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**DUNEDIN CITY**

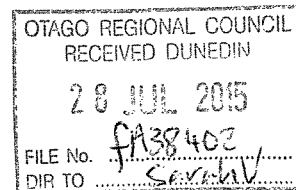
**COUNCIL**

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**OFFICE OF THE  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

28 July 2015



Peter Bodeker  
Chief Executive  
Otago Regional Council  
Via email: [peter.bodeker@orc.govt.nz](mailto:peter.bodeker@orc.govt.nz)

Dear Peter

Please find attached the Dunedin City Council's submission on the Regional Policy Statement which was approved at yesterday's Council meeting.

Thank you again for your consideration of our submission.

Kind regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sue Bidrose".

Sue Bidrose  
**Chief Executive Officer**

Encl

**PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT  
DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL SUBMISSION**

The Dunedin City Council (DCC) welcomes the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) as a high level policy framework. The Notification Draft contains a number of positive improvements which are supported by the Council. There is alignment between the RPS and Dunedin's strategic framework, which expresses our community's vision and priorities for how Dunedin is to develop while providing for community and environmental wellbeing. Alignment between the RPS and Dunedin's strategic framework is important given that the DCC has responsibility to give effect to an RPS under the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, particularly through the District Plan, but also in other non-RMA roles such as provider of services and infrastructure and a community educator and advocate.

Much of the feedback in our submission is asking for clarity and consistency of language, rather than expressing a view on specific policies and objectives. We feel that the discussion on high level objectives and specific policies has been a good process to date. Our principle concern is to ensure that there is a more comprehensive and identification and articulation of regionally significant issues and that, where an issue is regionally significant, responsibilities are allocated appropriately through relevant methods, and consistency of language and terms. Until we have those clarifications it is difficult for us to give meaningful feedback on many issues. Given the impact of the RPS has on the development of our Second Generation District Plan (2GP), we ask for the opportunity to give further feedback on the RPS, once the questions of clarification have been resolved.

Our submission reiterates matters raised in the feedback provided prior to Notification. As noted in previous feedback dated 15 February 2015 and earlier our team found the structure of the RPS as drafted somewhat difficult to follow, as all resource management issues were identified under four outcomes, and the methods were not expressly linked to the policies. We have received feedback from other Councils in the region that this is a widespread concern. Our preference, for ease of understanding, is for the traditional approach where regionally significant issues are stated at the beginning of each section, followed by objectives, policies, methods and Anticipated Environmental Results.

However, as the ORC has chosen an outcome approach, the Council's submission below focusses on identifying improvements to the RPS in that format, and follows your prescribed format for submissions.

We have previously commented on the use of the term "avoid" in plans. This has implications for the RPS, as enabling policies are unable to override more specific avoidance policies. The DCC highlights that in light of this decision it may be difficult to give full effect to the RPS if the term "avoid" is used in the context of enabling policies. The DCC acknowledges that the term "avoid" is effective where it relates to a policy supporting the prohibition of an activity and where the remediation or mitigation of adverse effects is unacceptable.

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We also advised the Council's preference for drafting of the RPS so that our new District Plan would be consistent. Our advice was to word objectives and policies so that there is a link between the class of the activity status of the rule and the objective or policy. For example "provide for" in a policy links to all rules except non-complying. While the language in RPS policies is associated with methods, it is desirable to have consistency of language between the RPS and the District Plans that must give effect to the RPS.

We would like to thank the ORC for allowing us to be actively involved in the drafting process, and for taking our feedback on board. However, there remain notable issues that we consider worth reconsideration, including biodiversity and ecosystem values; waste management; and water use rights. We look forward to discussing your response to the matters raised in this submission.

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<b>GENERAL COMMENTS:</b>		
Whole plan change - structure of document	Consider restructuring the RPS to address each resource type (e.g. air, coast, hazardous substances) in separate chapters. Each chapter would include issues, objectives, policies, methods, and anticipated environmental results as a coherent narrative.	Our preference, as expressed in earlier consultation, would be for the RPS to be structured in a more traditional format. It would provide a more consistent narrative if the issues, objectives, policies, methods, and anticipated environmental results associated with each resource (e.g. air, coast, hazardous substances) were addressed in separate chapters.
Whole plan change - use of the terms "maintain", "preserve", "retain", "sustain" Seek amendment	Review and clarify use of the different terms "maintain", "preserve", "retain" and "sustain", and ensure they are used deliberately and consistently throughout the plan.	Subtle differences in wording are often interpreted as significant and meaningful. These words have similar, but ultimately different meanings.
Whole plan change - use of the terms "enhance" and "restore". Seek amendment	Review and clarify use of the different terms "enhance" and "restore", and ensure they are used deliberately and consistently throughout the plan.	Subtle differences in wording are often interpreted as significant and meaningful. These words have similar, but ultimately different meanings.
Whole plan change - use of the terms "natural / physical / productive / built / environment / resources / form" Seek amendment	Review and clarify use of the different terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural environment</li> <li>- productive and natural environment</li> <li>- natural resources</li> <li>- natural and physical resources</li> <li>- natural and physical environment</li> <li>- natural systems</li> <li>- built environment</li> <li>- built form</li> </ul>	Subtle differences in wording are often interpreted as significant and meaningful. These words may have similar, but ultimately different meanings.

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	<p>- natural and built resources - natural and built environment and ensure they are used deliberately and consistently throughout the plan.</p>	
Regionally significant issues	<p>Include more comprehensive identification and articulation of the regionally significant issues, showing how these are to be addressed with the objectives and policies. For example, the DCC has previously identified Waste and Biodiversity as regionally significant issues.</p>	<p>Identification of RSIs is required under s32 of the RMA.</p>
<p>Part B – Explanations and principal reasons for adopting (needs and introductions to objectives) Seek amendment</p>	<p>Clearly identify “explanations” and “principal reasons for adopting”, and place each one in a single location.</p>	<p>It is explained on page 12 that narratives: (1) at the beginning of each outcome chapter; (2) at the beginning of each objective; and (3) in the “needs” diagram at the beginning of each outcome; form the policy explanations, and principal reasons for adopting objectives, policies and methods.</p> <p>Clarity is lost when the matter is articulated in several places, in different ways. Placing these related provisions in a single location would provide a more consistent narrative.</p> <p>Providing clear “explanations” and “principal reasons for adopting” gives greater clarity, and consistency with section 62(d) and (f) of the RMA.</p>
<p>Part C - Methods Seek amendment</p>	<p>For each policy, reference the specific part(s) of the method applicable, rather than the whole method.</p>	<p>To improve clarity. The methods to implement policies are referenced at the bottom of each policy, e.g. “Method District Plan” or “Regional Plan”. Those sections have</p>

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	Ensure methods clearly describe how each aspect of all policies in the RPS will be given effect to, in consultation with City and District Councils if they are affected.	numerous provisions and it isn't always clear one is considered to give effect to a policy. Some, but not all, methods link back to the policies by stating e.g. "Regional Council will implement Policies X and Y". With others, it is unclear which method gives effect to a specific policy.
The whole plan change Seek amendment	To make any other minor and consequential amendments as may be necessary to give effect to the DCC submission.	To give effect to the DCC submission.
<b>PART A: INTRODUCTION</b>		
Overview, page 3 Seek amendment	Amend to provide further guidance on where an RPS sits within the wider planning framework.	Further guidance on the RPS would be useful. This could be achieved by including the statutory framework from Appendix 1 in Part A – Overview. The Wellington RPS has a diagram (page 3) which helpfully shows how other policy documents and plans fit, and provides an overview table (page vii) of how the RPS issues, objectives, policies and methods connect.
The Otago Region, page 4 Seek amendment	Include a description of the geographical distribution of the people of Otago.	People are an important part of the Otago region.
Expression of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, page 7 Seek amendment	Amend first bullet point as follows: Recognising the rights and interests of Kai Tahu to be involved in natural and resource management in Otago, including decision making processes and implementation.	To accurately reflect Kai Tahu rights in terms of consultation, and under the Treaty of Waitangi.
RPS outcomes explanation, page 11: • Otago has high quality natural	Amend text as follows: <b>Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems</b>	The outcome "Otago has high quality natural resources and ecosystems" appears to be about intrinsic value of the natural environment for enjoyment or a sense of place. This

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<p>resources and ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are able to use and enjoy our natural and built environment.</li> </ul> <p>Seek amendment</p>	<p><del>Society relies heavily on the systems and services of</del>  The natural environment <u>provides a sense of place and wellbeing, and in turn the quality of our environment affects our quality of life.</u> Otago has a unique natural environment, <i>[describe what makes Otago unique here]</i>.</p> <p>This chapter addresses our fundamental reliance on natural resources and ecosystem services to sustain us, our way of life, cultural identity and our economy. <del>Agriculture and tourism, Otago's 1 biggest earners, both rely on having a great environment.</del> The chapter deals with <u>maintaining and enhancing the intrinsic values of the natural</u> resources that are most important to us, and the inherent qualities of the natural environment that give it value beyond human use.</p> <p><b>People are able to use and enjoy our natural and built environment.</b></p> <p>Our individual and community wellbeing is built <u>not only on our natural environment, but</u> on use and development of <u>its</u> resources. This fourth chapter builds on the previous ones by enabling people to use the natural and physical environment for enjoyment and making a living, while ensuring that resources are sustained. It also deals with managing conflicting or incompatible uses, hazardous substances and waste.</p>	<p>is not clearly reflected in the text below which promotes use or consumption (i.e. agriculture and tourism).</p> <p>Use of the environment appears to be the purpose of the fourth outcome. It is suggested that the second outcome should therefore distinctly reflect natural/intrinsic values.</p>

