will follow?

2. Hold a week long workshop so all ages can have a say for the social benefits of an overall plan.

3. Fund most projects by ratepayer's rate

4. Others

Regards

Glen Callanan

NOTE:

When the commissioners ask the council what they have done they will say, nothing. As usual a lost generation, since 1989, for a non-regional Clyde Hill.

Tourism will increase by 50% over the next 5 years so where will the Southern Regional Centre be, Dairy Creekwithout branding.

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

Defence White Paper 2015
Ministry of Defence
PO Box 12703
WELLINGTON 6144
DWP15@defence.govt.nz
To Whom it May Concern...

Summary of Facts

Since the local government reforms 1989, all of the councils have fail to look at Otago Southland, Canterbury as one, for the centralization of government resource as the last part is completed for cost saving and reduction in funding.

The New Zealand Defence Force should make submissions for the long term plan "Central Otago District Council" to build private public partnerships, to rebuild the bridges as most if not all councils have closed their doors on the residents and ratepayers in supporting a neutral board that would facilitate economic development, for all.

As the Defence force moves its resources northward, the Integrated Expansion Group should be considered, based on the end of the school term, for all ages. People should have the change to put forward there interest as a cor-ord centre works through the application's.

Combined service should get support to build a network of former professional's service personal, all ages and build a 1000 man camp at Tekapo military camp as a base for a main five year exercise.

A pager should be used to muster the key staff as an exercise 10 week training exercise programme in developed to teach, train, and evaluate the end of exercise In this process could the working group consider the older generation of the Clyde Township as they have never had a say for the direction of the Clyde Township. This town needs a plan to empower, and allow the people to Have A Say, as we welcome all service groups to support the community rebuild that benefits all.

Regards
Glen Callanan
Clyde Planner

3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:

Single service Group based on the end of the school term for all ages...

Old NZED building to be used a base...google it beside underpass State high way...

Attach a document (if applicable):

[Integrated Expansion Group 1.doc](#)

All ages; how can we support the Front Line...
Catering, Command and Singles, Medical, Transport, Others....

Government
Agencies
Outer Regions

Integrated Expansion Group

Field Commander
Tasking Board

Resources
Assembly Area

Logistic Support
Work Group's

What's
Required at
the front Line

Start Line

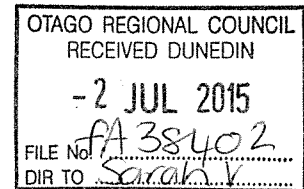
Support First
Responders

First
Responder
Police
St John
Fire

RPS Feedback Form

26

Submission Date 2015-06-28 22:25:20
Name of submitter: Alison Devlin
Organisation (if applicable): Willowridge Developments Limited
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E-mail: alison@willowridge.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:

- 1) Objective 3.7 - oppose in part.
- 2) Policy 3.7.3 b) - oppose.
- 3) Policy 4.3.4 - oppose
- 4) Schedule 6 - oppose

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

- 1) Delete the words 'and reflect local character' from objective 3.7. In the alternative replace the word 'reflect' with 'considerate of' or words with like effect.
- 2) Policy 3.7.3(b) should be deleted or generalised i.e. 'insulating to a high standard'.
- 3) Delete policy 4.3.4.
- 4) Delete schedule 6.

3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:

1) The use of the word 'reflect' in objective 3.7 does not provide for new and innovative layouts and styles of development.

2) Policy 3.7.3 b) encourages insulation greater than required under building legislation. Directing away from building legislation may create additional cost and cause confusion.

3) Policy 4.3.4 seeks to manage the distribution of commercial activities in larger urban areas. This focuses on central business districts but does not provide for other commercial areas in large urban areas, such as Andersons Bay Road in Dunedin and the Three Parks commercial area in Wanaka. This policy could be contradictory to District Plans and could stifle commercial development in urban areas.

4) Schedule 6, urban form and design, seems too detailed and beyond the remit of a Regional Council. The detail contained in this schedule is more appropriately dealt with at District Council level and is likely to be a duplication of District Plan content. Some of the points contained in the schedule are somewhat ambiguous, such as 1g) to consider the impact of design on people's health and 3a) to provide opportunities for all, especially the disadvantaged.



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)

Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL
 RECEIVED DUNEDIN
 -2 JUL 2015
 FILE No. FA 38402
 DIR TO Sarah V.

27

Office use only

Name of submitter:

WARFICK HOBBS

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

237 SCOTLAND ST
ROXBURGH

Postcode:

9500

Telephone:

03. 446 8993

Email:

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:

Date:

(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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Dunedin 9054

Please turn over

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e.g. amend provision 'y'	e.g. provision 'y' should say...	e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...
① SUSTAINABILITY, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, AND A DIS-	CLEAR CONCEPT THAT SOME OF SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES, SUSTAINABILITY MEANS TO THE ORE.	No APPARENT RELEVANT PERSPECTIVE
② LAKE ROSS/BAWEN MANAGEMENT IN MAKE JUNCTION & OTHER LAKE'S	WANT PUBLIC OPINIONS TO FACILITATE FURTHER OPTIONS.	TO PROVIDE THE PUBLIC WITH * A DEFINITIVE CONTROL WHICH IS SAFE
N.B —	I CHOOSE TO SPEAK FOR MY SUBMISSION(S) AND INCORPORATE BOTH WITHIN ONE PRESENTATION	

Ralph Henderson

From: David Campbell <david.campbell@Cluthadc.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 3 July 2015 8:50 a.m.
To: Warren Hanley
Cc: Ralph Henderson
Subject: Clutha DC submission
Attachments: PRPS Submission.docx



Hi Warren,

Please find attached our submission to the PRPS.

We do wish to be heard at this stage.

Thanks,
David Campbell

Planning and Regulatory Manager



Clutha District Council

DDI: 03 419 0272

Main office: 03 419 0200

Cell: 027 201 2159

Email: david.campbell@cluthadc.govt.nz

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Postal Address: PO Box 25, Balclutha 9240

www.cluthadc.govt.nz

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Submission of Clutha District Council

The review of the Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement (PRPS) has raised important issues facing the Otago Region. The Clutha District Council (Council) has a particularly strong interest in the development of the RPS due to the role it will have in shaping the future of our local community and environment as well as the rolling District Plan review currently underway. We have a vested interest in the resources of Otago through our ownership of land, infrastructure and community services. The Council also has a role to represent the communities within its area.

The Council agrees with the aim of the PRPS and the framework that has been developed around four key outcomes. This PRPS provides a framework in which we are able to formulate rules and non-regulatory methods which give effect to the regional aspirations for the sustainable management of both the natural and physical resources. Objectives and policies set out within the PRPS need to be realistically achievable and justifiable for us to be able to give effect to and meet the desired outcomes. This Council cannot 'do it alone' and will require assistance from the regional council to help achieve the outcomes sought, such as the collaborative process used to produce the Milton 2060 Strategy and subsequent plan change.

