

MEMORANDUM

To: Fleur Matthews, Manager Policy and Planning

Through: Kerstin Strauss, Team Leader RPS, Air & Coast

From: Ify Ukonze, Policy Analyst, Policy and Planning

Date: 14 October 2025

Re: Recommended amendments to the Council's decision on the proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021, pursuant to Clause 16(2) of Schedule 1 to the Resource Management Act 1991

1.0 Introduction

Clause 16(2) of Schedule 1 to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) states:

"A local authority may make an amendment, without using the process in this schedule, to its proposed policy statement or plan to alter any information, where such an alteration is of minor effect, or may correct any minor errors."

2.0 Recommended Changes

The following corrections to minor errors and alterations of minor effect are recommended to the Council's decision on the proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021 (pORPS). Recommended deletions are shown with ~~strike through~~ and recommended insertions with underline.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	Definition: regionally significant infrastructure (8A)(9)	(8A) established community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure <u>community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure</u> (9) community drinking water <u>drinking water</u> abstraction, supply treatment and distribution infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u> that provides no fewer than 25 households with drinking water <u>drinking water</u> for not less than 90 days each calendar year, and community water supply abstraction, treatment and distribution infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u> (excluding delivery systems or infrastructure primarily deployed for the	Italicise 'community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure' and 'drinking water' as these terms are defined in the pORPS

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		delivery of water for irrigation of land or rural agricultural drinking-water <u>drinking water</u> supplies),	Typographical error – remove hyphen (-) from ‘drinking water’
Alteration of minor effect	Definition: rural area	means any area of land <u>land</u> that is not an <i>urban area</i>	Italicise ‘land’ as it is defined in the pORPS.
Minor correction	MW-P3(3)	(3) safeguarding the mauri and life-supporting capacity of natural resources, recognising the whakapapa connections of Kāi Tahu with these resources as taoka, and the connections to practices such as <i>mahika kai</i> , and	Typographical error – ‘Kāi Tahu’ instead of ‘Kāi Tahy’
Alteration of minor effect	MW-M1(3) – (6)	(3) (2) identify indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> and ecosystems that are taoka in accordance with ECO-M3, (4) (3) determine appropriate naming for places of significance in Otago, (5) (4) share information relevant to Kāi Tahu interests, and (6) (5) ensure assessments under (1) and (3) (2) above expertly employ Te Ao Kāi Tahu methodologies, paradigms and mātauraka in setting the context, considering and evaluating issues as they relate to Kāi Tahu values and paradigms, and the manner in which they guide decision-making.	Italicise ‘indigenous species’ as ‘indigenous species (in relation to the ECO chapter)’ is defined in the pORPS Numbering updated as a result of the appeals on the chapter being resolved.
Alteration of minor effect	MW-M4(2)	(2) implementing actions to foster the development of mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> capacity to participate in resource management decision making,	Italicise ‘mana whenua’ as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	MW-M5(3)	(3) provide for the use and development of native reserves and <i>Māori land</i> in accordance with MW-P4 and recognise rakatirataka over this <i>land</i> by enabling <i>mana whenua</i> , and owners of Māori freehold <i>land</i> in relation to their land <u>land</u> , to lead approaches to manage any adverse <i>effects</i> of such use on the <i>environment</i> ,	Italicise ‘land’ as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR - Introduction	Otago’s people and communities rely on the <i>natural and physical resources</i> <u>resources</u> that Otago’s <i>environment</i> provides to enable their social, economic and cultural well-being. From an economic perspective <i>natural and physical resources</i> <u>resources</u> support, and are impacted by, agricultural industries (e.g. grazing, cropping, horticulture, viticulture), urban development, industrial development, <i>infrastructure</i> , energy generation, transport, marine industries (fishing and aquaculture), tourism and mineral extraction. From a social, health, and cultural perspective <i>natural and physical resources</i> <u>resources</u> support and are impacted by food production, recreation, housing, and cultural activities.	Italicise ‘resources’ as ‘natural and physical resources’ is defined in the pORPS.

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Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I1 - Statement	Otago is prone to a range of natural hazards <i>natural hazards</i> that pose a risk to Otago communities, property, infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> , and the wider environment <i>environment</i> .	Italicise 'natural hazards', 'infrastructure', and 'environment' as they are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I1 - Context	The risk resulting from natural hazards <i>natural hazards</i> is not just due to the hazards themselves, but also whether human activities are located and operated in ways which make them vulnerable to those hazards.	Italicise 'natural hazards' as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I1 - Economic	... Natural hazards <i>Natural hazards</i> could also impact on <i>renewable electricity generation</i> with the potential for significant national and regional consequences. New <i>infrastructure</i> should be encouraged to locate in areas where it is less vulnerable to natural hazards <i>natural hazards</i> --- Whilst the community and its businesses have substantial resilience <i>resilience</i> to severe weather events and supply chain disruptions, there can be cumulative impacts from repeated events.	Italicise 'natural hazards' and 'resilience' as the terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I2 – Statement	This will be compounded by stronger winds, increased temperatures and longer dry periods, which may affect the number and types of crops and animals that the land <i>land</i> can sustain, food production systems and related food supply and food security needs, and the potential for renewable electricity generation <i>renewable electricity generation</i> . Our responses to climate change <i>climate change</i> , whether that be mitigation or adaptation, will also impact on our economy and environment <i>environment</i> . An example of this will be the need to protect and maximise existing renewable electricity generation activities <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> in the region, as well as providing for the development of new renewable electricity generation activities <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> .	Italicise 'land', 'renewable electricity generation', 'climate change', 'environment' and 'renewable electricity generation activities' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I2 – Context	Rainfall and temperature change may result in drier soils and changes to river <i>river</i> flow (low flow and floods), as well as increased occurrence of slips/landslides. Sea level rise will have impacts on coastal communities, infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> and habitats, while the risk of wildfire will also increase. Changing climate also risks increased biosecurity issues of increased plant, fungal and animal pests and diseases.	Italicise 'river', and 'infrastructure' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I2 – Environmental	26 https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/otago Human adaptation to climate change, such as building or expanding dams or flood protection schemes, will be necessary and may give rise to adverse impacts on ecosystems, in addition to those imposed by climate change <i>climate change</i> itself.	Remove footnote as the link is not existing anymore. Italicise 'climate change' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I3 – Social	32 http://www.allergy.org.nz/site/allergynz/files/Annual%20Pollen%20Calendar.pdf (accessed 26 May 2021)	Update footnote link as the annual pollen calendar is

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		https://stackset-allergynz-website-d95fbab4-800c-4-bucket-8ayg9lmdqvqj.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/public/J143988-Allergy-NZ-Pollen-Calendar-v2.pdf	now available via another link.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-15 – Economic	<i>Freshwater</i> in the Otago region is a factor of production that directly contributes to human needs (<i>water</i> supply), primary production <i>primary production</i> , industry and hydro-electric power supply.	Italicise ‘primary production’ as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-15 – Social	Ensuring appropriate <i>freshwater</i> supply for human use <i>use</i> is essential, including as part of planned urban growth and to support rural communities.	The italics in ‘use’ is removed as it is not a defined term in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-16 – Statement	While the pristine areas of Otago generally maintain very good <i>water</i> quality, some areas of Otago demonstrate poorer quality and declining trends in <i>water</i> quality which can often be attributed to <i>discharges</i> from <i>land</i> use <i>use</i> intensification (both rural and urban) and <i>land</i> management practices.	The italics in ‘use’ is removed as it is not a defined term in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-16 - Social	Degraded <i>water</i> quality reduces the mauri of the <i>water</i> and the habitats and species it supports, therefore also negatively affecting mahika kai <i>mahika kai</i> and taoka species and places.	Italicise ‘mahika kai’ as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-17 - Context	... New Zealand’s high level of indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> makes a unique contribution to the world’s <i>biodiversity</i> .	Italicise ‘indigenous’ as ‘indigenous biodiversity’ is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-17 - Economic	The economic costs of lost productivity due to pests, erosion and damage to land <i>land</i> , are likely to be significant and there is potential for loss of <i>biodiversity</i> to adversely impact on the economy.	Italicise ‘land’ as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-18 – Context	The community values the coast for its landscapes, natural character, recreational uses and associated habitat for biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> . Recreational activities such as boating, fishing, swimming and general beach access are interconnected with coastal values. Conserving coastal biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> and marine reserves are associated with coastal values.	Italicise ‘biodiversity’ as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-18 – Impact snapshot	Impacts of hazards, climate change <i>climate change</i> , pests <i>pests</i> , freshwater, and biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> loss, which have been discussed above, all impact the coast. Urban development and population pressure can amplify these effects.	Italicise ‘climate change’, ‘pest’, and ‘biodiversity’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-18 - Environmental	Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> , and their flora and fauna (from zooplankton to whales) can be impacted by urban and industrial development, pests, and climate change leading to biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> loss.	Italicise ‘indigenous biodiversity’, ‘biodiversity’, ‘climate change’,