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<b>PART B: CHAPTER 1 – KAI TAHU VALUES, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ARE RECOGNISED AND KAITIAKITAKA IS EXPRESSED</b>		
Objective 1.1 – The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in resource management decisions; and Policy 1.1.2 – Taking the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi into account Seek amendment	Delete Policy 1.1.2 (b) and (f)(iii).	The explanation to the objective states “In particular, exercising kaitiakitaka requires the ability to participate in decision making and implementation. A partnership approach, ...elevates their... rights... in the decision making process”. This is repeated in policy 1.1.2(b).  This statement is not given any particular effect, other than stating “Councils may delegate and transfer RMA plan administration functions to an iwi authority”.  Kai Tahu do not need to be involved in resource management decision-making or implementation processes. Statutory acknowledgements only require local authorities to put them on their plans, and treat Ngai Tahu as affected parties.
Policy 1.2.4 – Enabling Kāi Tahu relationships with wāhi tupuna and associated sites Seek amendment	Delete Policy 1.2.4a. Delete method 4.1.11.	Councils are unable to facilitate Kai Tahu access to sites of cultural significance through the District Plan.
<b>PART B: CHAPTER 2 – OTAGO HAS HIGH QUALITY NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS</b>		
Part B: Chapter 2 – Otago has high quality natural resources and	Amend the part to better clarify the differences with “Part B Chapter 24 People are able to use and enjoy	This outcome appears to be about intrinsic value of the natural environment for enjoyment or a sense of place. This



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<p>ecosystems Seek amendment</p>	<p>Otago's natural and built environment".</p>	<p>is not clearly reflected in explanatory text which then promotes use or consumption. It is suggested that use and consumption would fit better in "Part B Chapter 4 People are able to use and enjoy Otago's natural and built environment".</p> <p>It is noted that the content of the chapter is a key driver for the overall content of Regional and District Plans under Part 2 (purpose and principles) and sections 30 and 31 (functions of Regional and District Councils) of the RMA.</p> <p>Intrinsic values of the environment seem to appear in Chapter 4?</p>
<p>Objectives 2.1-2.3</p>	<p>Ensure ecosystems and habitats are appropriately addressed in Objectives 2.1 – 2.3</p>	<p>It is not clear whether the words "natural resources " and " natural "systems" in objectives 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 include ecosystems and habitats as whole entities, or just their constituent "resources." The DCC considers that there could potentially be a risk in managing for constituent parts of ecosystems rather than managing for the whole system.</p>
<p>Policies 2.1.1 – 2.1.5: Managing for values of freshwater; the values of beds of rivers and lakes, wetlands, and their margins; coastal water; air quality; soil. Seek amendment</p>	<p>Consider how these policies add value to existing RMA requirements.</p> <p>Amend as follows: "<del>avoid the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread</del> <u>Manage activities to reduce the risk of introduction, the spread, or the effects, of pest species.</u>"</p>	<p>These policies add little to the requirements of Part 2 of the RMA, and the functions of Councils under sections 30 and 31.</p> <p>Not all of the policies are clearly articulated in the methods e.g. how will 2.1.1(p) "maintain the ability of existing infrastructure to operate within their design parameters" be given effect to?</p>

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	Clearly identify in the methods exactly how each aspect of each policy will be given effect to.	With regard to “Avoid the adverse effects of pest species...” in each policy, many pest species are already established, therefore their adverse effects cannot be avoided. If a matter is to be avoided, then clear boundaries describing when and how the policy applies must be provided. It is unclear from the methods how this will be given effect to. Note that in section 2.2, the wording is “controlling the adverse effects of pest species”.
Policy 2.1.1 - Managing for freshwater values Seek amendment	Clarify in the policy or explanation, what provision (p) means, and if it relates to RMA sections 124A-C, or if it is an allocation of a resource under RMA section 30(1)(fa).	With regard to (p), it is unclear what this means, and how it will be given effect. It may mean that for activities like water takes, the river will be managed to ensure all existing users with infrastructure maintain their ability to continue operations, and if so, is this intended to override sections 124A-124C of the RMA, or allocate a resource?
Policy 2.1.3 - Managing for coastal water values Seek amendment	Include the following provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including flooding and erosion.</li> </ul> Provide a clearer link with policy 2.1.8	To recognise that natural hazards are a relevant management concern for coastal water, and to be consistent with the equivalent freshwater policy 2.1.1.  Natural character appears to be missing from this policy: Possibly because it is addressed by a different policy.
Policy 2.1.4 – Managing for air quality values Seek amendment	Amend policy 2.1.4 to recognise the primary value recognised is human health.	There is potential for the values listed in (b) and (c) to conflict with the values expressed in (a). It is suggested that in managing activities that discharge to air, the primary value recognised should be maintaining ambient air quality that supports human health.
Policy 2.1.5 - Managing for soil	Reword (i) to reflect requirements of Heritage NZ	For (i), clarification is sought of the intent behind “maintain

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<p>values Seek amendment</p>	<p>Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 which require an archaeological authority where archaeological sites may be disturbed.</p> <p>Amend (k) as follows</p> <p><del>“Avoid</del> <u>Minimise the adverse effects of existing contamination of soil;</u> and</p> <p><u>Avoid, where practicable, significant new soil contamination occurring.”</u></p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to, including through Regional Plans.</p>	<p>the soil mantle where it acts as a repository of heritage objects”. As worded this suggests there can be no ground disturbance in areas where there are archaeological remains. This does not appear to be consistent with Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, where sites may be disturbed if an archaeological authority is granted.</p> <p>Existing contaminated soils should be managed in accordance with the NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health. Creation of new contaminated soils cannot always be avoided e.g. the creation of landfill sites, or other waste management sites such as tailings dams, silt ponds and silage pits. It is suggested that these activities should be acknowledged and managed appropriately.</p> <p>Soil conservation is a function of Regional Councils under s30(1)(c)(i) of the RMA. The methods to give effect to this policy do not include Regional Plans.</p>

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<p>Policy 2.1.6 - Managing for ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values Seek amendment</p>	<p>Review and clarify the difference between use of the terms “indigenous biological - diversity” and “biodiversity”, and to ensure they are used deliberately and consistently throughout the plan.</p> <p>Amend (c) to clarify what is meant by buffering of existing ecosystems.</p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to.</p> <p>Add a new provision – “improve ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity values.”</p>	<p>The RMA refers to “biological diversity”, and this includes living organisms, species and ecosystems. This is the term also referred to in Part C roles and responsibilities. Elsewhere “biodiversity” is addressed. Subtle differences in wording are often interpreted as significant and meaningful.</p> <p>Currently biodiversity is only provided for in the following methods: ORC research and identification; pest management strategy; and ORC providing public information and facilitating riparian planting.</p> <p>A regional biodiversity strategy will be of benefit.</p> <p>Many habitats, ecosystems and biodiversity in Dunedin, have become arguably degraded to the point that if we are to reverse the decline, we need to be managing areas that are arguably no longer functioning ecosystems, or areas without indigenous biodiversity. This section seems only to apply to management of areas already functioning as ecosystems.</p>
<p>Policy 2.2.4 - Managing outstanding natural features, landscapes, and seascapes</p>	<p>Amend by removing (d) and (e).</p> <p>Alternatively, make this policy consistent with related</p>	<p>It is unclear why (d) “recognising and providing for positive contributions of existing introduced species” is relevant, and why it needs to be specified further to the assessment</p>

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Seek amendment	policies and clearly identify in the methods how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to.	<p>criteria set out in Schedule 4.</p> <p>It is also unclear why (e) “controlling the adverse effects of pest species...” is specified in these areas, and not areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat as covered by policy 2.2.2, or other areas in general. The delivery of (e) in the methods is unclear.</p>
<p>Policy 2.2.6 - Managing special amenity landscapes and highly valued natural features</p> <p>Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend by removing (d) and (e).</p> <p>Alternatively, make this policy consistent with related policies and clearly identify in the methods how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to.</p> <p>Consider combining policies 2.2.6 and 2.2.4.</p>	<p>It is unclear why (d) “recognising and providing for positive contributions of existing introduced species” is relevant, and why it needs to be specified further to the assessment criteria set out in Schedule 4.</p> <p>It is also unclear why (e) “controlling the adverse effects of pest species...” is specified in these areas, and not areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat as covered by policy 2.2.2, or other areas in general. The delivery of (e) in the methods is unclear.</p> <p>Policies 2.2.6 and 2.2.4 (a) – (f) are identical, and could be simplified and streamlined by combining into a single policy.</p>
<p>Policy 2.2.9 - Managing the natural character of the coastal environment</p> <p>Seek amendment</p>	Amend by removing (e).	It is unclear why (e) “recognising and providing for the contribution of existing introduced species...” is relevant, and why it needs to be specified further to the attributes set out in policy 2.1.8.
<p>Policy 2.2.15 - Managing highly valued soil resources</p> <p>Seek amendment</p>	Delete (d).	Urban development may result in the loss of some highly valued soil resources, but this policy is about how those areas will be protected. It is suggested that (d) is not a protection. The matter is otherwise addressed in policy

