Form 4B
To Take and Use Surface Water (New Applications)

Otago Regional Council

Important information

Use this form (Form 4B) and Form 1 for **all new surface water take and use applications.**

1. **You need to complete this form and remember to attach:**
   - Form 1
   - Site plan
   - Any supporting information – including an AEE
   - Application deposit

2. **Help us to process your application efficiently:**
   To avoid delays and extra costs, please include all relevant information for your application.
   If information is missing, we may:
   - Return your application
   - Request further information
   - Publicly notify your application

3. **You can find helpful information at the following link:**

   - Surface Water Take Practice Note

This application is made under Section 88 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

This form is divided into two sections:

- Your activity
- Policy assessment

Form 4B
To Take and Use Surface Water (New Applications)

Otago Regional Council

1. Your activity

1.1 This application is for:

- ☐ A new water permit to take and use surface water
- ☐ A replacement of a surface water permit where there is a change in the purpose of use
- ☐ A replacement of a surface water permit where there is an increase in the rates and volumes of water proposed to be taken

If you already have a water permit, please provide the permit number: _____

Note: *Section 124 of the RMA may not apply to replacement surface water permits where there is a change in the purpose of use or increase in the rates and volumes proposed to be taken. It is recommended that such applications are made well in advance of expiry of the current permit to avoid not having a consent for taking and using water and/or potentially loosing allocation.*

1.2 The proposed activity requires consent under Rule _____ of the Water Plan.

Note: *refer to the Water Plan rules and advice in*

Practice note: New Surface water and connected groundwater take and use applications.

1.3 This application is seeking a duration of _____years.

Note: *Section 127B of the RMA limits water takes in the Otago Region to a* ***maximum term of 6 years.***

1.4 Provide a map or coloured aerial photograph which outlines the following details (as applicable):

- The location of the proposed point(s) of take and all associated infrastructure (including water races, pipes, storage ponds/devices, points of discharge and any re-taking of water from water races or reservoirs)
- The location of the water measuring device(s) or system(s)
- The total property area boundary
- Point/area of use including the area(s) to be irrigated (if relevant) by water applied for under this application (include legal description(s) and GPS locations)
- The area of the community supply (if relevant)
- Distances to any discharge activities
- Other surface water bodies and wetlands, and distances from the point of take(s) to them

- The location of any known recreational activities, other water takes, areas ofe significance to iwi and areas where food is obtained from the water body and distancese from the point of take to them
- The coastline and distance to it (if relevant)
- Any other associated activities on site including damming, diversions and discharges

2. Volume and rates of take applied for

2.1 Quantity and rate of take applied for:

Note: *1,000 litres = 1 cubic metre*

a. Maximum rate of take: _____ litres per second
b. Maximum monthly volume: _____ cubic metres per month
c. Maximum annual volume: _____ cubic metres per year

2.2 Frequency of proposed take:

Note both the maximum and estimated average take.

	Average	Maximum
How many hours per day?		
How many days per week?		
How many weeks per month?		

Tick which months you expect to take water:

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average												
Dry year												

2.3 What is the timing of your take and what part of the day will the water take generally occur?

2.4 Is the take from re-charge/run-off/overland flow?

☐ **Yes*** ☐ **No**

***If yes,** please explain in your application (including details on the original source of the water and how that water is taken).

2.5 Storage

2.5.1 Do you intend to store your water before subsequent use?

☐ **Yes*** ☐ **No**

2.5.2 *If yes, what/how much storage will be provided and what type of storage facilities will you use?

Note: *You may need a building consent and/or additional resource consents for the construction of storage facilities and damming of water. Refer to Form 2 for more details.*

Form 4B
To Take and Use Surface Water (New Applications)

Otago Regional Council

3. Point(s) of take description

3.1 What are the GPS coordinates of the point(s) you propose to take water from?

Note: *if there are more than two points of take, please provide these details on a separate sheet.*

Point 1: NZTM 2000 E: _____ N:_____

Point 2: NZTM 2000 E: _____ N:_____

Note: *The point of take is where water is taken out of the source waterbody by a control mechanism such as a gate, control structure or pump.*

If there's no control structure at the spot where water is taken, then it might be considered a diversion. In that case:

- *You'll need to check the diversion rules in Section 12.3 of the Water Plan.*
- *You might need a resource consent for either a temporary or permanent diversion.*
- *The official point of take would then be where the water is controlled—usually when taken from the diversion channel.*

3.2 Is the take and use from:

- ☐ A schedule 2A catchment
- ☐ A non-schedule 2A catchment
- ☐ The Clutha River/Mata-Au, Kawarau River, Lake Hawea, Lake Wānaka, Lake Whakatipu, Lake Dunstan or Lake Roxburgh
- ☐ The Waitaki catchment
- ☐ A Regionally Significant Wetland

Note: *Schedule 2A catchments are listed in the Water Plan: regional-plan_water-for-otago-all-schedules.pdf*

3.3 Is the application for a:

- ☐ Primary allocation take
- ☐ Supplementary allocation take
- ☐ Take is from the big lakes and rivers and no allocation limit applies
- ☐ Augmented take*[1]
- ☐ Non-consumptive take*[2]

***[1] Augmented takes** are where stored water is released and taken downstream of the storage facility (i.e. water is released from a dam for subsequent taking) or where water taken is delivered to a river which forms part of the conveyance network and is then re-abstracted from the river at a downstream location. It is the second take that is the augmented take.*

***[2] A take is non-consumptive** when:*

a. *The same amount of water is returned to the same water body at or near the location from which it was taken; and*
b. *There is no significant delay between the taking and the returning of the water.*

If you have selected non-consumptive, provide evidence and justification for the take being non-consumptive.