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		Natural features, landscapes, seascapes, and <i>surf breaks</i> of national significance can be affected by human activity, climate change <i>climate change</i> , and natural hazards <i>natural hazards</i>; whilst recovering seal and sealion numbers can create conflict with recreational uses <i>uses</i> on the coast; and beach erosion can impact social values and beach recreation <i>use</i> .	'natural hazards', as these terms are defined in the pORPS The italics in 'uses' is removed as 'use' is not a defined term in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I8 - Economic	Other economic impacts include recreation and tourism industries being adversely impacted by degraded coastal environments; marine industry production suffering because of poor <i>water</i> quality; dredging of sedimentation; and costs of mitigating adverse impacts, e.g. combatting invasive pests <i>pests</i> .	Italicise, 'pests' as 'pest' is a defined term in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I9 – Context	The values assigned to <i>lakes</i> include the natural features and landscapes, the quality and quantity of <i>water</i> accessible to the Otago communities, the accessibility of these resources for recreation, the health of native flora and fauna associated with Otago's <i>rivers</i> and <i>lakes</i> , and renewable electricity generation <i>renewable electricity generation</i> ... Urban growth is adversely affecting the natural features and landscapes around the lakes <i>lakes</i> The Otago-Lakes area also supplies significant renewable electricity for use <i>use</i> in Otago and beyond.	Italicise 'renewable electricity generation' and 'lakes' as they are defined terms in the pORPS. The italics in 'use' is removed as it is not a defined term in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I9 – Environmental	However, <i>water</i> quality is being adversely impacted by increased population, urban development and tourism demand which is straining existing waste management infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> .	Italicise 'infrastructure' as it is a defined term in the pORPS.
Minor correction	SRMR-I9 – Economic	Urban development brings economic development and improved opportunities and standards of living to the Otago L akes area but can adversely impact on both the <i>environment</i> and how <i>primary production</i> can operate.	Typographic error – capitalise 'Lakes' in 'Otago Lakes'
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I10A – Environmental	Some activities, for example renewable electricity generation <i>renewable electricity generation</i> and other infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> , will have a significant role to play in addressing climate change <i>climate change</i> .	Italicise 'renewable electricity generation', 'infrastructure' and 'climate change' as they

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			are defined terms in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	SRMR-I10 – Environmental	Economic activities can lead to, for example, biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> loss, poor <i>water</i> quality, coastal and marine degradation, and loss of natural features and landscapes. These and other matters are considered in further detail elsewhere in this chapter. Negative impacts on the <i>environment</i> can also compromise the ecosystems and the services economic activities depend on (ecosystem services), for example loss of <i>wetlands</i> which provide flood attenuation services, loss of biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> which provide pest control and pollination services, and loss of soil biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> .	Italicise ‘biodiversity’ as it is a defined term in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-WAI-I3 - Title	The effects of land and water use activities on freshwater habitats have resulted in adverse effects on the diversity and abundance of mahika kai mahika kai resources and harvesting activity	Italicise ‘mahika kai’ as the term is defined in the pORPS Remove the italics in ‘use’ as it is not a term defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-MKB-I1	The Kāi Tahu perspective recognises that species within ecosystems are connected, and effects <u>effects</u> on one species will be felt throughout the rest of the system. Effects <u>Effects</u> on <i>mahika kai</i> and taoka species diversity and abundance affect the relationship of Kāi Tahu with these species. Whānau are unable to access traditional <i>mahika kai</i> and taoka species and places because in many cases they no longer exist, or no longer provide resources that were once abundant there. The effects <u>effects</u> of soil contamination from poorly managed landfills, industrial sites and waste disposal sites... The loss of cultural knowledge, mātauraka, and tikaka that has accompanied the loss of <i>mahika kai</i> , and indigenous <u>indigenous</u> biodiversity.	Italicise ‘effects’ and ‘indigenous biodiversity’ as the terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-MKB-I3	<i>Climate change</i> is now affecting and will continue to affect habitat <u>habitat</u> availability and suitability for species in Otago. In some cases, this will mean that species will be able to increase their distribution, which will encourage spread of pest/weed species. <i>Climate change</i> will also reduce habitat <u>habitat</u> and distributions for some species and affect habitat <u>habitat</u> quality. These <i>effects</i> may also accumulate; for example, a native species may have worse and less habitat <u>habitat</u> and its pest/predator’s distribution and population may increase due to <i>climate change effects</i> . Where possible, environmental management should include planning for these <i>effects</i> and having regard for their impacts on Kāi Tahu and <i>mana whenua</i> values.	Italicise ‘habitat’ as the term is defined in the pORPS

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Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-MKB-I4	Shortage of protected and secure areas for biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> Currently there are not enough protected and secure areas for biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> in Otago.	Italicise 'biodiversity' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-MKB-I5	Inconsistent approaches to biodiversity <i>biodiversity</i> protection amongst regulatory authorities Biodiversity <i>Biodiversity</i> is managed by several entities who have different approaches and powers through their separate governing legislation.	Italicise 'biodiversity' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-WTA-I1	Wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka values can also be adversely affected by the encroachment of culturally offensive activities e.g. it is inappropriate to have a wastewater <i>wastewater</i> treatment plant at or near a wāhi tapu or wāhi taoka.	Remove the italics in 'wastewater' as wastewater treatment plant is not defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	RMIA-AA – Context	The air is an integral part of the environment <i>environment</i> that must be valued, used with respect, and passed on intact to the next generation.	Italicise 'environment' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	IM-P3(4)	(4) ensuring resource management provides for the connections of Kāi Tahu to <i>wāhi tūpuna</i> , wai māori (including awa [rivers <i>rivers</i>] and roto [lakes <i>lakes</i>] and wai tai (including te takutai moana [coastal marine area <i>coastal marine area</i>]) and <i>mahika kai</i> and habitats <i>habitats</i> of taoka species.	Italicise 'rivers', 'lakes', 'coastal marine area', and 'habitats' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	IM-P7	Coordinate the management of <i>natural and physical resources</i> and the environment <i>environment</i> across jurisdictional boundaries and, whenever possible, between overlapping or related agency responsibilities.	Italicise 'environment' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Minor correction	IM-P12	(2) (1) the activity contributes to achieving the objectives or targets of the national emissions reduction plan or national adaptation plan prepared under the Climate Change Response Act 2002, (3) (2) adverse <i>effects</i> on the <i>environment</i> are avoided, remedied, or mitigated so that they are minimised to the extent reasonably practicable and, if applicable, any more than minor residual adverse <i>effects</i> are offset, or compensated for, and (4) (3) there is no reasonably practicable alternative location or site for the activity.	Numbering updated as a result of consent order issued and appeal resolved.
Alteration of minor effect	IM-M1(5)	(5) adopt a ki uta ki tai approach to resource management by establishing policy and implementation frameworks that treat Otago's <i>environments</i> as an integrated system, including collaboration between local authorities <i>local authorities</i> to achieve consistent management of resources or <i>effects</i> that cross jurisdictional boundaries, and	Italicise 'local authorities' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	IM-M2	Local authorities <i>Local authorities</i> must: (1) partner with Kāi Tahu to ensure <i>mana whenua</i> involvement in resource management processes and decision-making,	Italicise 'local authorities' as the term is