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		3.8.3(b).
<b>PART B: CHAPTER 3 - COMMUNITIES IN OTAGO ARE RESILIENT, SAFE AND HEALTHY</b>		
Policy 3.2.1 - Identifying natural hazards Seek amendment	Amend policy to clarify which natural hazards require identification, what scale, what frequency/likelihood of an event, and by whom.	To provide a consistent approach throughout the region, and clarify natural hazard identification responsibilities between the Regional, City and District Councils.
Policy 3.2.5 - Assessing activities for natural hazard risk Seek amendment	Amend policy as follows: "Assess the <u>vulnerability of activities to</u> <del>for</del> natural hazard risk,..."	To provide better clarity.
Policy 3.2.6 - Avoiding increased natural hazard risk Seek amendment	Amend policy as follows: " <del>Avoiding</del> <u>Managing</u> increased natural hazard risk" and " <del>Avoid</del> <u>Manage</u> increasing natural hazard risk...  Add a third bullet point under (b) as follows: " <u>iii. Mitigation of risk.</u> "	It is not achievable or realistic to avoid (prohibit) all new development or intensification in any area with any level of risk from natural hazards.  Ideally in increased risk areas, designs that mitigate the vulnerability of activities from natural hazard risk e.g. minimum floor levels and flood-aware designs, should be enabled.
Policy 3.2.7 - Reducing existing natural hazard risk Seek amendment	Add a third bullet point to (d) as follows: " <u>iii. Mitigation of risk.</u> "	Ideally in existing risk areas, designs that mitigate the vulnerability of activities from natural hazard risk (e.g. minimum floor levels and flood-aware designs), should be enabled.
Policy 3.2.8 - Applying a precautionary approach Support	Retain this policy.	
Policy 3.2.11 - Locating hard mitigation measures	Retain this policy.	

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Support		
Objective 3.3 – Otago’s communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change Support / seek amendment	<p>Amend objective to add reference to the fact that Otago’s contribution to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions will help mitigate the effects of climate change, thus making it easier for Otago to be prepared for and able to adapt.</p> <p>Amend the final sentence in explanatory text as follows: “...<del>impacts costs</del> can be reduced and <del>benefits enhanced</del>.”</p>	<p>Reducing global greenhouse gas emissions will reduce the extent of climate change and the extent to which adaptation is required. This will require action at all levels, including regional.</p> <p>Given that some “impacts” are beneficial, it may be preferable to reduce ‘costs’ rather than ‘impacts,’ Clarification is sought as to what ‘enhancing benefits’ means, as it is not referred to in any policy.</p>
Policy 3.3.1 - Adapting to, or mitigating the effects of, sea level rise; and Policy 3.3.2 - Adapting to, or mitigating the effects of, climate change Seek amendment	<p>Merge policies 3.3.1 and 3.3.2</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) Planning for the effects of sea level rise of at least 1 metre by 2115 relative to 1990 mean sea level rise (Otago Metric Datum) and 10mm per year beyond 2115 <u>or, if available and appropriate, the most recent national or regional guidance on likely sea level rise;</u></p> <p>and adding a new provision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting a reduction in Otago’s greenhouse gas emissions to help reduce climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>The reason to have a separate policy for sea level rise is not apparent. It is suggested that The policies could be simplified and streamlined through merging.</p> <p>Adaptation and mitigation are not mutually exclusive. Ideally the policy should require both, as mitigation will help reduce the extent of adaptation required. However, there may be communities that are unable to adapt to, or mitigate, the effects of sea level rise.</p>

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<p>Objective 3.4 – Good quality infrastructure and services meet community needs; and issue/need page 44 Seek amendment</p>	<p>Remove the issue and objective, and amend the policies as requested below.</p> <p>In the event the objective is retained, clarify what is meant by “services” in the issue, and whether this includes “lifeline utilities” and /or “hazard mitigation measures”.</p> <p>In the event the issue is retained, amend as follows: <del>Aging and sub-standard</del> <u>Inappropriate</u> infrastructure risks creating safety, health and access problems, and as a consequence, threatens community resilience.</p>	<p>As drafted, the issue does not appear regionally significant. Regionally and nationally significant infrastructure is otherwise addressed in section 3.5.</p> <p>It is unclear what “services” are being referred to. Services are not included in the issue, and emergency services are referred to in the need. For Councils, core services are defined in the LGA. “Services” may be essential and emergency services, hazard mitigation measures and lifeline utilities, which are introduced in policies 3.4.3 and 3.4.4. Clarity as to the intent is sought.</p> <p>One issue experienced by infrastructure is whether it is appropriate for its purpose. Being aged or sub-standard is only one aspect, which also includes the quality of construction, capacity, and performance against current environmental standards. Other aspects are affordability, and the effects of changing climate and population. These matters are better addressed elsewhere, such as City and District Plans.</p> <p>A related issue is that land development is not always well integrated with infrastructure, which is addressed in part by objective/issue 3.8.</p>
<p>Objective 3.4 - Good quality infrastructure and services meet community needs; and explanation page 56 Seek amendment</p>	<p>Remove the objective, and amend the policies as requested below.</p> <p>In the event the objective is retained, clarify what is meant by “services” in the explanation.</p>	<p>It is not clear what value this section adds (noting comments on each policy below). Regionally and nationally significant infrastructure is otherwise addressed in section 3.5.</p>



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	<p>In the event the objective is retained, amend the explanation as follows (excluding the clarification of “services”):</p> <p><u>Infrastructure is diverse, and includes the assets and services of water supply, drainage, irrigation, electricity, telecommunication, roads and ports. It may service individual farms or developments, towns, the wider region, or contribute to the national network. It may be public or private. Infrastructure is essential. It supports</u> <del>It is essential for</del> Otago’s economy and the wellbeing and health and safety of its communities; <del>that the people of Otago are serviced by the right infrastructure at the right time. Some infrastructure is provided by local authorities (such as water supply, wastewater and stormwater), while others are managed by private companies.</del></p> <p><del>Local authorities have a role to play, to ensure that the local and regional infrastructure needs are being met.</del></p> <p><u>Good quality infrastructure is cost effective, efficient, and meets the needs of the communities it services. Various legislation provides for and supports provision of infrastructure. New development should complement existing infrastructure where possible.</u></p>	<p>From the explanation, it is unclear what “services” are being referred to, that are not infrastructure services. “Services” may be essential and emergency services, hazard mitigation measures and lifeline utilities, which are introduced in policies 3.4.3 and 3.4.4. Clarification is requested.</p> <p>Infrastructure is a wide ranging term, encompassing water and drainage networks, roads and rail, electricity, telecommunications, and ports. It is expressly addressed under objectives 3.4 and 3.5. While 3.5 applies only to infrastructure of regional and national significance, 3.4 applies to all infrastructure. A clear explanation as to the objective is sought.</p> <p>The concepts of “community infrastructure” and “social infrastructure” are also introduced in the explanation to objective 3.8, which includes healthcare facilities and schools, inconsistent with the glossary definition of infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of public local infrastructure, Council's role and responsibilities are prescribed by the LGA 2002. However, there is various relevant legislation for infrastructure. The explanation should not create an expectation that all new developments or existing areas will be publicly serviced. Many new developments may be privately owned and operated, from individuals and body corporates to companies, and are not subject to the same LGA</p>

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		<p>requirements.</p> <p>The explanation would benefit from amendments to better support the objective.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.1 - Integrating infrastructure with land use Seek amendment</p>	<p>Move this policy to section 3.8.</p> <p>Clarify what “functional needs” are, and widen (a) to apply to all public infrastructure.</p> <p>Amend (b) to recognise that public infrastructure must also be efficient, and effective and affordable.</p> <p>Merge (c) into 3.8.1 (b) and change wording to: “Prioritise areas that have sufficient infrastructure capacity or where infrastructure can be upgraded or extended with the least possible long term cost burden to ratepayers.”</p> <p>Provide a clear description in the methods of how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to.</p>	<p>Inappropriate design, location and function of development can prevent integration of infrastructure with land use. Accordingly, this policy sits most appropriately with objective 3.8.</p> <p>It is unclear what “functional needs” are, and why they are not recognised for all public infrastructure, to achieve strategic integration.</p> <p>It is suggested that the policy should also recognise the requirement under the LGA for public infrastructure to be cost-effective, efficient, effective and appropriate.</p> <p>It is important that “efficiently” is clarified to mean in a way that presents the least possible long term cost burden to ratepayers.</p> <p>It is unclear who will give effect to, and how, for each of the matters listed – policies under 3.4 are not listed under Regional or City/District Plans, nor is there any specific mention in other methods.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.2 - Managing infrastructure activities Seek amendment</p>	<p>Delete policy.</p> <p>In the event the policy is retained, include additional</p>	<p>It is not clear what value this policy adds.</p> <p>If retained, it is suggested that the policy should also</p>