3.4 Will you or others "re-take" water from your conveyance or storage network (i.e. via a water race, dam or reservoir)? If yes, please provide details of the location of such re-takes in your application. For schemes, this may be in the form of a scheme plan.

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

3.5 Does your activity include diversion or damming of water, discharges to water, the placement of new structures in a river bed and/or works in a natural inland wetland?

☐ **Yes*** ☐ **No**

***If Yes you may require additional consents.**
You will need to check the Water Plan rules to see what consents you may require. Please apply for any other consents required at the same time as this take and use application using the appropriate application forms.

3.6 What is the name of the water body/ies from which the proposed take(s) is/are to occur?

Note: *if the water body is unnamed, please note this and note the water body it flows into.*

3.7 If the take is from a river, stream, spring, drain or modified water body, please provide a full description of the water course, including:

- The average channel width and depth at the point of take and upstream and downstream of the point of take.
- Average flow water velocity, including source of flow data and any changes to flow velocity above and below the point of take.
- Bed of the water body at the point of take and upstream and downstream of the point of take.

3.8 What type of water body will the take/s occur from?

☐ River

☐ Lake

☐ Modified water body

☐ Spring

☐ Drain

3.9 Is the water course perennial (flows all year round), ephemeral (flows seasonally), intermittent (flows after rain only)?

☐ **Perennial** ☐ **Ephemeral** ☐ **Intermittent**

3.10 If the take is from a wetland, is the wetland classed as a Regionally Significant Wetland identified in Schedule 9 of the Regional Plan: Water for Otago and/or is the take from a natural inland wetland (tick all that apply)?

☐ **Regionally Significant Wetland*** ☐ **Natural Inland Wetland*** ☐ **No**

***If a Regionally Significant Wetland and/or Natural Inland Wetland** state the name of the wetland and provide an assessment of effects on the wetland:

Note: *Details on Regionally Significant Wetlands and natural inland wetlands can be found here:*

Doing works in or near wetlands | Otago Regional Council

4. Water use and management

4.1 For what purpose(s) will the water be used?

☐ Stock water and/or dairy shed use

☐ Irrigation (provide details of irrigation use in your application)

☐ Commercial/industrial use, including frost fighting

☐ Domestic supply

☐ Community supply

☐ Hydroelectricity

☐ Other: _____

4.2 Will the water take be managed as part of an existing water allocation committee or water management group?

☐ **Yes*** ☐ **No**

***If Yes** provide the name of committee of group): _____

5. Measuring and reporting

5.1 What type of water metering system is proposed to be installed?

5.2 Is your water measuring device or system proposed to be installed at the point(s) of take?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No***

***If No** you are required to complete and attach an Application Form 24 – Application for Exemption.

Note: *The council considers the point of take to be within a 100 metre radius of the physical take point. If your answer is No, you need to apply for a Water Measuring Exemption (WEX) by filling out Application Form 24. A fully completed Form 24 should be lodged at the same time as this application to enable dual processing.*

6. Location and efficiency of water use

6.1 If your application is to use water for irrigation, provide an assessment of the proposed use against the Aqualinc report for reasonable water requirements[1].

This report sets out reasonable water requirements for various irrigation types taking into consideration soil type and climate. It helps to determine if the water volumes sought are efficient for the intended use.

This report can be used to assess irrigation efficiency. You can do this assessment yourself as the report sets out the steps you need to follow. Alternatively, we can do this assessment for you. If Council does complete this assessment on your behalf, the time spent on this will be included in the total processing costs charged for your application.

☐ Please do the Aqualinc assessment for me

☐ I have completed an assessment against Aqualinc, and it is attached

6.2 If you propose to use water to irrigate land, please outline the following in your application:

a. How many hectares of land will be irrigated with the irrigation area shown on a plan?
b. What you will be irrigating (i.e. crop type, pasture etc in ha)?
c. Soil type of the irrigation area

If you have any information to support this, such as maps, then please include this in your application as well.

6.3 What type of irrigation system is proposed to be used (tick all that apply)?

☐ K-line
☐ Centre pivot
☐ Travelling irrigator
☐ Drip-lines
☐ Other – provide details _____

[1] *"Guidelines for reasonable irrigation water requirements in the Otago Region", Aqualinc, 2017. Note that while this document provides a basis for assessing efficiency of use, other matters may be applicable.*

6.4 Do you have or propose to install any water taking, storing or distribution infrastructure (for example intake structures, pipes, storage tanks, open races etc.)?

