

Strategy and Planning Committee, 9 Sept 2020

Meeting is held in the Council Chamber, Level 2, Philip Laing House
144 Rattray Street, Dunedin



Members:

Cr Gretchen Robertson, Co-Chair	Hon Cr Marian Hobbs
Cr Kate Wilson, Co-Chair	Cr Carmen Hope
Cr Hilary Calvert	Cr Gary Kelliher
Dr Lyn Carter	Cr Michael Laws
Cr Michael Deaker	Cr Kevin Malcolm
Mr Edward Ellison	Cr Andrew Noone
Cr Alexa Forbes	Cr Bryan Scott

Senior Officer: Sarah Gardner, Chief Executive

Meeting Support: Liz Spector, Committee Secretary

09 September 2020 01:00 PM

Agenda Topic

Page

1. APOLOGIES

No apologies were received prior to publication of the agenda.

2. CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

4. PUBLIC FORUM

No requests to address the Committee under Public Forum were received prior to publication of the agenda.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The Committee shall resolve that the minutes of the 8 July 2020 meeting are a true and accurate record, with or without corrections.

5.1 [Minutes of the 8 July 2020 Strategy and Planning Committee](#)

6. [OUTSTANDING ACTIONS FROM RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE](#)

7. PRESENTATION

7.1 Councillor Noone and Councillor Robertson will update the Committee on the Land and Water Regional Plan

8.	MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION	10
8.1	COMMUNITY OUTCOMES 2021-2031	10
	This report is provided to obtain confirmation of the community outcomes, which will become a foundation to the Long Term Plan 2021-2031	
8.1.1	Appendix 1: Revised Community Outcome Statements	16
8.1.2	Appendix 2 - Detailed Summary of Consultation Feedback	19
8.1.3	Attachment 3: Community Outcomes Survey	28
8.2	URBAN WORK PROGRAMME	35
	This report outlines what ORC is currently doing and why in relation to urban issues; and the resource requirements and deliverables required to meet ORC's expanded minimum statutory requirements under the RMA and NPSUD, and seeks feedback on a range of proposed high level work programme options.	
8.2.1	Attachment 1: Detailed Urban Work Programme Options	53
9.	MATTERS FOR NOTING	55
9.1	NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT 2020	55
	This report is provided to advise the Committee of the recently gazetted National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD).	
9.2	RPS REFERENCE GROUP SUMMARY AND UPDATE	61
	This report provides a summary of the input received from the RPS reference groups and the draft policy direction on each topic, along with an update on the RPS Programme.	
9.2.1	Attachment 1: Reference Groups Summary Report	65
10.	CLOSURE	



Minutes of a meeting of the Strategy and Planning Committee
held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday 8 July 2020 at 1PM

Membership

Hon Marian Hobbs	<i>(Co-Chair)</i>
Cr Michael Laws	<i>(Co-Chair)</i>
Cr Hilary Calvert	
Dr Lyn Carter	
Cr Michael Deaker	
Mr Edward Ellison	
Cr Alexa Forbes	
Cr Carmen Hope	
Cr Gary Kelliher	
Cr Kevin Malcolm	
Cr Andrew Noone	
Cr Gretchen Robertson	
Cr Bryan Scott	
Cr Kate Wilson	

Welcome

Cr Laws welcomed the Committee, members of the public, and staff to the meeting.

For our future

70 Stafford St, Private Bag 1954, Dunedin 9054 | ph (03) 474 0827 or 0800 474 082 | www.orc.govt.nz

1. APOLOGIES

Resolution

That the apologies for Cr Calvert be accepted.

Moved: Cr Wilson

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

2. ATTENDANCE

Sarah Gardner (Chief Executive)
Nick Donnelly (General Manager Corporate Services and CFO)
Gavin Palmer (General Manager Operations)
Sally Giddens (General Manager People, Culture and Communications)
Richard Saunders (General Manager Regulatory)
Gwyneth Elsum (General Manager Policy, Strategy and Science)
Amanda Vercoe (Executive Advisor)
Liz Spector (Committee Secretary)

Other staff present included: Sylvie Leduc (Senior Strategic Analyst), Sarah Harrison (Air Quality Scientist), Lisa Hawkins (Team Leader RPS, Air and Coast), Tom De Pelsemaeker (Team Leader Freshwater and Land), Dolina Lee (Policy Analyst) and Anita Dawe (Manager Policy and Planning).

3. CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Staff indicated that the update on the Land and Water Regional Plan would be postponed.

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest were advised.

5. PUBLIC FORUM

No public forum was held.

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1. Minutes of the 13 May 2020 Strategy & Planning Committee Meeting

Resolution

That the minutes of the meeting held on 13 May 2020 be received and confirmed as a true and accurate record.

Moved: Cr Wilson

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

6.2. Corrected minutes of the 22 January 2020 Strategy & Planning Committee meeting

Resolution

That the minutes of the meeting held on 22 January 2020 be received and confirmed as a true and accurate record. This correction added a resolution made by the Committee at that

meeting requesting options for potential remedial actions for Thomsons Creek (E.Coli) that was not included in the original minutes.

Moved: Cr Wilson

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

7. ACTIONS

No updates on outstanding actions were advised.

8. PRESENTATIONS

Mandy Bell (Manager, Wanaka Water Project) and Megan Williams (Chair, Wanaka Water Project) addressed the Committee about the Upper Clutha catchment work. The Councillors asked questions and thanked them for their presentation.

Cr Deaker left the meeting at 01:38 pm.

8.2. Presentation - Update on Land and Water Regional Plan

This presentation was rescheduled.

8.3. Presentation - Health and Air Quality in Otago

Danielle Smith (Health Promotion Advisor for Public Health South from the DHB) spoke to the Committee about air quality and its impact on health for Otago residents. After her presentation, the Committee members asked questions and Cr Hobbs suggested a group be created to collaborate across multiple agencies on these issues.

9. MATTERS FOR COUNCIL DECISION

9.1. Air Quality Overview

Sylvie Leduc (Senior Strategic Analyst) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy and Science) led a discussion about air quality issues in Otago, the ORC Air Quality Strategy adopted in 2018, and how the strategy has been implemented to date. Cr Scott asked whether more emphasis should be placed on improving uptake of insulation in houses. Mr Jeremy Baker, Project Manager for Cosy Homes, noted that people who apply for financial assistance for new burners must show they have addressed insufficient insulation issues prior to being approved. Cr Wilson said the Council should have a discussion about whether burners should be allowed in urban expansion areas. Ms Leduc indicated discussions are underway about implementing more stringent rules for burners in new home builds. Cr Kelliher asked if ORC investigates the difference of emissions between wet and dry wood. Sarah Harrison (Air Quality Scientist) said ORC will look into this in the future.

Cr Hobbs noted that air quality issues span agencies and would like clarity on how to address the problems. She said housing codes are not controlled by ORC, nor are residential rental housing inspections, but noted the ORC receives many complaints related to burning fuel odours in residential neighbourhoods. She asked what ORC's role will be in this. Ms Leduc said regional councils have a role to advocate with local territorial authorities and to work with them towards better air quality.

Chief Executive Sarah Gardner said it would be beneficial to have a discussion about where the Councillors' priorities are related to air quality, coast, biodiversity, etc. She said there are many significant issues, but direction is needed from Council on where to place its focus.

9.2. Proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality

Lisa Hawkins (Team Leader RPS, Air and Coast) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy and Science) were present to speak to the report. Ms Hawkins said a draft submission on proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ) was included with the report for the Committee members' comments. A discussion was held wherein the members asked that focus be put on a multi-agency approach towards addressing air quality concerns. They also asked that energy poverty be noted and asked why port emissions are excluded from coverage under the NESAQ. The Committee was in favour of the submission retaining the standard of 65% thermal efficiency and agreed to support the introduction of PM2.5 as the primary regulatory tool for management of ambient particulate matter.

Ms Hawkins said staff would update the proposed submission post these conversations and bring back for Council approval on 22 July. Cr Laws then moved the staff recommendation with amendments as noted, asking for the amended submission to be brought to Council for approval.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Receives this report.**
- 2) **Makes a recommendation to Council to approve the attached submission as amended be submitted to Ministry for the Environment prior to 31 July 2020.**

Moved: Cr Laws
Seconded: Cr Robertson
CARRIED

Cr Laws called for an adjournment at 3 p.m. and asked that the meeting resume at 3:30 p.m.

9.3. Annual Air Quality Report 2019

Sarah Harrison (Air Quality Scientist) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy and Science) spoke to the Annual Air Quality Report for 2019. The report provided a summary of State of the Environment air quality monitoring, network upgrades and implementation of ORC's Air Quality Strategy and compliance of the Air Plan.

After a general discussion, Cr Laws asked for a motion.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Receives this report.**

Moved: Cr Scott
Seconded: Cr Malcolm
CARRIED

9.4. Arrowtown Air Quality Implementation

Sarah Harrison (Air Quality Scientist) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy and Science) were present to answer questions about the report which was provided to summarise the

2019 Arrowtown Air Quality winter programme initiative. After questions from Councillors, Cr Laws asked for a motion to receive the report.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Receives** this report.

Moved: Cr Wilson

Seconded: Cr Hobbs

CARRIED

9.5. Air Quality - Next Steps

Sylvie Leduc (Senior Strategic Analyst) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy & Science) provided a wrap up of the air quality programme and its part in Long Term Plan preparations. After a general discussion, Cr Laws asked for a motion to receive the overview.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Received** the overview of Air Quality – Next Steps

Moved: Cr Laws

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

10. MATTERS FOR NOTING

10.1. Water Bottling Issues and Options

Sylvie Leduc and Gwyneth Elsum were available to answer questions about the paper which was provided to review issues and options related to commercial water bottling in Otago. Mr Ellison noted the paper provided five options for the Committee members to consider and he indicated he would move Option 3, which called for ORC to advocate central government to discourage, or put a stop to, water bottling in New Zealand. Cr Robertson agreed and said it would be the most effective way to deal with the issue. Cr Hobbs asked if there was a way to incorporate Option 2 in the motion and noted that if a stop to all water bottling in New Zealand is called for, one would not be able to buy bottled water in the country and she did not think that is the intended outcome of the paper. Cr Laws suggested this was about taking freshwater sources and asked if Mr Ellison would be happy to incorporate Option 2 into Option 3. Mr Ellison said he would as Option 2 was continuation of the RPS and Regional Water Plan review work.

After conclusion of the discussion, Cr Laws asked for a motion.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Receives** this report.

Moved: Cr Laws

Seconded: Cr Hope

Then Cr Laws put the motion of Mr Ellison:

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) *Supports Option 2, noting community concerns or issues raised with respect to water bottling can be identified and considered without any impact on resources, consistent with ORC's position in its resource management framework.*
- 2) *Supports Option 3, advocating central government to discourage or put a stop to spring and/or aquifer water bottling in New Zealand.*

Moved: Edward Ellison

Seconded: Cr Robertson

CARRIED

10.2. Action for healthy waterways – Decisions on national direction and regulations for freshwater management

Tom De Pelsemaeker (Team Leader Freshwater and Land), Dolina Lee(Policy Analyst), Anita Dawe (Manager Policy) and Gwyneth Elsum (GM Strategy, Policy & Science) were present to speak to the report. Ms Lee identified a typographical error in paragraph 25 of the report, noting it should read 1 July 2023 rather than 2013.

Ms Lee said the paper was provided to summarise for the Committee decisions from central government in the recently released Action for Healthy Waterways package and outlines implications of the package for ORC. She stated the new package does align with ORC's current work, particularly with Plan Change 8, although some rules have been slightly modified. Following an in depth discussion of the report, Cr Laws moved the staff recommendation.

Resolution

That the Committee:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Notes** this report.
- 3) **Notes** the updated implementation plan for Plan Changes 8 to the Regional Plan: Water for Otago and Plan Change 1 to the Regional Plan: Waste for Otago.
- 4) **Notes** the implementation plan for the 'Action for Healthy Waterways' reform package.

Moved: Cr Laws

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

11. CLOSURE

There was no further business and Cr Laws declared the meeting closed at 04:20 pm.

Meeting Chair

Date

6.1. Actions

Status report on the resolutions of the Strategy and Planning Committee

REPORT TITLE	MEETING DATE	RESOLUTION	STATUS	UPDATES
Manuherekia River Resource Assessment Report	22 January 2020	Notes significant diversions or risks revealed in the current report and seeks options for potential remedial actions from the Chief Executive, e.g. Thomsons Creek (E. coli), where appropriate.	IN PROGRESS	Stage 1: Propose framework prioritisation of remedial actions by November 2020 Stage 2: Apply framework to the Manuherekia – due Jan/Feb 2021

8.1. Community Outcomes 2021-2031

Prepared for:	Strategy and Planning Committee
Report No.	PPRM1913
Activity:	Internal Projects: Corporate
Author:	Sylvie Leduc, Senior Strategic Analyst
Endorsed by:	Gwyneth Elsum, General Manager Strategy, Policy and Science
Date:	9 September 2020

PURPOSE

- [1] To confirm ORC's community outcomes as a foundation to ORC's Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- [2] ORC developed draft community outcomes in a workshop with Councillors on 28 May and subsequently consulted on them in a survey between 23 June and 6 July 2020, as part of preparation for ORC's Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.
- [3] Community outcomes represent councils' contribution to community well-being (economic, social, cultural and environmental). They articulate ORC's "value proposition"; and provide a foundation to ORC's funding and planning decisions.
- [4] Overall, respondents were supportive of the draft community outcomes. Many comments were linked to the wording or implementation of the draft community outcomes, and do not require significant changes to the intent of the draft community outcomes. Proposed revisions resulting from the feedback received are outlined in Appendix 1.
- [5] The comments which may have the most significant impact on ORC's scope of activities are connected to:
- a. The inclusion of landscape and heritage protection as part of ORC's community outcomes
 - b. The extension of the concept of resilience to a wider range of risks.
- [6] The community outcome statement "Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago" was the one which received the wide range of views in the feedback, with some respondents being concerned that it was giving greater weight to mana whenua than the rest of the community in ORC's decisions. In addition, Kāi Tahu members of the Strategy and Planning Committee provided additional perspective on this outcome in the recent workshop on 12 August and at the Mana to Mana meeting held on 31 August.
- [7] It is proposed to refocus this community outcome to the importance and role of the Te Ao Māori worldview and Mātauranga Kāi Tahu in Otago's communities.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Approves** either:
 - a. *The original wording of the community outcomes, or*
 - b. *The proposed changes to the draft community outcomes outlined in Appendix 1 – Option 1; or*
 - c. *The proposed changes to the draft community outcomes outlined in Appendix 1- - Option 2 (Staff and iwi preferred option).*

BACKGROUND

Purpose of community outcomes

- [8] Councils are required to describe community outcomes, defined by law as: “the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in order to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of its district or region in the present and for the future”. Those community outcomes are the foundation of local government’s planning and funding decisions:
- a. They create focus for councils’ purpose to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the region; and
 - b. They form part of the rationale behind the activities that are planned under long-term and annual plans; and are considered in funding decisions.
- [9] Community outcomes must be relevant to the specific context of the region/district, and to how and how much council contributes to community well-being.

Consultation process

- [10] In May 2020, following the RPS consultation on regionally significant issues, and a Strategy and Planning Committee workshop, the following draft community outcomes were developed:
- a. Communities that connect with Otago’s environment
 - b. An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems
 - c. Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change
 - d. A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago
 - e. Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago
 - f. Sustainable, safe and inclusive transport
- [11] ORC organised online public consultation on the draft outcomes to ensure they reflect the aspirations of the wider community. Online consultation started on 23 June 2020 and closed on 6 July 2020. All respondents were self-selected. ORC actively promoted the consultation through advertisement on digital media (ODT, NZ Herald, Google), on printed media (local and regional newspapers), the radio and local apps (My Little Local, The Wanaka App and The Central App). The online questionnaire is in Attachment 1.

- [12] 193 community members, all based in Otago, responded to the survey. Table 1 shows their break-down by district. No information was collected on gender, age, or ethnicity.

Table 1: Breakdown of respondents by district/city

District/City	% pop.	% respondents
Queenstown Lakes	17%	29%
Central Otago	9%	15%
Clutha	8%	4%
Dunedin	56%	49%
Waitaki	10%	4%

DISCUSSION

Consultation feedback – Overview

- [13] Overall, respondents agreed with the proposed draft community outcome statements, as highlighted in table 2.

Table 2: Breakdown of respondents by district/city

Draft community outcome	% “agree” responses
Communities that connect with Otago’s environment	72%
An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems	80%
Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards & climate change	79%
A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago	74%
Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago	77%
Sustainable, safe & inclusive transport	75%

- [14] Appendix 2 provides the detailed summary of the feedback received on each community outcome.
- [15] Many of the changes suggested align with the overall intent of the draft outcome statements, and with ORC’s activities, and can be accommodated as highlighted in Appendix 1. They also align with feedback from Council on the draft outcomes received at the 12 August Strategy and Policy Committee workshop. These include:
- a. Clarifying and widening the scope articulated in the outcome “An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems” to a wider range of ecosystem services;
 - b. Using more specific terms to describe “a sustainable way of life”, especially in regard to waste management and sustainability;
 - c. Adding a specific reference to Otago’s coast;
 - d. Putting more emphasis on the transition away of non-fossil-fuel private vehicles.
- [16] Proposed revisions also include:
- a. A more explicit reference to landscape and heritage protection as part of ORC’s community outcome; and
 - b. The broadening of the concept of resilience to a larger range of risks, including fires, pandemics, or other man-made risks.

- [17] Those changes reflect ORC's role in providing policy directions on landscape and heritage management in the Regional Policy Statement; and ORC's contribution to community's readiness and response to a wide range of emergencies, including "any explosion, [...] serious fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure of or disruption to an emergency service or a lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act"¹.
- [18] As ORC does not have a role in, or the capability to, to support business response to economic shocks such as rapid inflation or NZD rapid change, economic shocks have not been incorporated in the statement "Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change". Because environmental management and the protection of valuable ecosystem services contribute to economic resilience, some of ORC's activities, such as water and land management or biosecurity, are beneficial to economic resilience. This has been highlighted in the proposed revisions to "An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems".

Feedback on the mana whenua outcome statement

- [19] The draft community outcomes that were consulted on included: "Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago". This statement was interpreted by some respondents as giving mana whenua more weight in decision-making than the rest of the community.
- [20] Kāi Tahu's representatives on the ORC Policy and Strategy Committee are of the view that the proposed statement should be re-focused towards a greater recognition of Te Ao Māori worldview and Mātauranga Kāi Tahu, especially as part of ORC decision-making.
- [21] This has been reflected in the draft ORC Strategic Directions, with the commitment that ORC will work in partnership with mana whenua and make Mātauranga Kāi Tahu an integral part of our decision-making.
- [22] Community outcomes are externally focused and describe the environmental/social/economic or cultural outcomes that are sought. A community outcome focusing on the broader community's awareness and appreciation of the Te Ao Māori worldview and Mātauranga Kāi Tahu goes beyond ORC's internal decision-making processes. It signals that ORC will take steps to improve the wider community's appreciation of Kāi Tahu's worldview and traditional knowledge.

OPTIONS

- [23] ORC could either:
- a. **Option 1:** Keep the original wording; or
 - b. **Option 2:** Re-focus the mana whenua outcome, **and** strengthen its commitment to incorporate Mātauranga Kāi Tahu in its decision-making, in its Strategic Directions document; or

¹ Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

- c. **Option 3:** Remove the mana whenua outcome and focus solely on its commitment to incorporate Mātauranga Kāi Tahu in its decision-making, in its Strategic Directions document.

- [24] Options 2 and 3 are outlined in Appendix 1.
- [25] Option 2 implication is that ORC commits to actively promote the community awareness and appreciation of Mātauranga Kāi Tahu and Kāi Tahu's worldview. It could potentially do this by:
- a. Incorporating Mātauranga Kāi Tahu in reports, plans and community engagement; and/or
 - b. Considering providing funding for cultural awareness campaigns, or installing signage / displays on culturally significant sites etc.
- [26] Option 3 implication is that ORC makes no specific commitment to actively promote cultural awareness and appreciation. Instead its strategic commitment is to incorporate Mātauranga Kāi Tahu in its decision-making process. However, this still encourages ORC to incorporate Kāi Tahu's worldview and traditional knowledge in its reports, planning and community engagement.
- [27] Otago's runaka representatives have expressed support for Option 2, during the Mana to Mana meeting of 31 August 2020. Staf also support Option 2.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy Considerations

- [28] None of the options impact ORC's current policies.

Financial Considerations

- [29] Financial implications of the work programme driven by the community outcomes will be discussed as part of the LTP preparation.

Significance and Engagement

- [30] N/A

Legislative Considerations

- [31] N/A

Risk Considerations

- [32] Community outcomes drive community expectations, planning decisions and performance reporting. If too broad, community outcomes can create reputational risks and lead to the perception of ineffectiveness. In contrast, if too narrow, they could stifle council's ability to adapt its activities to the matters that are important to its communities.