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		(2) work together and with other agencies (including local authorities <i>local authorities</i> in neighbouring regions) to enable consistent implementation of the objectives, policies and methods of this RPS where appropriate, and	defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	IM-M3	Local authorities <i>Local authorities</i> must: (1) identify the specific types and locations of the <i>effects of climate change</i> in Otago by undertaking a <i>climate change</i> risk assessment, including an assessment that incorporates a Kāi Tahu approach to <i>climate change</i> risk identification and evaluation, (1A) (2) identify natural and built resources vital to environmental (including indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> and ecosystems) and community <i>resilience</i> and well-being, (1B) (3) identify vulnerable resources and communities and develop adaptation pathways for them where possible, and (2) (4) develop guidance to support communities to be prepared and <i>resilient</i> .	Italicise 'local authorities' in the chapeau and 'indigenous biodiversity' in (1A) as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Numbering updated as a result of consent order issued and appeal resolved.
Alteration of minor effect	IM-M5	Local authorities <i>Local authorities</i> should: ...	Italicise 'local authorities' as this term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	IM-E1	The policies in this chapter provide direction on integrated management across the region, to achieve the revitalisation, <i>resilience</i> and safeguarding of Otago's environment <i>environment</i> and ensure that it supports people and the community's cultural, social, and economic well-being. The policies seek to apply a ki uta ki tai approach and ensure that the <i>effects of climate change</i> are understood and responded to across the region. Further, they are designed to ensure that environmental integrity, form, function, and <i>resilience</i> , including <i>resilience to climate change</i> , are at the centre of all resource management decision making and that changes are made where necessary to ensure the environment's <i>environment's</i> life-supporting capacity continues to support people's health and well-being both now and into the future.	Italicise 'environment' as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	IM-PR1	Integrated management is at the core of the RMA. The provisions in this chapter set out core facets of integration - the interconnections and interdependencies within the environment <i>environment</i> , involvement of <i>mana whenua</i> in resource management, ... It sets explicit expectations that local authorities <i>local authorities</i> will work with each other and with other agencies to ensure management approaches are clear, coordinated, and able to support Otago's communities into the future. ...	Italicise 'environment' in paragraph 1 and 'local authorities' in paragraph 2 as they are defined terms in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-O2	The localised adverse effects <i>effects of discharges</i> to air do not compromise human health, <i>amenity values</i> , <i>mana whenua</i> values and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems.	Italicise 'effects' as the term is defined in the pORPS.

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Alteration of minor effect	AIR-P1(1)	(1) ensuring <i>discharges</i> to air comply with ambient air quality limits <i>limits</i> , including <i>ambient air quality standards</i> and guidelines, where those have been set as limits <i>limits</i> , and --	Italicise 'limits' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-P2(1)	(1) establishing, maintaining and enforcing plan provisions that set limits <i>limits</i> and timeframes for improving ambient air quality, including by managing the spatial distribution of activities and transport, and --	Italicise 'limits' as limit is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-P4(4)	(4) locating new sensitive activities to avoid potential reverse sensitivity <i>reverse sensitivity effects effects</i> from existing consented or permitted discharges to air, unless these can be appropriately managed.	Italicise 'reverse sensitivity' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-M2(1)(6)	(1A) (1) set limits <i>limits</i> (including <i>ambient air quality standards and guidelines</i>) to maintain ambient air quality in accordance with AIR-P1, and improve ambient air quality in accordance with AIR-P2, (1) (2) manage the adverse effects <i>effects of discharges discharges</i> to air by avoiding noxious or dangerous effects <i>effects</i> and ensuring discharges <i>discharges</i> to air do not cause offensive or objectionable effects <i>effects</i> , (2) (3) include provisions to avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects <i>effects</i> from <i>discharges</i> to air, (3) (4) prioritise the actions set out in AIR-P2 to reduce PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations in polluted airsheds, (4) (5) mitigate the adverse effects of discharges <i>effects of discharges</i> to air in areas adjacent to <i>polluted airsheds</i> where the <i>discharge</i> will adversely affect air quality in the <i>polluted airshed</i> , and (6) Include measures to ensure that discharges <i>discharges</i> to air do not adversely affect <i>mana whenua</i> values.	Italicise 'limits', 'effects', 'discharges' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Numbering updated as a result of consent order issued, and appeal resolved.
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-M3(3)	(3) managing new sensitive activities to avoid reverse sensitivity <i>reverse sensitivity effects effects</i> in relation to consented and permitted activities that discharge to air.	Italicise 'reverse sensitivity' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-E1	This policy framework also directs future reviews of the Air Plan to manage the adverse effects <i>effects of discharges discharges</i> to air.	Italicise 'effects' and 'discharges' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-AER1	Where air quality is degraded <i>degraded</i> there is a decreasing trend in concentrations of <i>PM10</i> and <i>PM2.5</i> .	Italicise 'degraded' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	AIR-AER5	Where air quality complies with ambient air quality limits <i>limits</i> it is maintained	Italicise 'limits' as the term is defined in the pORPS.

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Alteration of minor effect	CE-O1A	The health of Otago's <i>coastal water</i> is: (a) protected from inappropriate activities so as to protect the health and well-being of the wider environment <i>environment</i> and the mauri of coastal waters <i>coastal waters</i> , and (b) restored where it is degraded <i>degraded</i> , including through enhancing <i>coastal water</i> quality where it has deteriorated from its natural condition.	Italicise 'environment', 'coastal waters', and 'degraded' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	CE-P2	(1) -- (c) areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands <i>wetlands</i> , and the margins of these, (d) areas at risk from coastal hazards <i>coastal hazards</i> as identified in HAZ-NH-P1A, (e) coastal vegetation and the habitat <i>habitat</i> of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds, -- (2) -- (a) it is having a significant adverse <i>effect</i> on: -- (ii) ecosystems, and natural habitats <i>habitats</i> , or	Italicise 'wetlands', 'coastal hazards' and 'habitat' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	CE-P5	(1) identifying and avoiding adverse effects <i>effects</i> on the following ecosystems, vegetation types and areas: -- (d) habitats <i>habitats</i> of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare, -- (f) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> under other legislation, and (2) -- (a) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> in the coastal environment, (b) habitats <i>habitats</i> in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species,	Italicise 'effects', 'habitats', 'indigenous' and 'indigenous vegetation' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	CE-P8	(1C) restricting public walking and vehicle access where necessary: (a) to protect public health and safety, (b) to protect significant natural areas <i>significant natural areas</i> , (c) to protect dunes, estuaries and other sensitive natural areas or habitats <i>habitats</i> ,	Italicise 'significant natural areas' and 'habitats' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	CE-P12	(1A) -- (b) the activity to be established on the reclamation <i>reclamation</i> can only occur immediately adjacent to the <i>coastal marine area</i> ,	Italicise 'reclamation' as the term is defined in the pORPS

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		-- (d) the reclamation <u>reclamation</u> will provide significant regional or national benefit, and	
Alteration of minor effect	CE-M1A	(1) actively identifying and pursuing opportunities for <i>mana whenua</i> to be involved in coastal governance, including through use of available mechanisms such as transfers of functions (under section 33 of the RMA 1991) and supporting the establishment of mātaihai reserves and taiāpure, -- (3) supporting <i>mana whenua</i> initiatives that contribute to maintaining or improving the health and well-being of coastal water <u>coastal water</u> and ecosystems, and	Remove '1991' to maintain consistency with other references Italicise 'coastal water' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	CE-M1	Local authorities must: (1) work collaboratively, including with <i>local authorities</i> in neighbouring regions, to: (a1) identify the landward extent of the coastal environment, in accordance with CE-P2(1), (b2) map the landward extent of the coastal environment area in the relevant <i>regional plans</i> and <i>district plans</i> .	Correct formatting for consistency with other provisions
Minor correction	CE-M2	(3) identify areas and values of indigenous <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> within their jurisdictions in accordance with CE-P5, map the areas and describe their values in the relevant <i>regional</i> and <i>district plans</i> , and	Italicise 'indigenous biodiversity' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	CE-M5	<i>Local authorities</i> shall consider the use of other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving Policies CE-P2 to CE-P13, including: -- (3) promoting the removal of abandoned or redundant structures <u>structures</u> that have no heritage, amenity or reuse value, -- (8) research relevant to the <i>effects</i> of activities on: (c) coastal hazards <u>coastal hazards</u> , -- (f) coastal water <u>coastal water</u> quality, or 133 (g) coastal habitats <u>habitats</u> and ecosystems, (9) facilitating the restoration, rehabilitation or creation of coastal habitats <u>habitats</u> , particularly when it: -- (b) buffers or links ecosystems, habitats <u>habitats</u> and areas of significance that contribute to ecological corridors, or -- (e) will lead to the improvement of areas of deteriorated water <u>water</u> quality, and	Italicise 'structures', 'coastal hazards', 'coastal water', 'habitats, and 'water' as these terms are defined in the pORPS