☐ **Yes*** ☐ **No**

***If yes**, please describe the type of infrastructure and how you intend to ensure that it is maintained in good working order (e.g. do you intend to have a maintenance or leak detection programme, will the scheme be managed by an external company).

6.6 If you propose to use water for stock and/or dairy shed use

Note: *The Council considers the following values as efficient use of water for stock:*

- *Sheep* — *5 litres per day per head*
- *Beef cattle* — *45 litres per day per head*
- *Dairy cows* — *70 litres per day per head*
- *Dairy cows and Dairy shed use* — *95-140 litres per day per head*
- *Deer* — *15 litres per day per head*

6.6.1 What type of animal and numbers of stock will be supplied with water for drinking?

Animal	Number of animals	Water required (litres/head/day)
Sheep		
Beef cattle		
Dairy cows		
Other:		

6.6.2 How much water do you require for your dairy cows and dairy shed?

_____ litres/head/day

6.6.3 If you are seeking more water for stock and/or dairy shed use than that recommended by the Council please state why below.

Note: *please provide the source of any data provided. Also include details of stock water transportation if relevant.*

6.7 If water is being used for frost fighting purposes provide answers to the following questions in your application documents:

a. List the crops and hectares of each crop for which frost fighting may be undertaken.
b. Maximum number of hours per day frost fighting is required.
c. Average and maximum number of days that frost fighting would be required for the specified crops.
d. How you have calculated the amount of water needed for frost fighting.

Note: *guidance for frost fighting requirements can be found here:* Practice Notes New Surface Water

6.8 If you propose to use water for industrial use state what type of industry will be using the water and how the water will be used below. Please assess the efficiency of water use.

6.9 If you propose to use water for community/domestic supply include the answers to the relevant questions below in your application.

1. For households, the number of households to be supplied:
2. For camping grounds, the maximum number of visitors and staff per year:
3. For schools, the maximum number of students and staff per year:
4. For motel units, the number and expected occupancy:
5. Other uses (please describe):
6. How you have calculated the amount of water required for community/domestic supply.

Note: *The Council considers efficient water use for a household is 1,000 litres per day in winter and 3,000 litres per day in Summer (average 2,000 litres per day). The Wastewater Guidelines (AS/NZS 1547:2012) provide an indication of wastewater volumes for a variety of drinking water supplies. These guidelines can be referred to for different sources. It may be appropriate in some situations to provide a small additional allowance for volumes that will not enter the wastewater system.*

6.10 Please describe any measures you are proposing to minimise wastage of water and maximise its efficient use.

7. Assessment of environmental effects (AEE)

Note: *Pursuant to Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act, 1991, there are a number of matters that must be addressed by an assessment of environmental effects.*

An AEE should be proportional to the scale and significance of the proposed activity. Where your proposed take could have substantive effects a more detailed environmental assessment is required.

Note: *the following practice note has guidance on what to consider for the AEE*
Practice note: New Surface water and connected groundwater take and use applications.

Please attach a document to this application form that includes the below information where it applies to your water take.

7.1 Assess effects on surface and/or groundwater hydrology. This assessment could include:

- *Identify sensitive areas - including affected water bodies (surface, ground and coastal water), wetlands, bores, drinking water supplies.*
- *Comment on the Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) of the watercourse - including the methodology of how this was assessed.*
- *Identify the changes in hydrology as a result of the take over time - including whether the take will cause/exacerbate drying reaches of the river.*
- *Assess the effects of the changes in hydrology on ecosystems and water users.*

7.2 Assess any effect on ecosystems, including effects on plants or animals and any physical disturbance of habitats in the vicinity of the point of take. This assessment could include the following information:

- *Identify sensitive areas - including natural and ecosystem values within the watercourse (upstream and downstream of the proposed take), wetlands and any other affected water bodies (surface, ground and coastal water).*
- *Identify instream values - e.g. fish, invertebrates and other aquatic life in the watercourse. You can find some of this information at: https://niwa.co.nz/information-services/nz-freshwater-fish-database. Assess how your water take will impact these values.*

- *Identify if a residual flow is required – If you propose a residual flow to maintain the instream values within the watercourse provide details on how this residual flow has been determined and how it will be measured.*
- *Fish passage – assess whether fish can still move freely through the watercourse as a result of the activity.*
- *Fish screens - If you're using a pump or intake, you may need a fish screen to stop fish from being drawn in. Include details about its design and location.*
- *Spawning sites – Discuss the location of take site(s) to avoid adverse effects on fish spawning sites.*
- *Consider whether the proposed conveyance system will provide habitat for fish.*
- *Identify whether the take will be subject to any minimum flows.*

7.3 Assess effects on any other users of the water body:

- *Identify other surface water takers (including likely permitted activity takers) and groundwater users.*
- *Assess effects of the proposed take on existing consent holders and any permitted activity takers.*

7.4 Assess whether the take and/or use will have any effect on surface and groundwater quality.

7.5 Assess whether the take and/or use will have any effect on Regionally Significant Wetlands or any regionally significant wetland values.