Specific submissions on PRPS provisions

PRPS provision	Decision requested	Reasons for request
Objectives 1.1, 1.2 and Policies 1.1.2 -1.1.2, 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 (Kai Tahu values, rights and interests are recognised and kaitiakitaka (exercise of customary stewardship) is expressed.)	No change	The objectives and policies for this key outcome currently reflect CDC practices.
Objective 2.1 The values of Otago's natural and physical resources and recognised, maintained and enhanced	The objective is over-arching and scene setting which relies on the following policies to identify the values referred to. The wording beneath the objective needs amending to better reflect the intent of the objective, rather than outlining some examples of value conflicts.	The wording beneath the objective does not add any clarification; rather it just provides example statements, which are given. There needs to be clear reasons why values need to be recognised, maintained and enhanced (where possible).
Policy 2.1.5 Managing for soil values	There are no corresponding methods for this policy, other than Method 3.1.4, which does not address the policy.	The methods need to correspond to the policy as it is not clear who is responsible for implementing this policy. Method 4.1 is generic to all policies, so it is not clear if this is a regional or district council function (or both).
Policy 2.1.6 Managing for ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values	Include a Biodiversity Strategy under Method 7. This is also consistent with Council's submission to the ORC Long	The Council supports the policy intent, but seeks that the ORC develop a biodiversity strategy for the region and takes a lead

	Term Plan.	role in this area. This Council (and others in Otago) have put some resource into local biodiversity protection and enhancement, however local resources are limited and a more regional approach might see better integration towards improving the management of the region's biodiversity.
Policy 2.1.7 Recognising the values of natural features, landscapes and seascapes	Remove items a), b) and c) as these are repeated in Schedule 4 (with some minor additions).	Repetition of material not required. Also see Policy 2.2.3 as an example of how this could be worded.
Policy 2.1.8 Recognising the values of natural character in the coastal environment	No change, other than Method 4 should also refer to this and the previous policy.	Council is working with the ORC and other coastal Otago councils to recognise these values.
Objective 2.2 Otago's significant and highly-valued natural resources are identified, and protected or enhanced	No change	Reflects current approach of Council.
Policy 2.2.2 Managing significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna	Amend policy by replacing "Managing" with "Protecting".	This better reflects the intent of the policy, the purpose of the RMA and Council's approach to this issue.
Policy 2.2.4 Managing outstanding natural features, landscapes, and seascapes	Amend policy by replacing "Managing" with "Protecting".	This better reflects the intent of the policy, the purpose of the RMA and Council's approach to this issue.
Policy 2.2.5 Identifying special amenity landscapes and highly valued natural features Policy 2.2.6 Managing special amenity landscapes and highly valued natural features	Remove policies and the reference to Policy 2.2.5 in Method 4.2.2. Alternatively, if the policies are to remain, then make the implementation of them optional through "may" rather than "will".	This policy is going above and beyond the requirements of the RMA for the provisions to identify and protect outstanding landscapes by also including special amenity landscapes and highly valued natural features. The CDC has already undertaken a landscape study, for which consultation will occur with property owners that have an identified outstanding landscape. The PRPS uses schedule 4 as a method to identify both outstanding and special amenity landscapes. The schedule categorises natural features that can be used to categorise a natural landscape

		but does not include features that are necessarily associated with special amenity landscapes. The Council recommends that different schedules for categorising the different landscapes are used to achieve clarity of the different characteristics associated with each.
Policy 2.2.7 Identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment Policy 2.2.8 Identifying areas of high and outstanding natural character in the coastal environment Policy 2.2.9 Managing the natural character of the coastal environment	No change, other than to include reference to all of these policies in Method 4.2.2	Council is working with the ORC and other coastal Otago councils to identify this. The policies also reflect the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
Policy 2.2.14 Identifying highly valued soil resources Policy 2.2.15 Managing highly valued soil resources	There are no corresponding methods for this policy. Policy 2.2.15 is reliant on the ORC doing research to inform Policy 2.2.14. It is not clear how district councils will implement Policy 2.2.15 in the absence of this research. Support Policy 2.2.15 d)	The methods need to set out how Policy 2.2.15 will be implemented. It is suggested that sequencing be used to help guide the implementation of these measures. This recognises the existing situation of some urban areas and the constraints to their further expansion.
Objective 2.3 Natural resource systems and their interdependencies are recognised And Policies 2.3.1-2.3.5	Reduce and condense down to key issues, if at all needed.	These policies are repetitive and while well intended, do not greatly assist in resource management. Furthermore, many of the matters are addressed through other policies, so are not required.
Objective 3.1 Protection, use and development of natural and physical resources recognises environmental constraints And Policy 3.1.1	Remove objective and policy. Alternatively, they need to be substantially reworded to focus on the key resilience issues, such as greater self-sufficiency.	While the matters these are seeking to address are commendable, they are too broad and open to interpretation and challenge. For example, the availability of natural resources – does this include fossil fuel? Likewise, technological hazard risks are often unknown.
Objective 3.2 Risk that natural hazards pose to Otago’s	Consider changing the word “minimised” to “managed” or	The word minimised does not align that well with other

communities are minimised	something equivalent.	wording used in the supporting policies.
Policy 3.2.2 Assessing natural hazard likelihood	Is the timeframe of 100 years appropriate for all hazards?	May not be appropriate for seismic related hazards.
Objective 3.3 Otago's communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change	No change, however some policy gap.	The supporting policies do not address the preparedness element of this objective.
Policy 3.3.2 Adapting to, or mitigating the effects of, climate change	Part c) of the policy may need to be reworded to address any potential adverse effects of carbon sequestration from pest species, such as wilding pines.	Need to address potential conflict with other policies (e.g. 2.1.6).
Objective 3.4 Good quality infrastructure and services meet community needs	No change	Note that Long Term Plans also play a significant role in achieving this.
Policy 3.4.2 Managing infrastructure activities	Support – no change	Council provides much of the infrastructure relied on by communities.
Objective 3.6 Energy supplies to Otago's communities are secure and sustainable	Support – no change	The objective is critical for the functioning of the region.
Policy 3.6.1 Using existing renewable electricity generation structures and facilities	Support in principle but the intent may be mis-used. Question the need for the policy	Given the current disaggregated electricity supply market, this policy is not achievable and while commendable, most existing facilities will be operating at or near capacity.
Policy 3.6.2 Promoting small scale renewable electricity generation	Support – no change	This policy helps contribute to achieving other policies around resilience and reducing demand on fossil fuels.
Policy 3.6.6 Reducing long term demand for fossil fuels	Amend part b) ii to include "where available" after "public transport".	Not all urban areas are serviced by public transport. This is also consistent with part b) i of the policy.
Objective 3.7 Urban areas are well designed, sustainable and reflect local character	Support – no change	Council supports this objective as it helps to achieve other outcomes.
Policy 3.7.1 Using the principles of good urban design	Remove items a) - f) as these are repeated in Schedule 6 (with some minor additions).	Repetition of material not required. Also see Policy 2.2.3 as an example of how this could be worded.
Policy 3.7.2 Encouraging use of low impact design techniques	Part b) of the policy does not align with part c) of Policy 3.7.1 and offers a lower threshold of hazard treatment.	If the decision requested above is addressed, then Council supports the current wording of Policy 3.7.2.
Policy 3.7.3 Designing for	Amend policy as follows:	Council supports this objective

warmer buildings	“Designing for warmer <u>and more energy efficient buildings</u> ”	and Policy 3.7.3 and notes that the policy could be strengthened to also encourage the use of active solar energy, such as solar panels or solar hot water heating. Council’s Building Department has noticed an increase in the use of solar systems, particularly in more remote areas where reticulated electricity costs are high. Encouraging more domestic solar energy use also helps to make households more resilient in times of power outages and reduces the demand for power nationally. It can also contribute to reducing the reliance on combustion based heating that contribute to lower air quality.
Objective 3.8 Urban growth is well designed and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments	Generally support, but may need to relook at wording around “integrates effectively” as this can be argued several ways.	Urban growth occurs in a variety of ways and it can be argued that rural/residential acts as a good buffer between urban and rural, whereas it can also be argued that a clean edge of urban bordering rural land is also appropriate.
Policy 3.8.1 Managing for urban growth	Amend part b) ii as follows – “Avoid, <u>where possible</u> , additional costs that arise from unplanned infrastructure expansion” Remove “e) Ensuring efficient use of land”	It is not always possible to avoid such costs, especially as a result of a private plan change. Part e) is immeasurable and does not assist the policy. Furthermore, it cuts into private property rights and reduces choice.
Policy 3.8.2 Controlling growth where there are identified urban growth boundaries or future urban development areas	Remove reference to Schedule 8 and Schedule 8 itself.	No certainty given by having an unpopulated Schedule 8, so no need to include it. The Council presumes Schedule 8 can only be populated by way of a plan change, which is cumbersome and can create duplication of processes for both councils involved, as well as parties to the processes.
Policy 3.8.3 Managing fragmentation of rural land	Reword policy as follows: b) iii reverse sensitivity effects	The Council is unsure how part b) iii can be achieved as reverse