NEXT STEPS

- [33] The next steps are:
- a. Preparing the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 and consultation document

- b. Confirm the final community outcomes as part of the Long-Term Plan consultation process.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Community outcomes survey [8.1.1 - 7 pages]

APPENDIX 1- REVISED COMMUNITY OUTCOME STATEMENTS

Communities that connect with, and care for, Otago's environment

Otago's people are included in decisions made about the environment, and feel empowered to act for the environment, through a community group, or by themselves.

Our natural world and how we care for it contributes to how Otago's communities connect. All residents and visitors in Otago have access to nature, and to Otago's outstanding landscapes, and to its rivers and lakes and coast, be it for fishing, swimming, boating, or for Kāi Tahu customary uses ~~or for irrigation~~.

Otago's people have a deep appreciation of Otago's heritage, and its natural and cultural landscapes (wāhi tupuna).

An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems

All living things depend upon the health of the ecosystem they are a part of:

- Otago's ecosystems are diverse, healthy and resilient, and we protect and restore our threatened and indigenous species and ecosystems.
- The mauri of Otago's natural environment is restored.
- Otago people enjoy healthy air quality, good water quality, and all the other "ecosystem services" nature provides to enhance the community's health, and its social, cultural, economic wellbeing.

~~The mauri of Otago's natural environment is restored. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat are all healthy and contribute to the health and wellbeing of our people. Beyond us as people, all ecosystems depend on, and are part of, the environment.~~

~~Otago's ecosystems are diverse, healthy and resilient, and we protect and restore our threatened and indigenous species and ecosystems.~~

Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards ~~&~~ climate change and other risks

Our communities are aware of climate change and are adapting to its effects on the region. Otago communities, like most of New Zealand, are exposed to the possibility of a wide range of natural hazards: floods, droughts, earthquakes and landslides. Vulnerability to those risks is reduced by building in low risk areas or designing buildings and infrastructure to cater for these risks.

Otago's people and communities are well equipped to respond to emergency events, be they a pandemic, a natural disaster, or other man-made emergencies.

~~Resilient communities have planned for and are prepared for emergency events, and are not caught short should they happen.~~

A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago

Otago's people enjoy quality of life, and make environmentally sustainable choices, so that future generations can also enjoy a healthy environment. As a community, we ~~deal with~~ minimise, re-use and recycle waste effectively, and adopt "best" environmental practices to reduce our environmental footprint ~~that are "best practice" and sustainable.~~

Our cities communities are built to accommodate ~~our~~ environmentally sustainable choices and our industries and economy are ~~sustainable and~~ viable for the long term while taking responsibility for their environmental impacts. We all play our part in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

OPTION 1

Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago

Kāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua authority over this region, through whakapapa, culture and tradition, and longstanding use and management of the land and its resources from before other people arrived in the land.

Kāi Tahu are kaitiaki (guardians) over the natural resources in Otago. Their kaitiaki responsibility is an expression of rakatirataka, and one of their responsibilities as mana whenua. This role is reliant on mātauranga tuku iho (traditional knowledge and understanding) to care for natural resources and leave them in a better state for generations to come, as reflected in the tribal whakataukī “Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” (“For us and our children after us”).

As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu play an important role in shaping the region’s future.

OPTION 2

Te Ao Māori and Mātauranga Kāi Tahu are embedded in Otago communities

Kāi Tahu whānui are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua over Otago. Otago is whenua tūpuna (a cultural landscape), treasured for its wāhi tapu (sacred places), spiritual values, traditions, waterways, places and placenames, mahinga kai, cultural values and associations and associated mātauranga.

As first peoples of the land the iwi established creation traditions and ancestral associations with land, water and sea, with rights to the resources being based on whakapapa and a kinship with the natural world. With rights came the responsibility to manage and maintain values and resources in a manner that future generations would enjoy the same benefits, responsibilities and knowledge. Mātauranga is the accumulated knowledge and observations, codified for example in waiata, pepeha, customs and traditions transferred across the generations to inform and guide resource use and protection. In traditional times the kaitiaki were the Ātua (supernatural beings), the children of Rakinui and Papatūānuku, the advent of new people (settlers) to the land caused tangata whenua to take on the role of kaitiaki due to the rapid change and impacts that were occurring to the natural world.

Otago’s communities value the kaitiakitanga of Kāi Tahu for the region. They embrace Kāi Tahu’s worldview and perspectives, and the valuable knowledge they have developed on the region’s environment.

~~Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago~~

~~Kāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua authority over this region, through whakapapa, culture and tradition, and longstanding use and management of the land and its resources from before other people arrived in the land.~~

~~Kāi Tahu are kaitiaki (guardians) over the natural resources in Otago. Their kaitiaki responsibility is an expression of rakatirataka, and one of their responsibilities as mana whenua. This role is reliant on mātauranga tuku iho (traditional knowledge and understanding) to care for natural resources and leave them in a better state for generations to come, as reflected in the tribal whakataukī “Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” (“For us and our children after us”).~~

~~As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu play an important role in shaping the region’s future.~~

OPTION 3

~~Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago~~

~~Kāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua authority over this region, through whakapapa, culture and tradition, and longstanding use and management of the land and its resources from before other people arrived in the land.~~

~~Kāi Tahu are kaitiaki (guardians) over the natural resources in Otago. Their kaitiaki responsibility is an expression of rakatirataka, and one of their responsibilities as mana whenua. This role is reliant on mātauranga tuku iho (traditional knowledge and understanding) to care for natural resources and leave them in a better state for generations to come, as reflected in the tribal whakataukī “Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” (“For us and our children after us”).~~

~~As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu play an important role in shaping the region’s future.~~

Sustainable, safe & inclusive transport

People travel safely in Otago, on land and on water. Otago’s people transition away of fossil-fuel private cars, and increasingly choose to travel by bus, on foot or on a bike. They have a choice in how they travel, whether it is on foot, on a bike or scooter, in a bus or in a car.

Public transport is accessible, and offers a sustainable, safe and inclusive means of transport.

APPENDIX 2 – DETAILED SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

In May 2020, following the RPS consultation on regionally significant issues, and a Strategy and Planning Committee workshop, the following draft community outcomes were developed:

- Communities that connect with Otago’s environment
- An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems
- Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change
- A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago
- Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago
- Sustainable, safe and inclusive transport

Online consultation on the draft community outcomes started on 23 June 2020 and closed on 6 July 2020. All respondents were self-selected. ORC actively promoted the consultation through advertisement on digital media (ODT, NZ Herald, Google), on printed media (local and regional newspapers), the radio and local apps (My Little Local, The Wanaka App and The Central App). The online questionnaire is in Appendix 1.

193 community members, all based in Otago, responded to the survey. No information was collected on gender, age, or ethnicity.

Table 1: Breakdown of respondents by district/city

District/City	% pop.	% respondents
Queenstown Lakes	17%	29%
Central Otago	9%	15%
Clutha	8%	4%
Dunedin	56%	49%
Waitaki	10%	4%

This document provides a detailed summary of the feedback received on each community outcome.

OVERALL

Overall, respondents agree with the proposed draft community outcome statements, as highlighted in the table below:

Draft community outcome	% "agree" responses
Communities that connect with Otago's environment	72%
An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems	80%
Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards & climate change	79%
A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago	74%
Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago	77%
Sustainable, safe & inclusive transport	75%

Although, overall respondents support the proposed community outcomes, they strongly expressed the wish to see practical measures to achieve them (40 respondents), and remarked on the contrast between the outcome statements and the current state of the environment (17 respondents). A few respondents (4 respondents) perceived that the proposed statements do not reflect the current ORC policies and mistrusted the sincerity of the intent of proposed outcomes. Six respondents also expressed concern over the influence of lobby or interest groups in environmental policies. Some respondents were concerned with the lack of specificity of the community outcomes statements, which leave them open for interpretation (23 respondents), and therefore do not seem to represent a strong commitment by Council.

Overall, based on an analysis of the responses to Question 1, 47 respondents put the focus on environmental health as the primary outcome that should be achieved while only two respondents specifically stated that economic wellbeing should take precedence. One respondent prioritised human health and social wellbeing, and another, resilience.

Most of the matters respondents asked to be included in the community outcomes fit directly in one of the proposed statements (see sections for each outcome). The matters they specifically stated that do not fit in any draft statement, were generally beyond ORC's functions (e.g. road behaviours, support to migrants, animal welfare, support to small businesses, or digital connectivity), or in the margins of what ORC delivers (control of light or noise pollution). Some respondents also mentioned support to the arts, and tikanga education.

The protection of landscapes and heritage, the promotion of good housing and living standards, sustainable tourism, and promotion of social cohesion are all important aspects of community well-beings that were mentioned, and which ORC could choose to take a more active role in.

A new community outcome, focusing on climate change mitigation, was proposed by a respondent: *"Our region takes on its share of responsibility for slowing, halting and reversing climate change through elimination of carbon use and returning atmospheric carbon to the ground through regenerative land uses"*.

COMMUNITIES THAT CONNECT WITH OTAGO’S ENVIRONMENT

Communities that connect with Otago’s environment

Otago’s people are included in decisions made about the environment, and feel empowered to act for the environment, through a community group, or by themselves.

Our natural world and how we care for it contributes to how Otago’s communities connect. All residents and visitors in Otago have access to nature, and to Otago’s outstanding rivers and lakes, be it for fishing, swimming, boating, for Kāi Tahu customary uses or for irrigation.

Overall, respondents agreed with the above statement and its explanation, as shown below

Agree	139	72%
Disagree	47	24%
Not specified	7	4%
	193	100%

Most comments were connected to:

- The need to effectively protect water bodies from the negative impact of some farming practices, urban growth and unsustainable tourism, as a pre-requisite to this statement;
- The appropriateness of mentioning “irrigation” in the explanatory paragraph, when over-abstraction water can significantly affect the health of water bodies, and people’s ability to enjoy rivers and lakes;
- The importance of walking, cycling track and facilities in rest or recreational areas. Ensuring good accessibility access is also mentioned.

One respondent asked for the specific reference to Otago’s coastline in this statement, others asked for reference to the night sky or heritage assets. DCC also asked for specific recognition of community drinking water supply in this statement.

One respondent noted the possible tension between evidence-based environmental management and the weight of community consultation in decision making.

While one of the responses received mentioned appreciating the importance of customary uses, two others wished to ensure that access for customary uses does not prevent access for others.

Two respondents noted that, to achieve this outcome, ORC should become more active in urban areas.

Most suggestions for a change in wording requested the addition of “caring” in the words, as in: *“Communities that connect with, and care for, Otago’s environment”*

AN ENVIRONMENT THAT SUPPORTS HEALTHY PEOPLE AND ECOSYSTEMS

An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems

The mauri of Otago's natural environment is restored. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat are all healthy and contribute to the health and wellbeing of our people. Beyond us as people, all ecosystems depend on, and are part of, the environment. Otago's ecosystems are diverse, healthy and resilient, and we protect and restore our threatened and indigenous species and ecosystems.

Overall, respondents agreed with the above statement and its explanation, as shown below

Agree	154	80%
Disagree	34	18%
Not specified	5	3%
	193	100%

Most comments received were in support of this objective. Many, however, saw a discrepancy between this purpose and the current state of the environment and perceived environmental trends and ORC's policies.

Many responses suggested methods for ORC to achieve this outcome. Beyond these inputs, which go into a lot of details, they put the emphasis on water quality and water allocation, pest management and biodiversity protection, and coastal values. Some noted that the explanatory paragraph should also cover land, plants, mineral and energy. One respondent asked for noise pollution to be included in this outcome.

One respondent wished a greater recognition of the integration of all parts of the environment with people. Another respondent highlighted the need to balance environmental objectives and economic imperatives.

Fish and Game noted that some exotic species (especially game and salmonids) are highly valued and should be recognized as so.

Respondents suggested alternative wording, such as:

- *“To restore the environment to support healthy ecosystems and people”*
- *“An environment that supports (and is supported by) healthy people and ecosystems”*
- *“A commitment to protecting the biodiversity of the region through active conservation of native species and restoration of habitats”*
- *“An environment that supports healthy natural ecosystems, biodiversity and people.”*

Specific wording suggestions on the explanatory paragraph were mostly related to a better recognition of the interdependency of ecosystems, and the recognition of valued species.

COMMUNITIES THAT ARE RESILIENT IN THE FACE OF NATURAL HAZARDS & CLIMATE CHANGE

Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change

Our communities are aware of climate change and are adapting to its effects on the region. Otago communities, like most of New Zealand, are exposed to the possibility of a wide range of natural hazards: floods, droughts, earthquakes and landslides. Vulnerability to those risks is reduced by building in low risk areas or designing buildings and infrastructure to cater for these risks. Resilient communities have planned for and are prepared for emergency events and are not caught short should they happen.

Most respondents generally agreed with this outcome statement with most comments being about how it will be achieved.

Agree	153	79%
Disagree	34	18%
Not specified	6	3%
	193	100%

The main highlights from the responses were:

- The desire to prioritise the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, beyond climate change adaptation;
- The recognition that the most vulnerable are likely to suffer most from the effects of climate change and adverse events, and the need to protect them in particular;
- Requests to consider resilience more broadly, including by taking into account risks such as pandemics or fires; the quality of the natural environment; and the makeup of the local economy, including dependence on imported goods.

Some respondents also emphasized the need to improve the resilience of key infrastructure, the need to better design community infrastructure and to better control new developments. DCC highlighted the fact that existing infrastructure should be taken into consideration when considering resilience; and that stormwater infrastructure and natural water bodies should be managed as one integrated system.

South Dunedin and Queenstown Lakes are mentioned as “hotspots” by respondents, in terms of vulnerability to the impact of climate change, and exposure to natural hazards risks.

One respondent noted that climate change also offers opportunities.

Some respondents suggested rewording this community outcome statement and explanatory paragraph to clearly set a zero-emission target in the region; clarify ORC’s role in supporting climate change adaptation; and promote carbon sequestration in soils.

A SUSTAINABLE WAY OF LIFE FOR EVERYONE IN OTAGO

A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago

Otago’s people enjoy quality of life, and make sustainable choices, so that future generations can also enjoy a healthy environment. As a community, we deal with waste effectively, and adopt environmental practices that are “best practice” and sustainable.

Our cities are built to accommodate our sustainable choices and our industries and economy are sustainable and viable for the long term. We all play our part in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions throughout our region.

The level of support from respondents was as follows:

	Sustainable	
Agree	142	74%
Disagree	43	22%
Not specified	8	4%
	193	100%

Although respondents were generally supportive of this outcome, they observed that it uses very generic words, and should be more specific and more ambitious (one respondent in contrast expressed concern over the cost of achieving this outcome). The words “sustainable” and “best practice” in particular were considered too broad.

Overall, respondents highlighted waste, transport, tourism and farming as the main sustainability issues in the region. Waste management was mentioned by 50 respondents. They highlighted that “managing waste effectively” should be more specific, and cover waste minimisation (incl. packaging) and better composting and recycling facilities.

Some respondents highlighted the portion of agriculture and transport in Otago’s greenhouse gas emissions and the importance of ORC taking leadership. Other respondents noted that regenerative agriculture and soil carbon sequestration should also be promoted.

A few respondents expressed the need to target the biggest polluters in priority rather than targeting individual households, and perceived that environmental requirements imposed on commercial interests are comparatively lax.

One respondent suggested amending the explanatory paragraph to highlight the role of infrastructure in supporting ecologically sustainable living and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

OTAGO MANA WHENUA HAVE A STRONG VOICE IN SHAPING OTAGO

Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago and its identity

Kāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua authority over this region, through whakapapa, culture and tradition, and longstanding use and management of the land and its resources from before other people arrived in the land.

Kāi Tahu are kaitiaki (guardians) over the natural resources in Otago. Their kaitiaki responsibility is an expression of rakatirataka, and one of their responsibilities as mana whenua. This role is reliant on mātauranga tuku iho (traditional knowledge and understanding) to care for natural resources and leave them in a better state for generations to come, as reflected in the tribal whakataukī “Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” (“For us and our children after us”).

As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu play an important role in shaping the region’s future.

Although most respondents supported this outcome (see table below), some contrasting feedback was also received as comment.

Agree	149	77%
Disagree	33	17%
Not specified	11	6%
	193	100%

Some respondents particularly acknowledged the contribution of the Māori world view in achieving sustainability and stewardship. Supporters suggest greater education and awareness of maori culture and language, and a higher use of Māori place names, while others noted that Kāi Tahu’s involvement has not been sufficient so far.

Most of the respondents who did not support this statement wished decision making to be informed by all, irrespective of their race, background etc. Some were also concerned that Kāi Tahu may not be as staunch advocates for environmental sustainability as they would like, mostly due to their business interests.

SUSTAINABLE, SAFE & INCLUSIVE TRANSPORT

Sustainable, safe and inclusive transport

People travel safely in Otago, on land and on water. They have a choice in how they travel, whether it is on foot, on a bike or scooter, in a bus or in a car.
Public transport is accessible, and offers a sustainable, safe and inclusive means of transport.

Overall, respondents agreed with this outcome statement.

Agree	145	75%
Disagree	42	22%
Not specified	6	3%
	193	100%

Respondents highlighted the importance of transitioning away from the private fossil-fuel car towards active transport, public transport and electric vehicles, mostly to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. One respondent did disagree with that stance.

A few requested the establishment of regional public transport and noted that residents in rural areas or smaller towns have little choice in their modes of transport. Some of them suggested the development of rail, or water transport.

The accessibility of public transport was also raised a few times, in particular, affordability, disability access, and as a way to give people access to social and economic opportunities.

Some of the respondents also noted the inadequacy of transport infrastructure for safe cycling.

Two respondents indicated that city and district councils should be the primary public transport providers.

PREFERENCE ANALYSIS

Respondents were asked to allocate a \$120 budget across 12 specific outcomes, to better understand their priorities and preferences in terms of outcomes. As shown below, this survey indicated that water remains one of the community's biggest priorities. The average budgets for all other outcomes are relatively even, and do not indicate strong preferences across those outcomes.

Outcome	Average budget
The health of Otago's lakes, rivers, wetlands and the coast are maintained and improved and support healthy ecosystems	\$15
Otago's biodiversity is maintained and improved	\$12
Otago's economy and its industries are sustainable	\$11
The introduction and invasion of pest plants and animal species is managed effectively	\$11
Greenhouse gas emissions in the region decrease	\$10
The people of Otago are actively engaged in environmental initiatives and decisions	\$10
Safe and sustainable mobility is accessible across the region - whether by walking, cycling, public transport or private vehicles	\$10
Air quality is healthy everywhere in Otago and in all seasons	\$10
Otago's urban areas grow and change to provide affordable, attractive, sustainable, connected and healthy places to live, work and play	\$10
Natural hazard risks are identified and managed across the region to be as low as possible and our communities are prepared in case of Emergency	\$9
Otago's communities are aware of and actively adapting to the effects of climate change	\$9
Mana whenua plays an important part in shaping the region	\$7

Finally, an analysis of all responses across the survey was performed to provide an indication of what matters concern the community most (Table below) This analysis clearly demonstrates that water, climate change and biodiversity and biosecurity are important to the community. It also reveals that urban growth, tourism and waste management are among their biggest concerns.

Topic	Number of mentions
Public transport	126
Water	118
Waste management	59
General transport	44
Climate change	43
Development restrictions	41
Carbon Emissions	26
Ecosystems	23
Air	19
Tourism	16
Biodiversity	12
Invasive species	12
Marine	7



Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

Vision for Otago - survey

Contact details

Please note: This is a non-statutory consultation so any contact details will not be made available to the public. If we discover multiple responses from the same person, or if a legitimate name/email address has not been provided, we will discount the feedback.

First name

(Required)

Last name

(Required)

Where in Otago are you from?

(Required)

Note: e.g. which town/city do you live in

Contact email

(Required)

Note: A contact email address is mandatory so you can receive a receipt of your responses

Do you agree to your email address being added to our database so you can receive updates from ORC on our work?

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- Yes
- No

Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

What do you want Otago to be like in ten years?

After discussing this with our Councillors, the following statements were formed to start the conversation with you to develop a joint vision for Otago. We want to hear from you to find out if you agree and if there is anything we have missed.

Vision for Otago:

- Communities that connect with Otago's environment
- An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems
- Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change
- A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago
- Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago
- Sustainable, safe and inclusive transport

Do you think these statements accurately represent what you want for Otago? Feel free to add anything you think we've missed.

Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

Part 1 continued...

Please read each statement and supporting summary, then let us know if you agree or disagree with each statement and if you have a different view, please share it with us.

Communities that connect with Otago's environment

Otago's people are included in decisions made about the environment, and feel empowered to act for the environment, through a community group, or by themselves.

Our natural world and how we care for it contributes to how Otago's communities connect.

All residents and visitors in Otago have access to nature, and to Otago's outstanding rivers and lakes, be it for fishing, swimming, boating, for Kāi Tahu customary uses or for irrigation.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?

An environment that supports healthy people and ecosystems

The mauri of Otago's natural environment is restored. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat are all healthy and contribute to the health and wellbeing of our people.

Beyond us as people, all ecosystems depend on, and are part of, the environment.

Otago's ecosystems are diverse, healthy and resilient, and we protect and restore our threatened and indigenous species and ecosystems.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree



Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?

Communities that are resilient in the face of natural hazards and climate change

Our communities are aware of climate change and are adapting to its effects on the region.