7.6 For discretionary and non-complying activities:

- Assess effects on other users of the water body, such as recreational users
- Assess effects on natural inland wetlands
- Assess effects on cultural values
- Assess cumulative effects

7.7 Outline the positive effects of the take and use.

This could include any environmental, social and economic benefits that the taking and use may provide.

7.8 Are you proposing any of the following mitigation measures?
If yes, please tick and then explain in your AEE.

- ☐ A residual flow
- ☐ Minimum flow
- ☐ Fish screening on water intakes
- ☐ Measures for management when there are low flows
- ☐ Flow sharing measures

7.9 Are there any possible alternative water sources or methods for undertaking the activity?

This might include other water bodies, reticulated supplies, groundwater bores, other water permits, and/or irrigation schemes. In your application detail the sources, quantities, uses and any current Water Permit numbers or any takes authorised by permitted activity rules in the Water Plan for the site and explain why these alternatives are not sought to be used.

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

8. Consultation

8.1 Outline and attach any consultation undertaken with persons/parties who may be interested in or potentially affected by the proposed take. Include evidence of any consultation undertaken and summarise/highlight key values and issues of concern raised by any parties.

Such parties may include other water takers, Department of Conservation, Fish and Game Council, iwi, Forest and Bird.

8.2 Provide any written approvals using the Council's written approval Form8A.

9. Statutory assessment of planning provisions

9.1 Please provide an assessment of your proposal against the following statutory documents.

Potentially relevant objectives and policies are attached as Appendix 1 at the end of this form. There may be other policy provisions that are relevant to your application, and you should refer to the source document for any other objectives and policies that may need to be assessed.

If you are unable to assess the application against the relevant statutory document or you believe your proposal is inconsistent with the relevant policies and documents, it is recommended you seek professional planning assistance to help you with your application.

- Regional Plan: Water for Otago (RPW)
- Regional Policy Statement 2021 (ORPS)
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (NPS-REG 2011)
- National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022
- National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management Regulations 2020 (NES-FW 2020)
- National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007 Regulations (NES-HDW 2007)
- Water Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes Regulations 2010, and the 2020 amendments
- Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 (NRMP)
- Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 – For activities south of the Clutha River/Mata-Au
- Waitaki Iwi Management Plan - For activities in the Waitaki catchment
- Water Conservation Orders/Lake Wanaka Preservation Act

10. Final Checks

10.1 In order to submit a complete application have you remembered to:

- ☐ Fully complete this application form and Form 1 (Resource Consent Application)?
- ☐ Paid your deposit? *See Form 1 for details*
- ☐ Attached a Non-Standard installation form, if required?
- ☐ Attached an Exemption Application Form for the point of take, if required?
- ☐ Attached an Exemption application form for non-telemetered records, if required?
- ☐ Attached a detailed site map or aerial photograph?
- ☐ Attached a copy of water quality analysis, if necessary?
- ☐ Attached any written approvals?
- ☐ Attached Record of Title(s) less than 3 months old?
- ☐ Attached relevant evidence to confirm the take is non-consumptive, if necessary?
- ☐ Attached any other relevant application forms e.g. for diversions, damming?
- ☐ discharges Attached an AEE?
- ☐ Assessed the activity against the relevant planning provisions?

APPENDIX 1: Potential Planning Provisions for Surface Water Applications

Regional Plan: Water for Otago	Assessment
Policy 5.4.2 In the management of any activity involving surface water, groundwater or the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating: *(1) Adverse effects on:* *(a) Natural values identified in Schedule 1A;* *(b) Water supply values identified in Schedule 1B;* *(c) Registered historic places identified in Schedule 1C, or archaeological sites in, on, under or over the bed or margin of a lake or river;* *(d) Spiritual and cultural beliefs, values and uses of significance to Kai Tahu identified in Schedule 1D;* *(e) The natural character of any lake or river, or its margins;* *(f) Amenity values supported by any water body; and* *(2) Causing or exacerbating flooding, erosion, land instability, sedimentation or property damage.*	Relevant for Discretionary and Non-Complying activities only
Policy 5.4.3 In the management of any activity involving surface water, groundwater or the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding adverse effects on: *(a) Existing lawful uses; and* *(b) Existing lawful priorities for the use, of lakes and rivers and their margins.*	
Policy 5.4.4 To recognise Kai Tahu's interests in Otago's lakes and rivers by promoting opportunities for their involvement in resource consent processing.	
Policy 5.4.8 To have particular regard to the following features of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on their natural character: *(a) The topography, including the setting and bed form of the lake or river;* *(b) The natural flow characteristics of the river;* *(c) The natural water level of the lake and its fluctuation;* *(d) The natural water colour and clarity in the lake or river;* *(e) The ecology of the lake or river and its margins; and* *(f) The extent of use or development within the catchment, including the extent to which that use and development has influenced matters (a) to (e) above.*	
Policy 5.4.9 To have particular regard to the following qualities or characteristics of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on amenity values: *(a) Aesthetic values associated with the lake or river; and* *(b) Recreational opportunities provided by the lake or river, or its margins.*	