	<p>on rural productive activities can be avoided, <u>where possible</u>; and</p> <p>Remove part “d) Avoid creating competing demand for water or other resources.”</p>	<p>sensitivity is difficult to manage in all cases.</p> <p>Part d) is ambitious as demand for resources is often competitive and cannot always be avoided.</p>
Objective 3.9 Hazardous substances and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago	Support – no change	Council supports this objective as it has important consequences for the district.
Policies 3.9.1 – 3.9.7 as they relate to Method 7	Include reference to the relevant policies in Method 7 and include Regional Waste Plan as one such method.	Method 7 is silent on how these policies will be implemented, for example through a regional waste plan.
Policy 3.9.4 Managing the use of contaminated land	Remove reference to “the environment” from the policy.	Council considers that the policy goes above and beyond the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health in that it also seeks to protect the environment. The Council is unclear as to the implications of this for both its own activities, let alone those of its ratepayers.
Policy 3.9.5 Avoid the creation of new contaminated land	Remove policy	The Council consider this policy is contrary to other policies, such as those that are supporting industrial activity that has the ability to contaminate. It is also not included in the methods and does not correlate well to Method 4.1.7.
Objective 4.1 Public access to areas of value to the community is maintained or enhanced Policy 4.1.1 Maintaining and enhancing public access	Support – no change	The Council is supportive of this objective and policy. This is already provided for in the current District Plan.
Objective 4.2 Historic heritage resources contribute to the region’s character and sense of identity	Support – no change	
Policy 4.2.1 Recognising heritage themes	Amend policy to include other heritage elements	The Council notes that the list is only a snapshot of some heritage elements that was provided by Heritage New

		Zealand. The Council feels that many other important elements are excluded and have suggested these to the ORC previously.
Policy 4.2.2 Identifying historic heritage	Remove items a) - c) as these are repeated in Schedule 7 (with additions).	Repetition of material not required. Also see Policy 2.2.3 as an example of how this could be worded.
Objective 4.3 Sufficient land is managed and protected for economic production	Amend objective to better reflect its intent, such as "Land reliant on natural resources is managed to provide for the sustainable use of these resources."	The Council struggles with the wording of this objective as its current wording is overly restrictive.
Policy 4.3.1 Managing for rural activities	Remove policy	The matters addressed in the policy are largely covered elsewhere. The policy is not needed in a RPS as it is a district plan matter.
Policy 4.3.2 Managing land use change in dry catchments	Support – no change	This policy correctly deals with a natural resource issue and land use change that may affect it.
Policy 4.3.3 Recognising the values of Otago's central business districts	Remove policy	The policy states the obvious and does not add any value to the RPS or for city and district councils that can manage this issue. It is not needed in a RPS as it is a city/district plan matter.
Policy 4.3.4 Managing the distribution of commercial activities in larger urban areas	Remove policy	The policy is not needed in a RPS as it is a city/district plan matter. Part d) does not fit within the scope of the policy.
Policy 4.3.5 Managing for industrial land uses	Remove policy	The policy is not needed in a RPS as it is a city/district plan matter.
Policy 4.3.6 Managing locational needs for mineral and gas exploration, extraction and processing	Support – no change	This policy correctly deals with a natural resource issue, the sensitivities around it and land use change that may affect it.
Objective 4.4 Otago's communities can make the most of the natural and built resources available for use	Amend policy as it does not align with the supporting policies, such as "Otago's communities recognise the limited nature of the resources and seek to improve the efficiency of use"	The Council generally supports the intent of the objective, however the wording of it needs to better reflect the intent as detailed in the policies.
Policy 4.4.1 Ensuring efficient	Amend part "b) Requiring the	Council is concerned that the

water allocation and use	development or upgrade of infrastructure that increases use efficiency <u>where the use can be managed</u> "	end use of water from its supplies is largely outside of its control. While it can advocate for greater water use efficiency, it is limited under current legislation in how it can control this.
Policy 4.4.2 Encouraging waste minimisation	Support and potentially strengthen policy to include greater requirements on higher waste generators.	The Council supports the hierarchy approach adopted by the policy, however it may better achieve waste minimisation if larger generators of waste are required to follow these steps.
Policy 4.4.3 Encouraging environmental enhancement	Support and potentially strengthen to offer incentives where enhancement is undertaken, such as rates remission (a current tool available).	The Council has a contestable biodiversity fund in place that partially achieves this policy. Environmental enhancement is required across many natural systems and should be elevated by including incentives to carry out enhancement.
Objective 4.5 Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are minimised	Support – no change	The objective captures an important issue that Council supports.
Policy 4.5.4 Minimising soil erosion	Support and potentially strengthen to include soil degradation and loss from intensive stocking	Council is aware of intensive grazing practices that lead to soil degradation and ultimately soils loss from runoff. The policy could include provision for buffers or other mechanisms to reduce the impact of this.
Policy 4.5.5 Controlling the introduction and spread of pest plants and animals	Support – no change	The Council supports the intent of this policy and is aware of the threats pest species present to the district.
Policy 4.5.6 Managing adverse effects from mineral and gas exploration, extraction and processing	Remove part a) from the policy as it is repeated in Policy 4.3.6 a). A subsequent change to part b) is also required or it can be removed.	The policy repeats an earlier policy in part.
Policy 4.5.7 Enabling offsetting of indigenous biodiversity	Amend policy, such as: "a) The activities causing those effects have a functional necessity to locate in <u>areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u> ; and	The Council supports the concept of offsetting, but the policy should be reworked to pick up the key aspects of why offsetting may not be appropriate. The suggested wording may not be quite right, but attempts to reflect this.

	<p>b) Those effects cannot be avoided; and</p> <p>c) Those effects do not <u>compromise the rarity or distinctiveness of the indigenous biodiversity as set out in Schedule 5.</u></p>	
Policy 4.5.8 Offsetting for indigenous biodiversity	<p>Amend policy, such as:</p> <p><u>"b) The offset is undertaken within the same ecological district as the location of the loss, or within the next ecological district."</u></p> <p><u>"d) The ecological offset is made permanent, or for fauna, lasts as long as the impact of the loss."</u></p>	The Council supports the concept of offsetting, but the policy should be reworked to better capture the value of offsetting so that it achieves the desired outcome. Council would prefer to see offsetting occur in the same ecological district if possible and with greater permanence for indigenous flora.
Part C Implementation	Remove "Roles and Responsibilities"	This merely repeats the RMA and is not needed. If the RMA changes, then this may become out of date.
	Methods – these need to be relooked at once the objectives and policies are redone as there are many gaps.	As noted in parts of our submission, there are some references in Methods 4 and 7 in particular that are missing.
	<p>Anticipated Environmental Results and Monitoring Programme</p> <p>AER 2.1 – Regular monitoring of the state (extent and quality) of outstanding and highly significant resources</p> <p>AER 2.3 – Regular monitoring of natural character indicator values for Otago’s coastal environment.</p> <p>AER 2.4 – Regular monitoring of soil health indicators and erosion measures.</p> <p>AER 2.5 – All three indicators.</p>	<p>Method 6 needs to be updated to reflect comments below:</p> <p>It is not apparent how this will be done and by whom. For example, what will be the measure of quality?</p> <p>Need to clarify what the indicator values are and who will be monitoring these.</p> <p>Need to clarify what the indicators are and who will be monitoring these.</p> <p>Need to clarify what the indicators are and who will be monitoring these.</p>

Tom De Pelsemaeker

From: David Campbell <david.campbell@Cluthadc.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 10 July 2015 3:28 p.m.
To: RPS ORC
Subject: Re: Clutha DC submission

Only sought changes to a) and c) as shown. The rest of b) is an omission, but no change sought to it.
David

Sent from my iPhone

On 10/07/2015, at 12:19 pm, RPS ORC <RPS.ORC@orc.govt.nz> wrote:

Hi David

Just working on the summary of submissions and need clarification of a point from your submission. Policy 4.5.7 b) states:

Those effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated; ...