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	<p>conditions to recognise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure should be fit for purpose.</li> <li>• Public infrastructure should be cost-effective, efficient, effective and appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Provide a clear description in the methods of how each of the provisions in this policy will be given effect to.</p>	<p>recognise the requirement under the LGA for public infrastructure to be cost-effective, efficient, effective and appropriate.</p> <p>It is unclear who will give effect to, and how, for each of the matters listed – policies under 3.4 are not listed under Regional or City/District Plans, nor is there any specific mention in other methods.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.3 - Designing lifeline utilities and facilities for essential or emergency services Seek amendment</p>	<p>Include “waste disposal and waste management services” in the glossary definition of “essential service”.</p> <p>Delete policy.</p> <p>In the event the policy is retained, move this policy to section 3.2, and reword to refer to the activities of lifeline utilities, not the entities themselves. Also assess the use of the phrase “lifeline utilities” throughout the RPS.</p>	<p>It is unclear why this policy is necessary. It may fit better in the natural hazard section (3.2). However, should this policy remain, it is suggested that waste management should be included in the definition of “essential service” or “emergency service”. In a civil defence event, waste management can be critical, as found during the Christchurch earthquakes, or following recent floods where well over 230 tonnes of flood damaged waste required disposal to landfill.</p> <p>“Lifeline utilities” refers to the company/entity itself, and not the activity it carries out.</p>
<p>Policy 3.4.4 – Managing hazard mitigation measures, lifeline utilities and essential or emergency services Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend 3.4.4(a) as follows: “(a) Restricting the establishment of <del>those</del> activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects <u>on those measures, utilities or services</u>.”</p> <p>Move this policy to section 3.2.</p>	<p>It is unclear whether 3.4.4(a) aims to restrict “hazard mitigation measures, lifeline utilities and essential or emergency services” activities, or all other types of activities.</p> <p>It may also fit better in the natural hazard section (3.2).</p>

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<p>New infrastructure policy sought (1) Seek amendment</p>	<p>In the event objective 3.4 and policies 3.5.3, 3.6.1 and 3.6.3 are retained, include an equivalent policy that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritises the use of water for community supplies.</li> <li>• Protects public local water supply infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy 3.5.3 provides protection to infrastructure of national or regional significance, while objective 3.6 and policies 3.6.1 and 3.6.3 seek to give preference to and protect the security of energy supplies.</p> <p>If preferences are to be given around the allocation and use of water, it is suggested that community supplies should also be prioritised.</p>
<p>New infrastructure policy sought (2) Seek amendment</p>	<p>In the event objective 3.4 and policies 3.6.4 and 3.6.5 are retained, include a policy to enable and protect good quality water supply and drainage infrastructure.</p>	<p>Policies 3.6.4 and 3.6.5 enable and protect electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. A similar policy is sought for water supply and drainage infrastructure.</p>
<p>Objective 3.5 - Infrastructure of national and regional significance is managed in a sustainable way; and issue/need Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend the objective, issue and need, to clarify why these provisions should only apply to regionally and nationally significant infrastructure (as defined in policy 3.5.1), and not locally important public (or even all) infrastructure.</p> <p>Alternatively, recognise locally important infrastructure in a similar manner in the objective and related provisions.</p>	<p>It is unclear why infrastructure of regional and national importance constitutes a separate issue and different policy framework. It is unclear why the objective relates only to “infrastructure of regional and national importance”, as all infrastructure should be managed sustainably to meet the purpose of the RMA. Reading the related policies, the objective as drafted does not seem to reflect the intent, which may be “infrastructure of national and regional significance is recognised and protected”?</p> <p>Public water supply, wastewater and stormwater network (3 waters) infrastructure is generally not of regional or national significance in that the networks do not traverse or link districts (as suggested in policy 3.5.1). However, should those networks fail then the effects would likely have a regional and even national flow-on affect. 3 waters infrastructure is also of local significance. As written, the</p>

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<p>Policy 3.5.1 - Recognising national and regional significance of infrastructure; Policy 3.5.3 - Protecting infrastructure of national or regional significance Seek amendment</p>	<p>Delete policy 3.5.1 and include as a definition in the glossary. Identify which Otago ports and airports meet this definition.</p> <p>Amend 3.5.1(f) to identify which structures for transport by rail are included as national or regional importance.</p> <p>Amend policy 3.5.3 to read "<u>Recognise and protect infrastructure of national or regional significance</u>".</p>	<p>issue and the need are equally relevant if "regional and national" are substituted with "local", as is policy 3.5.3.</p> <p>This is a more streamlined approach and gives better clarity to the intent of these policies.</p> <p>(f) could be read to mean that all structures for transport by rail are of national or regional significance. There are many structures for rail that do not fall into this category.</p>
<p>Policy 3.5.2 - Managing adverse effects of infrastructure that has national or regional significance Oppose</p>	<p>Delete policy.</p> <p>If this policy is retained, clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship and consistency of this policy with policies 2.2.2, 2.2.4, 2.2.9 and 2.2.12.</li> <li>• What "other values" are being referred to in (c).</li> </ul>	<p>Managing the adverse effects from regionally and nationally significant infrastructure should be no different to managing adverse effects from other activities..</p> <p>The matters in (a) and (b) appear to repeat matters in policies 2.2.2, 2.2.4, 2.2.9 and 2.2.12, although seem at odds with those policies which require adverse effects to be avoided (not "give preference to avoiding").</p> <p>In (c), it is unclear what "values" refer to. One relevant matter is the safety and amenity values of local communities which can be adversely affected by traffic passing through commercial and residential centres at inappropriate speeds on State Highways. It is suggested that protection of these centres from the adverse effects of nationally or regionally significant infrastructure should be</p>

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		considered.
Objective 3.6 - Energy supplies to Otago's communities are secure and sustainable (explanation) Seek amendment	Reword the explanation as follows: "In particular, Otago's reliance on fossil-based transport fuels could be reduced in the medium to long term through <u>improved access to active and shared transport, more efficient transport of freight, and more efficient or alternative transport fuels.</u> "	The wording does not reflect the way of reducing fossil-based transport fuels that is most relevant to Otago transport. The suggested change also better reflects policy 3.6.6.
Policy 3.6.1 - Using existing renewable electricity generation structures and facilities Seek amendment	Amend as follows: <del>"Using existing renewable electricity generation structures and facilities"</del>  <del>"Give preference to the use of existing structures or facilities to increase the region's renewable electricity generation capacity over developing new structures in new locations. Promote the development of renewable electricity generation while managing adverse effects."</del>	It is considered that existing structures or facilities should not be given preference over new structures or facilities, where they have greater adverse environmental effects, particularly given changes in technology, ownership of existing infrastructure, and locational requirements of new energy needs.  It is suggested that renewable electricity generation should be encouraged where adverse effects can be managed, not just small scale generation (as in policy 3.6.2).
Policy 3.6.2 – Promoting small scale renewable electricity generation Seek amendment	Amend as follows: <del>"Promote Enable small scale renewable electricity generation, where adverse effects can be appropriately mitigated"</del>	To promote the renewable energy requirements of the NPS.
Policy 3.6.3 - Protecting the generation capacity of renewable electricity generation activities Oppose or seek amendment	Clarify in the methods how this policy will be given effect to.	The methods are not clear how this policy will be given effect to, in particular (a) and (c). Currently run-of-river water use is not considered "allocation" under the Water Plan. Depending on how (a) and (c) are to be implemented, there are possibly significant implications for upstream

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		water users. Is this policy, in conjunction with 2.1.1, intended to allow the unfettered operation of electricity generators in perpetuity?
Policy 3.6.6 - Reducing long term demand for fossil fuels Seek amendment	Reword the policy as follows:  "Reduce the long term demand for fossil fuels by . . . (a) Encouraging the development of compact and well integrated urban areas, to reduce travel needs within <u>and between</u> those areas...  (b)(ii) ...and integration with public transport <u>where available</u> ;"	The development of compact and well integrated urban areas is supported, as it reduces travel needs both between and within areas. The policy aligns with the objectives of the Dunedin City Integrated Transport Strategy, especially that the city's dependence on oil for transport is reduced, and addresses some of the key transport challenges identified in the strategy, including private motor vehicle dependence. The suggested amendments provide greater clarity.
Add a new policy to 3.6	Add a policy as follows: "Promoting energy efficiency and conservation."  Add an associated method for all Councils under methods 8 - Education and Information; and 11 - Advocacy and Support.	Existing policies under the efficiency heading do not relate to efficiency. Conserving energy and being more efficient in our energy use will reduce the need for generation and transmission, which can have adverse environmental effects.
Policy 3.7.1 – Using the principles of good urban design Support	Retain the policy.	This policy aligns with the objectives of the Dunedin City Integrated Transport Strategy, especially accessibility to key destinations such as healthcare, education, recreation and employment.
Policy 3.7.4 – designing for good access in public spaces Support	Retain the policy.	This policy aligns with the objectives of the Dunedin City Integrated Transport Strategy, especially accessibility to key destinations such as healthcare, education, recreation and employment.