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	CE-M6(1)	(1) establish a long-term monitoring programme for coastal waters <u>coastal waters</u> and coastal ecosystems that incorporates cultural health monitoring,	Italicise 'coastal waters' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	CE-E1	The coastal environment is also recognised as dynamic and the policies, in association with others in the ORPS <u>this RPS</u>, seek to prevent increasing risks to life, <i>infrastructure</i> and property. -- Coastal waters <u>Coastal waters</u> can be influenced by activities which are undertaken beyond the coastal environment. This interconnectedness between coastal and freshwater <u>freshwater environments</u> means provisions contained within the LF – Land and freshwater chapter may also need to be considered to manage the coastal environment. Some of the policies in the NZCPS are highly prescriptive and will be most effectively implemented by <i>regional plans</i> and <i>district plans</i>. In those cases, the policies in this RPS have included additional region-specific context where that is possible, but have not sought to restate the content of NZCPS policies with the expectation that those policies will be implemented by the <i>regional plans</i> and <i>district plans</i>. In addition to the policies in this chapter, the values of the coastal environment are recognised and provided for in a number of other chapters of the ORPS <u>this RPS</u>, as set out in CE-P1.	Replace 'the ORPS' with 'this RPS' as ORPS is not an abbreviation used in the pORPS Italicise 'coastal waters', 'freshwater' and 'environments' as these terms are defined in the pORPS Missing 'plans' in defined term 'regional plans'
Alteration of minor effect	CE-PR1	A number of activities occur within or affect the coastal environment <u>environment</u> including urban development, recreational activities, transport infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u>, port activities, <i>infrastructure</i>, energy generation and transmission, food production and other farming activities, <i>commercial forestry</i>, rural industry <u>rural industry</u> and <i>mineral</i> extraction. These activities can be important contributors to the existing and future health and well-being of communities. However, poorly located or managed activities can have adverse <i>effects</i> that compromise the values of the coastal environment such as natural character, biophysical processes, <i>water</i> quality, <i>surf breaks</i>, indigenous <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> and natural landscapes. The coastal environment is highly valued by Kāi Tahu <i>mana whenua</i>, with a number of areas in the coastal environment recognised in statutory acknowledgments in the NTCSA 1998. The marine environment is a moving force, a reminder of the power of Takaroa. The <i>coastal waters</i> and processes were integral to the way of life <i>tūpuna</i> enjoyed, and the coastal environment supports significant <i>mahika kai</i> /kaimoana resources and <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>. -- Other chapters of the Regional Policy Statement <u>this RPS</u> are also relevant for managing the coastal environment as land-based activities can have a significant <i>effect</i> on the health of the marine environment. --	Italicise 'environment', 'infrastructure', 'rural industry' and 'indigenous' as they are defined terms in the pORPS Remove '1998' and replace 'the Regional Policy Statement' with 'this RPS' to maintain consistency

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Minor correction	LF-WAI-O1	Otago's <i>water bodies</i> and their health and well-being are protected, and restored where they are <i>degraded</i> , so that the mauri of those water bodies is protected, and the management of <i>land</i> and <i>water</i> recognises and reflects that: (1) <i>water</i> is the foundation and source of all life – na <i>nā</i> te wai ko te hauora o ngā <i>kā</i> mea katoa, (2) there is an integral kinship relationship between water <i>water</i> and Kāi Tahu whānui, and this relationship endures through time, connecting past, present and future,	Grammatical error – add macron to <i>nā</i> , replace <i>kā</i> for <i>ngā</i> . Italicise 'water' as term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-WAI-P1(2)	(a) ingestion (such as drinking of water <i>water</i> and consuming resources harvested from the water body <i>water body</i>), (b) immersive activities (such as harvesting resources and primary contact), and	Italicise 'water' and 'water body' as they are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-WAI-P3	(4) manages the effects <i>effects</i> of the use and development of land <i>land</i> to maintain or enhance the health and well-being of <i>freshwater</i> , <i>coastal water</i> and associated ecosystems, (5) encourages the coordination and sequencing of regional or urban growth to ensure it is sustainable, (6) has regard to foreseeable <i>climate change</i> risks, and the potential effects <i>effects</i> of <i>climate change</i> on <i>water bodies</i> , including on their natural functioning,	Italicise 'effects' and 'land' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-WAI-E1	Water <i>Water</i> is a central element in Kāi Tahu creation traditions. It was present very early in the whakapapa of the world: in the beginning there was total darkness, followed by the emergence of light and a great void of nothingness. In time Maku mated with Mahoronuiatea which resulted in great expanses of water <i>water</i> , then Papatūānuku and Takaroa met and had children after which Takaroa took a long absence. Papatūānuku met Rakinui and they had many children who conspired to force their parents' coupled bodies apart to let the light in. They were also responsible for creating many of the elements that constitute our world today - the mountains, rivers <i>rivers</i> , forests and seas, and all fish, bird and animal life. To Kāi Tahu, the whakapapa of <i>mana whenua</i> and water <i>water</i> are also integrally connected...	Italicise 'water' and 'rivers' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-WAI-PR1	In accordance with the NPSFM, councils are required to implement a framework for managing <i>freshwater</i> that gives effect to <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> . This places the mauri (life-force) of the <i>water</i> at the forefront of decision making, recognising that te hauora o te wai (the health of the <i>water</i>) is the first priority, and supports te hauora o te taiao (the health of the environment <i>environment</i>) and te hauora o te takata (the health of the people). It is only after the health of the <i>water</i> and the health of the people is sustained that <i>water</i> can be used for economic purposes. When water <i>water</i> is available for use, different uses may be prioritised in different FMUs <i>FMUs</i> or rohe depending on the values identified by communities and the environmental outcomes <i>environmental outcomes</i> seeking to be achieved. Giving effect to <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> requires actively involving <i>mana whenua</i> in <i>freshwater</i> planning and management.	Italicise 'environment', 'water', 'environmental outcomes' and 'mahika kai' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Grammatical error – replace 'effects' with 'affects'.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		The NZCPS also recognises the interconnectedness of <i>land</i> and <i>water</i> . It notes inland activities can have a significant impact on <i>coastal water</i> quality which, in many areas around New Zealand, is in decline. This is a consequence of point and diffuse sources of contamination which can have environmental, social, cultural and economic implications. For example, poor <i>water</i> quality adversely effects <i>affects</i> aquatic life and opportunities for māhika kai <i>māhika kai</i> gathering and recreational uses such as swimming and kayaking.	
Alteration of minor effect	LF-WAI-AER2	The mauri of Otago's water bodies <i>water bodies</i> and the health and well-being of <i>water bodies</i> and <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems is protected, and restored where degraded <i>degraded</i> .	Italicise 'water bodies' and 'degraded' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-O1A – Chapeau (7)(a) and (9)	Visions set for each FMU <i>FMU</i> and rohe In each FMU <i>FMU</i> and rohe in Otago and within the timeframes specified in the <i>freshwater</i> visions in LF-VM-O2 to LF-VM-O6: (7) sustainable <i>land</i> and <i>water</i> management practices: (a) support food and fibre production <i>food and fibre production</i> and the continued social, economic, and cultural well-being of Otago's people and communities, and... (9) <i>freshwater</i> is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change <i>climate change</i> and renewable electricity generation activities <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> are provided for.	Italicise 'FMU', 'food and fibre production', 'climate change' and 'renewable electricity generation activities' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-VM-O2 (7)	(7) in the Upper Lakes rohe, the high quality <i>waters</i> of the <i>lakes</i> and their tributaries are protected, and if degraded <i>degraded</i> are improved recognising the significance of the purity of these <i>waters</i> to Kāi Tahu and to the wider community,	Italicise 'degraded' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-VM-O4	(3) the upper and lower catchment <i>wetland</i> complexes, including the Waipōuri/Waihola wetland complex, Upper Taiari wetland complex, and connected tussock areas are protected, restored or enhanced where they have been degraded <i>degraded</i> or lost, (4) the gravel <i>bed</i> of the lower Taiari is restored and sedimentation of the Waipōuri/Waihola wetland complex is reduced,	Italicise 'degraded' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-O9	Otago's <i>wetlands</i> are protected from inappropriate subdivision <i>subdivision</i> , use and development and, where degraded <i>degraded</i> , restoration is promoted so that: (1) māhika kai <i>māhika kai</i> and other <i>mana whenua</i> values are sustained and enhanced now and for future generations, (2) in relation to the extent and diversity of indigenous ecosystem types and habitats <i>habitats</i> : (a) for wetland <i>wetland</i> outside the coastal marine area <i>coastal marine area</i> , there is no net decrease, and preferably an increase, and	Italicise 'subdivision', 'degraded', 'māhika kai', 'wetland', 'coastal marine area', 'natural inland wetlands' and 'water' as they are defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		(b) for natural inland wetlands <u>natural inland wetlands</u> , there is no decrease, and preferably an increase, other than as provided by the NPSFM, and (3) there is no reduction and, where degraded <u>degraded</u> , there is an improvement in wetland <u>wetland</u> ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, <i>amenity values</i> , extent or <i>water</i> quality, and (4) their flood attenuation and water <u>water</u> storage capacity is maintained or improved.	
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-O10	The natural character of <i>wetlands</i> , <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> and their margins is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision <u>subdivision</u> , use and development.	Italicise 'subdivision' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-VM-P5 – Title and Chapeau	LF-VM-P5 – Freshwater Management Units <u>Freshwater Management Units (FMUs FMUs)</u> and rohe Otago's fresh water <u>fresh water</u> resources are managed through the following <i>freshwater management units</i> or rohe which:	Italicise 'freshwater management units', fresh water and 'FMUs' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-P7 – Chapeau, (1) and (2)	<i>Environmental outcomes, attribute</i> states (including target <i>attribute</i> states), environmental flows and levels, and limits <u>limits</u> ensure that: (1) the health and well-being of <i>water bodies</i> and <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems is maintained or, if <i>degraded</i> , improved, (2) the habitats <u>habitats</u> of indigenous species with life stages dependent on <i>water bodies</i> <u>bodies</u> are protected and sustained, (2A) the habitats <u>habitats</u> of trout and salmon are protected insofar as this is consistent with (2),	Italicise 'limits', 'habitats' and 'water bodies' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-P7A (1), (2)(a)(d) and (5)	(1) managing over-allocation <u>over-allocation</u> as set out in LF-FW-M6, (2) allocating <i>fresh water</i> efficiently to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities to the extent possible within <i>limits</i> , including for: (a) community drinking water <u>drinking water</u> supplies, --- (d) primary production <u>primary production</u> , --- (5) providing for the harvesting and storage of <i>fresh water</i> to meet increasing demand for <i>water</i> , to manage <i>water</i> scarcity conditions and to provide resilience <u>resilience</u> to the <i>effects of climate change</i> , and	Italicise 'over-allocation', drinking water', 'primary production' and 'resilience' as they are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-P8	(1) any wetland <u>wetland</u> at risk of loss of extent or values, (2) any wetland <u>wetland</u> identified in a farm environment plan, or that may be affected by any application for, or a review of, a resource consent, and	Italicise 'wetland', as the term is defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-P10A	Managing wetlands <u>wetlands</u> Otago's wetlands are managed: (1) in the coastal environment, in accordance with CE – Coastal Environment, and (2) by applying clause 3.22(1) to (3) of the NPSFM to natural inland wetlands, and (3) to improve the ecosystem health, hydrological functioning and extent of wetlands <u>wetlands</u> that have been degraded <u>degraded</u> or lost by promoting: (a) an increase in the extent and condition of habitat <u>habitat</u> for indigenous species, (b) the restoration of hydrological processes, (c) control of pest <u>pest</u> species and vegetation clearance, and (d) the exclusion of stock, except where stock grazing is used to enhance wetland <u>wetland</u> values, and (4) to sustain and enhance Māori freshwater <u>freshwater</u> values.	Italicise 'wetland', 'degraded', 'habitat', 'pest' and 'freshwater' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-FW-P11	Otago's outstanding water bodies <u>water bodies</u> are: -- (2) Lake Wanaka <u>Wānaka</u> and the outflow and tributaries described in the Lake Wanaka Preservation Act 1973, and	Italicise 'water bodies' as the term is defined in the pORPS Typographical error – Insert the macron in <u>Wānaka</u>
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-FW-P13 (1)(b), (2)(b)(c), (6) and (9)	(1) avoiding the <i>loss of values</i> or extent of a <i>river</i>, unless: -- (b) the effects <u>effects</u> of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers); <u>effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers).</u> (2) not granting resource consent <u>resource consent</u> for activities in (1) unless the consent authority is satisfied that: -- (2) (b) any consent is granted subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers); <u>effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers)</u> in respect of any loss of values <u>loss of values</u> or extent of the rivers <u>rivers</u>, (c) if <i>aquatic offsetting</i> or <i>aquatic compensation</i> is applied, the applicant has complied with principles 1 to 6 in Appendix 6 and 7 of the NPSFM APP4A and APP4B, and has had to regard to the remaining principles in Appendix 6 and 7 of the NPSFM APP4A and APP4B, as appropriate, and -- (6) preventing the impounding or control of the level of Lake Wanaka <u>Wānaka</u>,	Italicise 'effects', 'effects management hierarchy (in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers)', 'loss of values', 'resource consent', 'rivers', 'habitat' and 'biodiversity' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Cross-referencing error – Replace Appendix 6 and 7 of the NPSFM with APP4A and APP4B Typographical error – Insert the