Your submission (below) only included part of it

Policy 4.5.7 Enabling offsetting of indigenous biodiversity	Amend policy, such as: "a) The activities causing those effects have a functional necessity to locate in <u>areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u> ; and b) Those effects cannot be avoided; and c) Those effects do not <u>compromise the rarity or distinctiveness of the indigenous biodiversity as set out in Schedule 5.</u> "	The Council supports the concept of offsetting, but the policy should be reworked to pick up the key aspects of why offsetting may not be appropriate. The suggested wording may not be quite right, but attempts to reflect this.
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Could you please clarify whether you intend it to be deleted or it was just an omission.

Cheers

Ralph Henderson
Senior Policy Analyst
Otago Regional Council

ralph.henderson@orc.govt.nz
DDI: 03 470 7431

From: David Campbell [<mailto:david.campbell@Cluthadc.govt.nz>]
Sent: Friday, 3 July 2015 8:50 a.m.
To: Warren Hanley

Cc: Ralph Henderson
Subject: Clutha DC submission

Hi Warren,

Please find attached our submission to the PRPS.

We do wish to be heard at this stage.

Thanks,
David Campbell

Planning and Regulatory Manager



Clutha District Council

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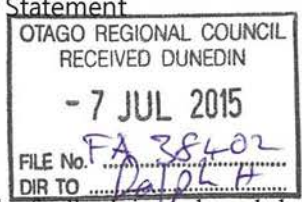
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Ralph Henderson

From: Reina Kumar <r.kumar@harrisingrierson.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 7 July 2015 9:52 a.m.
To: RPS ORC
Subject: Submission on Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement
Attachments: S001v3-ORC-PRPS-rpk.pdf



Hi there,

Please see attached our submission on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago. The feedback is made on behalf of our client, Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand.

Can you please confirm acceptance by email once you have received the submission.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards,
Reina



REINA KUMAR
Planner

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ON A PUBLICLY NOTIFIED PROPOSED POLICY STATEMENT OR PLAN



Under Clause 6 of the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991

TO Otago Regional Council
SUBMISSION ON Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago
NAME OF SUBMITTER Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand
ADDRESS C/- Harrison Grierson Consultants Limited
PO Box 5760
Wellesley Street
Auckland 1141

Attention: Reina Kumar

This is a submission on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago.

Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand ("EPFNZ") could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING

1.0 The specific provisions of the proposal that our submission relates to are:

- Part B – Chapter 2
- Part B – Chapter 3
- Part B – Chapter 4
- Part C – Implementation
- Part D – Appendix 2 – Glossary

2.0 Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand's submission is:

2.1 Harrison Grierson acts for EPFNZ and their members who have interests in the Otago Region. EPFNZ ('the submitter') is the national organisation that represents the interests of commercial egg producers.

2.2 The poultry industry is a large sector of New Zealand's primary production industry and it includes the production of both poultry meat and eggs. There are currently 18 poultry operations in the Otago Region which includes the following:

- 14 layer farms;
- 1 rearer farm; and
- 3 feedmills.

2.3 Given the submitter's interests in the Otago region they have asked us to submit on several topics in the Proposed Regional Policy Statement ('RPS'). These submission points aim to highlight concerns and provide practical feedback that may help to resolve several key resource management issues that affect the poultry industry, as well as a range of other rural based activities. The submitter requests that Council takes into account these points when preparing the final RPS.

3.0 Main Areas Supported by the Submitter

3.1 The submitter is supportive of the approach taken by the Otago Regional Council ('Council') on certain issues within the RPS which include:

- The appropriate management of natural resources such as freshwater as Otago's food production is dependent on this resource.
- The recognition that there are different amenity values in relation to air quality.
- The recognition that land use patterns need to be managed to minimise 'reverse sensitivity.'
- The inclusion of climate change and sea level rise as a regional issue.

Main Issues Raised by the Submitter

Notwithstanding the above, the submitter has concerns about several sections of the RPS. In particular:

- Appropriate recognition and provision of stock drinking water as permitted by Section 14(3)(b) of the RMA.
- Appropriate recognition that rural production activities have the potential to generate air discharge effects which are typical in rural environments.
- The references to the protection of 'highly valued soils' and 'versatile soil' is too narrow and should be replaced with 'versatile land' or 'highly valued land.'
- Acknowledging that reverse sensitivity and incompatible land uses are different resource management issues and ensure that policies which manage the effects of incompatible land uses are provided in the RPS.
- Appropriate recognition that the effects of climate change and sea level rise are not uniform and different activities have different resilience levels. Therefore, including policies that enable the establishment and expansion of non-habitable buildings/activities.
- Issues with definitions and anticipated environmental results and monitoring programme.

Without limiting the general nature of the above, the following points are made as follows:

4.0 Fresh Water

- 4.1 The submitter supports the recognition in the RPS that Otago's economy depends on its natural resources, such as, water for food production. The submitter agrees with the intention of Policy 2.1.1 which recognises that there are different values associated with freshwater which will help manage it as a resource. However, the submitter notes that the only reference to drinking water throughout this entire plan is contained in Policy 2.1.1i which relates to retaining the quality and reliability of existing drinking water supplies. While it is important to retain the quality and reliability of drinking water, the policy does not specify who drinking water is supplied for. The submitter notes that stock drinking water is not specifically provided for under this policy. The availability of water is a fundamental issue for rural production activities including poultry farming operations. Stock drinking water is explicitly provided for under s14(3)(b) of the RMA and this fact should be recognised in the final version of the plan. The submitter therefore requests that a new sub-clause be added as Policy 2.1.1q as follows:

Policy 2.1.1q) – Ensure that the reasonable needs of existing water users for drinking water (including stock drinking water) can be met.

5.0 Air Quality

- 5.1 The submitter supports the recognitions in the RPS that there are a range of air quality values which need to be managed. However, the submitter considers that Policy 2.1.4c is too broad as it just lists 'amenity values' without recognising that a range of amenity values exist. There are distinctive characteristics and amenity values associated with the rural environment. It is therefore important to recognise that rural production activities, such as intensive poultry farming, have the potential to generate air discharge effects such as odour and dust but these are generally acceptable in a rural environment. Air discharge affecting amenity is typical of rural activities and a different level of amenity is therefore anticipated and appropriate in rural environments. The submitter requests that a new sub-clause be added to Policy 2.1.4 as follows:

Policy 2.1.4d) - Enable rural production activities in appropriate locations by allowing for minor and localised degradation of amenity.

6.0 Soils

- 6.1 The submitter acknowledges that throughout Policy 2.1.5 there is an emphasis on managing, maintaining and retaining soils. The submitter also notes that there is a focus on identifying and managing highly valued soil resources in Policies 2.2.14 and 2.2.15. The submitter agrees with the intention of these policies as soil is a finite resource. However, the submitter considers that the focus is too limited as the productive

capacity of rural land is not solely based on soil fertility, but includes other characteristics such as soil structure, water availability, topography and climate as defined in the Land Use Capability Survey Handbook prepared by Landcare New Zealand (2009). Any activities affecting the availability of productive land, which is a finite resource, will need to be managed in a sustainable manner.

- 6.2 Rural production includes both soil and non-soil based activities. Rural production activities such as intensive poultry farming and horticulture activities may use sheds and/or greenhouses to carry out their production activities. These buildings need well drained, flat rural land in order to operate, but do not solely rely on the fertility of the soil.
- 6.3 While it is important to protect soils that are highly fertile, it is more important to include provisions in the final plan to protect the overall land resource and land parcel containing the soil and land with other characteristics that make it suitable for a range of rural production activities. This concept is termed 'versatile land.' On this basis, the submitter requests that amendments be made to Policies, 2.2.14, 2.2.15 and Policy 3.8.3b. Consequential amendments will also need to occur in the methods, definition in the glossary section, and anticipated environmental results and monitoring programme.