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<p>Objective 3.8 - Urban growth is well designed and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments (and explanation) Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend as follows: "Urban <del>growth</del> <u>development</u> is well designed and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments"  Use consistent wording in relation to infrastructure in the explanation.</p>	<p>Growth implies expansion, whereas development encompasses expansion and increased density.  The concepts of "community infrastructure" and "social infrastructure" are also introduced in the explanation to objective 3.8, which includes healthcare facilities and schools, inconsistent with the glossary definition of infrastructure.</p>
<p>Policy 3.8.1 – Managing for urban growth Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend title as follows: Managing for urban <del>growth</del> <u>development</u> .  Amend the policy to include a focus on the development of compact and well-integrated urban areas, in line with policy 3.6.6(a).  Amend (c)(i) as follows: "...including loss of highly <del>valued</del> <u>versatile</u> soils..."  Amend (c)(ii) as follows: "Identifying future growth areas that: ...<del>Maintain or enhance</del> <u>Avoid</u> significant biodiversity, landscape or natural character values;"  Delete (f).</p>	<p>Compact and well-integrated urban areas reduces travel needs between and within areas, enabling more effective and sustainable movement, and increases accessibility to key destinations and services. (e) "efficient use of land", could encompass the concept of compact and well integrated urban areas, but this is not clear.  For (c)(i), the proposed definition of "highly valued" arguably encompasses all soils. Highly versatile soils is a more limited term and is defined in the glossary.  For (c)(ii), urban growth should avoid areas with significant natural values.  Heating systems in (f) are unrelated to growth management.</p>
<p>Policy 3.8.2 - Controlling growth where there are identified urban growth boundaries or future urban development areas</p>	<p>Amend as follows: "Where urban growth boundaries, <del>as detailed in Schedule 8,</del> or future urban development areas, are <del>needed to control urban expansion</del> <u>identified in a</u></p>	<p>Clarity could be improved by redrafting.</p>



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Seek amendment	District Plan or in the RPS (Schedule 8), control the release of land..”	
Policy 3.8.3 - Managing fragmentation of rural land Seek amendment	Delete 3.8.3(a)(ii) and (iii).  Replace with: “Manage subdivision and development in future urban development areas to ensure activities do not reduce the future efficient and appropriate development of these areas”.  Move (c) to sit within policy 3.8.1(c).  Delete (d).	The reasoning for including (a) (ii) and (iii) is unclear. If there is need to discuss how to manage areas identified for future urban development, this perhaps sits better under policy 3.8.2(d).  It is considered that (c) should not just apply to fragmentation of rural land, but all urban growth.  In (d), water will always have competing demands for its use, regardless of the activity. It is considered inappropriate to single out development of rural land as a trigger for assessing competing water demands. How this policy will be implemented, and what water demands might have priority is also unclear (unless that demand is electricity generation where policy 3.6.3 seeks to protect generation capacity).
Objective 3.9 - Hazardous substances and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago; and policies 3.9.1 -3.9.7 Seek amendment	Address hazardous substances, contaminated sites and waste management separately – with their own issues, objectives and policies.	Hazardous substances and waste management have been addressed as a single issue, however, both have quite different issues which results in different policies to manage those issues. The objective, issue and need could be redrafted to better reflect the issue caused by waste materials.  Hazardous substances are a matter that requires to be specifically addressed in an RPS under the RMA. Contaminated sites are another matter requiring

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		<p>clarification in the RPS.</p> <p>Our comments in relation to section 3.9 provisions primarily relate to <i>changes sought regarding waste management</i>. Any changes requested assume that hazardous substance and contaminated site provisions will remain, but be separate to waste management.</p>
<p>Objective 3.9 - Hazardous substances and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment in Otago; and issue/need page 46 Objective 3.9; and explanation page 70 Seek amendment</p>	<p>Include new waste management issue as follows:</p> <p>“Generation of waste and inappropriate waste management contributes to unsustainable use of natural and physical resources, and can result in adverse effects on the environment, human health and the economy.</p> <p>Waste is a growing by-product of modern society, as the rate of product purchase and disposal accelerates. Its unchecked generation and disposal comes at both a financial and environmental cost; increasingly reduction and diversion is occurring. Where disposal is necessary environmental and industry best practice assist in minimising environment impact.”</p> <p>Include new waste management objective as follows:</p> <p>“Minimise the volumes of waste generated and requiring disposal, and provide for the effective and efficient management of waste, while avoiding,</p>	<p>As drafted, the issue is waste has an adverse environmental effect. It is suggested that the whole issue, is the unsustainable generation of products, which later become waste, and inappropriate management of that waste.</p> <p>The objective as drafted is that waste doesn’t harm human health or the environment. It is suggested that this objective should be waste minimisation in the first instance, followed by effective and efficient management.</p> <p>The changes requested would result in the RPS having better consistency with the NZ Waste Strategy 2010 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p>

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	remedying or mitigating adverse effects.”	
<p>Policy 3.9.1 - Integrating management of hazardous substances and waste Seek amendment</p>	<p>Add the following matters (a)-(e) to describe how the policy will be given effect to:</p> <p>“Promote an integrated approach to waste management, by:</p> <p>(a) Recognising and providing for the requirements of the NZ Waste Strategy 2010; the Resource Management Act 1991; the Waste Minimisation Act 2008; the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; the Climate Change Response Act 2002; the Local Government Act 2002; and</p> <p>(b) Developing and maintaining a regional monitoring programme to record the quantities and composition of all waste being generated and disposed of; and</p> <p>(c) Regulating the effects of waste disposal through controlling contaminant discharge and monitoring all disposal facilities; and</p> <p>(d) Promoting and supporting region-wide responses to waste; and</p> <p>(e) Promoting and providing information and advice on waste minimisation and management.”</p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods how this policy will be</p>	<p>The promotion of an integrated approach to waste management is supported, however, it is unclear what this means. Other integrated management policies (e.g. 2.3.1 – 2.3.5) describe how e.g. “by: (a) recognising... (b) coordinating... etc.</p> <p>The methods referred to are 7 - Strategies and Plans, and 11 - Advocacy and Facilitation. Method 7 makes no reference to waste management, and should ideally refer to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plans that Councils are required to prepare under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p> <p>With regard to waste management, method 11 only states Councils <i>may</i> advocate the implementation of the waste hierarchy, and will advocate for solid waste management facilities.</p> <p>Waste management is a regionally significant issue where a co-ordinated response is necessary. As drafted, the policy and methods do not provide guidance as to actions that are needed, and who is responsible for them. The ORC is urged to take a greater role in supporting the overall coordination of waste management in Otago, to assist City and District Councils to meet their responsibilities under other</p>

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	<p>given effect, including an indication of the future role of the now out-of-date and inconsistent with current best practice, Regional Plan: Waste:</p> <p>For (a) City and District Councils do this through Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, and the Regional Council currently has the Regional Plan: Waste, which also addresses (c).</p> <p>(b) is already addressed in the methods.</p> <p>(d) requires a Regional Council commitment.</p> <p>(e) is an action to be undertaken by all Councils.</p>	<p>legislation (also see submissions on methods).</p>
<p>Policy 3.9.2 - Managing the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, and the storage and disposal of waste materials</p> <p>Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend policy 3.9.2 so it relates only to hazardous substances.</p> <p>Amend hazardous substance provisions as follows:</p> <p>(c) Avoiding adverse effects <del>of those substances and materials</del> on the health and safety of people, and on environmental values, <del>and on other values</del>; and</p> <p>(e) Ensuring hazardous substances are <u>appropriately stored, processed, handled or treated or disposed of at authorised facilities, or taken to an appropriate disposal facility</u>, in accordance with...</p> <p>Provide a definition of "disposal facility" in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p> <p>Create a new policy for waste management as follows:</p>	<p>This policy is about managing accidental spillage and release, and therefore appears to primarily relate to hazardous substances and liquid wastes. However, some of the measures listed relate to managing waste generally and not accidental release (being (d), (f)). It would assist if the policy could be clarified to specify whether it is intended to apply to hazardous substances/liquid wastes or a broader category of wastes. The DCC suggests that addressing wastes and hazardous substances separately would assist.</p> <p>In (d), which relates to managing waste it is unnecessary to distinguish between a waste and a hazardous waste, particularly at RPS level. We note this distinction is not made in (e): once a hazardous substance outlives its usefulness, it becomes a waste.</p> <p>For (e) it is unclear how it will be ensured that wastes are being disposed of at an authorised facility, or what is</p>

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	<p>Provide for the establishment and use of waste management facilities and services, by:</p> <p>(a) Minimising risk associated with natural hazard events; and</p> <p>(b) Restricting the location of activities that may result in reverse sensitivity effects near waste management facilities and services.</p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods how this policy will be given effect to.</p>	<p>deemed to be an authorised facility. It is requested that this is described in the methods section of the RPS.</p> <p>The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 refers to “disposal facilities”, but while the term is used elsewhere in the RPS it has not been included in the glossary. The glossary could confirm that this definition is intended to apply to the RPS.</p> <p>In terms of facilities to store, transfer, process, and handle those materials, what constitutes an “authorised facility” may need clarification. “Waste management facilities” may be a better term, as those facilities are wider than just disposal (landfill), including landfill gas collection systems; waste-transfer stations; resource recovery facilities; and wastewater treatment plants.</p> <p>For (c) there is no clarity as to what those “other values” might be. If this is environmental values, then this should be clearly stated.</p>
<p>Policy 3.9.4 - Managing the use of contaminated land Seek amendment</p>	<p>Consider if this policy is necessary.</p> <p>If the policy is considered necessary, amend the policy to separate the purposes of addressing effects on human health and the environment, and recognise the NES e.g.:</p> <p>“Manage the use of contaminated land, to protect <u>human health people and the environment</u> from adverse effects, <del>by:</del> <u>through the application of the</u></p>	<p>There is an NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health. Its purpose was to ensure a nationally consistent approach to contaminated land management upon subdivision, and to provide for activities with minor effect. Therefore an RPS policy may not be necessary.</p> <p>It is noted that the policy as drafted does not encompass all aspects of the NES, such as fuel tank removal. These</p>