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		-- (9) maintaining or enhancing the values of riparian margins to support habitat <u>habitat</u> and biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> , reduce <i>contaminant</i> loss to <i>water bodies</i> and support natural flow behaviour.	macron in <u>Wānaka</u>
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-P15 – (2)(c), (f) and (3)	(2) -- (c) implementation of methods to progressively reduce unintentional stormwater <u>stormwater</u> inflows to <i>wastewater</i> systems --, (f) the use of water <u>water</u> sensitive design techniques wherever practicable, and (3) promoting the reticulation of <i>stormwater</i> in urban areas <u>urban areas</u> where appropriate, and	Italicise 'stormwater', 'water' and 'urban areas' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-FW-P16- (1)(2)(a)(ii)(iii) (b) (f)	(1) phasing out existing <i>discharges</i> of wastewater <u>wastewater</u> , <i>sewage</i> or <i>industrial and trade waste</i> directly to fresh water <u>fresh water</u> to the extent practicable, (2) requiring: (a) new discharges <u>discharges</u> of wastewater <u>wastewater</u> , <i>sewage</i> or <i>industrial and trade waste</i> <u>industrial and trade waste</u> to be to land <u>land</u> , unless: -- (ii) the adverse <i>effects</i> associated with a <i>discharge</i> to <i>water</i> are significantly less than, and replace, an existing discharge <u>discharge(s)</u> , or (iii) the discharge <u>discharge</u> is to a constructed water body <u>water body</u> from which there is no <i>discharge</i> of water or <i>contaminants</i> ., and (b) discharges <u>discharges</u> of animal effluent from land-based primary production <u>land-based primary production</u> to be to land <u>land</u> , -- (f) that any <i>discharges</i> do not prevent <i>water bodies</i> from meeting any applicable water quality standards set for FMUs <u>FMUs</u> and/or rohe,	Italicise 'wastewater', 'fresh water', 'discharges', 'sewage', 'industrial and trade waste', 'land', 'water body', 'land-based primary production' and 'FMUs' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Correcting grammatical error – replace a fullstop (.) with a comma (,) and insert 'and'.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-VM-M3(4A)	(4A) education, advocacy and co-ordination to encourage efficient use of freshwater <u>freshwater</u> , including water <u>water</u> harvesting, use of storage and consideration of alternative water supply.	Italicise 'freshwater' and 'water' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Minor correction	LF-VM-M4	LF-VM-M4 – Other methods In addition to method LF-VM-M3, the methods in the LF-WAI, LF-FW, and LF-LS sections are also applicable.	Delete the provision as it is a duplicate of LF-FW-M10
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-M5	(3) consult with the public and relevant local authorities <u>local authorities</u> during the identification process,	Italicise 'local authorities' as the term is defined in the pORPS