Policy 5.4.5 To recognise the Water Conservation (Kawarau) Order 1997 by: *(a) Preserving, as far as possible, the waters set out in Schedule 1 of the Water Conservation Order in their natural state;* *(b) Protecting the outstanding characteristics of waters set out in Schedule 2 of the Water Conservation Order;* *(c) Sustaining the outstanding amenity and intrinsic values set out in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Water Conservation Order.*	Relevant for activities located in the waterbodies identified in the Water Conservation Orders
Policy 5.4.5A To recognise the Water Conservation (Mataura River) Order 1997 by ensuring that the grant or exercise of any water permit or discharge permit, in respect of any parts of the protected waters that lie within Otago, does not contravene the provisions of the Order.	
Policy 6.4.0A To ensure that the quantity of water granted to take is no more than that required for the purpose of use taking into account: *(a) How local climate, soil, crop or pasture type and water availability affect the quantity of water required; and* *(b) The efficiency of the proposed water transport, storage and application system.*	Discuss water use efficiency
Policy 6.4.0B To promote shared use and management of water that: *(a) Allows water users the flexibility to work together, with their own supply arrangements; and* *(b) Utilises shared water infrastructure which is fit for its purpose.*	Discuss if the proposal includes a rationing regime for water use, shared use and management of water and/or whether the take will be operated in accordance with a water allocation committee or water management group
6.4.12 To promote, establish and support appropriate water allocation committees to assist in the management of water rationing and monitoring during periods of water shortage.	
Policy 6.4.12A To promote, approve and support water management groups to assist the Council in the management of water by the exercise of at least one of the following functions: *(a) Coordinating the take and use of water authorised by resource consent; or* *(b) Rationing the take and use of water to comply with relevant regulatory requirements; or* *(c) Recording and reporting information to the Council on the exercise of resource consents as required by consent conditions and other regulatory requirements, including matters requiring enforcement.*	
Policy 6.4.12B To manage water rationing amongst water takes, Council may either: *(a) Support establishment of a water management group; or* *(b) Establish a water allocation committee.* *Council may also instigate its own water rationing regime or issue a water shortage direction.*	
Policy 6.4.12C Where appropriate, to include in water permits to take water a condition that consent holders comply with any Council approved rationing regime.	
Policy 6.4.13 To restrict the taking of water in accordance with any Council approved rationing regime.	
Policy 6.6.0 To promote and support development of shared water infrastructure.	
Policy 6.4.0C To promote and give preference, as between alternative sources, to the take and use of water from the nearest practicable source.	Consider alternative water sources

Objective 6.3.1 To retain flows in rivers sufficient to maintain their life-supporting capacity for aquatic ecosystems, and their natural character.	Consider whether the take is within the allocation framework for the waterbody(ies)
Objective 6.3.2 To provide for the water needs of Otago's primary and secondary industries, and community domestic water supplies.	
Objective 6.3.2A To maintain long term groundwater levels and water storage in Otago's aquifers.	
Objective 6.3.3 To minimise conflict among those taking water.	
Objective 6.3.4 To maximise the opportunity for diverse consumptive uses of water which is available for taking.	
Policy 6.4.1A A groundwater take is allocated as: *(a) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is from any aquifer in Schedule 2C; or* *(b) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is within 100 metres of any connected perennial surface water body; or* *(c) Groundwater and part surface water if the take is 100 metres or more from any connected perennial surface water body, and depletes that water body most affected by at least 5 litres per second as determined by Schedule 5A; or* *(d) Groundwater if (a), (b) and (c) do not apply.*	
Policy 6.4.1 To enable the taking of surface water, by: *(a) Defined allocation quantities; and* *(b) Provision for water body levels and flows,* *except when:* *(i) the taking is from Lakes Dunstan, Hawea, Roxburgh, Wanaka or Wakatipu, or the main stem of the Clutha/Mata-Au or Kawarau Rivers.* *(ii) All of the surface water or connected groundwater taken is immediately returned to the source water body.* *(iii) Water is being taken which has been delivered to the source water body for the purpose of that subsequent take.*	
Policy 6.4.2 To limit allocation for the taking of surface water in any catchment, through the identification of a quantity, known as primary allocation, which is:.	
Policy 6.4.10A1 Enable the taking of water allocated as groundwater by Policy 6.4.1A, by: *(a) Determining the volume available for taking as the maximum allocation limit less the assessed maximum annual take for an aquifer calculated using Method 15.8.3.1; and* *(b) Applying aquifer restrictions where specified in Schedule 4B.*	
Policy 6.4.10A2 Define the maximum allocation limit for an aquifer as: *(a) That specified in Schedule 4A; or* *(b) For aquifers not in Schedule 4A, 50% of the mean annual recharge calculated under Schedule 4D.*	