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	<p><del>NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health.</del> <u>NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health.</u></p> <p><del>a) Prior to subdivision or development of potentially contaminated land, requiring a site investigation is undertaken to determine the nature or extent of any contamination; and</del></p> <p><del>b) Where there is contamination:</del></p> <p><del>i. Requiring an assessment of associated environmental risks; and</del></p> <p><del>ii. Remediating land; and</del></p> <p><del>e) Manage the ongoing effects of contaminant discharges to water or air from contaminated land,</del></p> <p>Considering the need for ongoing monitoring of contaminant levels and associated <u>environmental risks.</u></p>	<p>disturbances, subdivision and changes in land use are local site-specific issues rather than regional issues.</p> <p>The DCC notes that not all contaminated land requires remediation - it depends on what resultant sites are being used for.</p> <p>It is the on-going discharges to the environment from those sites which may have environmental effects, rather than the use of those sites.</p> <p>Also please refer to our submission point on method 3.1.4(g).</p>
<p>Policy 3.9.5 - Avoiding the creation of new contaminated land Oppose</p>	<p>Delete policy.</p>	<p>It is impossible to avoid the creation of contaminated land e.g. landfills or wastewater oxidation ponds and land disposal areas, are by their very nature, "contaminated land".</p> <p>If the creation of contaminated land is not deliberate (as described above), it is accidental and relates to the handling, storage, use and inappropriate disposal of hazardous substances. Good practice to minimise the accidental spillage of hazardous substances is already addressed in policy 3.9.6.</p>

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Policy 3.9.6 - Encouraging use of best management practices for hazardous substance use Seek amendment	Reconsider wording in light of operative regional plans. Adjust methods accordingly.	The “encourage” in this policy appears at odds with the Regional Plan: Water and Regional Plan: Air, which have rules relating to the use (discharge) of hazardous substances to the environment, and with District Plans which may require best management practice.
Policy 3.9.7 - Encouraging services for hazardous substance collection, recycling and disposal Seek amendment	Amend the policy as follows: “ <del>Encourage</del> <b>Promote and facilitate</b> the establishment of hazardous substance collection...across the region”  Amend methods to include this as a Regional Council role (e.g. changing may to will in method 11.1.3).	Method 11.1.3 gives effect to this policy, however, it is worded that any Council <i>may</i> advocate for this. However, as a regional response the ORC is in a position to assist the DCC to both promote and facilitate this. .
<b>PART B: CHAPTER 4 - PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO USE AND ENJOY OTAGO’S NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>		
Policy 4.1.1 - Maintaining and enhancing public access Seek amendment	Clarify what a “sensitive natural area” is, and how it will be defined or identified. Clarify what an “identified site is”.	It is unclear from the policy and methods what a “sensitive natural area” and “identified site” is, or how they are determined.
Policy 4.2.2 - Identifying historic heritage Seek amendment	Amend as follows: “...using the following attributes, detailed in Schedule 7, <u>or closely similar:</u> ”  Clarify in the method that the DCC will not be required to re-evaluate its scheduled items of historic heritage.  Alternatively, amend the attributes to be consistent with those used by the DCC.	This policy lists attributes for identifying historic heritage. The DCC has used different attributes, although they broadly fit within this framework. The DCC is keen to avoid the need to re-evaluate its scheduled items based on a slightly different set of criteria.
Policy 4.2.3 Seek amendment	Delete (b) or amend (b) to clarify what “these provisions” are. Note that such sites cannot be identified within a District Plan immediately upon	It is unclear in (b) what ‘these provisions’ refers to. Provisions managing archaeological sites are included within the DCC’s District Plan. However it is not possible to

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	<p>discovery.</p> <p>Amend (c) to remove the word “avoid”.</p> <p>Clarify the difference between ‘remedying’ and ‘remediating’, or use consistent language.</p> <p>Amend(i) to read “encouraging” rather than enabling</p>	<p>immediately determine a new site is a scheduled archaeological site within the plan such that the provisions would apply.</p> <p>For (c), it is requested that the policy is framed in an enabling context.</p> <p>(f) uses the term ‘remediating’, whereas ‘remedying’ is used in many other policies. It is requested that to ease interpretation issues, the terminology is made more consistent.</p>
<p>Policy 4.3.1 – Managing for rural activities Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend (b) to refer to “highly versatile soils”</p> <p>Amend policy to include support key routes for tourism and freight transport as follows:</p> <p><u>(f) Maintaining the ability of the key routes that are critical for the transport of freight and visitors, to function to the fullest extent possible.</u></p>	<p>For (b), the proposed definition of highly valued is very broad and arguably encompasses all soils. Highly versatile soils is a more limited term and is defined in the glossary.</p> <p>The policy is supported as the rural economy is crucial. There is a network of key routes that are critical for tourism and freight transport in Otago. It is requested that these are acknowledged.</p>
<p>Policy 4.3.2 - Managing land use change in dry catchments Seek amendment</p>	<p>Add “Promoting the planting of tussock grasslands and other high water yielding species”.</p> <p>Add an associated method.</p>	<p>If forestry is to be discouraged, then it is suggested that species that increase water yield should be encouraged.</p> <p>Control of the use of land for the purpose of maintaining water quantity is a regional function under s30(1)(c)(iii) of</p>



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	Include Regional Plans as a method, and remove City and District Plans as a method (4.1.4).	the RMA. Management of effects of land use on water quantity is more effectively delivered at a regional level, using a consistent approach to assessment of effects.
Policy 4.3.4 - Managing the distribution of commercial activities in larger urban areas Seek amendment	<p>Amend 4.3.4 as follows:            "...to maintain the vibrancy of the central business district, <u>promote the efficient use of infrastructure investment in the CBD, and the economic benefits of co-location of business in central locations, particularly retail and office co-location</u> <del>and support local commercial needs</del> by:"</p> <p>Amend (b) as follows:            "Encouraging the adaptive re-use of <del>existing</del> <u>heritage</u> buildings..."</p> <p>Rewrite (c) as follows:            "Manage and restrict the distribution of commercial activities (particularly office and retail activities) outside of centres to avoid or minimise any adverse effects on the vibrancy of the CBD and other centres, or loss of potential positive economic effects from co-location, and to ensure efficient use of public investment in infrastructure in the CBD, and support positive economic effects from agglomeration benefits occurring in the CBD."</p>	It is unclear what (b) is trying to achieve. Adaptive re-use is a concept that is generally associated with heritage buildings, rather than all buildings. The wording of (c) could also be clarified. .
Policy 4.3.5 - Managing for industrial land uses Seek amendment	Add an additional condition to (c) as follows: Restricting the establishment of activities in industrial areas that may result in: ...	Competing activities can increase land prices and make industry unsustainable.

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	<p><u>“Competition for land, which increases land prices thereby making continued use for industry unsustainable”.</u></p>	
<p>Policy 4.3.6 - Managing locational needs for mineral and gas exploration, extraction and processing; and Policy 4.5.6 - Managing adverse effects from mineral and gas exploration, extraction and processing Seek amendment</p>	<p>Clarify how (a) will be given effect to.</p> <p>Provide for District Plans to determine appropriate levels of activities in these areas, if necessary.</p>	<p>There appears to be a conflict between the policy itself (recognise the needs of the mineral industry to locate where the resource exists) and (a) which seeks to avoid those activities over large areas of natural significance. Some of these activities will be small scale, or any adverse effects may be minor or manageable. It may be appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, to consider and provide for this.</p> <p>It is unclear how this policy “give preference to avoiding” will be given effect to, and whether some limited activities may still be provided for. It is requested that new methods under 7, strategies and plans, as referenced are introduced to provide guidance on how this policy is to be implemented. While the DCC would generally not support mineral extraction in areas of natural significance, it is considered that there should not be a blanket prohibition. For example where activities are small scale and the effects minor.</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.1 - Ensuring efficient water allocation and use Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend (b) as follows: <u>“Requiring Promoting</u> the development or upgrade of infrastructure that increases use efficiency”.</p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods how this policy will be given effect.</p>	<p>The DCC manages collection, supply, treatment and distribution of water to around 49,000 properties. This includes 21,000 hectares of water catchment, 1,450 km of pipeline, 12 treatment stations, 35 pumping stations and 57 reservoirs (raw and treated water). Aging infrastructure is an issue, and maintenance and upgrades are ongoing. The</p>