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-M6(5A)(9)	(5A) provide for the allocation and use of <i>fresh water</i> in accordance with LF-FW-P7A, including by providing for off-stream water <u>water</u> storage, -- (9) recognise and respond to Kāi Tahu cultural and spiritual concerns about mixing of water <u>water</u> between different catchments.	Italicise 'water' as the term defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-FW-M7	District plans <i>Territorial authorities</i> must prepare or amend and maintain their <i>district plans</i> to: -- (31 A) include provisions to preserve the natural character of lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> and their margins from the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of land <u>land</u> use and development and activities on the surface of water <u>water</u> , (4 3) require, wherever practicable, the adoption of water <u>water</u> sensitive design techniques when managing the <i>subdivision</i> , use or development of <i>land</i> , and (5 4) reduce the adverse <i>effects</i> of <i>stormwater discharges</i> by managing the <i>subdivision</i> , use and development of <i>land</i> to:	Italicise 'lakes', 'rivers', 'effects', 'land' and 'water' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Numbering updated as a result of the provision no longer being under appeal.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-M8A	(2)-- (b) identify areas where the protection of the habitat <u>habitat</u> of trout and salmon, including fish passage, will be consistent with the protection of the habitat <u>habitat</u> of indigenous species and areas where it will not be consistent, (c) for areas identified in (b) develop provisions for any relevant action plan(s) prepared under the NPSFM, including for fish passage, that will at minimum: -- (iii) identify appropriate management actions that will achieve the objectives determined in (ii), including measures to manage the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of trout and salmon on indigenous species where appropriate, and	Italicise 'habitat' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-FW-M8AA	(2) work in partnership with mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> and in collaboration with communities to develop catchment action plans that:	Italicise 'mana whenua' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Minor correction	LF-FW-M10	In addition to methods <u>LF-VM-M3</u> LF-FW-M5 to LF-FW-M9, the methods in the LF-WAI, LF-VM and LF-LS sections are also applicable.	Cross-referencing error corrected.
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-VM-E2	Implementing the NPSFM requires Council to identify Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) that include all <i>freshwater bodies</i> within the region. -- While the NPSFM requires promotion of the restoration of natural inland wetlands, the policies in this section take a stronger stance, requiring improvement where <i>wetlands</i> have been <i>degraded</i> or lost.	Replace Freshwater Management Units with FMUs and remove '1991' to maintain

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		This is because of the importance of restoration to Kāi Tahu and in recognition of the historic loss of <i>wetlands</i> in Otago and the indigenous biodiversity <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> and hydrological values of wetland systems. [Note to reader: originally LF-FW-E3 para 2] The policies respond to the NPSFM by identifying a number of <i>outstanding water bodies</i> in Otago that have previously been identified for their significance through other processes. Additional <i>water bodies</i> can be identified if they are wholly or partly within an outstanding natural feature or landscape or if they meet the criteria in APP1 which lists the types of values which may be considered outstanding: cultural and spiritual, ecology, landscape, natural character, recreation and physical. The significant values of <i>outstanding water bodies</i> are to be identified and protected from adverse effects. [Note to reader: originally LF-FW-E3 para 3] Preserving the natural character of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i>, and their <i>beds</i> and margins, is a matter of national importance under section 6 of the RMA 1991. The policies in this section set out how this is to occur in Otago, reflecting the relevant direction from the NPSFM but also a range of additional matters that are important in Otago, such as recognising existing Water Conservation Orders, the Lake Wanaka Act 1973 and the particular character of braided <i>rivers</i>. Natural character has been reduced or lost in some <i>lakes</i> or <i>rivers</i>, so the policies require promoting actions that will restore or otherwise improve natural character. [Note to reader: originally LF-FW-E3 para 4] --	consistency with other references. Italicise 'indigenous biodiversity' as this term is defined in the pORPS. References to outstanding natural features and landscapes have been removed from LF-VM-E2 to correct an error. Policy LF-FW-P11(3) was amended at the Decisions stage to remove content regarding outstanding natural features or landscapes. This change wasn't reflected in LF-VM-E2, in the decisions version as it should have been.
Minor correction	LF-VM-PR2	-- This section of the LF chapter reflects key direction in the NPSFM for managing the health and well-being of <i>fresh water</i>, including <i>wetlands</i> and <i>rivers</i> in particular, and matters of national importance under section 6 of the RMA 1991. The provisions in this section will underpin the development of the Council's <i>regional plans</i> and provide a foundation for implementing the requirements of the NPSFM, including the development of <i>environmental outcomes</i>, <i>attribute states</i>, target <i>attribute states</i> and limits. [Note to reader: originally LF-FW-PR3 para 2]	Remove '1991' to maintain consistency with other references
Alteration of minor effect	LF-VM-AER3	The <i>fresh water</i> visions in this section implement <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i> according to the particular characteristics of FMUs <i>FMUs</i> and rohe and the outcomes they seek are achieved within the timeframes specified.	Italicise 'FMUs' as FMU is defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	LF-FW-AER4	<i>Fresh water</i> is allocated within limits <i>limits</i> that contribute to achieving specified <i>environmental outcomes</i> for <i>water bodies</i> within timeframes set out in <i>regional plans</i> that are no less stringent than the timeframes in the LF-VM <i>LF-FW</i> section of this chapter.	Italicise 'limits' as it is defined in the pORPS. Cross-referencing error corrected
Minor correction	LF-LS-P17 - Chapeau	Maintain the health and productive potential of soils, to the extent reasonably practicable, by managing the use and development of <i>land</i> in a way that is suited to the soil characteristics and that sustains mauri through healthy:	Insert a comma (,) to improve readability.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-P18	Minimise soil erosion, and the associated risk of sedimentation in water bodies <i>water bodies</i> , resulting from <i>land</i> use activities by:	Italicise 'water bodies' as term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-P21 – Chapeau and (1)	The health and well-being of <i>water bodies</i> and freshwater <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems is maintained or, if degraded <i>degraded</i> , improved to meet <i>environmental outcomes</i> set for Freshwater Management Units <i>FMUs</i> and/or rohe by: (1) reducing or otherwise managing the adverse effects <i>effects</i> of direct and indirect <i>discharges</i> of <i>contaminants</i> to <i>water</i> from the use and development of <i>land</i> ,	Italicise 'freshwater', 'degraded' and 'effects' as they are defined in the pORPS. Replace Freshwater Management Units with FMUs to maintain consistency with other references
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-P22(3)(b) and (f)	(3) encouraging landowners to avoid restricting access unless it is necessary to protect: (b) significant natural areas <i>significant natural areas</i> , (f) places or areas of significance to Kāi Tahu, including wāhi taoka, wāhi tapu and wāhi tupuna <i>wāhi tupuna</i> ,	Italicise 'significant natural areas' and 'wāhi tupuna' as they are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-M11(2)	(2) provide for changes in <i>land</i> use that improve the sustainable and efficient use of <i>fresh water</i> and that reduce water demand where there is existing over-allocation <i>over-allocation</i> , and	Italicise 'over-allocation' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-M13 (1) and (2)	(1) maintain or enhance existing indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> values, (2) increase the presence, resilience and abundance of indigenous flora and fauna, particularly taoka species, including by providing for <i>wetlands</i> and <i>biodiversity</i> corridors within <i>river</i> systems, and requiring riparian buffers that are sufficient to maintain indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> ,	Italicise 'indigenous' as indigenous biodiversity is defined in the pORPS