Otago communities, like most of New Zealand, are exposed to the possibility of a wide range of natural hazards: floods, droughts, earthquakes and landslides. Vulnerability to those risks is reduced by building in low risk areas or designing buildings and infrastructure to cater for these risks.

Resilient communities have planned for and are prepared for emergency events, and are not caught short should they happen.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?

A sustainable way of life for everyone in Otago

Otago's people enjoy quality of life, and make sustainable choices, so that future generations can also enjoy a healthy environment.

As a community, we deal with waste effectively, and adopt environmental practices that are "best practice" and sustainable.

Our cities are built to accommodate our sustainable choices and our industries and economy are sustainable and viable for the long term. We all play our part in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions throughout our region.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?

Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

Otago mana whenua have a strong voice in shaping Otago and its identity

Kāi Tahu are the tangata whenua of and have mana whenua authority over this region, through whakapapa, culture and tradition, and longstanding use and management of the land and its resources from before other people arrived in the land.

Kāi Tahu are kaitiaki (guardians) over the natural resources in Otago. Their kaitiaki responsibility is an expression of rakatirataka, and one of their responsibilities as mana whenua. This role is reliant on mātauranga tuku iho (traditional knowledge and understanding) to care for natural resources and leave them in a better state for generations to come, as reflected in the tribal whakatauki "Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei" ("For us and our children after us").

As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu play an important role in shaping the region's future.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?

Sustainable, safe and inclusive transport

People travel safely in Otago, on land and on water. They have a choice in how they travel, whether it is on foot, on a bike or scooter, in a bus or in a car.

Public transport is accessible, and offers a sustainable, safe and inclusive means of transport.

Do you...

(Choose any one option)

- Agree
- Disagree

Is this statement important for how you want the region to be? Do you have comments or suggestions?



Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

Part 3

To help us prioritise our work we would like you to tell us, in your view, which of the following statements are the most important for ORC to achieve for Otago. All of them are important but in the real world of limited resources sometimes we need to make choices on what our priorities are. Knowing what's most important for you will help us.

You have a total budget of **\$120** to allocate between each of the following statements. Thinking about how much **value** you attribute to each of those statements, how will you allocate your \$120 budget?

You can choose values between \$0 and \$20. There are 12 statements to choose from and you may need to put \$0 against some statements to ensure your budget comes to \$120. This survey unfortunately doesn't have the capacity to add your budget up for you.

The people of Otago are actively engaged in environmental initiatives and decisions

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Air quality is healthy everywhere in Otago and in all seasons

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Health of Otago's lakes, rivers, wetlands and the coast are maintained and improved and support healthy ecosystems

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Otago's biodiversity is maintained and improved

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

The introduction and invasion of pest plants and animal species is managed effectively

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Greenhouse gas emissions in the region decrease

(Choose any one option)

- \$0

Vision for Otago

YourSay | Otago Regional Council

- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Otago's communities are aware of and actively adapting to the effects of climate change

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Natural hazard risks are identified and managed across the region to be as low as possible and our communities are prepared in case of emergency

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Otago's economy and its industries are sustainable

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Mana whenua plays an important part in shaping the region

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Safe and sustainable mobility is accessible across the region - whether by walking, cycling, public transport or private vehicles

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

Otago's urban areas grow and change to provide affordable, attractive, sustainable, connected and healthy places to live, work and play

(Choose any one option)

- \$0
- \$5
- \$10
- \$15
- \$20

8.2. Urban Work Programme

Prepared for:	Strategy and Planning Committee
Report No.	P&S1869
Activity:	Urban Development
Author:	Kyle Balderston, Team Leader Urban Growth and Development
Endorsed by:	Gwyneth Elsum, General Manager Strategy, Policy and Science
Date:	9 September 2020

PURPOSE

- [1] This report outlines what ORC is currently doing and why in relation to urban issues; and the resource requirements and deliverables required to meet ORC's expanded minimum statutory requirements under the RMA and NPSUD, and seeks feedback on a range of proposed high level work programme options.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- [2] ORC has a number of specific functions and duties under the RMA 1991, the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity (**NPSUD**), the Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA**) and a range of other acts to enable, provide for, manage and deliver urban growth and development and associated land uses, hazards, integration of infrastructure, and the impacts of urban development on the environment, and to ensure the social cultural and economic wellbeing of current and future communities.
- [3] The recently gazetted NPSUD requires, amongst other things, that ORC *jointly* develop with the relevant territorial authorities, Housing and Business Assessments (**HBA**) and Future Development Strategies (**FDS**), produce annual implementation plans for that strategy, undertake monitoring of a range of housing and business market indicators at least quarterly, and report on those indicators along with assessment of what they mean, at least annually. The previous NPSUDC included some of these requirements but was not as directive about joint responsibilities or timeframes.
- [4] Recent Central Government policy has been relatively consistently aimed at improving urban social, cultural, economic and environmental performance, resulting in rapid changes to legislation, policy, systems, structures and expectations on local government to both plan for and deliver better urban outcomes. This rapid pace of change and high expectation is expected to continue into the future.
- [5] This paper outlines the details of the minimum required work programme to deliver on the expanded statutory requirements of the NPSUD, the PORPS and evolving new RPS, previous directions of Council and the expectations of our communities and partner TAs, and provides a base for further evolution in response to expected future changes.

- [6] Direction is also sought on an expanded range of work programme options to support the development and implementation of a related component of the work programme, being an “Urban Development Strategy”. These work programme options reflect a range of potential options for what an “Urban Development Strategy” could be, from:
- a. Option 1, a relatively light touch summary of minimum policy requirements and guiding principles, used to coordinate ORCs collective approach to urban development, and inform others about ORC concerns and interests, cross cutting issues and cross boundary concerns as well as providing a framework for formal agreements with “Tier 2 TAs” (Dunedin City and Queenstown Lakes District);
 - b. Option 2 builds on 1, and is a mid-range option covering additional tasks such as regional constraint mapping and formally working with all of the regions TAs; and
 - c. Option 3, builds on 2 and 3 and is a more holistic and all-encompassing Regional Spatial Strategy of the type recommended by the report of the Resource Management Review Panel.
- [7] In effect the ‘type’ and therefore role and function of the Urban Development Strategy to be delivered will determine the work programme needed. However, all options require a sound evidentiary and strategic basis, with more complex and wide-ranging strategies needing to be built on this foundation of a more focussed starting point. All these considerations need to be understood while recognising that ORC as an organisation is just commencing developing its urban capability, and is some way behind the TA’s.
- [8] In light of these ongoing and rapidly evolving processes, acknowledging that ORC’s capacity and capability remains relatively limited, and with TA relationships still developing, staff’s recommendation is that the preferred option is Option 1. This Option will meet the minimum statutory timeframes and other requirements and allows for the relatively rapid production of a practical and useful strategic document by using existing or relatively easily obtainable information, and builds on ORC’s current strengths. It would provide a regional, long term perspective for urban development. The information will usefully inform a range of regional and district planning processes focussed on improving internal coordination but will also be useful for articulating ORC’s interests and concerns to external audiences. This option will provide for formal partnership with Tier 2 TA’s. To meet the ‘joint development’ requirements of the NPSUD, it will also require a small amount of additional funding per annum from 2021FY (estimated \$250k), largely to provide for a material financial contribution to joint development of HBA and FDS with DCC and QLDC, with a detailed bid to be developed for the LTP 2021 process.
- [9] This ‘base’ Option 1, and the relationships and processes that evolve under it could be further built on in future years if required or desired. It will provide a solid foundation for both ORC and TAs to develop more nuanced approaches to spatial planning and urban development practices. Should the committee wish to pursue either Options 2 or 3, the technical work and relationship requirements would expand on those needed for

Option 1, and resourcing requirements would increase accordingly. There are also greater regional benefits from implementing Option 3, but they would best occur alongside the supporting regulatory and structural reforms as suggested by the Resource Management Review panel. Should the RM reform package progress, Option 3 can be reconsidered in conjunction with that process.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Adopts** a recommendation to pursue either Option 1, 2 or 3;
- 3) **Notes** the requirement under the NPSUD to jointly develop Housing Building Assessments and Future Development Strategies and monitor and report on implementation requires a significant increase in ORCs involvement and investment in these processes at a technical level, and the required relationships with TA's, including at a governance level;
- 4) **Notes** that detailed resourcing required to deliver the recommended Option will be presented as part of the forthcoming LTP 2021-2031 development process.

BACKGROUND

What is ORC currently doing:

[10] The 2019/2020 Annual Plan established a budget to commence the development an Urban Development Strategy. The 2019/2020 Strategic Plan (currently being updated) articulates the Urban Development Strategy 'problem statement' further identifying two key tasks:

- a. Setting Minimum Development Capacity Targets in the RPS (Schedule 6) in accordance with the NPSUDC; and
- b. Supporting City and District Councils to ensure urban growth and development is environmentally sustainable.

[11] Like the rest of New Zealand, the majority (85%) of Otago's population and communities live and work in urban areas. These urban areas are highly concentrated and only take up approximately 1% of the regions area¹. Perhaps unsurprisingly, 87% of respondents to the RPS Issues consultation indicated that the management of urban growth and development was a significant or very significant issue for them, including managing the impacts of urban growth and development on productive land, the natural environment, and hazards. The form, function and affordability of urban environments and the integration of these areas with infrastructure, including transport, energy, three waters and social infrastructure are also important concerns. The ORC has both a duty, and the potential to positively influence through providing regional leadership, coordination, cooperation and where needed ensuring consistency and providing a regional view for central government advocacy.

¹ Data uses Statistics New Zealand 2018 Census Usually resident population count data and the 2018 Urban Rural Classification at the SA1 geographic level.

- [12] In order to deliver on these growing urban responsibilities, and to respond to the Strategic Priorities, the 2019/20 Annual Plan has identified the need to develop an Urban Development Strategy, and to help guide and work with TAs to ensure urban growth and development is environmentally sustainable, particularly across the wider Central Otago area. Since establishment, the team’s focus has been on establishing good working relationships with relevant urban planning staff across the region and developing an appreciation for the issues and opportunities for achieving quality, environmentally sustainable urban development in the region, which are substantial.

New responsibilities under the RMA and NPSUD

- [13] Under the new NPSUD, the former NPSUDC’s “Housing Development Capacity Targets” are now “Housing Capacity Bottom Lines” reflecting that they are minimums that must be at least met, not stretch targets, and must be sourced from Housing and Business Assessments (that assess likely demand and the district’s current and future development capacity) jointly undertaken by Tier 2 Regional and City or District councils with jurisdiction over those Urban Environment(s). The NPSUD classifies urban environments and those definitions as they relate to Otago are outlined below in Table 1. ORC must partner with all TAs, to implement the increasing requirements of the NPSUD as required by the complexity, scale and growth rate of the urban areas in the respective district:

City or District Council	Council Tier	Urban Environment (includes linked satellite communities)	Urban Environment Tier
Dunedin CC	Tier 2	Dunedin City	Tier 2
		Mosgiel	Tier 3
Queenstown Lakes DC	Tier 2	Greater Queenstown	Tier 2
		Wanaka	Tier 3
Waitaki DC	Tier 3	Oamaru	Tier 3
Central Otago DC	Tier 3	Cromwell	Tier 3
		Alexandra/Clyde*	Tier 3* (*arguable)
Clutha DC		No “Urban Environments” in CDC	Objectives of NPSUD apply to decision making

Table 1: Categorisation of Otago’s urban centres

- [14] Once an HBA is updated (by no later than mid 2021 for QLDC and DCC), the required figures must be inserted into both the RPS (for all Tier 2 urban environments in the region) and in the relevant District Plans. The bottom lines must be inserted outside of the RMA Schedule 1 process (i.e. without public consultation), but any consequential change to the RPS, or any Regional Plan or District Plan required to enable these bottom lines to be met would be subject to the usual participatory submission process.
- [15] Current work on the RPS allows ORC to meet the majority of the NPSUD’s objective and policy requirements through the objectives policies and methods of the new RPS that is subject to the Schedule 1 process. The work on updating existing HBAs in QLDC and DCC,

including for the initial bottom line setting is currently underway, with a full update required to inform a new Future Development Strategies and LTP by 2024.

- [16] “Future Development Strategies” are also required to be jointly developed. The FDS is used to indicate how sufficient development capacity will be provided for to meet demand, in a manner that delivers ‘well-functioning urban environments’, as well as articulating any development and additional infrastructure required. RPSs, regional and district plans must enable this development capacity to be realised, and to support delivery, LTPs (10 years) and Infrastructure Strategies (30 years plus) should outline the funding and delivery approach to infrastructure, including any necessary agreements with third party infrastructure providers (including network providers, crown agencies and others). The FDS must be developed with input from iwi, developers, housing providers and key landowners, as well as the community.

Context for an ORC Urban Development Strategy

- [17] Development and delivery of an Urban Development Strategy remains a focus of the Urban Development Work Programme, recognising that within urban areas, the NPSUD has a wider focus than just enabling growth and change, but requires this growth to improve social, economic and cultural outcomes, within environmental limits.
- [18] Otago also has a number of challenges or opportunities that make urban growth and change issues relatively unique:
- a. Highly variable drivers of growth (and expected futures) such as:
 - i. Strong lifestyle/amenity drivers in some areas (leading to high co-location of growth with natural hazard risks and high environmental values);
 - ii. Affordability, employment and access to services drivers in other areas;
 - b. Relative lack of economic diversity in some areas and resulting vulnerability and uncertainty (e.g. tourism & construction focus in Queenstown);
 - c. Relative geographical isolation from the rest of NZ and limited interaction between TA areas (and TAs) with relatively contained urban housing and labour markets - tourism and freight movements are the notable exception to this;
 - d. Variable issues, capability, and interests across TAs;
 - e. Limited high quality regional spatial data sets suitable for constraints mapping
 - i. E.g. Landscapes/natural features, soils, Wetlands, biodiversity/SNA, natural hazard risk, coastal environment, infrastructure capacity/constraints;
 - f. Relatively low growth rates, density and small towns across much of Otago (with some notable exceptions) resulting in limited transport/distance penalties/incentives to drive feasible intensification in many locations;
 - g. Relatively low land and dwelling prices (again with some notable exceptions) limiting the feasibility of intensification in many areas;
 - h. Significant three waters infrastructure affordability and environmental sustainability challenges.

- [19] Working with the existing and rapidly evolving legislative context, and in light of key local initiatives and circumstances, such as QLDC's partnership with Kai Tahu and Central Government on the Whaiora/Grow Well Spatial Plan, DCC's own spatial plan work, and current District plan processes over all the regions TAs, and ORC's own Regional planning reviews, as well as ORC's relative strengths, means an Urban Development Strategy should focus on regional and cross regional issues and directions, within a longer term and relatively high level spatial context. This will help guide TAs, who have strength in understanding the detail and finer grain spatial issues to put these within a longer term broader context, and will provide a basis for ORC's involvement in partnerships and relationship development.
- [20] The NPSUD updates and expands on the existing requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016. It requires a considerable increase in regional and local efforts that are required to be "jointly" coordinated and cooperatively developed. Specifically,
- a. A number of NPS requirements are required to be inserted in the RPS "as soon as practicable" including specific criteria for positively responding to 'out of sequence' or unanticipated development proposals, as well as the general NPS UD objective and policy directions;
 - b. The housing assessments for both Queenstown Lakes and Dunedin City must be updated by mid-2021 (note that these processes will supply the housing bottom lines for insertion into both the RPS and District Plans);
 - c. Work to support removing car parking minima by the end of 2021 (parking management strategies will be required as the alternative, applies to all of the regions TAs, except Clutha DC)
 - d. Work to meet the new requirements to facilitate intensification by July 2022 (significant up-zoning unless specific matters apply in areas close to centres and employment, along public transport routes and where demonstrated demand exists);
 - e. Full Housing and Business Assessments and Future Development Strategies (DCC and QLDC) completed in time to inform the 2024 Long Term Plans to ensure required infrastructure is identified and funded; and
 - f. Quarterly monitoring with annual reporting of housing and business supply and demand, and other market operations indicators commencing from Q4 2020.
- [21] In addition to the requirements of the NPSUD, there are other relevant processes underway that could materially impact on or benefit from a clear ORC position on urban development, ideally articulated through an Urban Development Strategy of a form or focus to be determined, including:
- a. the NPS for Highly Productive Land is expected to be gazetted shortly and this will have direct implications for managing urban development and rural residential growth. The NPS on Freshwater Management and proposed NPS on

Indigenous Biodiversity will also have more indirect but still significant implications on urban development planning requirements;

- b. QLDC has been developing a Spatial Plan called Whaiora /Grow Well in partnership with Kai Tahu and Central Government over the past two years. ORC was initially involved and remains involved through the Way 2 Go partnership as a public transport service provider, and QLDC has been seeking greater ORC involvement, that to date has been implemented at a working group level. This strategy will also form QLDC's Future Development Strategy. The *Whaiora* process is one of several being undertaken by Central Government under an Urban Growth Partnership approach and provides a useful template for the presentation of spatial plans and the processes and partnership approach (note that QLDC is likely to seek a more formalised partnership agreement with ORC shortly).
- c. DCC, the region's Medium Growth Urban Area and by far the region's largest urban centre, has a spatial plan, a recently reviewed district plan and is likely to start investigating potential for further intensification and expansion and updating its evidence base, and assessments leading to a new Spatial Plan to meet the NPSUD requirements.
- d. Central Otago District is growing quickly, partially due to spill over from the Queenstown Lakes district but also in its own right as an attractive living location and is currently in the process of internally reviewing its District Plan. The CODC has undertaken a staged ward-based Master Planning process to inform the District Plan review and the district contains at least one Tier 3 Urban environment (Cromwell) and the Alexandra/Clyde area could arguably qualify as a second Tier 3 urban environment;
- e. Waitaki District Council is also growing at a historically rapid rate and is currently in the process of internally reviewing its District Plan (notification expected in November 2021), including undertaking many of the NPSHPL processes voluntarily to inform this process. Oamaru is a Tier 3 Urban Environment;
- f. Clutha District Council has also grown relatively rapidly relative to both forecasts and recent history and has significant zoned and serviced urban capacity and a highly accommodating approach to new development. This has resulted in significant employment opportunities and rising commuter flows both from and to Dunedin. The Clutha District does not presently contain any NPSUD defined "Urban Environments", and the housing and labour market connections both within the district (Balclutha being the largest town) and into nearby larger urban areas (e.g. Milton to Dunedin or Balclutha to Gore) are probably not strong enough to qualify though they are increasing.

Options for an ORC Urban Development Strategy

- [22] Taking on board the above requirements, an urban work programme has been developed. It will deliver on the statutory requirements of the NPSUD, the PORPS and evolving new RPS, previous directions of Council and also the growing expectations of our communities and partner TAs.
- [23] Staff also seek direction on an expanded range of work programme options to support the development and implementation of a related component of the work programme, being an “Urban Development Strategy”. These work programme options reflect a range of what an “Urban Development Strategy” could be, from a light touch summary of minimum policy requirements and guiding principles used to coordinate ORCs collective approach to urban development, through to a more holistic and all-encompassing Regional Spatial Strategy of the type recommended by the report of the Resource Management Review Panel. In effect the ‘type’ and therefore role and function of the Urban Development Strategy to be delivered will determine the work programme needed. However all options require a sound evidentiary and strategic basis, and the more complex and wide ranging strategies having greater data and information needs.
- [24] In all cases, the Urban Development Strategy would seek to:
- a. Help inform the community about a range of expected growth pressures and what drives them over the short medium and longer terms;
 - b. Provide regional context for TAs, iwi, communities, landowners and developers (including central government agencies) about the high-level constraints and opportunities for urban growth and development;
 - c. Guide ORCs strategic and regulatory planning (including involvement in other agencies planning processes) for urban areas and settlements in the region;
 - d. Provide context for, and pull together information from, detailed planning to
 - i. Guide strategic regional transportation planning and investment in transport infrastructure and services;
 - ii. Guide strategic regional infrastructure planning and investment in key development infrastructure, and additional infrastructure needed to support or catalyse growth, address existing shortfalls, or upgrade to meet new or existing standards;
 - iii. Provide context and background information for central government agency planning and investment in the region.
- [25] Depending on the option chosen, the Urban Development Strategy would contain increasing detail and specificity, be more externally focussed and directive, and cover broader issues. In doing so, the UDS would seek to achieve (in general order of complexity, each building on the previous level):
- a. A regional level strategic and/or evidentiary basis for the more detailed spatial, structure or master planning needed at the district, community or site level (including beyond DCC and QLDC) which leaves space for more detailed local planning to develop locally appropriate and community informed responses within clear parameters about constraints and opportunities;
 - b. Expansion beyond a narrow focus on ‘urban’ development to include guidance for rural residential growth (non-productive residential development in a rural

setting) and/or highly productive land management (a regional spatial land plan); and

- c. The explicit incorporation of wider environmental, social, cultural or economic objectives, measures or outcomes, to guide major projects and identify strategic opportunities; (a regional integrated spatial strategy).