Policy 2.1.5

Managing for ~~soil~~land values

Recognise ~~soil~~land values, and manage ~~soil~~land, to:

- a) Maintain their life supporting capacity; and
- b) Maintain ~~soil~~land biodiversity; and c) Maintain biological activity in ~~soil~~land; and
- d) Maintain ~~soil's~~land function in the storage and cycling of water, nutrients, and other elements through the biosphere; and
- e) Maintain ~~soil~~land function as a buffer or filter for pollutants resulting from human activities, including aquifers at risk of leachate contamination; and
- f) Retain ~~soil~~land resources for primary production; and
- g) Protect Kāi Tahu values; and
- h) Provide for other cultural values; and
- i) Maintain the ~~soil~~land mantle where it acts as a repository of heritage objects; and
- j) Maintain highly valued soil resources; and
- k) Avoid contamination of ~~soil~~land; and
- l) Avoid the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread.

Policy 2.2.14

Identifying highly valued ~~soil~~land resources

Identify areas and values of highly valued ~~soil~~land resources, using the following criteria:

- a) Degree of versatility for primary production;
- b) Significance for providing pollutant buffering or filtering services;
- c) Significance for providing water storage or flow retention services;
- d) Degree of rarity.

Policy 2.2.15

Protect the values of areas of highly valued ~~soil~~land resources, by:

- a) Avoiding significant adverse effects on those values which contribute to the ~~soil~~land being highly valued; and
- b) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects on values of those ~~soils~~land; and
- c) Assessing the significance of adverse effects on values, as detailed in Schedule 3; and
- d) Recognising that urban expansion may be appropriate due to location and proximity to existing urban development and infrastructure.

Policy 3.8.3b

Have particular regard to whether the proposal will result in a loss of the productive potential of highly versatile ~~soil~~land, unless:

- i. The land adjoins an existing urban area and there is no other land suitable for urban expansion; and
- ii. There highly versatile ~~soils~~ **land** ~~are~~ **is** needed for urban expansion, any change of land use from rural activities achieves an appropriate and highly efficient form of urban development; and
- iii. reverse sensitivity effects on rural productive activities can be avoided.

Policy 4.3.1b)

Minimising the loss of ~~soils~~ highly valued **land** for their versatility for primary production.

Method 6.1.3c)

Identify highly valued-~~soil~~ **land** resources.

Glossary

Highly valued ~~soils~~-**land** –

Land-~~Soils~~ valued for their ~~its~~ significance, including:

- a. Versatility for primary production, such as highly versatile-~~soils~~ **land**;
- b. Pollutant buffering or filtering services;
- c. Providing water storage or flow retention services;
- d. Rarity.

Highly versatile ~~soils~~-**land**–

Land classified as Land Use Capability I or II in the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory.

Anticipated Environmental Results and Monitoring Programme

Indicators	How indicators can be measured
There is a shared public understanding of the extent and values of Otago's soils - highly valued land .	There is a public inventory of Otago's highly valued- soils land at a scale that can inform consent decision-making.
The health and quantity of Otago's highly valued soils valued land are is maintained or enhanced.	Regular monitoring of soil - land health indicators and erosion measures.
The number and location of contaminated soil land sites in Otago are known and sites are being managed.	An integrated contaminated sites register exists and is updated regularly.

7.0 Reverse Sensitivity

7.1 The submitter agrees with the aim of Objective 4.3 which is to ensure that land is managed and protected for economic production. The submitter supports Policy 4.3.1 which restricts the establishment of activities that may lead to reverse sensitivity. This is primarily because lawfully established rural productive activities, such as poultry farms, are often threatened by the encroachment of more sensitive activities, such as dwellings and places of assembly, which have the ability to hamper or curtail its operation.

8.0 Incompatible Land Uses

8.1 Objective 4.3 seeks to manage incompatible land uses, however this is not explicitly translated into Policy 4.3.1. The submitter would also like to point out that this is a separate resource management issue to reverse sensitivity. The submitter considers that managing incompatible land uses is a key resource management issue that will prevent activities with conflicting effects being located near to each other. It is requested that a new sub-clause be added to Policy 4.3.1 to manage adverse effects from arising.

Policy 4.3.1.f) Restricting new development to appropriate locations to minimise conflict between incompatible land uses.

9.0 Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

9.1 Given Otago's location and topography there are many settlements and rural activities which are located either along the coastline or within close proximity to the coast. The submitter notes that Council acknowledges that the effects of climate change and sea level rise are not uniform and will result in different social, environmental and social costs for those activities which are affected. The submitter considers that this intention is not reflected in the policies and policies to strengthen these intentions are necessary.

9.2 Non-habitable buildings/activities (i.e. greenhouses and poultry farms) have different resilience levels in comparison to more vulnerable activities such as habitable buildings (i.e residential dwellings) and can therefore adapt to these changes. For example, fresh produce and stock can be removed and relocated. The effects of climate change and sea level rise on humans living in habitable dwellings is much higher. The submitter considers that policies which encourage and enable the future establishment and expansion of non-residential activities should be acknowledged as it will continue to contribute to the region's economy with low social and environmental effects. Therefore, the submitter requests that a new sub-clause be added to Policy 3.3.2 as follows:

Policy 3.3.2d) Acknowledging that some activities are more resilient and able to adapt to the effects of climate change.

10.0 The submitter seeks the following relief from Otago Regional Council

- 10.1 An additional sub-clause be added to Policy 2.1.1 to provide for stock drinking water as permitted by the RMA as per Section 4.1 of this submission.
- 10.2 An additional sub-clause be added to Policy 2.1.4 to enable rural production in appropriate locations by managing air discharge from these activities as per Section 5.1 of this submission.
- 10.3 That all references to 'highly valued soils' and 'highly versatile soil' be changed to 'highly valued land' or 'highly versatile land' as per Section 6.1 of this submission.
- 10.4 The submitter supports Policy 4.3.1 as per Section 7.1 of this submission.
- 10.5 An additional sub-clause be added to Policy 4.3.1 to minimise conflict between incompatible land uses as per Section 8.1 of this submission.
- 10.6 Add an additional sub-clause to Policy 3.3.2 to acknowledge that some activities are more resilient and able to adapt to the effects of climate change as per Sections 10.1 and 10.2 of this submission.

11.0 The submitter wishes to be heard in support of their submission.

12.0 If others make a similar submission the submitter will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.



Signature:

Date: 7 July 2015

Address for Service of Submitter:

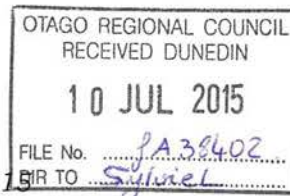
Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand
C/- Harrison Grierson Consultants Limited
P O Box 5760
Wellesley Street
Auckland 1121

Attention: Reina Kumar

Telephone: 09 917 5000

Facsimile/email: reina.kumar@harrisongrierson.com

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ORC Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago 2015

Submission from Brian Turner, 3363 Ida Valley-Omakau Road, Oturehua, Central Otago 9339

I'm impressed by, grateful for, and endorse what you thus far propose in your forthcoming Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago 2015.

The test is going to be the extent to which you are willing and able to resist attempts to alter or reject major parts of it. I think it likely that most resistance will come from those whose business interests and concerns are such that they're inclined – or feel driven – to give insufficient regard to long-term environmental effects.

Worldwide palaeobiologists believe life on earth is in trouble and that we're on the brink of a sixth mass extinction. New Zealanders appear reluctant to accept that. It's past time that we woke up. Hearteningly, your proposals indicate you have.