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Minor correction	LF-LS-M14	In addition to methods LF-LS-M11A to LF-LS-M13, the methods in the LF–WAI and LF–FW sections are also applicable.	Correct cross-referencing error.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-E4	The policies in this section of the LF chapter seek to maintain the health of Otago’s soils, reduce the impact of pests <u>pests</u> and manage <i>land</i> uses as part of an integrated approach to sustaining soil and <i>water</i> health and maintaining the <i>productive capacity</i> of rural land. The connections and interactions between these resources require a holistic approach to management. -- Responding to <i>climate change</i> and achieving <i>freshwater</i> visions is likely to require changes in <i>land</i> uses and land management practices in parts of Otago. This is recognised in the policies which seek to promote changes in <i>land</i> use or management that improve efficient and sustainable use of <i>water</i>, <i>resilience</i> to <i>climate change</i>, the health and quality of soil, and water-water quality. The policies also require reducing <i>discharges</i> to <i>water</i> from the use and development of <i>land</i> and managing <i>land</i> uses that are unsupportive of <i>environmental outcomes</i> for <i>fresh water</i> as identified by each <i>FMU</i>.	Italicise ‘pests’ and ‘water’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-PR4	<i>Pests</i>, including <i>wilding conifers</i>, pose a range of threats to Otago’s environment. While the regional pest management plan is the primary tool for controlling <i>pests</i> under the Biosecurity Act 1993, it is important that the management of land <u>land</u> works alongside that tool to reduce the impacts of <i>pests</i>. -- Soil health is vital to wider ecological health, human health, and economic <i>resilience</i>. Otago has a rich and long history of varied forms of <i>land-based primary production</i> on a wide range of soil types and in variable climatic conditions. Otago’s highest quality soils (in terms of suitability for <i>land-based primary production</i>) are mainly on the Taiari Plain, North Otago downlands, South Otago lowlands, parts of Central Otago and the Strath Taieri, and along some <i>river</i> margins. Their extent is limited and use of these soils can be constrained by external factors such as economics, erosion, natural and human induced hazards, animal, and plant pests <u>pests</u>. -- Rural areas <i>Rural areas</i> contain activities and resources critical for rural production. There is pressure from non-rural activities and rural lifestyle development to locate within the rural area <u>rural area</u>, but these activities can be sensitive to <i>primary production</i> or <i>rural industry</i> and can adversely affect rural production. The provisions in this chapter focus on managing the potential <i>effects</i> of development on productive potential and the wide range of environmental values, features and resources that <i>rural areas</i> containare. The supply of rural lifestyle opportunities to meet demand should be directed to suitably located and zoned areas to minimise impacts on values in <i>rural areas</i>. In designing and planning for rural lifestyle development, local authorities <u>local authorities</u> will need to be aware of the potential future constraints on future urban expansion and development, including the cumulative impacts of infrastructure	Italicise ‘land’, ‘pests’, ‘rural area’, ‘local authorities’ and ‘infrastructure’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Typographical error – remove ‘are’ from line 5 in para 5.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		<u>infrastructure</u> servicing irrespective of whether this is onsite, community or through connections to urban reticulated schemes.	
Alteration of minor effect	LF-LS-AER13	The availability and capability of Otago's highly productive land <u>highly productive land</u> is maintained.	Italicise 'highly productive land' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-01 - Title	ECO-01 – Indigenous <u>Indigenous biodiversity</u>	Italicise 'indigenous' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P1(3)	(3) facilitating access to and use of <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> by Kāi Tahu, including mahika kai <u>mahika kai</u> , according to tikaka.	Italicise 'mahika kai' as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P2(2)	(2) where appropriate, indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> and ecosystems that are taoka, including those identified by <i>mana whenua</i> as requiring protection, in accordance with ECO-M3.	Italicise 'indigenous species' as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P3(1) (ad)(ae) and (3)	(ad) a reduction in the function of the <i>significant natural area</i> as a buffer or connection to other important habitats <u>habitats</u> or ecosystems, or (ae) a reduction in the population size or occupancy of <i>Threatened or At Risk (declining)</i> species that use a <i>significant natural area</i> for any part of their life cycle, -- (3) prior to <i>significant natural areas</i> and indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> and ecosystems that are taoka being identified and mapped in accordance with ECO-P2, adopt a precautionary approach towards activities in accordance with IM-P6(2).	Italicise 'habitats' and 'indigenous species' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P4 Chapeau and (1)	Outside of the coastal environment, maintain Otago's <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> by following the sequential steps in the <i>effects management hierarchy (in relation to indigenous biodiversity)</i> when making decisions on plans, applications for resource consent <u>resource consent</u> or notices of requirement for the following activities in <i>significant natural areas</i> , or where they may adversely affect and indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> and ecosystems that are taoka that have been identified by <i>mana whenua</i> as requiring protection: (1) the development, operation, maintenance or upgrade of <i>specified infrastructure</i> that provides significant national or regional public benefit that has a <i>functional need</i> or <i>operational need</i> to locate within the relevant <i>significant natural area(s)</i> or where they may adversely affect indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> or ecosystems that are taoka, and there are no practicable alternative locations,	Italicise 'resource consent', and 'indigenous species' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P5A Title	Managing adverse effects <u>effects</u> of established activities on <i>significant natural areas</i>	Italicise 'effects' as it is defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	ECO-P6 Title and (1)	Maintaining indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> (1) applying the <i>effects management hierarchy (in relation to indigenous biodiversity)</i> to manage significant adverse effects <i>effects</i> on indigenous biodiversity <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> , and	Italicise 'indigenous', 'effects' and 'indigenous biodiversity' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Typographical error – Remove ')' from the end of clause (1)
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P8	The extent, <i>occupancy</i> and condition of Otago's indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> is increased by: (1) restoring and enhancing habitat for indigenous species <i>indigenous species</i> , including taoka and mahika kai <i>mahika kai</i> species, (2) improving the health and <i>resilience</i> of <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> , including ecosystems, species, ecosystem function <i>ecosystem function</i> , and <i>intrinsic values</i> , (3) buffering or linking ecosystems, habitats <i>habitats</i> and ecological corridors, ki uta ki tai, and (4) -- (a) significant natural areas <i>significant natural areas</i> whose ecological integrity <i>ecological integrity</i> is degraded <i>degraded</i> ,	Italicise 'indigenous', 'indigenous species', 'mahika kai', 'ecosystem function', 'significant natural areas', 'degraded' and 'ecological integrity' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Insert a comma (,) after ki uta ki tai in (3)
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-P10 chapeau and (3)	Manage <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> and the <i>effects</i> on it from subdivision <i>subdivision</i> , use and development in an integrated way, which means: (3) providing for the coordinated management and control of subdivision <i>subdivision</i> , use and development, as it affects <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> across administrative boundaries,	Italicise 'subdivision' as it is defined in the pORPS
Minor correction and alteration of minor effect	ECO-M1	(1) the R egional C council and <i>territorial authorities</i> are responsible for specifying objectives, 2) the R egional C council is responsible for specifying objectives, policies and methods in <i>regional plans</i> : (a) in the coastal marine area <i>coastal marine area</i> , (b) in wetlands <i>wetlands</i> , lakes <i>lakes</i> and rivers <i>rivers</i> , and -- (3) in addition to (1), <i>territorial authorities</i> are responsible for specifying objectives, policies and methods in <i>district plans</i> outside of the areas listed in (2) above if they are not managed by the R egional C council under (4), and (4) the R egional C council may be responsible for specifying objectives, policies and methods in <i>regional plans</i> outside of the areas listed (1) above if: (a) the R egional C council reaches agreement with the relevant <i>territorial authority or territorial authorities</i> , and	Italicise 'coastal marine area', 'wetlands', 'lakes' and 'rivers' as these terms are defined in the pORPS Remove 1991 and replace the capital letters in regional council to maintain consistency in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		(b) if applicable, a transfer of powers in accordance with section 33 of the RMA 1991 occurs from the relevant <i>territorial authority</i> or <i>territorial authorities</i> to the Regional Council.	
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-M2	Local authorities <i>Local authorities</i> must: (4) until <i>significant natural areas</i> are identified and mapped in accordance with (1) and (2), require ecological assessments to be provided with applications for resource consent <i>resource consent</i>, plan changes and notices of requirement that identify whether affected areas are <i>significant natural areas</i> in accordance with APP2, and -- (6) -- (d) if a <i>territorial authority</i> becomes aware (as a result of a resource consent <i>resource consent</i> application, notice of requirement or any other means) that an area may be an area of significant <i>indigenous vegetation</i> or significant <i>habitat</i> of indigenous fauna that qualifies as a <i>significant natural area</i>, the <i>territorial authority</i>: -- (7) -- (a) the land <i>land</i> is managed by the Department of Conservation under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act, and	Italicise 'local authorities', 'resource consent', and 'land' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	ECO-M3	(1) work together with <i>mana whenua</i> to agree a process for: (a) identifying indigenous species <i>indigenous species</i> and ecosystems that are taoka, including those identified by <i>mana whenua</i> as requiring protection, and how they are values with reference to mātauraka Māori, -- (3) to the extent agreed by <i>mana whenua</i>, amend their <i>regional plans</i> and <i>district plans</i> to include matters (1)(b) to (1)(d) above, and (4) -- (c) the historical, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua <i>takata whenua</i> with the taoka, as identified by <i>mana whenua</i>, and	Italicise 'indigenous species' as it is defined in the pORPS. Insert missing word, 'plans'. Wording error - Correct spelling of a defined term and remove a superfluous word.
Minor correction and alteration of minor effect	ECO-M4(1)	(1) if the requirements of ECO-P3 to ECO-P6 can be met, provide for the use of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i>, and their <i>beds</i>, including: (a) activities undertaken for the purposes of pest <i>pest</i> control or maintaining or enhancing the <i>habitats</i> of indigenous fauna, and (1A) manage the clearance or modification of <i>indigenous vegetation</i>, while allowing for <i>mahika kai</i> and kaimoana (seafood) activities (including through the development, in partnership with <i>mana whenua</i>, of provisions for <i>mahika kai</i> and kaimoana activities that may provide an alternative approach to effects <i>effects</i> management than the policies in this ECO chapter,	Insert a comma (,) after rivers in (1) Italicise 'pest' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect and	ECO-M4A	(1) Otago Regional Council must: (a) assess the percentage of indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> cover in	Italicise 'indigenous vegetation',