- [26] The Urban Development Strategy would be a non-statutory document summarising ORC's urban and growth management related objectives, policies, investments and actions. The UDS would then be implemented by utilising other existing statutory plans or strategies, such as Regional and District Plans, as well as guiding input into central government, TA, and private proposals, as well as ORC's other activities including Public Transport and Regional Land Transport Strategies, and helping with the prioritisation of other works such as hazard risk assessments, FMU planning, or flood management and protection scheme reviews.
- [27] In discussions with TA's and other partners, and implicit in the NPSUD 'joint' approach, it seems the most important part of the work programme and related UDS is not necessarily the physical document, but the conversations, relationships and agreements that are developed through the process of developing and reviewing the strategy. Particularly under Option 1, the UDS is primarily intended to guide ORC in applying its limited staff and other resources to key urban development issues, and help highlight or define the boundaries between ORC's role(s) in clearly articulating and advocating for regional strategic issues, while providing the flexibility for TAs and others to develop the detail of any response within those parameters.
- [28] Part of the role of an Urban Development Strategy will also be to aggregate and disseminate information from across the region and provide a high level monitoring process to provide some early warning of potential structural issues in urban markets or regional growth pressures (as is required by the NPS UD).
- [29] The intentions of all three options are fundamentally to
- a. provide a platform for focussing ORCs involvement (internal) and communicating ORCs concerns at a strategic level (external) – e.g. Water Quality and quantity, blue/green networks, soils and rural production, biodiversity, hazards;
 - b. provide a platform for increased regional cooperation and coordination (integrated management) – e.g. agreed forecasts and investments for RLTP, or hazard investigations prioritisation or flood engineering, CG liaison and advocacy;
 - c. Provide an evidentiary base for moving the urban conversation forward;
 - d. respect and reflect on existing processes and roles (regional issues vs detailed design);
 - e. 'smooth' variable capacity and capability across the region; and
 - f. Enable the regions many individual small teams to work better, together.

[30] Given this background and context, 3 options have been developed, outlined in more detail in **Appendix 1** and analysed below. Each option builds on the base provided by the previous and are effectively cumulative, as indicated in the diagram below.

[31] In summary they are:

- a. **Option 1.** Statutory compliance & ORC urban statement to inform its plans, policies & advocacy and externals about these issues, focused on DCC and QLDC;
- b. **Option 2.** Statutory compliance plus a collaborative regional evidence base & urban development strategy beyond DCC and QLDC; and
- c. **Option 3.** Regional Spatial Plan (consistent with RMA review recommendations).

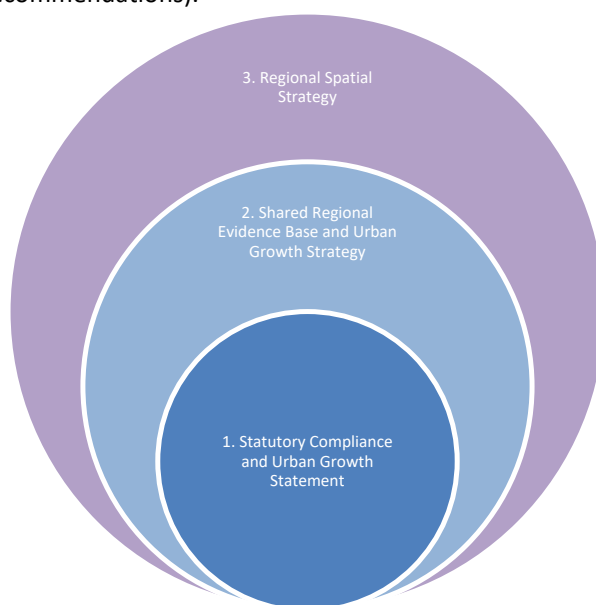


Figure 1: Urban develop programme options.

[32] The three options are not entirely mutually exclusive. Both options 1 and 2 include the same work to meet statutory requirements and all three options feature some type of regional urban development strategy that incorporates Queenstown’s and Dunedin’s spatial plans/future development strategies. The options represent a continuum of effort for the urban work programme, with increasing levels of collaboration, evidential quality, and scope, which build upon each other over time.

[33] Preferably work on an ORC-owned and internally focused urban development strategy would proceed in parallel in Option 1. This would strengthen ORC’s input to the NPS-UD work, as well as the Regional Land Transport Plan (which is due by April 2021).

[34] If ORC chose to pursue a collaborative regional evidence base as outlined in Option 2, and a more collaborative, externally focused urban development strategy (rather than Option 1’s more internally focused approach), these would also preferably be delivered between

now and mid-2024. This would improve the regional perspective and evidence base going into the Dunedin and Queenstown FDS's and the Regional Land Transport Strategy. It would also ensure that work proceeds in areas other than Queenstown and Dunedin and on other urban development issues informed about regional issues.

- [35] Alternatively, the work in Option 2 could be split, with work proceeding on the collaborative regional evidence base immediately, and the Option 2 collaborative strategy starting at a later date. It could build on the evidence base, and on the ORC-owned urban development strategy undertaken in Option 1.
- [36] Finally, ORC could pursue a regional spatial plan as outlined in option 3 now, instead of the urban development strategies in options 1 or 2. However, this could be challenging given the pressure councils, including ORC are already under to meet current commitments. There would also be several risks with investing in processes before knowing the outcome of the RMA review panel's recommendations and government response. A statutory regional spatial plan is not likely to be legislated until after the future development strategies are completed in 2024 and could therefore build on work in options 1 and 2 at a later date.

Costing the Options

- [37] The work programme options have been developed in consultation with internal staff, TA representatives from QLDC, DCC and WDC, central government officers including MHUD and MfE, and was informed by discussions with staff from other regional councils.
- [38] There are some challenges facing ORC as it seeks to establish and develop a greater capability and presence in urban issues for example, it is not possible to determine definitive costs for developing base, regionally consistent, spatially identified constraint information on a range of matters such as outstanding natural landscapes, productive land and indigenous biodiversity, which other regional councils have built up over a long period of time. Nevertheless, it appears the costs could be very significant, noting that the majority of these constraints are regionally significant issues, and are not just identified as important for urban development purposes alone.
- [39] The general approach in Otago has been for ORC to articulate the values in the RPS, and TAs then undertaking the technical work needed to identify and protect these values at the district level. This hands off approach has resulted in significant variability in approaches to issues that are regionally significant, for example the starkly different delineation of Outstanding Natural Landscape at the QLDC/CODC boundary noted by central government in its development of the constraint mapping under the Whaiora Spatial Plan. Technical work at the regional level to inform more detailed local studies would help reduce this disparity, and this new regional approach is being undertaken more broadly with the recent regional Biodiversity mapping project that can be used by several TAs in their District Plan reviews.

[40] The provision of natural hazard information and technical assistance provides a good example of where this regionally led approach is working successfully. It requires more investment by ORC across a range of domains to develop this information where it does not yet exist, and this is happening through other projects such as the RPS, and LTP processes. Accordingly, while these costs will be faced by ORC, they are not directly related to urban issues, will be faced in any case, and so are not accounted for in the Options budget estimates.

[41] Costs relating to the development of the HBAs and FDSs are more definitive given the relatively recent experience under the NPSUDC and the extensive use of external consultants required to meet the technical requirements that are largely carried over into the NPSUD. Given this relative certainty, the costs form the primary basis of the Options budget estimates.

[42] Figures from Appendix 1 are summarized below and also explored in more detail in the discussion section, noting that ORC annual budget for Options 2 and 3 is likely to be underestimated as these options exceed current legislative requirements, and the assumed ORC contribution to TA costs (set at 1/3 for all options) may be optimistic. For context the current Urban Development budget is \$0.25m pa. covering two staff and some minor ancillaries.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
Total Establishment Cost (including TA and partner costs)	\$2.45m - \$4.45m	\$4.45m - \$6.45m	\$7.4m - \$9.4m
Estimated ORC annual Budget (Lower – upper)	\$0.5m - \$0.72m	\$0.72m - \$0.94m	\$1.04m - \$1.26m

Governance requirements for the Options

[43] At a minimum, under Options 1 and 2 ORC could participate in two new governance processes:

- a. **Grow Well/Whaiora** and the next Queenstown-Lakes District Council Future Development Strategy ;
 - i. A political governance group is being established, which will include elected representatives of Queenstown-Lake District, central government and would include an elected member from ORC and iwi representation.
 - ii. The process could also incorporate a Central Otago District Council representative, and processes to engage with Westland District Council and Southland District Council representatives on cross cutting issues

- iii. An ORC elected member for the Hearings Panel established to oversee special consultative procedure under the LGA, between March to June 2021
- b. **Dunedin Future Development Strategy** - ORC involvement and governance to be discussed further with DCC, but the Whaiora experience will provide some basis for further advice.

[44] Under Option 2, ORC could progress a fully regional, collaborative urban development strategy through the Mayoral Forum. However, best practice would be to establish a stand-alone joint committee similar to the Smart Growth, Future Proof and Greater Christchurch Partnership models. This could be a joint committee of the ORC.

[45] An entirely new regional governance arrangement involving Kai Tahu and Government would need to be established for Option 3.

Determining Costs for the Options

[46] Advice from other regional councils, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, is that regional or local urban strategies typically cost around \$1.5m-2m to prepare². This includes both internal and external contributions to developing new data and evidence, analyzing options, consultation and governance processes, and communications, but does not include the reuse of existing information or the incorporation of strategies into 'Business as Usual' once established and agreed.

[47] The key cost variables for development of an UDS are:

- a. The extent to which new data and evidence has to be prepared or already exists – e.g., environmental and constraints data, population forecasts, development capacity modelling, economic projections, transport and land use planning.
 - i. This is likely to raise costs for Otago regional scale strategies, as there is a relative dearth of consistent or high-quality regional data to draw on for many constraints. However, these shortfalls are starting to be filled (e.g. biodiversity) and the data requires is not primarily for urban issues alone, so can be viewed as an investment.
- b. The intended quality of the strategy and its use - whether it will be able to define “no go”, “slow go” and future urban areas and guide land use planning and infrastructure.
 - i. This cost generally relates to the data generation component of the strategy which usually pulls together existing datasets and only sometimes requires development of new data. As noted above, one of Otago’s challenges is the relative lack of regional or regionally consistent data for some key constraints
- c. The number of parties involved, and the complexity and timeframes associated with decision-making.

² Based on spatial planning experience in Auckland, Greater Tauranga, Greater Hamilton, Greater Wellington, Greater Christchurch and Queenstown.

- i. Option 1 involves fewer and less complex relationships, whereas Option 3 is highly complex across multiple domains, actors and years.
- d. Cost-sharing arrangements are typical for multi-party strategies.
 - i. The degree that ORC is willing to actively contribute to partnerships and drive or take ownership of outcomes.

[48] ORC’s 2020/21 Annual Plan budget is considered sufficient to resource either:

- a. Development of a high-level ORC-owned urban strategy (Option 1) that incorporates Dunedin and Queenstown’s spatial plans and uses current evidence and internal processes to improve information on other areas and develop clear positions for advocacy – but which doesn’t guide others decisions other than informing them of ORCs interests, concerns and approach; or
- b. A small ORC contribution to an improved regional evidence base and collaborative regional urban strategy that guides decisions, where the costs are shared by all councils and other participants.

[49] However, this resource won’t be enough for ORC to also meet its statutory requirements for implementing the suite of national direction that directly or indirectly influences the urban work programme. In particular, the NPSUD requires ORC to jointly prepare updated housing and business development capacity assessments and FDS’s in both Queenstown and Dunedin by 2024. While these will build on work already undertaken by the territorial authorities, experience to date suggests each TA will need to invest around \$1m in delivering the NPSUD requirements. ORC will need to budget more, to truly partner and ‘jointly’ develop and contribute to the in-kind and external costs faced by the other partners.

[50] All options require an increase of funding over current levels to enable ORC to participate and contribute in kind or directly fund joint processes, and an increased commitment, in time, to governance processes. Options 2 and 3 would require a significant increase over Option 1. All figures are indicative, and actual funding required would be dependent upon further discussions with partner TAs and subject to future decisions about the relative cost sharing approach to be taken in each case. For discussion purposes, total estimated costs have been converted to an annualized figure, and ORCs proportional contribution to joint processes is assumed to be 1/3 (assuming ORC, TA and Crown as partners). In the case of all areas other than QLDC, this proportion may be understated due to the current lack of Crown partnership interest.

[51] Taking into consideration the contextual information, and current internal capacity, staff preference is for Option 1 to be progressed. Option 1 allows for the relatively rapid production of a practically useful strategic document using existing or relatively easily obtainable information to usefully inform a range of primarily regional processes, and better focuses ORCs involvement in current district planning processes, and provides the necessary base for all other options to be pursued.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
--	----------	----------	----------

MEETING STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS (Total cost to each TA)	~\$2m-\$4m (Assuming \$1m-2m in each of Dunedin & Queenstown for new HBA & FDS) ORC would contribute a share		
ORC URBAN GROWTH STRATEGY review every 3 years, replace every 6	Within current annual Budget (\$0.25m pa), for ORC owned urban strategy that reflects and incorporates Dunedin & Queenstown HBAs & FDSs	\$0.25m consultation and development. Collaborative urban strategy that incorporates Dunedin & Queenstown HBAs & FDSs as well as other TAs	~\$3m Regional Spatial Plan with wider scope than just urban issues. Extensive consultation and governance required.
WORKING ACROSS THE REST OF THE REGION Every year	Existing staff budget covers engagement and assistance to other TAs	~\$1m one off contingency funding to support other 3 TAs with tailored HBA and FDS approach /NPSUD implementation and DP reviews.	
INPUT DATA One off/reviewed 3 yearly	~\$0.1M One off contingency to cover need for accelerating data acquisition or commissioning new data. (e.g. regional projections and monitoring framework)	~\$1m for improved, jointly owned regional urban evidence base (constraints mapping, infrastructure assessments etc.)	~\$2m+ comprehensive regional spatial, social cultural and economic evidence base that extends beyond solely urban issues.
IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING Every year	~\$0.1m pa Narrowly focused area and topic Data purchase, research and publication of quarterly monitoring and annual reporting	~\$0.2m pa Region wide but narrowly focused Data purchase, research and publication of quarterly monitoring and annual reporting	~\$0.4m pa All topic and regional coverage Data purchase, research and publication of quarterly monitoring and annual reporting
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT COST TO ALL PARTIES (with 3 yearly review)	\$2.45m - \$4.45m	\$4.45m-\$6.45m	\$7.4m - 9.4m
ORCs Annual Contribution/Budget requirement Lower bound	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$2.25m spread over 3 years = \$0.5m pa (lower end)	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$4.2m spread over 3 years = \$0.72m pa (lower end)	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$7.15m spread over 3 years = \$1.04m pa (lower end)
ORCs Annual Contribution/Budget requirement Upper bound	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$4.25m spread over 3 years = \$0.72m pa (upper end)	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$4.25m spread over 3 years = \$0.94m pa (upper end)	Current Budget (0.25) + 1/3 of \$9.15m spread over 3 years = \$1.26m pa (upper end)
Notes:	Second Generation	ORC may need to	Figures are based on

<p>All Figures are indicative and will depend on actual costs, partnership arrangements and ORCs contribution decisions.</p>	<p>HBA/FDS may be at a slightly lower cost due to reuse of existing evidence base and increased experience & capability. As QLDC process nearly complete, ORC contribution may be less than indicated. As DCC is early stages (and does not currently include Crown as partner) ORC contribution may be greater than indicated</p>	<p>provide a greater proportion of costs in lower tier TAs due to non-compulsory nature of NPS requirements. ORC Annual Budget Figures have a risk of underestimation.</p>	<p>current structural and legal arrangements, that would be simplified under RM review Panel recommendations. ORC may need to provide a greater proportion of costs for regional strategy due to lack of legislated requirement. ORC Annual Budget Figures have a risk of underestimation.</p>
--	--	--	--

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy Considerations

[52] The ORC has functions and duties under Section 30 of the Act, and is also required to give effect to National Policy Statements. The work programmes are designed to do this.

[53] The Urban Work Programme and the related Urban Development Strategy are intended to assist in the development, communication and implementation of ORCs policy approach to urban development and change in the region and facilitate the integrated management of a range of cross cutting matters that impact on or are affected by urban development.

Financial Considerations

[54] The current annual plan budget for Urban Development is considered sufficient to develop a UDS and participate in working group processes with relevant TAs.

[55] However, to comply with the minimum requirements in the NPSUC will require additional budget, to contribute to the costs faced by partner TA’s in meeting the NPSUD. Work to commission or accelerate work programmes already underway to inform urban issues such as regional identification of cultural values, heritage values, hazards, Air, Biodiversity, Highly Productive Land, Landscapes, etc., are not included in these costs but are part of ORC’s longer term planning functions, and are partly underway already. Detailed likely costs for a given option would be provided in conjunction with the Long-Term Plan process and will be refined as a result of TA discussions.

[56] Additional costs in excess of ORC staff time are associated with purchasing of research and data, monitoring and publishing, and reasonable contributions to joint assessments and strategies undertaken in partnership with the region’s TAs. In addition, an

appropriate governance regime, if established, would also need to be funded or supported in kind.

- [57] Development of Options 2 and 3 will require significant additional investment. The costs for these options are estimates and may be higher than indicated as the assumption of cost sharing is the same as Option 1. However, given options 2 and 3 both exceed the minimum requirements and would be ORC driven, the same cost sharing as for Option 1 may not be appropriate.

Significance and Engagement

- [58] Any urban development strategy beyond Option 1 (which is internally focussed) developed under the urban work programme could trigger the Significance and Engagement policies. Consultation would ensure the requirements of the Significance and Engagement Policy were satisfied

Legislative Considerations

- [59] Option One would fulfil the minimum legislative requirements of the NPSUD and enable ORC to meet a range of other legislative requirements including improvements to LGA 2002 and LTMA requirements.
- [60] Option Two would enable ORC to better meet the intent of the NPSUD and align with the functions of regional councils for integrated management, particularly of land use and infrastructure, and improve ORCs ability to consider and improve the four wellbeing's across the region.
- [61] Option Three far exceeds current legislative requirements, but is consistent with the recommendations of the Resource Management Review Panel that includes future legislative change.

Risk Considerations

- [62] The key risks involve ORC not meeting its legislative requirements. Option 1 provides a pathway to at least meet the minimum standard required by legislation particularly the NPSUD. This will also provide a platform to develop closer relationships with TAs and others involved in urban development.
- [63] Options 2 and 3 involve significantly more investment in resources and relationship building, with Option 3 subject to a risk of exceeding current legislative mandates and capability. ORC would need to drive Options 2 and especially Option 3 rather than partner with TAs on existing legislative processes as under Option 1.

NEXT STEPS

- [64] Based on the recommendation of the Committee, further refinement of the recommended options will proceed, and will be presented as part of the development of the 2021 LTP, with further work continuing under current budgets.
- [65] QLDC will be seeking a formalised partnership approach for ORC to join the existing Wahiora/Grow well partnership. Further details will be provided soon, in conjunction with QLDC.