Recently the *Guardian Weekly* (26.06.15) published a short piece by Jan Zalasiewicz, professor of palaeobiology at Leicester University, in which he said that colleagues of his have pointed out that, unlike past extinctions which have been 'driven by massive volcanic outbursts' that choked 'the atmosphere' and poisoned 'the seas', today's extinctions 'are being driven by the effects of just one species, Homo sapiens.' He says that we, a 'land-living' species 'have managed to become the top predator in the oceans too, causing populations' there 'to collapse'.

He goes on to say that 'our single species now commandeers somewhere between 25% and 40% of primary productivity on Earth' and notes that 'large areas of land is "hyper-fertilised" by the extraction of millions of tons of nitrogen from the air, and by digging comparable amounts of phosphate from the ground.'

The scale of all this, he says, is playing a large part in 'the ongoing mass extinction of other organisms.'

When I was a boy in Otago in the 1940s and 50s, the adults I grew up alongside frequently talked of the need to leave a legacy our descendants would be grateful for and proud of. They spoke of rights *and* responsibilities (another word for them is 'duties'), said such were inseparable. I accepted and understood that, could see the truths inherent in it. And then, in my late twenties, I realised that our duties extended to Nature – other living things – as well as human beings. Aldo Leopold – a great American forester and conservator, asserted (see his *A Sand County Almanac*) – that we ought to see Nature 'as a community' to which we belonged, and not treat it as a suite of commodities to be exploited with impunity. Nowadays we talk of Nature as a 'resource' and that masks and allows us to hide our excesses. Language is often used, sometimes deliberately, to disguise reality rather than clarify. For instance, what is frequently termed 'development' has often resulted in degradation and depletion. Such is still occurring.

Years ago I learned a great deal from reading Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*, an account of his time living in the woods in Concord, Massachusetts, about 160 years ago. Recent comprehensive studies comparing what those woods and ponds and so on are like today with what Thoreau found and detailed in the 1850s, are illuminating and saddening. Bill McKibben (*New York Review of Books*, June 19, 2014), wrote,

It's not that he [Thoreau] thought people would protect the natural world – he just thought that that world was so big that humans couldn't systematically damage it. Thoreau wrote that 'Most men, it seems to me, do not care for Nature, and would sell their share in all her beauty, as long as they may live, for a stated sum – many for a glass of rum. Thank God, men

cannot as yet fly, and lay waste the sky as well as the earth!' Now that every cubic meter of the atmosphere carries the unmistakable brand of civilization – 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide, and rising – the sky is no longer a refuge.

McKibben and others worldwide continue to point out, after 'exhaustive research', that nature isn't 'so abundant' that we can unconcernedly keep on trashing the earth and sacrificing 'myriads' of species.

One hesitates to say that we're 'trashing' *our* place but it's undeniable that in many areas so-called 'progress' has resulted, and continues to result, in losses of habitat, species, and natural values generally. There are limits, and in some respects what is termed 'growth' is unsustainable. Too few people seem to realise or accept that there are limits, exponential growth is an impossibility, and can only have one end.

Worldwide, given the way humankind is living and behaving, already we are seeing that our planet is unable to adequately provide for a growing number of the population. Here, in New Zealand as a whole, and in our southern lands in particular, there are encouraging signs that more of us realise that our best and most responsible course is to aim to live in ways that are sustainable and bolster resilience.

All round the globe informed and empathetic people are drawing our attention to our part in what's happening. Recently I noted that Dr Trevor Hancock, for the past three years leader of a project for the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA), not long ago released a discussion paper and report 'on global change and public health.' The report identifies the 'ecological determinants of health' which are listed as: 'clean air and water, food, materials, fuel, the great cycles of water, nitrogen and phosphorus; detoxification of wastes, climate stability, and others.'

All of these 'determinants of health', the report states, 'come from the Earth's natural ecosystems, and they are threatened by the massive and still growing human-induced global ecological changes now underway. These changes thus represent the greatest threat to the health of the public in the 21st century.'

Here's a link to a not very long piece Hancock wrote in which he discusses the report and the reasoning behind it.

<http://steadystate.org/dr-trevor-hancock>

We continue to be told that progress depends on economic growth, hence the regular references to GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Such a measure is indeed gross; we'd be better off adopting something like a GPI (Genuine Progress Indicator). An increasing number of economists and scientists challenge the ways we measure growth and progress and have been for some time. One is Tom Wessels who, in his book *The Myth of Progress: Toward a Sustainable Future* (University of Vermont Press, 2006) 'demonstrates how our current path toward progress, based on continual economic expansion and inefficient use of resources, runs absolutely counter to three foundational scientific laws that govern all complex natural systems.' He goes on to discuss these, what he terms 'the three Laws of Sustainability: (1) the law of limits to growth; (2) the second law of thermodynamics, which exposes the danger of increased energy consumption; and (3) the law of self-organization, which results in the marvellous diversity of such highly evolved systems as the human body and complex ecosystems.'

Wessels argues that 'these laws, scientifically proven to sustain life in its myriad forms, increasingly have been cast aside, first by Western economists, political pragmatists, and governments attracted by the idea of unlimited growth, and more recently by a global economy dominated by large corporations, in which

consolidation and oversimplification create large-scale inefficiencies in the use of materials and energy.'

Sadly, this seems to sum up the actions and thinking of a lot of those in control of New Zealand's future. Humanity, in the West especially, is still battling to find ways of altering the consciousness of the majority of the populace, a populace bewitched – or is it captured - by 'things' galore, techno trinketry, and disposables galore. Built-in obsolescence reigns! Until our consciousness alters conscience can't kick in.

One of the priceless things that makes Central Otago unique and so captivating – gives it the 'world of difference' that the brand-assigners and the Central Otago District Council (CODC) use to proudly advertise and promote the area – is that most of its hills and block mountain ranges aren't visually polluted. It gives them an extraordinary and memorable aura, one that's ineffable, often grand. Well, several years have passed since I wrote the two sentences preceding this one and since then the vaunted 'world of difference' has continued to become less different.

Which reminds me of thoughts expressed by Bill McKibben in his book *Wandering Home*, an insightful, informed account of a three-week walk through the Adirondack Mountains in the US. McKibben wrote:

'... we need to set aside land from our use simply to prove to ourselves that we can do it, that we don't need to be in control of everything around us. The battle for the future is precisely between those who are willing to engineer every organism for our convenience,' would rather not 'risk any damage' to our 'Economy, and those who are willing to say there is something other than us that counts'.

In another section of *Wandering Home*, McKibben asks us to acknowledge the 'surpassing glory in our right habitation of a place', something that is, these days, 'drowned by the roar of thoughtless commerce, pointless ease.'

I was reminded, when reading McKibben, of the Kentucky farmer Wendell Berry, a novelist, poet, and far-sighted agrarian, who said that humans not only have problems, 'we are problems'. That made me think, too, of Edward Abbey who reckoned that 'growth for growth's sake was the ideology of the cancer cell.' When you think of it, that is a pretty accurate summation of human behaviour so far, condemning nature to annihilation by slow degrees.

Another American, Curtis White, in an issue of *Harper's* (April 2006), put it ironically, when he wrote, 'the more energetically we pursue our individually, socially isolated right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the deader the social and natural worlds become.'

We as a society must listen to and heed what scientists especially are telling us. But more than that you, regional councillors, on behalf of us all, have to lead the way by pointing out that we all, collectively, must acknowledge that moral and ethical considerations have a vital and integral part to play in the decisions we make in respect to how we live here.

May I end by re-iterating my support for your wide-ranging, insightful Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago 2015. Please defend it and put it in place. Thank you for the opportunity to submit/offer some of my, and others', thoughts.

Brian Turner

- Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy - <http://steadystate.org> -

Good Health Requires Different Economics

Posted By [Trevor Hancock](#) On July 2, 2015 @ 4:00 pm In [Economic Growth](#) | [1 Comment](#)

by **Dr. Trevor Hancock**

Editor's note: A version of this post ran originally in the [Times Colonist](#) ^[1].