Policy 6.4.10A3 For any aquifer, avoid allocating beyond the maximum allocation limit, unless the water: *(a) Is for a non-consumptive take; or* *(b) Has been previously taken under a resource consent; or* *(c) Is for a new, consumptive take of a temporary nature that is necessary for construction or repair of a structure; or* *(d) Is in a rock formation having an average hydraulic conductivity of less than 1 x 10-5 metres per second, which is not an aquifer mapped in the C-series of this Plan, and is taken in connection with mineral extraction activities.*	
Policy 6.4.9 To provide for supplementary allocation for the taking of water, in blocks of allocation where that is appropriate: *(a) Such that up to 50% of flow at the catchment main stem, minus the assessed actual take, is available for allocation subject to a minimum flow set to ensure that no less than 50% of the natural flow remains instream; or* *(b) On an alternative basis, provided:* *(i) The take has no measurable effect on the flow at any Schedule 2 monitoring site, or any site established in terms of Policy 6.4.4, at flows at or below any minimum flow applying to primary allocation; and* *(ii) Any adverse effect on any aquatic ecosystem value or natural character of the source water body is no more than minor; and* *(iii) There is no adverse effect on any lawful existing take of water.* *(c) Supplementary allocations and associated minimum flows for some catchments are set in Schedule 2B.*	
Policy 6.4.10 In addition to Policy 6.4.9, to provide for further supplementary allocation without any restriction on the volume taken, where the minimum flow applied is equal to the natural mean flow.	
Policy 6.4.3 For catchments identified in Schedule 2A, except as provided for by Policy 6.4.8, minimum flows are set for the purpose of restricting primary allocation takes of water.	Discuss minimum flows
Policy 6.4.4 For existing takes outside Schedule 2A catchments, minimum flows, for the purpose of restricting primary allocation takes of water, will be determined after investigations have established the appropriate minimum flows in accordance with Method 15.9.1.3. The new minimum flows will be added to Schedule 2A by a plan change and subsequently will be applied to existing takes in accordance with Policy 6.4.5(d). For new takes in a catchment outside Schedule 2A, until the minimum flow has been set by a plan change, the minimum flow conditions of any primary allocation consents will provide for the maintenance of aquatic ecosystems and the natural character of the source water body.	
Policy 6.4.5 The minimum flows established by Policies 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.4.6, 6.4.9 and 6.4.10 will apply to resource consents for the taking of water, as follows: *(a) In the case of new takes applied for after 28 February 1998, upon granting of the consent; and* *(b) In the case of any resource consent to take surface water from within the Taieri above Paerau and between Sutton and Outram, Welcome Creek, Shag, Kakanui, Water of Leith, Lake Hayes, Waitahuna, Trotters, Waianakarua, Pomahaka and Lake Tuakitoto catchment areas as defined in Schedule 2A, upon the operative date of this Plan subject to the review of consent conditions under Sections 128 to 132 of the Resource Management Act; and….*	
Policy 6.4.11 To provide for the suspension of the taking of water at the minimum flows and aquifer restriction levels set under this Plan.	

Policy 6.4.6 To consider granting an application for a resource consent to take water from a Schedule 2A river, within primary allocation, subject to a minimum flow lower than that specified in Schedule 2A, on a case-by-case basis…	
Policy 6.4.7 The need to maintain a residual flow at the point of take will be considered with respect to any take of water, in order to provide for the aquatic ecosystem and natural character of the source water body.	Discuss residual flows
6.4.10AC To avoid aquifer contamination by recognising contaminated sites; identifying areas vulnerable to seawater intrusion; setting maximum allocation volumes; setting aquifer restriction levels; restricting takes; and requiring monitoring of groundwater quality and levels.	For groundwater takes only
Policy 6.4.10A5 In managing the taking of groundwater, avoid in any aquifer: *(a) Contamination of groundwater or surface water; and* *(b) Permanent aquifer compaction.*	
Policy 6.4.10B In managing the taking of groundwater, to have regard to avoiding adverse effects on existing groundwater takes, unless the approval of affected persons has been obtained.	For groundwater takes only
Policy 6.4.16 In granting resource consents to take water, or in any review of the conditions of a resource consent to take water, to require the volume and rate of take to be measured in a manner satisfactory to the Council unless it is impractical or unnecessary to do so.	Measurement of the take
Policy 6.4.18 Where a resource consent for the taking of water has not been exercised for a continuous period of 2 years or more, disregarding years of seasonal extremes, the Otago Regional Council may cancel the consent.	
6.6.2 To promote the storage of water at periods of high water availability through: *(a) The collection and storage of rainwater; and* *(b) The use of reservoirs for holding water that has been taken from any lake or river.*	
Policy 9.4.1 In managing any activity involving the taking of groundwater or the discharge of contaminants, to ensure that the suitability of aquifers to support the recognised uses of groundwater identified in Schedule 3 is maintained.	For groundwater takes only
Policy 9.4.2 In managing the taking of water from any groundwater aquifer to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating irreversible or long term degradation of soils arising from use of the water for irrigation.	For groundwater takes only
Policy 9.4.22 In granting resource consents to take water from any aquifer, or in any review of the conditions of a resource consent to take water from any aquifer, where appropriate to require groundwater quality to be monitored.	For groundwater takes only
Policy 10A.2.2 Irrespective of any other policies in this Plan concerning consent duration, only grant new resource consents for the take and use of water for a duration of no more than six years.	Duration of take
6.6A – Waitaki catchment policies	Relevant for Waitaki catchment applications only.