[66] DCC are scoping their work programme for their HBA and FDS requirements, and may also seek more formal agreements, with further details to be provided in due course.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Detailed Urban Work Programme Options [8.2.1 - 2 pages]

URBAN PROGRAMME OPTIONS			
	1. Statutory compliance & ORC urban strategy to inform its plans, policies & advocacy	2. Statutory compliance plus collaborative regional evidence base & urban development strategy	3. Regional Spatial Plan (consistent with RMA review recommendations)
General Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS urban chapter & Housing Bottom Lines NPS-UD implementation Implementation of NPSs for Freshwater, Highly Productive Land & Indigenous Biodiversity in urban context/settings Input to RLTS, RPTP, RPS & Regional Plans and implementation Input to TA district plans, LTPs, major plan changes & consents 	<p>Option 1 plus: <i>Collaborative regional evidence base</i> developed by all councils, Government, Kai Tahu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better regional constraints mapping on landscapes, soils & biodiversity Consistent and up to date population & visitor scenarios & development capacity estimates (source of regional aggregated data) Zones & infrastructure networks 	<p>Would fold in the statutory requirements, evidence base & strategies in options 1 & 2 in a single, broader <i>Jointly owned Otago regional spatial plan</i> with legal effect as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30+ years span Urban growth, ageing & decline, rural and coastal change Promotes 4 well-beings for current & future communities, quality natural & built environments, Māori interests & values, sustainable use of rural land, historic heritage, addressing natural hazards & climate change adaptation Integrates land use planning & infrastructure, & associated funding/ financing Vision, outcomes, measurable targets, bottom lines Development constraints/no go/slow go areas & opportunities, indicative transport corridors, major infrastructure incl. social & community Assesses future development options & scenarios High level direction to new regional regulatory plan, LTPs, annual plans, RLTS, RLTP, Public transport plan, C Government infrastructure, w indicative costs & timing.
Urban Development Strategy	<p>ORC would jointly develop and own the Queenstown & Dunedin Future Development Strategies as required by the NPS-UD with TAs and other partners (e.g. Central Government and Kai Tahu).</p> <p>It would also develop its own <i>urban strategy</i> incorporating these Future Development Strategies, & providing for all urban areas in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vision & objectives reflecting ORC's environmental management, civil defence & transport planning roles Scenarios for population & economic activity (incl tourism) drivers of change – growth, ageing, decline, climate change, preferences, affordability, infrastructure, and environment Utilise current and future evidence on environmental, cultural & physical constraints to development Cross-cutting issues & problems to resolve An analysis of development options ORC direction for regional & TA plans & policies, 3 waters etc. 	<p>As in Option 1, ORC would participate in the Queenstown & Dunedin Future Development Strategies as a partner</p> <p>It would also lead a <i>collaborative urban development strategy</i> incorporating these Future Development Strategies & providing for all urban areas in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the above jointly owned evidence base Vision, objectives, cross cutting issues & solutions, development options & directions for implementation agreed by all councils, Government, Kai Tahu 	
URBAN PROGRAMME OPTIONS			
	1. Statutory compliance & ORC urban strategy to inform its plans, policies & advocacy	2. Statutory compliance plus collaborative regional evidence base & urban development strategy	3. Regional Spatial Plan (consistent with RMA review recommendations)
Governance & Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORC participates in separate governance processes for each of the Queenstown & Dunedin future development strategies Special consultative procedures for each future development strategy Future development strategies still require separate sign off by each participating council ORC could choose how to consult on its own strategy or internal statement & would make final decisions on this alone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORC participates in separate governance processes for each of the Queenstown & Dunedin future development strategies A new joint committee for collaborative regional urban development strategy Combined special consultative process on all 3 strategies Each strategy still requires separate sign-off by each participating agency. 	<p>An entirely new regional governance arrangement involving all councils, Kai Tahu and Government would need to be established. This could replace the separate Queenstown & Dunedin processes. But plan would still require separate sign-off by each party.</p>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statutory requirements:</i> now - mid 2024 <i>ORC regional urban development strategy:</i> preferably at same time but could start later given resource constraints and current TA timeframes. DCC underway with background work for new HBA and FDS, Variation to 2GP expected soon. QLDC nearing completion of Whaiora, consultation expected early 2021. Whaiora review in 2024. CODC underway with community master planning to inform DP review WDC currently reviewing DP including HBA work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statutory requirements:</i> now - mid 2024 <i>Collaborative regional evidence base -</i> preferably at same time <i>Collaborative urban development strategy:</i> preferably at same time but could start later – & could build on Option 1. 	<p>Likely after mid 2024, building on strategies in Options 1 or 2.</p> <p>Resource Management Review Panel recommendations yet to be responded to.</p>
Budget & resources	<p>Current budget covers in-house 2x staff resources.</p> <p>This is sufficient for limited involvement, and development of urban statement but not joint</p>	<p>As for option one, with a greater workload current resource will be insufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS-UD requirements for new HBA & FDS may cost around \$1m+ in each of 	<p>Significant additional resource (Staff and ancillary data, research, consultation and governance funding) required.</p>

	<p>approach now required to meet NPSUD requirements in full.</p> <p>In particular, meeting new NPSs (IB, FM and HPL) will be a challenge and budget for new/expanded data/monitoring, governance and consultation will be needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS-UD requirements for new HBA & FDS alone may cost around \$1m+ in each of Dunedin & Queenstown. Costs in CODC and WDC likely to be lower, and CDC even less. ORCs contribution/share of these costs is TBD and would be determined by negotiation and level of influence desired. Subsequent implementation including detailed planning, plan changes and infrastructure required is additional. 	<p>Dunedin & Queenstown. ORCs contribution share of these costs TBD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional (unknown expense) to develop collaborative regional evidence base. Much of the constraints mapping would be sourced from other projects, but some contribution from Urban Project likely to be desirable due to existing timeframes and business needs. Regional data requirements could include highly productive land, cumulative hazard risk assessments, biodiversity, regional landscapes and coastal influence, heritage and cultural values and others. Building on and aggregating existing knowledge would be a key outcome of process Savings from reduced litigation, and benefits from better outcomes and improved regional cooperation may be significant but difficult to quantify; Subsequent implementation including detailed planning, plan changes and infrastructure and services required is additional. 	<p>Future announcements may provide an indication of structural and legislative changes necessary to deliver this significant undertaking.</p>
URBAN PROGRAMME OPTIONS			
	<p>1. Statutory compliance & ORC urban strategy to inform its plans, policies & advocacy</p>	<p>2. Statutory compliance plus collaborative regional evidence base & urban development strategy</p>	<p>3. Regional Spatial Plan (consistent with RMA review recommendations)</p>
<p>Pros & Cons</p>	<p><i>Benefits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets legal requirements Lowest cost to region's councils NPS processes & strategy enable ORC to provide stronger, clearer advocacy & better achieve environmental objectives, especially in Queenstown and Dunedin but also in lower growth areas Identifies cross-cutting issues & improves information about Central Otago, Clutha and Waitaki ORC would not have to get agreement of others to its own strategy (it would inform ORCs approach) Necessary basis for further collaboration under Option 2 <p><i>Cons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in evidence & lack of collaborative process mean internal focused strategy falls well short of guiding RLTP & TA land use and infrastructure planning Will focus ORCs efforts but will not materially assist TAs. 	<p><i>Benefits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets legal requirements Evidence, NPS & strategy processes enable ORC to provide stronger, clearer advocacy & better achieve environmental objectives across region Better evidence for "no go", "slow go" & future urban areas across region lays basis for better decision-making by ORC, RLTC, TAs, central government Would prepare for Regional Spatial Planning if RMA Review panel recommendations go ahead <p><i>Cons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other councils might not see value of working together on a regional strategy, especially where they already have their own, or do not have a compulsory need to develop one Difficulties reaching agreement may limit scope & quality of strategy Without legal weight no guarantee the strategy would be implemented (this applies to FDS under NPS UD as well) Most expensive option for the region's councils. 	<p><i>Benefits</i></p> <p>Depend on Government enacting RMA review panel recommendations for jointly developed regional spatial strategies with legal force to direct RMA, LGA & LTMA plans. But could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be proactive, vision and objectives led Better achieve the 4 wellbeings Better address all environmental issues because of broad geographic focus, content scope & involvement of all parties with joint actions on regional or cross-boundary issues Align decisions & integrate land use regulation & infrastructure provision Leverage central government funding & action Cost regions' councils less overall than option 2, with less duplication & greater ability to share <p><i>Cons</i></p> <p>Without legislation or Government involvement in the spatial plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils might not see value of working together on it No guarantee the plan would be implemented.

9.1. National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

Prepared for:	Strategy and Planning Committee
Report No.	P&S1863
Activity:	Regulatory: Policy Development
Author:	Kyle Balderston, Team Leader Urban Growth and Development
Endorsed by:	Gwyneth Elsum, General Manager Strategy, Policy and Science
Date:	9 September 2020

PURPOSE

- [1] To advise the Committee of the recently gazetted National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (**NPS-UD**).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- [2] The NPS-UD was gazetted on 23rd July 2020 and will come into force on 20th August 2020, repealing the existing NPS Urban Development Capacity 2016 (**NPS-UDC**). The NPS-UD document and a number of fact sheets and technical guidance are or will be available on a dedicated MfE website: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/about-national-policy-statement-urban-development>
- [3] A discussion document '*Planning for Successful Cities*' was released in August 2019 along with various consultation events and forums. ORC made a submission to MfE covering a number of matters, including
- a. Queenstown's status as a (then) Major Urban Centre (MUC) and its relative uniqueness compared to other MUCs.
 - b. excepting Queenstown from the 'no carparking rules' approach given the volume of visitor self-driving relative to commuter traffic.
 - c. natural hazard risk be included as a constraint on intensification.
 - d. clarity about what a quality urban environment is.
 - e. funding and cross boundary integration for Future Development Strategies (FDS) and the needed infrastructure; and
 - f. the timing of FDS reviews.
- [4] The final NPS-UD has changed reasonably from the discussion document, but the intent behind many of ORC's submission points have been incorporated, with the exception of the direction not to provide carparking, which now applies to all districts that contain 'urban environments' not just MUCs.
- [5] The gazetted NPS-UD is broadly similar in concept to the NPS-UDC in terms of its requirements for urban areas to plan for and enable anticipated housing and business development demand to be met with sufficient plan enabled, infrastructure serviced and commercially feasible development, over the short, medium and longer terms, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements.
-

- [6] However, it has a broader scope, including provisions that require the focus of this capacity to be on delivering “well-functioning urban environments”, and specifically targeting minimum densities/heights in certain locations and removing some planning regulations (notably parking minimums) in all urban environments.
- [7] The definition of urban environments has also changed, from “a single contiguous urban area containing or intending to contain 10,000 people or more” to a broader definition referencing areas that “is, or is intended to be”... “predominantly urban in character” and “part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people”. This will have the effect of broadening the number and extent of urban areas captured by the NPS in Otago.
- [8] The NPS-UD is also more explicit about the need for local authorities (both regional and district councils) with jurisdiction over urban environments to work together on the planning, monitoring and required assessments as well as the infrastructure planning, iwi, stakeholder and public consultation and engagement needed to ensure the capacity provided meets the needs of people and provides for well-functioning urban environments.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1) **Notes this report.**

BACKGROUND

- [9] The NPS-UD was gazetted on 23rd July 2020 and will come into force on 20th August 2020, repealing the existing NPS Urban Development Capacity 2016 (**NPS-UDC**).
- [10] A discussion document ‘*Planning for Successful Cities*’ was released in August 2019. ORC submitted on the Proposed NPS-UD , with the submission covering Queenstown’s status as a (then proposed) Major Urban Centre, and the implications for minimum required densities and parking rules, better definition of quality urban environments, more guidance on Future Development Strategies including review periods. Most of these matters have been addressed, albeit some indirectly, but some issues have been expanded or are new.
- [11] There are many detailed additions and alterations from the NPSUDC to the gazetted NPSUD, and the final NPSUD document is quite different to that proposed in the discussion document.
- [12] The most notable changes from the current NPD-UDC include:
 - a. A definition of ‘**well-functioning urban environments**’, and a requirement that all planning decisions must contribute to achieving this.
 - b. The **definition of ‘urban environment’ has changed** to areas that “is or is intended to be” ... “predominantly urban in character” and “part of a housing and labour market of at least 10000 people”. Importantly the new definition refers to a ‘housing and labour market’, rather than a ‘contiguous’ urban area or single settlement. This change could arguably capture groupings of smaller urban areas and settlements in Otago, such as the wider Cromwell basin,

Alexandra/Clyde and potentially others such as the peripheral communities and development around smaller and larger settlements, that operate as functional housing or labour markets of the requisite scale, but individually were too small or not contiguous to be included under the single contiguous settlement definition. This will lead to better planning in these rapidly growing areas.

- c. **Identification that change in urban environments in and of itself is not an adverse effect** – change may detract from amenity that is currently enjoyed by some but also creates new amenity that can be enjoyed by others, and can provide for greater wellbeing for more people.
- d. Tier 1 Local Authorities (the 5 largest cities, none are in Otago) have a minimum 6 storey height limit within specified centre zones and within a walkable catchment of those zones and rapid transit stops. All other urban environments (including Tier 2 and 3, which is relevant to Otago) have a **requirement to enable building heights and density commensurate with demand and accessibility** (this largely addressed the submission point to avoid imposing mandatory heights and densities in Queenstown).
- e. Only **certain qualifying matters** can be used to preclude providing for these minimums and these matters must be assessed and proven on a detailed site-specific level (not on a neighbourhood or area basis) – note this includes management of significant natural hazard risk, as a s6 RMA matter - these qualifying matters apply to Tier 1, but provide a framework for lower tier areas as well.
- f. The definition of **Sufficient development capacity** has been tightened - plan enabled, infrastructure serviced, commercially feasible development now also requires the assessment of “likely to be realised”. This has the intention and outcome of increasing the total amount of plan enabled, infrastructure serviced, commercially feasible development needed to be enabled, potentially significantly, but ‘likely to be taken up’ will be a challenge to objectively determine especially in the medium to longer term.
- g. The provision of **sufficient development capacity is now a bottom line** (rather than a target), reflecting that plans must provide for *at least* this amount.
- h. **Queenstown and Dunedin urban areas are now both identified as ‘Tier 2 Urban Areas’**. The NPS now outlines that the respective Councils (including ORC) will have **joint responsibilities** for planning, monitoring and Housing and Business assessments (previously Queenstown was a High Growth, and Dunedin a Medium Growth Urban Area).
- i. All other ‘urban environments’ are Tier 3 Urban Environments (this includes Oamaru and potentially other locations in the region – see new definition discussion) and must undertake a range of actions, including to provide for growth and development, monitor and respond to that monitoring and responding positively to proposals that significantly increase development capacity. These lower tier urban areas have fewer specific and technical requirements to the higher order urban areas, but the Objectives still apply and they are encouraged to implement the higher tier requirements (such as monitoring, HBA and FDS).
- j. There is an increased **emphasis on responsible local authorities working together** including with iwi, developers and landowners to undertake a range of tasks, including jointly producing specific assessments, monitoring and planning changes and infrastructure related actions in response to those assessments and monitoring.

- k. **New timelines** have been introduced for the required technical assessments needed to inform plan changes and LTPs (to fund infrastructure), and to remove or amend certain planning regulations.
- l. **Housing and Business Assessments** must use a range of population and economic growth projections and articulate a preferred option and justification for why it was chosen.
- m. **Future Development Strategies** must explore a number of spatial scenarios and articulate which one was chosen and the relative costs and benefits of each one, provide for the funding of the required infrastructure for the preferred scenario in their long term plans and strategies and ensure other agencies are also involved, and ensure the relevant planning documents enable at least sufficient development capacity to deliver the strategy.
- n. **Regular reporting and monitoring** must be undertaken, including describing why development take up is not occurring as expected, with a report describing how planning and/or a lack of development infrastructure is causing this situation and how the planning system and development infrastructure will be changed to address it.
- o. Irrespective of the above long-term planning, **councils must be responsive to proposals that ‘significantly increase development capacity’**, and regional councils must **include in their RPS criteria to define what is a “significant increase in development capacity”**.
- p. All s32 assessments for urban zone plan changes must **include an assessment of what resource management issue is being managed by each proposed new rule, and how the proposed rule or rule package will impact on development capacity**.
- q. No **local authority with an urban environment in their district can set minimum carparking rates in their district plans** (except for accessible carparks), and should instead manage parking supply and demand via integrated parking management plans; (existing rules must be removed within 18 months - this will apply to all of Otago’s TAs except Clutha DC).
- r. Zone rules, policies and **plan enabled outcomes must align to deliver the Zone objectives** and description and be changed if they preclude the outcomes described.

[13] An initial staff review of the NPSUD suggests there is a considerable increase in both the technical and process demands on local authorities, including ORC, to deliver the revised requirements, and that there is an explicit expectation that local authorities will work together on all aspects of planning, monitoring, reporting, review and delivery to ensure sufficient development capacity is available at all times. The key change from the NPSUDC is that meeting the numerical target will need to be done in a way and at a rate that also achieves well-functioning urban environments.

[14] Due to the increased scope of the urban environments definition, the NPS is also likely to be relevant to more locations and capture more proposals, which will be subject to the ‘well-functioning urban environments’ test. Increased emphasis on integrated infrastructure planning and provision alongside other central government reforms in this space (including alternative private and crown funding options and agencies (eg Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act, Kainga Ora, Provincial Growth Fund, Covid Recovery stimulus, Three Waters reform), and increased environmental performance requirements (e.g. NPS FM 2020, new RPS, Water Services Bill) should also help ensure

urban development does not 'get ahead' of infrastructure capacity, particularly where this results in impacts on the natural environment.

- [15] Specifically, for ORC, there are several requirements to meet via the RPS, that can be incorporated into the RPS Review. This includes:
- a. Incorporating 'housing capacity bottom lines' in the RPS – this must be done using the latest, refreshed TA HBA assessment and not using the RMA Schedule 1 process¹;
 - b. Ensuring the RPS enables TAs to provide sufficient development capacity in all urban environments (this is targeted at regional level constraints, like urban growth boundaries, landscape protections, viewshafts and similar);
 - c. Ensuring the RPS gives effect to the NPS UD (and other NPS's, and the NZCPS); and
 - d. Including criteria to define what "significant additional development capacity" is for the purpose of TA's being able to focus scarce planning and infrastructure assessment resources on responding positively to unanticipated development proposals of scale that contribute to well-functioning urban environments, rather than dealing with many ad-hoc, small, speculative proposals.
- [16] Other requirements relate to ORC's role as an environmental regulator and identifier of regionally significant values, particularly where this role or the identified values may conflict with urban development capacity requirements. ORC also provides public transport and some other infrastructure as a direct provider or procurer, as well as the provider or source of key constraint information such as hazards, landscapes, biodiversity and regulates water quality and quantity including from urban development infrastructure.
- [17] ORC's Public Transport Planning role via the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) and Public Transport Plan (PTP) in terms of planned and existing public transport provision can directly and materially impact on the requirement for TAs to provide additional development capacity, as well as responding to requests to increase service provision to respond to increased demand or land use integration. As an unintended consequence of the explicit link between public transport service provision and development capacity minima, it may be that these public transport related processes become more contested than they have been in the past.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy Considerations

- [18] The NPS-UD is generally consistent with ORC's existing and developing policy positions on urban growth and development, though there are many detailed aspects that will require alteration.

¹ In a practical sense this means the HBA sourced figures and any updates are 'automatically' inserted into the RPS, and relevant district plans and are not subject to the public submission process. However, changes to the RPS and District Plans to enable the numbers to be delivered are subject to submission.

Financial Considerations

- [19] The NPS-UD will result in increased requirements on ORC to monitor, report, assess and be involved in regional and district urban planning. Current budgets are considered sufficient to cover these already anticipated requirements in the current financial year, and any additional requirements will be included through the LTP process.

Significance and Engagement

- [20] The intent of the NPS-UD is to fundamentally alter urban environments, which is where the majority of Otago's population live and work. Some of the proposals (e.g. no minimum parking rules) are likely to be controversial. Changes to RPS, regional and district plans to enable development and give effect to the NPS-UD are subject to public submission (excepting capacity bottom lines).

Legislative Considerations

- [21] Giving effect to the NPS-UD is a legislative requirement and will require changes to regional and territorial planning and financial documents and plans.

Risk Considerations

- [22] Timeframes of the current RPS review mean that incorporating selected and specific NPS-UD requirements into draft policy framework will mean our new RPS will be one of the first to give effect to the NPSUD. The release is timely, avoiding undertaking a separate plan change process to incorporate requirements at a later date.

NEXT STEPS

- [23] In September, a proposed work programme that provides options to address these specific NPS-UD requirements as well as integrate a number of other urban related planning, monitoring, and reporting requirements that are falling out of other central government reforms into a coherent package will be brought to Council
- [24] The current RPS review programme provides a limited timeframe to implement specific targeted components of the NPS-UD, including several of those listed in Paragraph 14, as well as changes to language, definition and monitoring frameworks.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

9.2. RPS Reference Group Summary and Update

Prepared for:	Strategy and Planning Committee
Report No.	P&S1870
Activity:	Regulatory: Policy Development
Author:	Lisa Hawkins, Team Leader RPS, Air and Coast
Endorsed by:	Gwyneth Elsum, General Manager Strategy, Policy and Science
Date:	28 August 2020

PURPOSE

- [1] To provide a summary of the input received from the RPS reference groups and to provide the draft policy direction on each topic, along with an update on the RPS Programme.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- [2] Across the months of June and July 2020, 10 reference group meetings were held across the 11 topic chapters of the RPS. Reference Group members were selected following an expression of interest process conducted in May. Through half-day online facilitated discussions, the reference groups provided feedback on the policy direction papers which set out changes from the Partially Operative RPS (PORPS), requirements of higher order documents including National Policy Statements and Iwi Management Plans and feedback received from consultation earlier in the year. The policy direction papers presented draft provisions and higher order policy questions for feedback (the papers incorporated feedback from iwi prior to going to reference group members).
- [3] The reference groups have provided valuable feedback and direction into the process. Attachment one to this report is a summary of the feedback received during the reference group sessions. This feedback has assisted the RPS team in working towards a final draft of the RPS ready for pre-notification consultation. The summary report also sets out the key policy directions for each of the topics.
- [4] As a result of the new requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) to include freshwater visions at the Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) level into the RPS, an amendment to the programme for the RPS is required.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Notes** the attached Reference Group Summary Report.
- 3) **Notes** the key steps for the RPS programme between now and June 2021.

BACKGROUND

[5] In April 2020, Council agreed to incorporating reference groups into the RPS programme. The purpose of the groups was to provide feedback during the drafting stages of the RPS. The Expression of Interest process was undertaken in May and a selection panel comprising Councillors and staff then assessed the applicants and appointed each reference group.

[6] The Reference Groups were held across two tranches as set out below:

Tranche One	Date
Heritage and Cultural values	22 nd June
Air	23 rd June
Urban Form and Development	23 rd June
Natural Character and Natural Features and Landscapes	25 th June
Natural Hazards and Risks	26 th June
Tranche Two	Date
Energy, Infrastructure and Transport	20 th July
Coastal Environment	21 st July
Land and Freshwater	23 rd July
Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	24 th July
Integrated Management	27 th July

[7] The existing programme is on track for a notification decision in November in compliance with the Minister for the Environment's recommendation, except that the requirements of the NPSFM will require, from 3 September 2020, that an RPS includes freshwater visions at FMU, part FMU, or catchment level. This requirement was not foreshadowed in the draft NPSFM and the implications of this were considered at the Council meeting on 26 August. At that meeting, Council resolved to request from the Minister for the Environment an extension to the notification of the RPS to June 2021. The additional time requested (to notify by June 2021) will allow for meaningful engagement with the community and iwi in developing the freshwater visions.