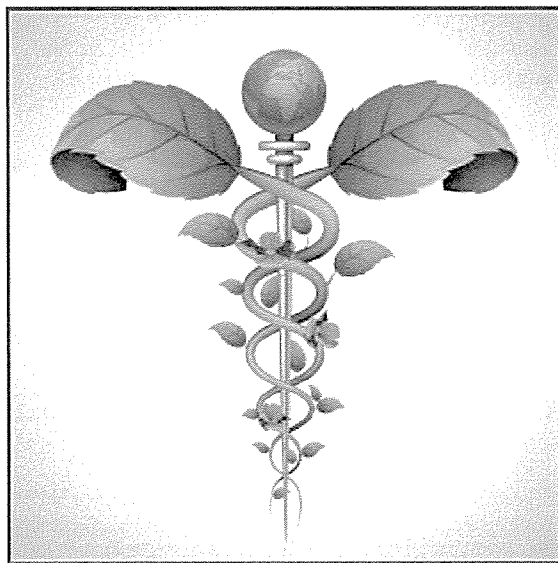


^[2]For the past three years, I have been leading an important project for the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA), which led to the release on May 25th of our [Discussion Paper](#) ^[3] and a 100-page [technical report](#) ^[4] on global change and public health.

In these documents, we identify what we call the "ecological determinants of health": clean air and water, food, materials, fuel, the great cycles of water, nitrogen and phosphorus, detoxification of wastes, climate stability, and others.

These determinants of health come from the Earth's natural ecosystems, and they are threatened by the massive and still growing human-induced global ecological changes now underway. These changes thus represent the greatest threat to the health of the public in the 21st century. They include the following:

- Global warming and resultant climate instability;
- The contamination of all ecosystems and food chains—and all humans—with persistent organic pollutants and other novel entities such as nano-particles;
- The depletion of key resources and damage to ecosystems that provide life-supporting "goods and services"; and
- The loss of species and biodiversity, a human-induced "sixth great extinction" that threatens the overall web of life.



^[5]

Human-induced global ecological changes are threatening public health. Photo Credit: © Stockshoppe | Dreamstime.com

Here I explore some of the many issues and approaches we discuss in our report, beginning with the underlying values and beliefs that drive the ecological changes we are witness to, and the changes in those values and beliefs we need to create.

The drivers of the ecological changes noted above, now collectively being referred to as "The Anthropocene," are a combination of population growth and affluence, with technology sometimes amplifying and sometimes reducing their impact. But underlying these drivers is an increasingly globally shared set of values and beliefs that together comprise "modernism." The central value is a belief in "progress," and that progress equates with growth, especially growth in material wellbeing.

This leads to the pursuit of economic growth to meet the growing demands of a growing population. But this is the fundamental problem because, in our current economic system, growth means more demands on the Earth's natural resources and more damage to its ecosystems.

Such damage is resulting in the decline, and may result in the collapse, of key ecosystem functions that are the basis for the life and survival of humans and other life forms; when ecosystems decline or collapse, so too do the societies that are dependent upon them.

This damage in turn undermines the economy and threatens the continued wellbeing and even the very survival of communities, societies, and our increasingly interconnected global civilisation.

Moreover, as resources become scarce and ecosystems fragile, those with wealth and power will ensure their access to them, even if it means others—including other humans and other species—have less. This will both heighten global and local inequity and push more ecosystems toward collapse and more species toward extinction. It will also heighten the potential for both local and global strife.

Faced with these immense challenges of potential ecological and social decline and collapse, the only answer from conventional economics is more growth. But continued conventional growth in a finite system—the Earth—is clearly impossible when it involves more growth in demand for resources and more strain upon our increasingly fragile life-supporting ecosystems. There are indeed limits to growth—or to be more precise, there is a limit to growth, and that limit is the Earth itself.

Our current economic system is broken and must be discarded and replaced with an economic system that is compatible with the Earth and all its ecosystems and resources. This will require a massive global change in the underlying cultural and political values that drive our current economic system.

That change has to begin with the wealthy countries because we cannot say, in effect, that we will keep what we have but the rest of the world cannot have what we have because there isn't enough to go around. We in the wealthy countries need to shift our focus from the pursuit of economic development to the pursuit of a higher goal: human development that is equitable and sustainable.

After all, what business are we in—or should we be in—as societies and governments? Are we here to grow the economy? Is that really the ultimate human purpose? Or are we here to “grow” people? And are we here only to “grow” some people—people like us, perhaps?—or are we here to pursue a more noble purpose: ensuring the achievement by everyone of the highest human potential of which they are capable, in a manner that is ecologically sustainable and socially just?

Dr. Trevor Hancock is a public health physician and a professor at the School of Public Health and Social Policy at the University of Victoria. He has played a key role in founding several environment-focused organizations, including the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment and the Canadian Coalition for Green Health Care. In the 1980's, Dr. Hancock was one of the founders and the first leader of the Green Party in Canada.

thancock@uvic.ca

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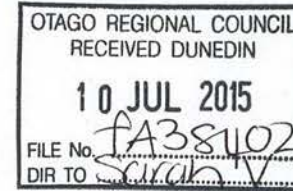
URL to article: **<http://steadystate.org/dr-trevor-hancock-comments-on-the-impact-of-economic-growth-on-public-health/>**

URLs in this post:

- [1] Times Colonist: **<http://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/columnists/trevor-hancock-good-health-requires-different-economics-1.1947820>**
- [2] Image: **<http://steadystate.org/wp-content/uploads/TH-PHSP.jpg>**
- [3] Discussion Paper: **http://www.cpha.ca/uploads/policy/edh-discussion_e.pdf**
- [4] technical report: **<http://www.cpha.ca/uploads/policy/edh-brief.pdf>**
- [5] Image: **http://steadystate.org/wp-content/uploads/dreamstime_s_26094052.jpg**

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Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



31

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Name of submitter:

John Park

Organisation (if applicable):

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North Otago

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91438

Telephone:

03 4395772

Email:

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:

J Park

Date:

7/7/15

(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:

J Park

Note that all submissions are made available for public inspection

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



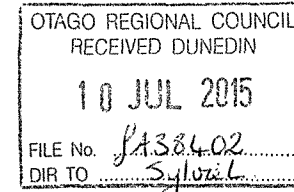
Send to:

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Otago Regional Council
Private Bag 1954
Dunedin 9054

Please turn over

1 State what your submission relates to and 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
<p>e.g. amend provision 'y'</p>	<p>e.g. provision 'y' should say...</p> <p>That people can use the river for recreation</p>	<p>e.g. I want provision 'y' changed because...</p> <p>Please advise all property owners beside the Kakanui river that there is a Marginal Strip along the riverside</p> <p>On the north bank of the river - Kakanui Township - some property owners claim the boundary is in the centre of the tidewater estuary and they restrict access</p>

Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago



Name of submitter:

Organisation (if applicable):

ENVIRONMENT SOUTHLAND

Postal address:

PRIVATE BAG 90116

INVERCARGILL 9840

Postcode:

9840

Telephone:

03 211 5115

Email:

service@es.govt.nz

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:

Date:

10/7/15

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

Trade competitors declaration (if applicable) ~~NOT 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

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FRIDAY 24 JULY 2015



Send to:

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Otago Regional Council
Private Bag 1954
Dunedin 9054

Submission on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

Name of submitter: Environment Southland

Postal Address: Private Bag 90116
Invercargill 9840

Telephone number: 03 2115115 or 0800 76 88 45 (Tollfree within Southland)

Email: service@es.govt.nz

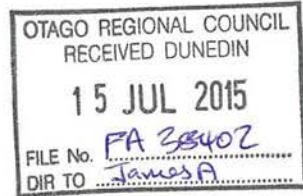
Hearing: Environment Southland does not wish to be heard in support of its submission.