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		<p>DCC balances the need to respond to urgent and planned works, with risk and affordability.</p> <p>Most infrastructure upgrades will increase water use efficiency, however, this needs to be balanced with other factors, including practicality, affordability, environmental benefit, and competing projects for Council budgets.</p> <p>It is assumed that this policy would be applied when consent to take and use water is sought. Infrastructure upgrades may not be timed to fit into consent timeframes, therefore a policy that "promotes" this outcome provides for infrastructure upgrades to be managed effectively</p>
<p>Policy 4.4.2 - Encouraging waste minimisation Seek amendment</p>	<p>Move this policy to sit with other waste policies (currently in 3.9).</p> <p>Amend policy to reflect the waste hierarchy in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, by including "treatment" between items (d) and (e).</p> <p>Amend (e) as follows: "Disposing residual waste to authorised landfill"</p> <p>Clearly identify in the methods who will give effect to each aspect of this policy and how: City and District Councils bear most responsibility in preparation of their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, while the Regional Council has a role to play in data</p>	<p>To provide increased coherency on waste provisions, and because the policy fits better with the requested revised objective for waste.</p> <p>Section 44 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 specifies the waste minimisation hierarchy.</p> <p>It is unclear how it will be ensured that wastes are being disposed of at an authorised landfill, or what is deemed to be an authorised landfill. This would ideally be described in the methods. Currently, cleanfills, monofills and farm landfills are permitted activities under the Regional Plan: Waste, so this would be difficult to determine. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 refers to "disposal facilities".</p>

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	collection and managing contaminant discharges.	
Objective 4.5 - Adverse effects of using and enjoying Otago's natural and built environment are minimised; and explanation Seek amendment	Provide clarity in the explanation to objective 4.5.	The explanation, as drafted, is unclear. Reference to section 2.3 appears to be in error, as it is section 2.2 that seeks to avoid adverse effects? This objective, to minimise adverse effects, seems inconsistent with all the policies that seek to avoid adverse effects?
Policy 4.5.1 - Avoiding objectionable discharges Oppose	Delete policy 4.5.1.	<p>The term "avoid" is directive and can only be met by prohibiting an activity. in circumstances where remediation or mitigation of effects is unacceptable. There may be instances of short term, low impact or minor adverse effects which the RPS could provide for.</p> <p>Addressing how this policy would be given effect under method 3 Regional Plans will also assist.</p> <p>Many discharges are potentially offensive to takata whenua and the wider public, the list (a) – (c) is not limited, but merely a list of possible inclusions.</p> <p>With regard to (a), the DCC manages consented significant human waste discharges directly into water, and in close proximity to water. Many Dunedin residents rely on septic tanks which discharge in proximity to water.</p> <p>With regard to (b), this would effectively prohibit the use of any hazardous substance, which includes commonly used</p>

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		<p>herbicides, and pesticides (currently permitted by the Water Plan) in a number of areas. The DCC undertakes weed spraying for pest control, public amenity, to maintain infrastructure, and to provide public access.</p> <p>With regard to (c), there are many types of odorous and conspicuous discharges that may be acceptable. Many consented air discharges may be smelt, and most domestic wood burners are both conspicuous and odorous, even when operated efficiently.</p>
<b>PART C: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>		
<p>Roles and Responsibilities Seek amendment</p>	<p>Delete clause (c) of Regional Council will specify objectives, policies and methods for the control of the use of land for: <del>The maintenance of indigenous biological diversity in the coastal marine area, in beds of rivers and lakes, and wetlands.</del></p> <p>Amend “Regional, City and District Councils will” as follows: Share joint responsibility for specifying objectives, policies and methods for the purpose of the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity through the management of the margins of the coastal marine area, <del>beds of</del> rivers and lakes, and wetlands.</p>	<p>The Regional Council, as set out in the current RPS, should be the lead agency for co-ordinating the response to threats to biodiversity and biosecurity across all parts of the region. Limiting the roles and responsibilities of the Regional Council as set out in the proposed RPS represents a significant scaling-back of intent in relation to biodiversity management and protection.</p> <p>The amendments are proposed to clarify that joint responsibility pertains to margins of rivers and lakes rather than beds (which are not the responsibility of DCC).</p>

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<b>PART C: METHODS</b>		
<p>Method 3.1.4 (g) – Regional Plan contaminated land Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend the method to clarify that the Regional Council’s role in contaminated land management is for any on-going discharges from those sites.</p> <p>Include a new method under City and District plans to describe that those Councils will address adverse effects from the subdivision, development or use of contaminated land, and give effect to the NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health.</p>	<p>Under the RMA it is a function of Regional Councils to identify and monitor contaminated land, while City and District Councils must address adverse effects from its subdivision, development or use. Regional Councils can also control land for the purposes of water quality, and any discharges that may occur from contaminated land, to water or to air.</p> <p>Currently, the Regional Plan: Waste requires all “disturbance” of contaminated sites to obtain consent. This does not align with the NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health. Further, the approach of managing contaminated land for the purpose of water quality obscures Council RMA functions. If the Regional Council intend to manage the effects of contaminated land on water quality, then this should be achieved through controlling on-going discharges from those sites. This approach is consistent with water plan change 6A, where land use management was provided for as a discharge rule (regarding nitrogen use).</p>
<p>Method 3.1.4 (h) – Regional Plan solid waste Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend wording as follows: Require <del>solid</del> waste <u>disposal</u> facilities to monitor record and report on the <del>type and amount of material entering the waste stream and solid waste quantity and composition of waste being deposited</del> <u>discharged</u> to landfill.</p>	<p>These provisions support Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requirements for City and District Councils to undertake waste assessments, and for strategic forecasting and planning. However, the wording used should be consistent with this Act, industry standard and method 6.2.1(f).</p>

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	Include definition of waste disposal facility in glossary, consistent with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	
<p>Method 3.2.2 – Implementing Regional Plans Seek amendment</p>	<p>Move the method to sit before 6.1.2 (e)</p> <p>Amend the method, or include a new method, to identify how the Regional Council will monitor contaminated sites.</p>	<p>This method relates to implementation policy 3.9.3, which is to identify contaminated sites: a Regional Council function under the RMA. As there is no Land Plan for Otago, this method would sit better under 6.2.1 (Regional Council research), where the method on keeping a contaminated site register also sits.</p> <p>It is noted that policy 3.9.3 is not currently referenced to method 3.2.2.</p> <p>Under the RMA it is a function of Regional Councils to monitor contaminated land. Monitoring is mentioned in policy 3.9.4, however, there is no associated method.</p>
<p>Method 4.1.2 – City and District Plans, heating systems Seek amendment</p>	<p>Delete method 4.1.2.</p> <p>Include a new method (possibly under method 2 as it does not fit well under method 4) as follows:</p> <p>“City and District Councils will implement policy 3.8.1 through the Building Consent process, by only granting consent where the discharge from the heating appliance meets the relevant ORC discharge standards.”</p>	<p>When a building consent application for installation of a solid fuel heating appliance is made, it is considered against the list of ORC-approved appliances. Building consent is not granted if the appliance does not meet ORC air discharge standards. This works well, and addresses the issue at an appropriate stage of development (building).</p> <p>Placing conditions on a land use or subdivision consent is unlikely to work well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going conditions on subdivision consents are applied through a consent notice. Such an issue on a consent notice is considered inappropriate.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discretion is not currently given to this for many land use consents, and the District Plan would require major change to achieve this.</li> </ul> <p>At the time of a subdivision and land use consent application, details such as the method of heating may not have been determined. Using conditions on these consents is a more complicated and expensive way of achieving the same outcome as is currently achieved, and is contrary to the Government push for simplifying and streamlining the resource consent process.</p> <p>A final point to note is that almost all the existing dwellings within Dunedin would not be covered through subdivision and land use consents.</p>
Method 4.1.3 – City and District Plans, dust Oppose	Delete method 4.1.3.	Policy 4.5.1, which relates to avoiding (prohibiting) certain discharges should not encompass the discharge of dust. Discharges to air are a Regional Council function and should therefore not be in the methods for City and District plans.
Method 4.1.4 - City and District Plans, land use water yield Oppose	Delete method 4.1.4.	Control of the use of land for the purpose of maintaining water quantity is a regional function under s30(1)(c)(iii) of the RMA. Management of effects of land use on water quantity is better delivered at a regional level, using a consistent approach to assessment of effects.
Method 4.1.11 - City and District Plans, restrict access Oppose	Delete method 4.1.11.	Councils are unable to protect important sites, or facilitate Kai Tahu access to them, through the District Plan.
Method 4.1.9 - City and District	Amend (a) as follows:	It is not the responsibility of City and District Councils to



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<p>Plans, historic heritage values Seek amendment</p>	<p>“Including accidental discovery protocols as <del>conditions</del> <del>or</del> <u>advice notes on</u> consent for earthworks or other activities that may unearth archaeological features ...”</p> <p>Correct wording to read ‘policy 4.2.3’ rather than ‘4.3.2’.</p>	<p>manage the archaeological authority process. The application of such a condition is considered an inefficient mechanism, likely to add to consent costs and result in duplication, and inconsistent with the streamlining and simplifying of the RMA. The use of advice notes on resource consents generally works well. However, resource consents are only issued for a small proportion of the earthworks undertaken, e.g. in the Dunedin urban area up to 100m<sup>2</sup> of earthworks can occur as of right, while in the rural area it is up to 200m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>This section refers to the incorrect policy.</p>
<p>Method 4.1.12 - City and District Plans, urban growth Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend as follows: “(a) Establishing urban growth boundaries <u>or identifying future urban development areas</u> where required <del>to manage pressure for urban development</del>; (b) Ensuring urban growth boundaries <u>or urban development areas</u> contain sufficient capacity...” (c) Requesting the ORC to include urban growth boundaries <u>or future urban development areas</u> in the RPS.”</p>	<p>To align with the wording used by the DCC.</p>
<p>Method 4.2.4 – Implementing District Plans, urban growth Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend as follows: “City or District Council will implement policies <del>4.3.1, 4.3.2,</del> 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 by preparing <u>or requiring developers to prepare</u> structure plans for large <del>scale</del> <u>land use changes subdivisions.</u>”</p>	<p>Structure plans do not relate to home heating as referenced to policies 4.3.1. or 4.3.2, and they are often prepared by developers and not the Council. Reference to subdivision is considered more appropriate than to large scale land use changes.</p>