ISSUE

[8] A key part of the RPS programme is to provide a summary of the information received during the consultation to Council and to make it available to the public on Council's website. It is important for Council and staff to have an understanding of the views of the reference groups, as one input into shaping the policy direction for the RPS.

DISCUSSION

[9] The reference groups were facilitated by an external party, Fairway Consulting, which also provided a scribe for the sessions. Along with council staff each reference group included representation from iwi (Maria Bartlett from TAMI), and relevant staff from each of the local territorial authorities, depending on availability. A Councillor was also present for the session as a sponsor to the process.

[10] The sessions involved staff taking the reference group through the policy direction papers, and seeking feedback on particular elements, identification of areas which needed further explanation and justification and discussion of the desired outcomes

sought. There was also the opportunity for the reference groups to identify sources of information which may assist the policy development process.

- [11] The attached report sets out a summary of the key points raised through the reference groups and sets out the policy direction in the draft RPS, of which the reference groups have been one input. Each topic is addressed individually.
- [12] Since the conclusion of the reference groups, the RPS team have been working to finalise a draft of the RPS, which will be workshopped with Council as part of the September 2020 Committee round. As the programme has now been amended to include the development of freshwater visions at an FMU level, subject to the Minister for the Environment approving an extension to the notification timeframe, the draft RPS will then largely be parked until the freshwater visions are prepared, before being notified.
- [13] With regard to the programme to develop the freshwater visions, and the subsequent stages to progress to a notified RPS, the following milestones and timeframes are proposed to achieve notification if the request to notify until June 2021 is approved.

Task / Milestone	Timeframe
Finalise draft RPS (sans Freshwater visions)	September 2020
Freshwater Vision development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consultation with community and iwi</i> 	September 2020 – End Jan 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>October – December 2020</i>
Pre-notification Consultation of full RPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clause 3 • Clause 4a 	February 2021 – mid April 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>February</i> • <i>End March – mid April</i>
Finalise RPS and S.32 report	Mid-April – May 2021
Request to Council to notify	May/June 2021
RPS Notified	June 2021

OPTIONS

- [14] There are no options that require Council’s consideration.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy Considerations

- [15] The reference group summary report (attachment 1) provides an overview of the information received during the sessions which is being used to guide drafting of the RPS.
- [16] The process to develop the freshwater visions will meet the requirements of the NPSFM, ensuring the notified version of the RPS will be fit for purpose, and will give full effect to the NPSFM.

Financial Considerations

- [17] There are no financial considerations associated with the reference group summary report.

- [18] The work required to fulfil the requirements of the NPSFM could not be foreseen and therefore was not included in the budget for the 20/21 year. As the RPS notification has been deferred to June 2021, existing resources will be prioritised to cover the work required, with some support likely from consultants. This is not expected to be significant.

Significance and Engagement

- [19] The reference group consultation was undertaken in accordance with the Significance and Engagement policy of Council.
- [20] The engagement plan being developed to support the delivery of the freshwater visions will be done in a manner consistent with the Significance and Engagement Policy and will incorporate input from a range of stakeholders and community as relevant to each FMU.

Legislative Considerations

- [21] The process of the reference groups provided the opportunity for the community and stakeholders to be involved in the process prior to the formal feedback process which occurs once the RPS is notified. This consultation is additional to any of the requirements contained in the First Schedule to the RMA 1991.
- [22] Section 62(3) of the RMA requires that a RPS must give effect to national policy statements. This approach to include the work to develop the freshwater visions as part of an amended RPS programme will achieve this requirement.

Risk Considerations

- [23] It is important to have an operative RPS in place prior to notification of the Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP). The requested delay to the notification of the new RPS until June 2021 will still achieve this. In addition, setting the freshwater visions at an FMU level in the RPS will provide a good platform from which the more detailed conversations through the LWRP development can continue. This will ultimately reduce the risk to the LWRP by providing a robust framework at the RPS level.

NEXT STEPS

- [24] The policy team are using the findings presented in the reference group summary report in finalising a draft RPS, and they will work with the engagement team to deliver the programme set out above to develop the freshwater visions.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1: Reference group summary report [9.2.1 - 30 pages]



Otago Regional Council Regional Policy Statement Review:
Reference Groups Summary Report

August 21 - 2020

1

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements3

1. Introduction4

 Purpose.....4

 Partnership with Iwi4

 The Reference Group Process4

 The Selection Process5

 Reference Group Attendees6

2. Reference Group Feedback Summaries6

 Air6

 Heritage and Culture8

 Natural Hazards9

 Urban Form and Development11

 Natural Character, Natural Features and Landscapes12

 Energy, Infrastructure and Transport13

 Coastal Environment15

 Land and Freshwater17

 Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity20

 Integrated Management21

3. Moving Forward: Draft Policy Directions22

 Air: draft policy direction22

 Heritage and Culture: draft policy direction22

 Natural Hazards: draft policy direction23

 Urban Form and Development: draft policy direction23

 Natural Character, Features and Landscapes: draft policy direction24

 Energy, Infrastructure and Transport: draft policy direction24

 Coastal Environment: draft policy direction25

 Freshwater and Land: draft policy direction25

 Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity: draft policy direction26

 Integrated Management: draft policy direction26

5. Appendix One27

Acknowledgements

The ORC would like to acknowledge and thank the members of each reference group for the time and effort they dedicated to helping shape the future of Otago. The RPS will be all the richer for the input the reference group members and representation from the Territorial Authorities provided. It is the time, effort and enthusiasm of Otago's community that ultimately creates the place we want to live in, and collectively improve and protect.

1. Introduction

Purpose

The RPS sets out what we want for Otago, what's stopping us achieving this, and how we will solve those issues. In accordance with the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, the RPS is required to provide an overview of the resource management issues of the region and set out policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the whole region¹.

The RPS doesn't contain rules; it establishes the framework for Otago's regional and district plans, from which resource management policies, objectives and rules will sit. It includes how resources will be managed, including air, coast, land, freshwater and waste, as well as consideration of ecosystems and biodiversity, energy and infrastructure, hazards and risks, historical and cultural values, heritage, natural character, natural features and landscapes and urban form and development.

ORC is currently reviewing its Regional Policy Statement (RPS), and as part of the process we sought feedback during the drafting stage to inform and fine tune the policy direction. Part of this process involved seeking out suitably interested, qualified and/or experienced persons to participate in a series of reference group meetings, each reflecting a topic of the new RPS.

Partnership with Iwi

Throughout the review of the RPS, the ORC is working in partnership with iwi. The process of the reference group and the outputs which lead to policy directions for the RPS is no different. In drafting the policy direction papers, which form the basis of the Reference Group discussions, review and feedback was sought from iwi. **This e the** policy direction papers to have appropriate regard to managing resources in a manner consistent with relevant iwi management plans. Iwi were also invited to attend and participate in the reference group discussions, in order to hear the feedback from each group.

Staff are continuing to work with iwi - to finalise the policy direction following the reference groups, and as part of the drafting process for the new RPS.

The Reference Group Process

The members of the reference groups provided advice and guidance to ORC on a total of 11 Regional Policy Statement topics. The topics were broken up into two tranches and held on the following dates:

Tranche One	Date
Heritage and Cultural values	22 nd June
Air	23 rd June
Urban Form and Development	23 rd June
Natural Character and Natural Features and Landscapes	25 th June
Natural Hazards and Risks	26 th June
Tranche Two	Date
Energy, Infrastructure and Transport	20 th July
Coastal Environment	21 st July
Land and Freshwater	23 rd July
Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	24 th July
Integrated Management	27 th July

¹ RMA, section 59.

Policy Direction Papers were prepared on each topic from undertaking a review of the following:

- Existing provisions within the partially operative regional policy statement (PoRPS) for Otago;
- Central government National Policy Statements (NPS), which the RPS must give effect to, including any proposed NPSs that were available at the time;
- Feedback received during the online survey and community meetings held earlier this year on the significant issues for the region;
- Feedback from iwi. Prior to finalising the policy direction papers, each paper was provided to Aukaha and TAMI for their input and review, to ensure appropriate consideration was given to iwi resource management.

The objectives for the RPS Reference Groups were to:

- Provide input into policy direction, based on the knowledge and experience they each brought to the topic. The reference groups were not asked to reach consensus but rather provide ORC with input, and sometimes disparate, views to consider. However, this being said, where there was the opportunity for consensus on an approach, it was explored during discussion.
- Consider the policy implications of the policy directions paper on the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.
- Critically review policy direction papers relevant to the topic / chapter of the new RPS.

The time commitment from participants was a minimum of a half day to join in the online reference group discussion, and then time across the two-weeks following to provide written feedback if they wished as well as time prior to the online sessions to review and familiarise themselves with the position papers. The ORC initiated the help of a facilitator from Fairway Consulting to facilitate across the reference group sessions. The facilitators role was to keep the sessions moving forward, keep them structured and facilitate fair, open discussion. Additionally, there was a dedicated scribe to take comprehensive notes throughout the sessions. This ensured a structured review process and useful capture of relevant information.

The Selection Process

A 3-step process was designed:

Step 1 – Expressions of interest due:

Expressions of interest were advertised widely, seeking nominations for all reference groups across two weeks at the end of May 2020. The criteria for candidates were simple: people who had expertise and experience related to a specific tranche topic.

Initial Nomination numbers:

The following sets out a breakdown of the number of applications. There were 188 reference group nominations received across the following 11 RPS topics:

- 54 for land and freshwater
- 22 for urban form and development
- 19 for coastal environment
- 19 for ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity
- 18 for integrated management
- 16 for hazards and risks
- 14 for energy, infrastructure and transport

- 13 for air
- 9 for historical and cultural values
- 4 for natural character, features and landscapes

Step 2 – selection:

An integral part of the selection process was the appointment of a selection panel, comprised of two elected members and two staff, one of whom was at an executive level. On 28 May, the nominations for the first tranche were collated by topic area and provided to each selection panel member by email for their review and shortlisting. In mid-June, the same process occurred for the second tranche of nominations. The panel then reviewed the nominations and identified their own shortlist of up to 10 participants for each reference group based on their assessment against the following criteria:

1. Having an intimate understanding or expertise in the topic area.
2. Having community and/or stakeholder connections across a few associated networks.
3. Having the ability and supporting tools to participate in the online facilitated discussion i.e. Zoom meeting.
4. Having demonstrated ability to fulfil the role.

Reference Group Attendees

The successful candidates came from a wide range of backgrounds, and locations. There were a significant number of participants who were new to regional council processes, and one of the advantages of running the online style was that location was not a constraining factor. A complete list of reference group members for each topic is included in Appendix 1. In addition to the members listed in the appendix, a councillor sponsor, ORC staff, supporting consultants, the facilitator, and the scribe were present at all the reference group sessions. Additionally, a representative from TAMI attended most of the sessions to provide iwi perspective. Aukaha chose to input into the initial policy direction papers and were not present during the reference group sessions.

2. Reference Group Feedback Summaries

Set out below, by topic, is a summary of the feedback received from the Reference Groups. Also included is an overview and context of each topic, and the identified opportunity for this RPS review to address following the review of the PORPS, central government policy directions and feedback from initial community consultation on identification of issues.

Air

Overview and Context:

Air pollution resulting from particulate matter and odour can affect human health and wellbeing and cause nuisance and amenity effects including poor visibility or soiling of surfaces. Fine particles are typically a result of human activities such as the combustion of solid fuel (wood or coal) for home heating, industry and motor vehicles. Air is significant to tangata whenua because of the relationship of air to other resources such as water, flora and fauna, and its life supporting capacity. Offensive discharges to air (such as odour) can affect wāhi tapu and discharge of dust can adversely affect mahika kai sites. The National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ) came into effect in 2004 and were updated in 2011. The intent of these standards is to provide a guaranteed minimum level of health protection for all New Zealanders. The Ministry for the Environment is currently

working on an updated NESAQ. Consultation on the revisions to the NES concluded at the end of July and any revisions to it are not expected to be gazetted until the first quarter of 2021. The substantial change within the proposed NESAQ that will affect Otago is a change to monitoring PM_{2.5} (*instead of PM₁₀*) and a reduction in emissions standards for domestic burners. The change to PM_{2.5} will likely result in Otago recording a higher number of exceedances in Air Zone one and two towns.

Air quality monitoring results show that for most of the year, Otago's air quality is very good. However, during the winter when home-heating increases, many towns in the Otago Region do not comply with the ambient air quality standards set out in the current NESAQ or the Regional Plan: Air. Due to a continued trend of frequent exceedances, and potentially more exceedances as a result of proposed amendments to the NESAQ, combined with the Air Plan being overdue for review, an opportunity presents for the RPS to provide clearer direction to manage air quality. While some parts of the Partially Operative Regional Policy Statement (PORPS) remain relevant and appropriate, some provisions require revision to improve their clarity in their application to air quality management, address issues raised by the community, and ensure the new RPS responds to the requirements of the NESAQ and National Planning Standards.

Opportunities:

A review of the partially operative RPS showed there were a number of opportunities available through the review of the RPS. Notably, there is an opportunity to better align with the NESAQ and to address ambient air quality to protect the health of people in Otago. Additionally, the issue of domestic solid fuel burners is a persistent problem in Otago and contributes to poor air quality. There is an opportunity to address this issue by promoting the use of cleaner fuels and new, clean burning, domestic heating technologies. Finally, the RPS has an opportunity to provide more guidance and direction to local authorities for the management of odour, discharge of particulate matter and to address the tensions between dense urban forms and growth and air quality.

Summary points from Reference Group:

Below is a summary of the key points raised through the Reference Group

Air Quality

- Greater direction for improvements in areas where air quality is poor as well as preventing the decline in air quality, especially where it is currently good.
- There was a preference from Reference Group members for the use of concise, meaningful language that describes a clear outcome.
- Addressing air quality is a bigger problem than that which can be achieved through the RPS and regulation. There was considerable support to including non-regulatory methods which direct the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities to advocate for change in relation to elements such as improving buildings standards, prohibiting the sale of non-compliant burners and resilience in energy supply.
- The Reference Group were supportive of strong policy direction associated with the prohibition of non-compliant burners and of clear timeframes for compliance.
- There was support for improvements to air quality being presented as a long-term outcome, with a 30-year transition period, with milestones along the way.
- There was no clear preference on whether the term "offensive and objectionable" should continue to be used, however, if it is to be used going forward, there was support for defining the terms or providing criteria, so it is clearly understood for RPS users.

Outdoor Burning

- Outdoor burning was considered an issue that would benefit from management and direction at the RPS level, and consideration should be given to the availability of data to support including an appropriate management approach.

General Discussion

- The integrated management of transport and urban growth will assist in achieving good air quality in the Region.
- The relationship between air quality and climate change was another matter raised by members of the Reference Group that could be considered by the RPS.

Heritage and Culture

Overview and Context:

Historic heritage is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, and includes archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific and technological qualities. It includes historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; sites of significance to Māori (including wāhi tapu) and surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources. Otago is a region rich in historic heritage, with cultural and historic heritage places and areas that are recognised as nationally, regionally and locally important. Sites and resources used by Kāi Tahu ki Otago² are spread throughout Otago, and form part of wider cultural landscapes (wāhi tupuna). Wāhi tupuna embody both the customary and contemporary relationships of Kāi Tahu and their culture and traditions. Kāi Tahu has a special relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. Broadly, this Maori relationship is recognised as a matter of national importance.

The National Planning Standards separates out the significant resource management issues for the region identified by Council, and the significant resource management issues for iwi. Kāi Tahu ki Otago have identified key resource management issues for iwi, which includes Wāhi tupuna. Previously, Kāi Tahu have identified that the mauri and wairua of some places, sites, resources and the values of cultural, spiritual or historic significance to Kāi Tahu have often been destroyed or degraded.

A review of the district plans that give effect to the PORPS was undertaken by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga³, where they note that the Dunedin City and Queenstown Lakes District plans both generally align with the PORPS, but greater alignment could be achieved if both plans had stronger provisions to protect sites of significance to Maori. Further, through the development of the second-generation district plans for QLDC and DCC, ORC is aware of issues with the terminology used in the PORPS around identifying and then protecting regionally and nationally significant historic heritage.

Opportunities:

There are opportunities in the new RPS to clarify the terms regionally and nationally significant heritage, to provide direction and guidance on identifying sites and areas of significance and to build methods that will enable a closer relationship between iwi and regional and local authorities to

² The collective term Kāi Tahu Ki Otago is used to describe the four Papatipu Rūnanga and associated whānau and rūpū of the Otago region.

³ National Assessment RMA Policies and Plans – Heritage Provisions, December 2018.

achieve this outcome in relation to wāhi tapuna. More broadly, there are opportunities to provide more clarity in the provisions and recognise Ngai Tahu values when it comes to wāhi tupuna.

Summary points from Reference Group:

Below is a summary of the key points raised through the Reference Group.

Language

- Participants preferred clear and firm directives for managing historic heritage to ensure a consistent approach across the region.
- Members of the Reference Group are supportive of the objectives providing for a more holistic approach to heritage by looking both forwards and to the past.
- Support for the inclusion of clear criteria to identify significant heritage values.

Regional Themes

- Preference for the policies to list the heritage themes that are significant and relevant to Otago, as a way of setting out the values that need to be considered when identifying significant heritage sites, areas and buildings.
- No clear preference was provided by the Reference Group for requiring both nationally and regionally significant places or areas to be identified through the RPS, nor was there particular support for a “three tiered” approach⁴. There was agreement however that clarification from the approach in the PORPS was required.
- Participants supported the use of an existing set of criteria for identifying historic heritage values, such as that used by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) to assess heritage items for inclusion on the HNZPT List/Rārangī Kōrero.

Cultural Values

- There was some uncertainty from the Reference Group members if “cultural values”, in the context of the historic and cultural values chapter, are specifically Kāi Tahu values or whether they apply to all cultures in New Zealand.

Natural Hazards

Overview and Context

The Otago region is exposed to a wide variety of natural hazards that impact on people, property, infrastructure and the wider environment. The effects of natural hazards vary in terms of both their likelihood and consequence. The adverse effects of natural hazards are generally best managed by avoiding development in areas which are known to be subject to natural hazards. Avoidance of adverse effects is the right principled position; however, growth pressures can create situations where this is not always an option. Therefore, in some situations, mitigating the effects of natural hazards to tolerable levels will be a feasible option to ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of the community.

Hazardous substances, contaminated land and waste materials can cause adverse effects on both human health and the environment through both short-term and long-term exposure. Historic land use and storage of hazardous substances have left a legacy of soil contamination in New Zealand. This

⁴ ‘Three Tiered’ refers to the addition of a third significance category related to identification and management criteria for historic heritage.

contamination has been largely caused by historic practices in which chemicals were manufactured, used, stored and disposed of in ways that are considered unacceptable by today's standards. While councils do have a general ability under the RMA to manage hazardous substances, in most cases, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 controls are adequate to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse environmental effects of hazardous substances.

Opportunities:

Whilst the review of the PORPS showed that the provisions relating to Natural Hazards are reasonably robust, there are a number of opportunities for improvement in this chapter. Broadly, there is room for more directive and clearer provisions. The inclusion of a new framework to provide further clarity on assessing significance of risk is an opportunity, and as such three options were provided to the reference group: a qualitative, a quantitative or a semi-quantitative approach. The opportunity to provide further clarity on assessing community tolerance of risk is also a worthy consideration for the new RPS. Finally, there was an opportunity for the new RPS to address existing use rights and the risk levels associated with current use. The Act currently provides for regional councils to extinguish existing use rights under Section 10 of the RMA.

Summary points from Reference Group:

General Discussion

- The Reference Group indicated that the current PORPS objectives were reasonably well balanced. However, they suggested that the objective that seeks to minimise risk is not as strong as it could be, and the concept of 'minimising' risk is open to interpretation.
- It was suggested that the objective should require levels of risk from natural hazards to be reduced to a moderate or tolerable or some other descriptor of a low level.

Significant Risk

- A semi-quantitative framework work for assessing the significance of a natural hazard risk was preferred by the reference group. It was noted that the Bay of Plenty RPS includes a similar framework. A risk matrix may help respond to this approach.
- Community input into the understating of risk was important in defining significance of risk.
- There was support for expanding on the current approach in the PORPS, which steps through the hazard and consequence identification and then response options for when you identify a risk.

Community Tolerance

- A risk matrix could be used to define what the tolerable level of risk is. This would help existing provisions that use the term "community tolerance of risk". Much discussion was had however that the level of community involvement and engagement you need in order to undertake such a process is significant. This also has a direct correlation with timing.

Existing Use Rights

- There was support for existing use rights to be maintained in the RPS but the terminology to be changed to 'managing existing land uses', as there are a variety of options available to manage existing land uses to reduce risk before extinguishing existing use rights. The RPS

needs to be specific about what level of risk needs to be reduced if existing use rights are to be managed.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Works

- The RPS needs to include policy that identifies how natural hazard mitigation works should be managed in sensitive areas, ensuring that values can be protected, whilst the risk is managed.