General Comments

		<p>Environment Southland (ES) supports the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago (pRPS) which is well presented and easy to comprehend. The documents' format, with the addition of needs, combined methods and environmental results and indicators works well and avoids duplication. The main comment ES would like to make is to ensure enhanced connectivity between the Policies and the Methods. Specific comments are outlined below.</p>	
59	Policy 3.5.1(d)	<p>Request strengthening Method 7.3 as it relates to this policy.</p> <p>This method does not include comment or reference to Nationally or Regionally significant infrastructure but focuses on road safety, travel needs, freight efficiency and public transport within the Regional Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>The method requires strengthening to ensure the Regional Land Transport Plan is used to identify the Regions nationally and regionally important <i>transport infrastructure</i>.</p> <p>The reason for this request is that Southland's freight, tourist and domestic transport needs are entirely dependent on the transport infrastructure of Otago. Otago Regional Council and Environment Southland combined resources to be more effective and efficient in the development of a combined Otago/Southland Regional Land Transport Plan during the 2014/15 year. Environment Southland in conjunction with the NZTA, developed a GIS based model to identify the strategically important</p>	<p>Request a new method point as follows:</p> <p><i>Method 7.3.5 - Identifying the region's National and Regionally important transport infrastructure within the Regional Land Transport Plan</i></p>

		<p>transport infrastructure for freight, tourists, lifeline routes and domestic travel within Southland. The model could easily be extended to include the Otago area to give a combined strategic network across the two regions. Combining resources to identify national and regionally important transport infrastructure using a model already in existence will assist in preparing a more cohesive and effective Regional Land Transport Plan in the future.</p>	
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RPS Feedback Form



Submission Date 2015-07-12 22:32:45

Name of submitter: Angus Mackay

Postal Address: Street: 95 Middleton Road, Kew
City: Dunedin
Postal Code: 2012

Phone Number: 02102393445

E-mail: angus1mackay@hotmail.com

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

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

1. State what your submission relates to and if you support, oppose or want it amended: Submission 1 relates to Public right of Way to Countryside issues
Submission 2 relates to Riparian zones of our water-ways.

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

1. There should me more access to the countryside in NZ across farmland, more akin to the UK model where there is "mutual respect" between farmer and public. Farmers should receive incentives: financially or otherwise from the ORC to open up their farms, allow the development of bridleways, paths and hedgerows/ trees (which will encourage greater biodiversity) more akin to the UK model... i.e. greater access around the edges of fields, rivers and peaks (viewing points) on farmers land. public should show respect to the land and have control over dogs (i.e. obey the law of common sense).

2. There should be greater/ faster (ORC measured & recorded) growth of riparian planting zones on water outlets from ALL farms in Otago than currently is the case. Farmers should be given incentives financial (or other) incentives to buy into the project & follow such schemes as being used in Taranaki to engage more farmers in the process. Where possible nurseries who specialize in native plants should be recommended for the planting process.

3. Give reasons for the decision you want made:

1. Makes NZ scenery more interesting & accessible to public - too much bush/ trees have been stripped away for the sake of commercial gain. Rejuvenation (even just via hedgerows is better than naught. Aids biodiversity. Incentives required to bring less interested farmers into the movement. Makes public appreciate countryside more & what farmers contribute.

2. To improve the water-quality of our rivers significantly in line with other more advanced regions e.g. Taranaki (?). Improve the scenery of our landscape and increase local bio-diversity & habitats for our bird-life and other wild-life. Financial incentives for farmers will bring more of the less environmentally interested farmers (hopefully) into the process. Specialist native planting nurseries will provide the expertise & advice required to provide the right mix of native plants to promote a NZ local ecosystem in a riparian environment.

486 34

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL
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15 JUL 2015
FILE No. FA33402
DIR TO James A



SUBMISSION FORM (Print clearly on both sides)
Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago

Office use only

Name of submitter:
SHAYNE AND TRACY KIRK
Organisation (if applicable):
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WANAKA
Postcode: 9343
Telephone: 03 443 0252
Email: jan.caunter@gallawaycook
allan-cook

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: [Signature] Date: 14/7/15
(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

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Otago Regional Council
Private Bag 1954
Dunedin 9054

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**SUBMISSION ON PUBLICLY NOTIFIED PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY
STATEMENT FOR OTAGO**

TO: Otago Regional Council

1 Name of Submitters: Shayne and Tracy Kirk
(the Submitters)

2 Address for service of submitters:

c/- Jan Caunter

Galloway Cook Allan

PO Box 450

Wanaka 9343

Telephone: 03 443 0252

Email: jan.caunter@gallowaycookallan.co.nz

3 This is a submission on the proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago ("proposed RPS"), publicly notified on 21 May 2015.

4 The Submitters can not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

5 The specific provisions of the proposed RPS that the submission relates to are:

Objective 2.3

Policy 2.3.5

Objective 3.9

Policies 3.9.2, 3.9.6 and-3.9.7

Objective 4.5

Policy 4.5.1.

6 Our submission is:

a We own and operate the Top 10 Holiday Park at Chelmer St, Oamaru. This business is very highly regarded and important to Oamaru's commercial and economic business.

b The property is close to a resource recovery centre operated by the Waitaki Resource Recovery Trust. We and our customers suffer adverse effects from the activities occurring on that site. Further, Waitaki District Council is currently considering the location of a new waste transfer station for Oamaru. We do not want that facility located in our residential area.

- c We oppose the location of waste activities and facilities in or near residential areas. We would like to see the waste provisions improved to make it very clear that industry and residential land use are in conflict with each other and do not mix.

Objective 2.3 and associated policies

- d We support Objective 2.3 and Policy 2.3.5 in so far as they seek the reduction of the potential for adverse health and nuisance effects.

Objective 3.9 and associated policies

- e We support Objective 3.9 and Policy 3.9.2 so far as they seek avoidance of hazardous substances and materials on the health and safety of people but we request that the objective and Policies 3.9.2, 3.9.6 and 3.9.7 be strengthened to include reference to amenity values, and to make it clear that the development of waste facilities should occur in industrial areas and avoid residential areas in urban environments.

Objective 4.5 and associated policies

- f We support Policy 4.5.
- 7 The Submitters wish to be heard in support of their submission.
- 8 If others make a similar submission, the Submitters will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.



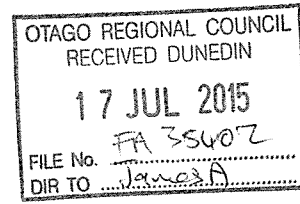
Jan Caunter
Solicitor and authorised agent for the Submitters

14/7/15

Date:

Submission Date 2015-07-16 01:20:58

Name of submitter: Alec Saunders



Postal Address: Street: Box 28 Outram
Postal Code: 9062

Phone Number: 03 489 1225

E-mail: alecs@xtra.co.nz

I wish / do not wish to be heard in support of my submission: I do not 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: In general I support the provisions outlined in in Chapter 2 of the proposed Regional Policy Statement for Otago and would like to see aspects of Objectives 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 enhanced.

2. State what decision you want the Otago Regional Council to make: I would like the statement to include in Policy 2.1.1 an additional paragraph (q) "Avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of construction, effluent, farming, forestry, mining and other practices that may introduce contaminants and damage conservation values".

Likewise, add a new paragraph to Policy 2.1.2 as follows: "(m) Avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of construction, effluent, farming, forestry, mining and other practices that may introduce contaminants and damage conservation values".

Also: Policy 2.1.3: (j) "Avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of construction, effluent, farming, forestry, mining and other practices that may introduce contaminants and damage conservation values".

3. Give reasons for the decision you want made: While the policy quite rightly specifies pests, for example, it does not include degradation caused by human activities, some of which can reduce or destroy those very values that the policy is attempting to enhance and preserve.

It is vital that our water resources are of high quality and pose no risks for maintaining aquatic species, fishing, drinking, swimming and other aquatic activities.