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water) Regulations 2007		Assessment
Regulation 7	*Granting of water permit or discharge permit upstream of abstraction point where drinking water meets health quality criteria*	
Regulation 8	*Granting of water permit or discharge permit upstream of abstraction point where drinking water not tested or does not meet health quality criteria*	
Regulation 11	*Type of activity to which regulation 12 applies*	
Regulation 12	*Condition on resource consent if activity may significantly adversely affect registered drinking-water supply*	

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020		Assessment

National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011		Assessment
Objective	*1. ensure the national, regional and local benefits of REG are provided for* *2. enable REG capacity and output to significantly increase* *3. enable REG to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, and for their health and safety* *4. enable REG to provide greater security of electricity supply and resilience to supply disruptions to all people and communities* *5. enable REG to support achieving New Zealand's emission reduction target and implementation of the emissions reduction plan under the Climate Change Response Act 2002* *6. ensure REG is developed and operated in a safe, efficient and effective manner while managing the adverse effects from or on REG activities.*	
Policy A	*National significance and benefits of renewable electricity generation*	
Policy B	*Considering cumulative gains and losses of renewable electricity generation capacity*	
Policy C	*Operational need or functional need for REG assets and activities to be in particular locations and environments*	
Policy D	*Protecting existing REG assets and activities from other activities*	
Policy E	*Recognising and providing for Māori interests*	
Policy F	*Enabling and managing the effects of REG assets and activities on the environment*	
Policy G	*Providing for the operation and maintenance of existing REG assets and activities*	
Policy H	*Reconsenting, upgrading and repowering existing REG assets and activities*	

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020		Assessment
~~Objective~~[2]	~~*The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:*~~ ~~*(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems*~~ ~~*(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)*~~ ~~*(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.*~~	
Policy 1	*Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.*	
Policy 2	*Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.*	
Policy 3	*Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.*	
Policy 4	*Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.*	
Policy 6	*There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.*	
Policy 7	*The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.*	
Policy 8	*The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.*	
Policy 9	*The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.*	
Policy 10	*The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.*	
Policy 11	*Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.*	
Policy 15	*Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.*	

National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022		Assessment
Policy 1	*Highly productive land is recognised as a resource with finite characteristics and long term values for land-based primary production.*	
Policy 4	*The use of highly productive land for land-based primary production is prioritised and supported.*	
Policy 8	*Highly productive land is protected from inappropriate use and development.*	

National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023– Note: Only relevant where the activity effects terrestrial indigenous biodiversity or specified highly mobile fauna		Assessment
Objective 1	*Maintain indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand to that there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity after the commencement date.*	
Policy 1	*Indigenous biodiversity is managed in a way that gives effect to the decision-making principles and takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.*	
Policy 2	*Tangata whenua exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity including actively participating in decision-making about indigenous biodiversity.*	
Policy 3	*A precautionary approach is adopted.*	
Policy 4	*Indigenous biodiversity is managed to promote resilience to the effects of climate change.*	
Policy 5	*Indigenous biodiversity is managed in an integrated way, within and across administrative boundaries .*	
Policy 6-7	*Significant Natural Areas are identified and protected .*	

[2] Not considered in accordance with Section 104 (2F)

Policy 8	*Indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.*	
Policy 10	*Activities that contribute to New Zealand's social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing are recognised and provided for.*	
Policy 13	*Restoration of indigenous biodiversity is promoted and provided for .*	
Policy 14	*Increased indigenous vegetation cover is promoted in both urban and non-urban environments.*	
Policy 15	*Areas outside SNAs that support specified highly mobile fauna are identified and managed to maintain their populations across their natural range, and information and awareness of highly mobile fauna is improved.*	