Urban Form and Development

Overview and Context:

Urban growth and development results from, and facilitates communities providing for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing. Well-functioning urban places are dynamic and efficient, enable human social interactions and provide a wide variety of housing, employment and recreational opportunities that meet changing needs and preferences, in a way that maximises the wellbeing of all its present and future inhabitants, and respects its history, its setting and the environment.

Adverse impacts from inefficient or poorly planned urban development impacts on *people* – both on individual and community wellbeing. The concentration of humans and human activities can also generate adverse impacts on the natural environment, including by land consumption, waterway and vegetation modification for housing, industry and play areas, the diversion and use of water, and waste disposal and effluent and discharges to air, land and water, all of which can also impact mana whenua values.

Consultation undertaken in February and March 2020 that sought feedback on the nine draft Issues for the RPS, included a specific Urban Growth issue. Inappropriate urban development was identified as a concern amongst respondents in written comments to many issues. The effect on productive soil, infrastructure, resource availability, and landscapes were identified. There was support for long term urban development strategies, along with planning and investment into residential waste and water infrastructure, improved public transport, walking and cycling, and minimising loss of productive land as possible means to better manage urban growth.

Opportunities:

Broadly, there is an opportunity to provide increased specificity for outcomes, processes and criteria in the new RPS, and bring the provisions in line with the new national level requirements. In particular, the new RPS has an opportunity to address gaps in strategic spatial planning across the region. Due to the varying degree at which developments occur across the region, consistency and coordination in the planning framework is required that also accounts for specific issues that may need management, including environmental outcomes. Additionally, incorporating Kai Tahu values in urban planning framework is a key opportunity for improvement. Finally, urban planning that ensures appropriate infrastructure, including services, is vital for sustainable urban growth. There is an important opportunity to build clear, directive provisions into the new RPS that appropriately address infrastructure and service gaps prior to development.

Summary points from Reference Group:

- The Reference Group indicated a preference for clear, direct and concise language to be used in the provisions for the RPS.
- There was some discussion about incremental improvement to the PORPS and the potential missed opportunity for bold new thinking to address emerging challenges and reset

directions. The former being more supported by TAs given the time and money invested in recent plan development processes.

- There was also a reference for clear and firm directives for managing urban development within clear parameters, that left the space for ground up local responses to be developed.

Natural Character, Natural Features and Landscapes

Overview and Context:

Natural Features and Landscapes

Natural features and landscapes are distinct from natural character. While all involve biophysical and experiential aspects, natural features and landscapes also include associative aspects – how people and societies have associated with a place (such as heritage and cultural aspects). Otago has a wealth of outstanding and highly valued natural features and landscapes, including some that have already been identified through the region's district plans. Otago's natural features and landscapes are highly valued for a range of reasons, including their cultural and social importance. They also support domestic and international tourism in the region.

Natural features and landscapes can be negatively affected or degraded by a range of uses in and nearby them. As a consequence, some land management practices have failed to adequately provide for Kāi Tahu Ki Otago interest in wāhi tūpuna (cultural landscapes). The RPS 1998 required the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes but did not provide direction on their identification or what 'protection' meant, or any consideration of other features and landscapes that were not considered outstanding. These decisions were left to territorial authorities and as a result, there has been variation in how natural features and landscapes have been identified and managed in district plans. While parts of the PORPS remain relevant and appropriate, some provisions will need to be revised in order to improve their clarity and ensure the new RPS meets the requirements of the RMA and National Planning Standards.

Natural Character

Natural character is the expression of natural elements, patterns and processes in a landscape. The degree or extent of natural character in an area depends on the extent to which natural elements, patterns and processes occur, and the nature and extent of modifications to the ecosystems and landscapes. The RMA requires the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands and lakes and rivers (and their margins) and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Subdivision, use and development can degrade the values and characteristics of natural character by introducing man-made structures in natural environments largely absent of human activity, modifying or removing vegetation, altering landforms and changing ecosystem processes.

Natural character is fundamental to the Kāi Tahu relationship with whenua, wai taonga, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, and is understood in relation to the quality of the environment prior to colonisation. Where these qualities remain, they are taonga - precious remnants of a modified environment to be respected and protected. Wherever possible, Kāi Tahu believe these qualities should be restored to bring back balance and support mauri. Degradation of natural Character can affect the mauri of areas and the relationship of tangata whenua with their ancestral lands and waters, particularly the coast and freshwater bodies. Where there is degradation, it is important to Kāi Tahu that restoration occurs so that natural character can be enhanced.

Opportunities:

Natural Features and Landscapes:

One of the key opportunities for the new RPS is to address the management of natural features and landscapes outside the Coastal Environment. More specifically, there is an opportunity to treat natural features and landscape management in the same way as in the Coastal Environment, which would align more closely with Iwi management plans. There was an opportunity to consider the identification of natural features and landscapes in the RPS at regional level or continue along the lines of the PORPS and enable district level plans to map and identify them. Finally, at a broad level, there is opportunity to clarify and provide more direction in the existing provisions for local authorities in the protection and management of outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Natural Character:

Natural character is a broad topic that sits across a number of other topics, particularly the coastal environment and land and freshwater. There is an opportunity to better align how the RPS intertwines natural character with iwi values, and the interconnectedness across the whole system as opposed to isolated areas with particular aesthetic properties. Additionally, there is an opportunity to adopt national direction, which would enable the identification of natural character in wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins, and provide direction for district plans on these matters.

Summary points from Reference Group:

Natural Features and Landscapes

- Initially there was discussion about whether these values should be maintained or enhanced. The iwi view is that enhancement, restoration, and improvement is important. Also, there is a distinction between heritage and cultural values. This distinction needed to be reflected in the planning provisions.
- There was discussion of the need to consider protection of tussock areas to ensure the distinctive landscape character of Otago is retained.
- Historic wetlands were mentioned, and the need to repair them to improve water quality.
- People considered integrated management and bringing climate change to the forefront were important considerations in a policy approach.
- There was discussion of the need (mandatory or otherwise) to map areas of outstanding landscapes and the benefit of providing consistency between councils in this aspect. Currently, because of the lack of direction, there are multiple approaches across TAs, and also concern about the resources required to do this.

Natural Character

- RPS needs to be more directive about the preservation of natural character.
- The approach for natural character to be addressed specifically within the relevant topics was preferred amongst the reference group, rather than a generic approach applying within its own chapter.

Energy, Infrastructure and Transport

Overview and Context:

Infrastructure, energy and transportation networks are services that communities rely on. These assets are fundamental to support social and economic wellbeing, so infrastructure must be effective, resilient and respond to the changing needs of people and communities. The Otago region includes nationally and regionally significant renewable energy resources, infrastructure and transport networks. The region contributes significantly to New Zealand's renewable electricity generation

through hydro dams on the Clutha and the Waipori rivers and with the Mahinerangi wind farm. The Otago region also has potential for additional renewable energy generation. In relation to mineral exploration and extraction, Otago has significant lignite resources, and is also home to the Macrae's Gold Mine, which is the largest gold mine in New Zealand.

When considering the development and management of infrastructure it is critical for the health, safety and wellbeing of communities. It is necessary to afford these activities protection from reverse sensitivity effects and potential impacts that other activities may have on their effective operation. The scale and type of activities involved in the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of infrastructure is such that adverse effects on the environment are likely, including, at times, significant adverse effects. Efforts are required to minimise adverse effects, particularly where infrastructure operates to a sub-standard level or where alternatives are available. There are instances however where residual effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Infrastructure, energy, transportation and mineral extraction and exploration are all activities of concern to iwi.

There are overlapping responsibilities between regional and district councils for managing the provisions and effects from energy, infrastructure and transport networks under the RMA. Many of the energy, transport and infrastructure matters also traverse the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and adjacent to it. This complexity means that it is important the region has a clearly articulated approach to managing these activities and their environmental effects

Opportunities:

The broad direction for energy, infrastructure and transport in the PORPS is appropriate, however some refinement of terminology and management approaches in the provisions would better align with national planning standards. Extractive industries are a land use which was covered by the PORPS, it doesn't have a natural home in the National Planning Standard Chapters, and so was considered by the reference group within this topic. However, its eventual home may be elsewhere in the RPS.

Summary points from reference group:

Energy

- General support for the direction within the PORPS to be carried forward for the RPS review.
- Suggestion that Otago should be a net carbon-absorbing region and the RPS could provide the drive for this.
- The RPS needs to more strongly enable small and community scale renewable electricity generation as this is an opportunity to improve energy reliability and community resilience.

Infrastructure

- Agreement that nationally and regionally significant should be defined separately but have different management approaches.
- Definition of "regionally significant" should follow the same structure/content as "nationally significant".
- TA's requested a review of the definition of "municipal infrastructure" – it is fairly limited at the moment and has some unexplained restrictions.

Transport

- The provisions need to acknowledge mobility needs, especially in an ageing society.

- Provisions need to be more enabling rather than effects-focused, particularly when related to encouraging modal shifts to walking, cycling, public transport or to more carbon neutral forms of transport.
- The RPS should acknowledge that there are limited alternative transport options outside of the urban areas.

Mining

- Should be recast to apply to all extractive industries, not just mining.
- There was feedback from those representing the extractive industries that the wording of draft provisions was too restrictive, and needed to better account for offsetting or compensation, although it was acknowledged that offsetting and compensation was addressed in more detail through the biodiversity chapters.
- There was recognition that some adverse effects (for example, on cultural values) cannot be avoided, offset or compensated for.

Coastal Environment

Overview and Context:

Many activities occur within, or affect, the coastal environment including urban development, recreational activities, transport infrastructure, energy generation and transmission, food production and other farming activities, plantation forestry, rural industry and mineral extraction. Poorly located or managed activities can have adverse effects that compromise the carrying capacity of the receiving environment and impact on the values of the coastal environment such as natural character, biophysical processes, water quality, surf breaks, indigenous biodiversity and natural landscapes.

The coastal waters are a receiving environment for freshwater, gravels, sediment and contaminants from the terrestrial landscape - of particular concern are the significant discharges of land-based sediments via rivers and waterways that have a smothering effect on the benthic systems⁵ of the coastal area, including the important kelp beds. The interconnection of the land and sea environments is consistent with the ki uta ki tai ('mountains to the sea') or interconnectedness philosophy of iwi. This interconnection requires careful consideration in managing the effects of land use activities. Other important issues for mana whenua are the impacts of sea level rise, erosion of Māori lands, and the effects of reclamation within the Otago area, including dredging impacts on the health of the ecosystems of the harbour.

Opportunities:

There are a few options for the Coastal Environment chapter in the new RPS, particularly around the identification of significant areas, management of natural character, protecting significant surf breaks, water quality, coastal access and activities in the coastal marine area. There is an opportunity to manage the natural character of coastal environments within the coastal environment chapter for clarity. Additionally, the provisions concerning identification, maintenance and enhancement of water quality in the coastal marine areas have room for improvement, including the management of sediment and waste discharges. Specific criteria for identifying marine biodiversity could also be improved. Finally, there is an opportunity to better manage activities in the coastal environment, including the addition of provisions to address subdivision and developments in the coastal environment.

⁵ The lowest level of a marine or freshwater system.

Summary points from reference group:

Extent and Characteristics of the Coastal Environment

- The criteria drafted for the identification of the coastal environment is considered to be reasonable.
- Reference Group members indicated a preference for the landward extent of the Coastal environment to be mapped at RPS level, although acknowledged the time constraints in being able to achieve this. They also identified concerns that mapping would need to be dynamic and reviewed regularly due to ongoing changes to the coastal environment.

Coastal Biodiversity

- The development of specific marine criteria was supported as a preference to adapting terrestrial biodiversity criteria to the marine environment
- The relationship between the Fisheries Act and Resource Management Act also come into play in this area and the RPS needs to be mindful of its jurisdictional limitations.

Natural Character

- There was support for natural character specific to the Coastal environment to be managed within this chapter.
- Sub-surface natural landscapes may need consideration in the RPS.

Surf Breaks

- There was support for regional surf breaks to be identified for Otago, and acknowledgement that the management approach to these needed to be different to nationally significant surf breaks. This was to ensure that hazard work such as breakwaters, seawalls etc have a pathway to be established in areas of regionally significant surf breaks e.
- Feedback from the community would be needed to support this approach, and there was some concern that identification of surf breaks may be met with resistance from some of the surfing community.

Water Quality

- Discharges to the coast should have better guidance under the RPS.
- There was widespread support for a precautionary approach to activities in the coastal marine area.

Activities in the Coastal Marine Area

- There was some concern that aquaculture has been given a separate section where other activities have not, although they may be covered by other legislation such as the Fisheries Act.
- In managing coastal water there was mention in the draft provisions to maintaining and enhancing habitats provided in the coastal marine areas, and trout and salmon were included. Whilst it was acknowledged that this reference is required under the Resource Management Act, it was widely suggested that there could be further wording to give precedence to native habitats.

Land and Freshwater

Overview and Context

The health of land and freshwater is vital for the health of our environment, people and economy. It is at the heart of our culture and identity. Nationally, and in parts of Otago, freshwater is facing significant pressure. Population growth and land-use intensification in urban and rural environments has increased demand for water for drinking water, irrigation and other economic uses. It has also impacted on the quality of our water, increasing contamination such as by nutrients and sediment and harming ecosystems.

For Kāi Tahu, freshwater management is a significant issue. Current water management does not adequately consider the interconnections between water and land and does not address Kāi Tahu values and interests or recognise mātauranga. This hampers Kāi Tahu's effective participation in resource management processes and impacts on the mana of both people and water. Historical and contemporary land uses have degraded waterbodies in Otago, both in terms of their quantity and quality, leading to adverse effects on the mauri of water bodies and the diversity and abundance of mahika kai resources.

All these pressures have been recognised by the Government, with a new suite of national directions on managing freshwater that aim to significantly strengthen the regulatory framework for managing freshwater. This will be a paradigm shift for water management across the country, and in Otago and will have considerable implications for uses of land that affect water quality and quantity.

Opportunities:

There is an opportunity for the new RPS to appropriately and clearly respond to the new national policy regulations set out in both the National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management (NPSFM) and the National Environmental Standards for Fresh Water (NESFW), and further align with the RMA. In particular, the new RPS can address the effects and status of water quality, allocation of freshwater, introduce the Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) framework and address the lack of integrated management between land use and fresh water. While the NPSFM establishes the minimum standard for the overall policy framework, the ORC has an opportunity to provide direction on how to apply the framework within the Otago context. At the time of conducting the reference groups, the draft NPSFM was used to guide discussion. Since then the NPSFM has been gazetted and will take effect on 3 September. This has some impact on the approaches which were discussed with the reference group. An example of this is the draft NPSFM included the requirement to prepare a region wide freshwater vision for the RPS. There is now a requirement for visions to be set at an FMU level.

Defining Te Mana o Te Wai has remained a requirement and has been progressed with iwi but had not been drafted at the time of the reference groups.

Summary points from reference group:

Te Mana o Te Wai and Freshwater vision

- Three options for regional freshwater visions were presented to the reference groups, with generally greater support for the second option (identified below). Reasons included the clear timeframe it sets out, the focus on protection of healthy ecosystems rather than singling out certain uses, and support for a holistic approach rather than defining the different features that are included in 'waterbodies'.

Otago's fresh water, the foundation and source of life, is revitalised within a generation and safeguarded to uphold te mana o te wai, through a partnership grounded in the principles of te tiriti. Otago's waterbodies will sustain healthy ecosystems by embracing ki uta ki tai, which will support each waterbody's mauri, so each waterbody retains its distinctive character, and behaviour in terms of flow patterns, quality, and connections. In turn, fresh water in Otago will provide for te hauora o te wai, te taiao and te tangata to thrive now and for generations to come.

- Whilst there was clear preference for option two, there were some elements to be considered in any re-drafting, including
 - making sure it is achievable but not being too detailed,
 - consider that the timeframe 'within a generation' may not be reasonable to all elements of the vision, and there was some discussion that for some issues, a generation is too long.
 - use of 'revitalised' could be replaced with 'healthy'
 - consider include resilience to change and a reference to climate change.

Freshwater Management Units

- Support for the RPS remaining at a high level when it comes to detail within an FMU. It is the role of the LWRP to provide specific direction on the management of water within each FMU.
- There was some confusion over the use of criteria for setting FMU boundaries in the RPS, and it was considered that the RPS should set the FMUs instead.
- When discussing Freshwater Management Units (that have already been identified), there was concern that Otago has many unique features/areas and pulling them all together into a small number of large geographical areas could create issues from an implementation perspective. Flexibility to have conversations and set management approaches at a more detailed level need to be maintained for the LWRP.

Water quantity

- Any provisions relating to water quantity should give effect to the priorities of Te Mana o te Wai.
- Provision of water quantity to provide for drinking water needs to also consider the quality of that water and the desire for it not to be treated.
- Detail of how to determine water allocation should be set at the LWRP level not the RPS, but the relationship between what a river needs to achieve Te Mana o te Wai and then what can be taken beyond that could be explored. This will ensure that more than just 'lip' service is provided to Te Mana o Te Wai.
- The role of storage across the region in relation to water quantity should be provided at the RPS level.
- Any reference to 'overallocation' in the RPS will need to be supported by a definition. The NPSFM will provide a definition that will need to be implemented.
- RPS should define what the problem with overallocation is – i.e. effects on ecosystem health, inability to maintain a minimum flow.
- Acknowledge that phasing out of any over-allocation is notoriously difficult – options include 'sinking lid' with short term consents or setting out milestones for reduction within a generation. A timeframe for phase out should be included.
- The RPS could provide direction to how to deal with consents which aren't being used in FMUs.

Water quality

- It was acknowledged that the forthcoming NPS will address several new aspects such as cumulative effects of contaminants in catchments and that this could provide further guidance for the RPS.
- The relationship between water quality and water quantity in Otago should be reflected in the provisions.
- Support for the approach that implements a 'we will not go backwards' approach.
- A need to be clear in the provisions where we apply 'reduce, minimise, remedy, mitigate, avoid' etc. to ensure the outcome being sought is clear. At the same time, there was a preference to see words like 'swimmable' which define an outcome rather than words like minimising, improving etc. In other words, the use of non-technical outcome focused language.
- Need to consider setting a timeframe to achieving the provisions to be consistent with the freshwater vision.
- Methods need to make sure implementation and action at lower order documents is achieved. Consider the role of community and catchment management groups in achieving bottom lines.
- Support the RPS to provide some direction to the balance between on-site wastewater disposal and the provision of reticulated services.
- Support for provisions which clearly set the bottom line - like no further degradation of water quality for a water body.
- Cumulative effects of contaminants need stronger policy direction.

Wetlands

- Acknowledge that the NPSFM will provide considerable direction on management.
- Coastal wetlands must be included, but a different management approach might be required between wetland types.

Outstanding Water Bodies

- There was further concern around the identification of significant water bodies that the methods are too broad and could be applied to any/all water bodies.
- Support for the RPS to provide the overarching guidance, and the management approaches to be applied at the LWRP.

Land Use and Soils

- For land use and soils, it was agreed that the language used needed careful consideration so as not to direct, but rather provide a pathway to innovation.
- It was agreed that a link to climate change mitigation could be made in this area of the RPS.
- Soil health provisions are important but need to be careful to not constrain too much in terms of how soils may be maintained or restored.
- Link between soil health, vegetation clearance and management practices with water quality, support for policy provisions that address this.
- Need to include provision from the PORPS on dry catchments – forestry. In particular, the loss of good productive land to forestry and the change to the hydrology of plantation forestry.

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

Overview and Context:

Biological diversity (herein called biodiversity) describes the variety of all living things, including the range of species living in our environments, their genetics, and the ecosystems where they live. New Zealand's high level of indigenous biodiversity makes a unique contribution to the world's biodiversity. However, the health of New Zealand's biodiversity has declined significantly since the arrival of humans, and Otago is no exception. Mahika kai and taoka species, including their abundance, have been degraded by resource use and development in Otago and Kāi Tahu have faced impediments to their ability to exercise their customary rights to mahika kai, including lack of public access and sites no longer being safe to access.

Mahika kai and taoka are two important concepts for Kai Tahu with relation to biodiversity. Mahika kai is the gathering of food and other resources, as well as the places they are gathered, and the practices used, while Kāi Tahu consider all indigenous species as taoka. Mahika kai is an intrinsic part of Kāi Tahu identity and has been the basis for the Kāi Tahu economy for hundreds of years.

In early 2020, the Government proposed a new National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB). Current indications are that this NPS will come into force in the first half of 2021, and it will bring with it an approach that significantly alters the current approach to maintaining and protecting areas of indigenous biodiversity, particularly in terrestrial environments.

Opportunities:

The main opportunities for the new RPS to explore are the recognition of the unique characteristics of marine environment, providing more detail in the implementation of provisions across organisations, and further clarifying the responsibilities of both the ORC and district councils through methods. There is additionally an opportunity to minimise any future changes to the new RPS by ensuring the core philosophy of the draft NPSIB are captured in the new provisions.