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Method 4.3.1 - City and District Plans Oppose / seek amendment	Delete method 4.3.1.  Alternatively, amend as follows: "City and District Councils will monitor and review <u>regional City and District plans</u> ".	City and District Councils are not responsible for reviewing regional plans. If this is in error, and is meant to read "City and District plans", it is suggested this does not need stating in the RPS as it is a requirement under the RMA.
Method 6.2.1 (f) – Research, waste Seek amendment	Amend wording as follows: Provide City and District Councils with regional data on the quantity and composition of waste <u>entering the waste stream and solid waste being disposed being discharged to landfill for strategic forecasting and planning waste assessments.</u>  Include definition of waste disposal facility in glossary, consistent with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	These provisions support Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requirements for City and District Councils to undertake waste assessments, and for strategic forecasting and planning. However, the wording used should be consistent with this Act, industry standard and method 3.1.4(h).
Methods 6.1.3(c) & 6.2.1(d) - Identify and research highly valued soil resources Support	Retain the methods.	
Method 6.2.3(b) – City and District Council information sharing with Regional Council Seek amendment	Clarify the intent of this method, noting it is not the responsibility of City and District Councils to address Regional Council rules.	The meaning and purpose of 6.2.3(b) is unclear, particularly in relation to sharing information on regional rules. City and District Council planners may not be aware of when and how to comply with (iv) which states "development or subdivision approved by consent, which have the potential to adversely affect air quality and breach regional rules".
Method 7 – Strategies and plans Seek amendment	Add Waste Management and Minimisation Plans that Councils are required to prepare under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	

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Method 7 – Strategies and plans  Seek amendment	Add Biodiversity Strategy to Method 7.	A Regional Policy Statement will better clarify the issues and approach to address biodiversity issues.
Method 7.1 - Natural hazard strategies Support	Retain method 7.1, natural hazard / climate change strategies.	
Method 7.3 – Regional land transport Seek amendment	<p>Correct the title of the Regional Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>Replace the word "method" with "activities".</p> <p>Amend the method as follows:</p> <p><del>Regional Plan</del> Land Transport <u>Plan</u> will set out objectives, policies and <u>activities</u> <del>methods</del> to <u>assist in the implementation of policies</u> 3.4.1 -2, 3.5.1, 3.7.1 and 3.7.4. <del>with a particular focus on:</del></p> <p><del>7.3.1 Enhancing road safety;</del>  <del>7.3.2 Ensuring travel needs in Otago are met;</del>  <del>7.3.3 Enabling increased freight efficiency;</del>  <del>7.3.4 Managing Otago’s public transport services.</del></p>	<p>The main "methods" included in the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) are transport activities put forward by Approving Authorities for government funding.</p> <p>When preparing the RLTP, the RTC is required to take the RPS into account. It is considered that "implement" is too strong when describing the relationship between the RLTP and the RPS.</p> <p>The method lists four focus areas for the RLTP and is directed at enabling land transport. Also an RLTP must be consistent with the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, therefore when the next one is released, the key focus could change.</p> <p>There are other important focuses for the region – including resilience, tourism, enabling travel choices.</p>
Method 8 – Providing public information Support / seek amendment	<p>Retain 8.1.1 (b)(ii), 8.1.2 (a)(iii), 8.1.4 (e) and (f).</p> <p>Add additional provisions to method 8.1.4 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information and guidance on sustainable,</li> </ul>	For 8.1.4, the DCC will provide information on sustainable and safe transport which assists in the implementation of multiple objectives and policies in the RPS. Waste management is a key DCC area of responsibility.

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	safe transport, including different modes of transport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information and guidance on waste minimisation and appropriate waste disposal.</li> </ul>	
Method 11 – Advocacy and Facilitation Support / seek amendment	Retain method 11, and in particular 11.1.2 (a)(iv); 11.1.2(a)(v); 11.1.2(c).  Add an additional matter to method 11.2.1(c) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable and safe transport, including mode choice</li> </ul> Add an additional matter to method 11.1.2 or 11.1.3 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for safer speed limits</li> </ul>	Providing advocacy on sustainable and safe transport assists in the implementation of multiple objectives and policies in the RPS.
<b>PART C: ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS AND MONITORING PROGRAMME</b>		
AER 3.3 - Otago’s infrastructure is safe, efficient and continues to operate through disruptive events Seek amendment	Amend as follows: “Otago’s infrastructure is <del>safe</del> , <u>efficient, effective and affordable</u> and continues to operate through disruptive events”  Include an indicator and measure on road safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road safety in Otago improves. Measured by New Zealand Transport agency statistics and models.</li> </ul>	The key drivers for public infrastructure are efficiency, effectiveness and affordability.  Road safety is a key issue across Otago, and an easy to measure indicator of the safety of Otago's roading infrastructure.  For indicator measures, it should be noted that risk assessment reports may not be available for all infrastructure. An alternative useful indicator could be a measurement of actual performance of lifeline and essential

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		service utilities – for example number and length of road closures on State Highways.
<p>AER 3.4 - Adverse effects on Otago’s outstanding and highly-valued natural and physical resource values from nationally and regionally significant infrastructure are avoided or mitigated Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend AER in accordance with our other submissions relating to nationally and regionally significant infrastructure, and consistent terminology.</p>	<p>The RMA definition of natural and physical resources includes all structures, which makes the meaning of the AER unclear.</p> <p>The AER also seems to draw a strong link between outstanding or significant environments, and nationally and regionally significant infrastructure. That link is not otherwise evident throughout the RPS?</p>
<p>AER 3.5 - The use of local renewable energy sources in Otago increases and reliance on fossil fuels decreases Seek amendment</p>	<p>Include an indicator relating to the increasing use of local renewable energy sources in Otago.</p>	<p>No indicator is included which relates to increasing the use of local renewable energy sources in Otago.</p>
<p>AER 3.7 – Otago’s urban areas are able to adapt to evolving standards and to the changing requirements of its inhabitants and surrounding natural and physical environment Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend indicator as follows: "<del>Traffic</del> <u>Road</u> safety in Otago improves"</p>	<p>The terminology "traffic safety" has a focus on motorised vehicles. Safety is crucial for all transport modes. The term "road safety" is considered to be more inclusive of all modes including pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
<p>AER 4.2 - The number of registered heritage buildings that meet contemporary health and safety standards has increased. Seek amendment</p>	<p>Amend the indicator to be more specific, e.g. "The number of registered heritage buildings that meet <del>contemporary health and safety standards</del> <u>the minimum threshold for seismic performance</u> has increased.</p>	<p>The DCC does not necessarily gather information that would be meaningful in terms of ‘meeting standards’.</p>

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New AERs	<p>Include an AER that relates to waste, e.g. "The waste hierarchy is implemented, resulting in less waste requiring disposal, and environmental effects of waste are minimised."</p> <p>Include AER relating to hazardous substances and contaminated sites.</p>	There is currently no clear AER related to waste, hazardous substance, or contaminated sites issues.
<b>PART D: SCHEDULES AND APPENDICES</b>		
Schedule 6 – Principles of urban form and design Support	Retain Schedule 6, 1(d) and (e), 2(j), and 3.	Schedule 6 1(d) and (e), 2(j), and 3 aligns with the objectives of the <i>Dunedin City Integrated Transport Strategy</i> .
Schedule 7	Clarify that re-evaluation is not required or amend the attributes to be consistent with those used by DCC.	This schedule lists attributes for identifying historic heritage. DCC has used different attributes, although they fit broadly within those in Schedule 7. The DCC would prefer not to re-evaluate its scheduled items based on a slightly different set of criteria.
<b>GLOSSARY</b>		
Disposal facility Seek amendment	Include definition: "Disposal facility: as defined by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, section 7"	For consistency with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Essential services Seek amendment	Expand definition to include waste disposal and waste management services.	In a civil defence event, waste management can be critical, as found during the Christchurch earthquakes, or following recent floods where well over 230 tonnes of flood damaged waste required disposal to landfill.

**PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT  
DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL SUBMISSION**

<b>What submission relates to</b>	<b>What decision the DCC wants ORC to make</b>	<b>Reasons for the decision DCC seeks</b>
Hazardous waste Oppose	Delete definition.	The term is only used once in the RPS (policy 3.9.2). It is proposed that the Regional Plan is given better effect by not distinguishing between a waste and a hazardous waste, particularly at RPS level.
Waste Support	Retain the definition of waste consistent with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	For consistency with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.