National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025		**Assessment**
Objective	*1. ensure the national, regional and local benefits of infrastructure are provided for;* *2. enable infrastructure to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and their health and safety;* *3. enable infrastructure to support the development and change of urban and rural environments to meet the diverse and changing needs of present and future generations;* *4. ensure infrastructure is well-functioning, resilient and compatible, as far as practicable, with other activities; and* 5. *ensure infrastructure is delivered in a timely and efficient manner while managing adverse effects from or on infrastructure.*	
Policy 1	*Providing for the benefits of infrastructure*	
Policy 2	*Operational need or functional need of infrastructure to be in particular locations and environments*	
Policy 3	*Considering spatial planning*	
Policy 4	*Enabling the efficient and timely operation and delivery of infrastructure activities*	
Policy 5	*Recognising and providing for infrastructure supporting activities*	
Policy 6	*Recognising and providing for Māori interests*	
Policy 7	*Assessing and managing the effects if proposed infrastructure activities*	
Policy 8	*Operation, maintenance and minor update of existing infrastructure*	
Policy 9	*Managing the effects of new infrastructure and major upgrades*	
Policy 10	*Planning for and managing the interface and compatibility of infrastructure with other activities*	
Policy 11	*Assessing and managing the interface between infrastructure and other activities*	

Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021		Assessment
Mana whenua		
MW-O1	Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	
MW-P1	Treaty obligations	
MW-P2	Treaty principles	
MW-P3	Support Kāi Tahu hauora	
Integrated Management		
IM-O1	Long term vision (mō tatou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei)	
IM-O2	Ki uta ki tai	
IM-O3	Sustainable impact	
IM-P1	Integrated approach to decision making	
IM-P3	Providing for mana whenua cultural values in achieving integrated management	
IM-P5	Managing environmental interconnections	
IM-P6	Managing uncertainties	
IM-P13	Managing cumulative effects	
Land and freshwater		
LF-WAI-O1	Te Mana o te Wai	
LF-WAI-P1	Prioritisation	
LF-WAI-P2	Mana whakahaere	
LF-WAI-P3	Integrated management/ki uta ki tai	
LF-WAI-P4	Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai	
Fresh water		
LF-FW-O1A	Visions set for each FMU and rohe	
LF-VM-O2	*Clutha Mata-au FMU vision*	
LF-VM-O3	*North Otago FMU vision*	
LF-VM-O4	*Taiari FMU vision*	
LF-VM-O5	*Dunedin & Coast FMU vision*	
LF-VM-O6	*Catlins FMU vision*	
LF-FW-O8	Fresh water	
LF-FW-O9	Wetlands	
LF-FW-P6A	Transitions over time	
LF-FW-P7	Fresh water	
LF-FW-P7A	Water allocation and use	
LF-FW-P10A	Managing wetlands	
LF-FW-P12	Identifying and managing outstanding water bodies	
LF-FW-P13	Preserving natural character and instream values	
Land and Soil		
LF-LS-O11	Land and soil	
LF-LS-O12	Use, development and protection	
LF-LS-P16	Maintaining soil quality	
LF-LS-P17	Soil values	
LF-LS-P21	Land use and freshwater	
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity		
Energy		
Infrastructure		
Wāhi tupuna/Historic Heritage		

Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 (NRMP)	Assessment
• *To require that resource consents applications seek only the amount of water actually required for the purpose specified in the application.* • *To require that all water takes are metered and reported on, and information be made available upon request to Kai Tahu ki Otago.* • *To oppose the granting of water take consents for 35 years.* • *To encourage those that extract water for irrigation to use the most efficient method of application.* • *To discourage over-watering.*	
Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008	**Assessment**
• *Adopt the precautionary principle when making decisions on water abstraction resource consent applications, with respect to the nature and extent of knowledge and understanding of the resource.* • *Encourage water users to be proactive and use water wisely. To encourage best practice and efficient use of water.* • *Avoid excessive drawdown of aquifer levels as a result of groundwater abstractions, and to ensure that abstractions do not compromise the recovery of groundwater levels between irrigation seasons.* • *Encourage the installation of appropriate measuring devices (e.g., water meters) on all existing and future water abstractions.* • *Advocate for durations not exceeding 25 years on resource consents related to water abstractions.*	
Waitaki Iwi Management Plan	**Assessment**
• *Require flow regimes that ensure that sufficient water is available for drinking water supplies in times of low flows, without compromising ecosystem needs and connectivity.* • *Encourage all new developments to maximise the efficient use of water.* • *Encourage irrigators to use the most efficient method of application including the use of irrigation scheduling, the use of soil moisture/probes to determine the amount of water to be applied and the use of annual volumes which are reasonable for the land use.* • *Require a change in the determining the 'reasonable use' calculations for water volume on irrigation consents, so consented volumes reflect water requirements for an activity operating at best practice.* • *Promote multiple uses of water.* • *Require the phasing out of wild flood, contour and border dyke irrigation.* • *Encourage councils to prioritise the efficient use of water.* • *Require a review clause or shorter term consents for water takes.* • *Support the granting of water take consents for 35 years where this is consistent with efficient water user and Manawhenua values.* • *Support water harvesting at times of high flows where a hydrological assessment shows that there will be no adverse effect on the overall flow regime, particularly flow variability.*	
Wanaka Preservation Act/Kawarau Water Conservation Order/Mataura Water Conservation Order	**Assessment**
Lake Wanaka Preservation Act 1973 | New Zealand Legislation Water Conservation (Kawarau) Order 1997 | New Zealand Legislation Water Conservation (Mataura River) Order 1997 | New Zealand Legislation	