Summary points from reference group:

General

- Provisions need to make measurable outcome statements and provide clear direction to avoid further biodiversity loss.
- There needs to be more focus within the provisions on the role and value of ecosystem services.
- Enhance was deemed to not be an appropriate management approach as a region, we need to restore or rehabilitate to recoup some of the past loss.
- More direction about monitoring and review to include indicators, monitoring requirements, inventory development. There was a suggestion to look at DOC's TIER1 method to assist this.
- More recognition of climate change is needed, and management approach should encourage resilience through techniques like buffer zones and allowing ecosystems 'room to move'.
- Offsetting and compensation: there were agreement to follow the sequence of actions as set out in the NPSIB (i.e. avoid, remedy, mitigate, offset, compensate). Keep the PORPS 2016 direction as far as possible, but with some of the clarity from the NPSIB.
- ORC can't do this alone; the methods need to set out how ORC will support community groups, landowners, etc to manage biodiversity (for example, rates relief for vulnerable/protected areas).
- Pest management
 - RPS should give direction about what the Pest Management Plan should do and how that carries through to operational work programmes.

- RPS should discourage wilding pines, particularly linked through to hydrology effects in dry catchments.

Coastal biodiversity

- Support for marine-specific biodiversity criteria. Work that has recently been done to map biodiversity across Otago, including marine biogeographic regions should be used to support this approach.
- Management regime needs to recognise the connection between freshwater and coastal biodiversity.
- Need to ensure identification of significant areas isn't isolating, for example by including ecological corridors and migration paths.
- Needs to contain a management approach that is specific to estuaries.
- Action needs to be more than 'maintain' as there is a desire to restore what has been lost.

Integrated Management

Overview and Context:

In resource management planning, and from a 'western' viewpoint, there are four identifiable characteristics that differentiate integrated management from other approaches to the management of natural and physical resources. These characteristics are Inclusiveness, interconnectedness, goal oriented and strategic. Integrated management is also integral to the Māori worldview. From an environmental and spiritual perspective, Māori see the world as a unified whole. The concept of holism underpins mātauranga Maori and guides the way in which Māori view and treat the environment. This is reflected in the concepts of respect, reciprocity, spirituality and responsibility, which Maori apply to the environment.

Due to the complexity of integrated management, and the broad coverage it has, there are a few key issues that need to be addressed. Climate change, consideration of kai tahu values, the use and development of natural resources, the economic and domestic values of natural resources and cross boundary issues are all key areas that need integrated management with a holistic lens.

The purpose of an RPS to promote sustainable management of the natural and physical resources for Otago requires an integrated approach, taking an all embracing, holistic view of resource management. It also requires an approach that meets the social, economic and cultural needs of the people and communities of Otago, now and in the future. To create a document that is strategic in its nature and that establishes a regime that results in fully inclusive integrated management of the natural and physical resources of Otago, the review of the RPS needs to reflect and adopt these concepts.

Opportunities:

The provisions in the PORPS as they relate to how to approach integrated management are largely to be retained, with an opportunity to provide further clarity relating to intersecting topics. The integrated management chapter of the RPS provides a home for any intersecting topics or themes, and an opportunity to address complex interconnected issues spanning across multiple chapters.

Summary points from reference group:

- The integrated management chapter is where conflicts and trade-offs are resolved. It is the place to say that if you're dealing with one domain, you need to be aware of the effects

on another. The principles in it should apply at every scale and provide a framework for decision making through lower order plans.

- In supporting an integrated management chapter, it needs to be clear, concise, low on prescriptive detail, with a strong purpose.
- There is the opportunity for this chapter to set a vision for Otago that is practical to implement. The chapter needs to set out what needs to be done, and who needs to do it. It needs to be holistic and more aspirational; about restoring vitality and enhancing, not just about maintenance and less degradation.
- Whilst addressed specifically in this chapter, integrated management needs to be woven into every chapter of the RPS.
- There was support for ORC to take a stronger role in the integrated processes, by leading and facilitating the conversation between agencies and with communities.
- Integration detail is often difficult to convey and understand. Experiment with other ways of showing the detail, for example by including diagrams such as the doughnut economics model to demonstrate integration.
- The chapter needs to address making decisions in a shifting baseline due to climate change, integrating decision making across time in a sustainable way and supporting resilience to impacts.
- A greater focus on wellbeing is needed within this chapter.

3. Moving Forward: Draft Policy Directions

The following section provides an overview of the policy directions, taking into consideration the reference groups feedback:

Air: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach within the Air chapter will cover the following:

- An overarching objective requiring ambient air quality in the Otago Region to provide for the health and wellbeing of the people of Otago, amenity and cultural values and the life supporting capacity of ecosystems.
- The draft policies describe the actions that will be undertaken to achieve the objectives and include a requirement to improve air quality where it is currently degraded; and prevent the decline in air quality in areas where air quality is currently good.
- Policy direction covering the prohibition of using domestic solid fuel burning appliances that do not comply with the NESAQ standards, with timeframes that prioritise the prohibition in airsheds where air quality is currently poor.
- Policy direction to manage the adverse effects of offensive and objectionable air discharges, including discharges from outdoor burning.
- The provisions also include policy direction for offsetting to improve ambient air quality, consistent with Regulation 17 of the NESAQ 2004 (amended 2011).

Heritage and Culture: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach within the Heritage and Culture chapter will cover the following:

Cultural Values

- Protect Wāhi Tūpuna from inappropriate land use and subdivisions. The provisions will not change much from the PORPS, with adjustments to better align outcomes with section 6 of the RMA.
- Acknowledgement in the provisions that only Iwi can identify Wāhi Tūpuna sites. Methods will include direction for local authorities to amend their plans to include objectives, policies and methods to protect wāhi tupuna from inappropriate use and development.
- Methods will also direct local authorities to collaborate with Kāi Tahu to identify and protect places, areas or landscapes of cultural, spiritual or traditional significance to them, and to include areas (by way of maps) and the associated values in the regional and district plans.

Historic heritage

- Refinement of the existing approach to heritage identification and protection will be developed through the objectives.
- A new identification system for heritage sites is being drafted based on the approach within the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Significance Assessment Guidelines (Guidelines for Assessing Historic Places and Historic Areas for the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero (2019))*. This will provide clarity and consistency across the region as to how to identify items of regional and national significance, and who is to undertake the work.
- Policy direction will also include more specific provisions to guide the management of identified heritage sites.

Natural Hazards: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach within the natural hazards chapter will cover the following:

- The majority of the PORPS objectives are appropriate and will be kept in the new RPS, with some minor language changes to set the outcome of achieving tolerable levels of risk.
- New provisions will include a semi quantitative framework that enables the significance of risk to be assessed and to identify tolerable levels of risk.
- The inclusion of community tolerance to risk will continue in the RPS, however it is acknowledged that this will provide the framework for conversations with the community to occur, over time, to supplement future policy direction.
- Clearer direction around both the management of existing land use rights and natural hazard mitigation works in sensitive areas will be provided, along with clarification as to the role of ORC in extinguishing existing use rights.

Urban Form and Development: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach within the urban form and development chapter will cover the following:

- Specifically, the changes to the Urban Form and Development provisions relate to giving effect to the new National Planning Standard for Urban Development (NPSUD).
- Existing policy direction from the PORPS is kept largely the same, although redrafted, with the NPSUD requirements being built on top of existing direction.
- The additional policy direction from the PORPS include:
 - Articulation of the criteria for Future Development Strategies, spatial plans or development must consider how to achieve quality urban environments. Criteria to consider elements such as integrated infrastructure provision, climate change mitigation, hazards, and natural resource features of the area.

- Provision for Papakainga housing, development of marae and nohoaka and aspirations for whenua Maori are specified.
- Provide a policy pathway to enable urban development (intensification, expansion or land use change) that is consistent with a Future Development Strategy or an equivalent endorsed spatial planning document. Equally, when a development is not consistent with such documents, require the assessment against specified criteria to create quality urban environments.
- Facilitating change to urban areas with population stasis and decline (where a lack of growth is the issue but changing demographics and social circumstances result in changed demands).
- Provide a framework for managing rural residential development and rural lifestyle development and non-productive use of rural land.
- Manage the mixing of activities within existing urban areas.
- Ensure all new developments are designed to minimise runoff and emissions including GHG, maximise energy efficiency, and connectivity and are connected to appropriate infrastructure.

Natural Character, Features and Landscapes: draft policy direction

As was supported by the reference groups, natural character will be dealt under each relevant topic section, but for simplicity and consistency with the remainder of this report, the approach to Natural Character across the topics is included here.

The draft policy approach within the natural features and landscapes chapter will cover the following:

- The existing policy direction within the PORPS will largely be carried forward in this new chapter.
- More recognition of climate change impacts will be added to the policy direction.
- Objective 2 will be reworded to focus on enhancement and to remove the unnecessary phrase 'at a minimum'.

The draft policy approach relating to natural character across the RPS will cover the following:

- Natural Character provisions will be included in the land and freshwater chapter in order to account for the natural character of freshwater bodies and to give effect to section 6 of the RMA.
- A separate approach that accords with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement will be added to the Coastal Environment chapter. Natural Character will therefore not be included as a standalone chapter, and the provisions will be built into Freshwater and Land, and Coastal Environment chapters instead.
- In both chapters there will need to be recognition of the Kai Tahu values associated with Natural Character as expressed through the enhancement of visual amenities, and restoration of areas with degraded natural character.

Energy, Infrastructure and Transport: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach relating to Energy, Infrastructure and Transport chapter across the RPS will cover the following:

- The direction from the PORPS for energy, infrastructure and transport will be maintained but with refinement to ensure the objectives and policies reflect good practice drafting techniques, align with national guidance and address gaps. This may require the updating of

terminology and management approaches to ensure consistency with the recent central government policy documents.

- An additional provision to enable small scale and community level renewable electricity generation will be included.
- Clarity will be provided through resolving definition tensions between regionally significant and nationally significant infrastructure.
- Transport provisions will be reviewed to ensure they adequately provide mobility needs and for the limited alternative transport options available outside urbanised areas.
- Mining provision will be broadened to apply to all extractive industries. It is likely these provisions will be included in the Land and Freshwater chapter.

Coastal Environment: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach relating to the Coastal Environment chapter across the RPS will cover the following:

- New provisions for marine biodiversity rather than amending existing terrestrial biodiversity provisions. This is likely to simplify the expected changes that will need to be implemented in the terrestrial biodiversity provisions once the NPSIB comes into effect.
- The natural character of the coastal environment will be managed separately, and the provisions will be amended to provide more clarity for organisations as to their responsibilities and roles in identifying and managing coastal natural character.
- New provisions will seek to address coastal water quality and manage sedimentation and contaminant discharges within the coastal environment, as well as appropriately address activities such as subdivisions and developments in coastal environments.

Freshwater and Land: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach relating to the Freshwater and Land chapter across the RPS will cover the following:

- The chapter will be set up and guided by a set of provisions which reflect what Te Mana o Te Wai means for Otago. Staff are continuing to work with iwi to develop this approach.
- A regional vision will be included in the RPS, and, in accordance with the NPSFM, freshwater visions for each FMU will also be developed and included.
- A framework to addressing water quantity and overallocation should it be identified through the LWRP process is being developed. The details of this policy approach will primarily be addressed through the Land and Water Regional Plan, however the RPS plays a key role in providing direction to that Plan on how management frameworks should be established.
- Policy direction for water quality will apply the requirements of the NPSFM but will also consider the strong relationship between water quality and quantity in Otago.
- Regarding wetlands, there is a clear direction provided by the NPSFW to protect wetlands and as such the RPS framework will include provisions requiring the identification of wetlands and then a management framework depending on their type.
- The RPS will provide guidance and direction for identifying outstanding water bodies and their management, with the detail to be undertaken through the LWRP.
- The direction in the PORPS for soils will largely be carried through to the new RPS, particularly regarding values of soil, significant soils and management.
- Additional provisions will be added to the RPS to address the management of land. This will cover waste, extractive industries, highly productive land, land use in dry catchment and land disturbance and management practices.

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach relating to Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity across the RPS will cover the following:

- This topic will address three types of biodiversity instead of only two as per the PORPS. The three biodiversity types will be coastal, freshwater and terrestrial. Acknowledging all three will bring the new RPS in line with the national standards found in the proposed NPSIB, NZCPS and NPSFM.
- As mentioned above in the Coastal Environment chapter, the proposed direction is to include marine-specific significance criteria.
- For freshwater biodiversity, the proposed provisions will set a higher standard for ecological health and set criteria for identifying outstanding water bodies which will include ecological values among other significant values.
- For terrestrial biodiversity the existing criteria contained in the PORPS will largely be retained.
- It should be acknowledged that the proposed NPSIB will take effect sometime in 2021 which may require changes to the provisions.

Integrated Management: draft policy direction

The draft policy approach relating to Integrated Management chapter across the RPS will cover the following:

- The Integrated management will be clear, through objectives and policy, a vision for what integrated management in Otago is intended to look like to achieve. This approach acknowledges that the topics in the RPS do not operate independently of one another - issues such as freshwater management, ecosystems, land use and air are all impacted by related activities as a whole system.
- Policy direction will specifically focus on Ki uta ki tai (mountains to the sea); climate change; ecosystem health and sustainable use of resources. It will aim to provide clear outcomes to be achieved and aim to resolve tensions as they exist between resources and or/activities.

5. Appendix One

Air RPS Reference Group	
Councillor Sponsor – Gary Kelliher	
Jeremy Baker	Cosy Homes Charitable Trust
Brigid Buckley	Fonterra Limited, Christchurch ⁶ Unable to attend the Zoom meeting
Scott Mossman	Fulton Hogan, Dunedin
Ian Longley	NIWA, Auckland
Bernard Farrington	Oculus Architectural Engineering, Arrowtown
Dr Michael Butchard	Public Health South, Southern DHB, Dunedin
Danielle Smith	Public Health South, Southern DHB, Dunedin
Francisco Barraza	University of Otago, Dunedin
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Anna Johnson	Dunedin City Council
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Tara Hurley	Queenstown Lakes District Council

Combined Natural Character and Natural Features and Landscape Reference Group	
Councillor Sponsor – Michael Laws & Hilary Calvert	
Kim Reilly	Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Dunedin
Casey Cravens	Wild Angler Ltd; Otago Anglers' Association; NZ Southern Rivers
Fergus Sutherland	
Grahame Sydney	
Jillian Sullivan	
Mary Sutherland	
Neville Peat	
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Craig Barr	Queenstown Lakes District Council
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Jane MacLeod	Dunedin City Council

Natural Hazards and Risks RPS Reference Group	
Councillor Sponsor – Carmen Hope	
Daniel Druce	Contact Energy Limited, Dunedin
Abha Sood	NIWA, Wellington
Bernard Farrington	Oculus Architectural Engineering, Arrowtown
Tom Scott	Southern DHB, Dunedin
Jason Harvey-Wills	rda consulting, Dunedin
Gary Bennetts	Teviot Orchard Company Ltd, Roxburgh
Stephen Knight-Lenihan	University of Auckland, Auckland
Francisco Barraza	University of Otago, Dunedin
Christina Riesselman	University of Otago, Depts. of Geology and Marine Science, Dunedin
Nima Taghipouran	WSP, Dunedin
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Luke Place	Queenstown Lakes District Council
Emily Grace	Queenstown Lakes District Council
Sarah Hickey	Dunedin City Council

⁶ Unable to attend

Historical and Cultural Values RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Michael Deaker</i>	
Sue Patterson	Arrowtown Promotion and Business Assn Inc, Arrowtown
Graye Shattky	Central Otago Heritage Trust, Alexandra
Ian Butcher	Ian Butcher Architect Ltd, Oamaru
Jackie St John	Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited, Dunedin
Robin Miller	Origin Consultants Ltd, Queenstown
David Pirie	Southern DHB, Dunedin
Karen Greig	University of Otago, Dunedin
Gerald Carter	Waitaki Whitestone Geo Park, Halswell
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Sarah Picard	Queenstown Lakes District Council
Anna Johnson	Dunedin City Council

Urban Form and Development RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Alexa Forbes</i>	
Scott Willis	Blueskin Energy Ltd, Dunedin
Campbell McNeill	Everyday Studio Ltd, Dunedin
Claire Freeman	Geography Department University of Otago, Dunedin
Sheila Watson	<i>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Christchurch⁷</i>
Andrew Shand	Southern DHB, Dunedin
Garth Falconer	Reset Urban Design, Wanaka
Anne Salmond	Salmond Architecture Ltd, Wanaka
Gordon Roy	University of Otago, Dunedin
James Berghan	University of Otago, Dunedin
Margaret Macleod	Queenstown
Charlotte Flaherty	Dunedin
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Anna Johnson	Dunedin City Council
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Amy Bowbyes	Queenstown Lakes District Council
Emily McEwen	Dunedin City Council

Coastal Environment RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Kevin Malcolm</i>	
Bronwyn Bain	Wanaka
Hendrik Schultz	Department of Conservation, Dunedin
Simon Davies	Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Milton
Chanel Skye Ngatokorua Gardner	Harbour Fish, Dunedin
Mike Beentjes	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA), Dunedin
Elisabeth Slooten	Otago University, Dunedin
Rebecca McGrouther	Port Otago Limited, Dunedin
Carol Scott	Southern Inshore Fisheries Management Co Ltd, Nelson
Wayne Stephenson	University of Otago, Dunedin

⁷ Unable to attend

Trudi Webster	Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, Dunedin
Marian Weaver	Waitaki District Council
Tom Simons-Smith	Dunedin City Council

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Bryan Scott</i>	
Matthew Sole	Alexandra
Neil Cullen	Waihola
Richard Bowman	Lake Hayes
Michael Thorsen	Ahika Consulting Ltd, Dunedin
Janice Lord	Botany Department, University of Otago, Dunedin
Bruce McKinlay	Department of Conservation, Dunedin
Kim Reilly	Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Dunedin
Sue Maturin	Forest and Bird, Dunedin
Don Robertson	Chair Guardians of Lake Wanaka, member Guardians of Lake Hawea, Trustee Upper Clutha Lakes Trust, Lake Hawea, Wanaka
Niall Watson	Otago Fish and Game Council, Dunedin
Nancy Latham	Wanaka
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Katie James	Dunedin City Council
Richard Ewens	Dunedin City Council
Katie Russell	Queenstown Lakes District Council
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Gareth Boyt	Waitaki District Council

Energy, Infrastructure and Transport RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Kate Wilson</i>	
Scott Willis	Blueskin Energy Ltd, Dunedin
Peter Dowden	Bus Users Support Group Ōtepoti-Dunedin
Daniel Druce	Contact Energy Limited, Dunedin
Brigid Buckley	Fonterra Limited, Christchurch
Scott Mossman	Fulton Hogan, Dunedin
Alison Paul	Oceana Gold Ltd
Rebecca McGrouther	Port Otago Limited, Dunedin
Tom Scott	Southern DHB, Dunedin
Susan Krumdieck	University of Canterbury and Transition HQ, Christchurch
Charlotte Flaherty	Dunedin ⁸
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
Jane MacLeod	Dunedin City Council
Jacinda Baker	Dunedin City Council
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council

Integrated Management RPS Reference Group	
<i>Councillor Sponsor – Gretchen Robertson</i>	
Hilary Lennox	Ahika Consulting, Cromwell
Ken Gimblett	Boffa Miskell, Christchurch
Janet Stephenson	Centre for Sustainability, University of Otago, Dunedin
Murray Brass	Department of Conservation, Dunedin
Jenny Grimmett	Down to Earth Planning Ltd, Ida Valley

⁸ Unable to attend

David Cooper	Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Dunedin
Kate Scott	Landpro Ltd, Central Otago
Niall Watson	Otago Fish and Game Council, Dunedin ⁹ <i>Unable to attend Zoom meeting</i>
Nigel Paragreen	The Otago Fish and Game Council, Dunedin
Kevin Wood	University of Otago, Dunedin
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council

Land and Freshwater RPS Reference Group	
Councillor Sponsors – Marian Hobbs & Andrew Noone	
Ken Gillespie	Chair Hawkdun/Idaburn Irrigation Co.Chair Otago Water Resource Users Group. Member of Manuherikia Reference Group, Ida Valley Omakau
Hanna Stalker	DairyNZ, Hampden
David Cooper	Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Dunedin
Sue Maturin	Forest and Bird, Dunedin
Don Robertson	Chair Guardians of Lake Wanaka, member Guardians of Lake Hawea, Trustee Upper Clutha Lakes Trust, Lake Hawea, Wanaka
Kate Scott	Landpro Ltd, Central Otago
Roddy Henderson	NIWA, Christchurch
Helen Trotter	Otago Fish and Game Council, Dunedin
Lloyd McCall	Pomahaka Water care Group, Otago South River care, Queenstown
Rosemarie Nelson	Southern DHB, Dunedin
Gill Naylor	<i>Rural Women New Zealand, Alexandra¹⁰</i>
Gary Bennetts	Teviot Orchard Company Ltd, Roxburgh
Dr Marc Schallenberg	University of Otago, Dunedin
Geoff Crutchley	Upper Taieri Catchment Group, Puketoi
Dugald MacTavish	Wise Response Society Inc, Palmerston
Maria Bartlett	TAMI
David Campbell	Central Otago District Council
Rachel East	Dunedin City Council
Marian Weaver	Waitaki District Council

⁹ Unable to attend

¹⁰ Unable to attend