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
minor correction		(i) each of its urban environments <u>urban environments</u>; and (ii) its non-urban environments (b) the assessment may be done by a desktop analysis, by ground truthing, or both, and must be done in collaboration with relevant <i>territorial authorities</i>, and <i>mana whenua</i> (to the extent they wish to be involved), (c) set a target of at least 10% indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> cover for any urban or non-urban environment that has less than 10% cover of indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u>, and (i) consider, in consultation with mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> and territorial authorities <u>territorial authorities</u>, setting higher targets for urban and non-urban environments that already have at least 10% coverage of indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u>, and (ii) include any indigenous vegetation cover targets in their regional policy statements. (2) Local authorities <u>Local authorities</u> must: (a) promote the increase of indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> cover in their regions and districts through objectives, policies, and methods in their policy statements and plans: (i) a) having regard to any targets set under ECO-M4A(3); and (ii) b) giving priority to all the following: (i) areas referred to in ECO-P8(4); (ii) ensuring <i>indigenous species</i> richness appropriate to the ecosystem; (iii) <i>restoration</i> at a landscape scale across the region; and (iv) using species, and seed from species, that are local to the area.	‘urban environments’, ‘mana whenua’, ‘territorial authorities’, and ‘local authorities’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Restructure numbering in (2) to ensure consistency with the structure of other provisions and with Planning Standards requirements Replace ‘:’ with ‘,’ at the end of each clause in (2)(a) (b)(i)(ii) and (iii)
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	ECO-M4B – Title, Chapeau (1)(2)(b)	Specified highly mobile fauna <u>Specified highly mobile fauna</u> Local authorities <u>Local authorities</u> must: (1) include objectives, policies, or methods in their policy statements and plans for managing the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of new subdivision <u>subdivision</u>, use, and development on highly mobile fauna areas, in order to maintain viable populations of specified highly mobile fauna <u>specified highly mobile fauna</u> across their natural range, and (2) -- (b) best practice techniques for managing adverse effects on any specified highly mobile fauna <u>specified highly mobile fauna</u> and their <i>habitats</i> in their regions and districts.	Italicise ‘specified highly mobile fauna’, ‘local authorities’, ‘effects’, and ‘subdivision’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Correct punctuation and include ‘and’ in (1)
Alteration of minor effect and	ECO-M4C	Maintenance of improved pasture for farming <u>Maintenance of improved pasture</u> Local authorities <u>Local authorities</u> must: (1) allow the <i>maintenance of improved pasture</i> to continue if:	Remove the italics from ‘for farming’ as it is

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
minor correction		(a1) there is adequate evidence to demonstrate that the <i>maintenance of improved pasture</i> is part of a regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and (b2) any adverse effects <i>effects</i> of the <i>maintenance of improved pasture</i> on a <i>significant natural area</i> are no greater in intensity, scale, or character than the effects <i>effects</i> of activities previously undertaken as part of the regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and (c3) the improved pasture <i>improved pasture</i> has not itself become a <i>significant natural area</i>; and (d4) the land <i>land</i> is not an uncultivated depositional landform; and (e5) the <i>maintenance of improved pasture</i> will not adversely affect a <i>Threatened or At Risk (declining)</i> species.	not defined in the pORPS. Restructure the numbering for consistency with the rest of the pORPS and the planning standards Italicise 'local authorities', 'effects', 'improved pasture' and 'land' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Typographical error: use lower case for 'depositional' in (4).
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-M4D	(1) work in partnership (which includes acting in good faith) with <i>mana whenua</i> and owners of native reserves and Māori land <i>Māori land</i> to develop, and include in <i>district plans</i> and <i>regional plans</i> objectives, policies, and methods that may include providing an alternative approach to effects <i>effects</i> management for <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> than the policies in this ECO chapter (excluding CE-P5). These objectives, policies and methods will seek, to the extent practicable to: -- (2) -- (a) enable new occupation, use, and development of nature reserves and Māori land <i>Māori land</i> to support the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of <i>mana whenua</i>, and (b) enable the provision of new <i>papakāika</i>, marae and ancillary community facilities, dwellings, and associated infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i>, and (c) enable alternative approaches to, or locations for, new occupation, use and development that avoid, minimise, or remedy adverse <i>effects</i> on <i>significant natural areas</i> and identified taoka <i>taoka</i> on native reserves and Māori land <i>Māori land</i>, and enable options for offsetting and compensation, and (d) recognise and be responsive to the fact there may be no or limited alternative location for <i>mana whenua</i> to occupy, use, and develop their lands <i>lands</i>, and	Italicise 'Māori land', 'effects', 'infrastructure' and 'lands' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Remove italics from 'taoka' as term is not defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-M5	(1) if the requirements of ECO-P3 to ECO-P6 are met, provide for the use of <i>land</i> and the surface of <i>water bodies</i> including: (a) activities undertaken for the purposes of pest <i>pest</i> control or maintaining or enhancing the habitats <i>habitats</i> of indigenous fauna, and -- (2) manage the clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i>, while allowing for <i>mahika kai</i> activities (including through the development, in partnership with <i>mana whenua</i>, of provisions for <i>mahika kai</i> activities that may provide an alternative approach to effects <i>effects</i> management than the policies in this ECO chapter), -- (4) require: (a) resource consent <i>resource consent</i> applications to include information that demonstrates that the sequential steps in the <i>effects management hierarchy (in relation to indigenous biodiversity)</i> have been followed, and	Italicise 'pests', 'habitats', 'indigenous vegetation', 'effects' and 'resource consent' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Minor correction	ECO-M7A	(1) ensuring that engagement with <i>mana whenua</i> is early, meaningful, and in accordance with tikanga <i>tikaka</i> Māori,	Correct spelling of tikanga to tikaka
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-M7B(1)	(1) require that, in relation to an application for a resource consent <i>resource consent</i> for an activity that would have more than minor adverse effects <i>effects</i> on <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>, the application is not considered unless it includes a report that: -- (b) include a description of the adverse effects <i>effects</i> of the proposal on <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> and how those effects <i>effects</i> will be managed; and (c) identify any effects <i>effects</i> on identified taoka; and	Italicise 'resource consent' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-M8	<i>Local authorities</i> are encouraged to consider the use of other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving Policies ECO-P1 to ECO-P10, including: 1) providing information and guidance on the maintenance, restoration <i>restoration</i> and enhancement of indigenous ecosystems, <i>habitats</i>, taoka and <i>mahika kai</i> species and ecosystems, (2) funding assistance for restoration projects (for example, through Otago Regional Council's ECO Fund), (3) supporting the control of pest <i>pest</i> plants and animals, including through the provision of advice and education and implementing regulatory programmes such as the Regional Pest Management Plan,	Italicise 'restoration' and 'pest' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-E1	The first policy in this chapter outlines how the kaitiaki role of Kāi Tahu will be recognised in Otago. The policies which follow then set out a management regime for identifying <i>significant natural areas</i> and indigenous species <i>indigenous species</i> and ecosystems that are taoka and protecting them by avoiding particular adverse <i>effects</i> on them. The policies recognise that these restrictions may be unduly restrictive for some activities within <i>significant natural areas</i> , including existing activities already established. To maintain ecosystems and indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> , the policies set out mandatory and sequential steps in an effects management hierarchy <i>effects management hierarchy</i> to be implemented through	Italicise 'indigenous species', 'indigenous', 'effects management hierarchy', 'offsetting', and 'biodiversity compensation' as these terms are

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		decision making, including providing for <i>biodiversity offsetting</i> and compensation <i>biodiversity compensation</i> if certain criteria are met. -- The policies recognise that managing ecosystems and indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> requires co-ordination across different areas and types of resources, as well as across organisations, communities and individual landowners. This articulates the stewardship role of all people and communities in Otago in respect of indigenous <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>.	defined in the pORPS. Insert the word 'biodiversity' to clarify that the defined term is being used.
Alteration of minor effect	ECO-PR1	requiring identification and protection of <i>significant natural areas</i> and indigenous species <i>indigenous species</i> and ecosystems that are taoka, and	Italicise 'indigenous species' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-P9A(5)	(5) identifying significant electricity distribution infrastructure <i>significant electricity distribution infrastructure</i> and managing effects <i>effects</i> of potentially incompatible activities through methods such as corridors.	Italicise 'effects' and 'significant electricity distribution infrastructure' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-P13(1)(g)	(g) wāhi tupuna <i>wāhi tupuna</i> , and	Italicise 'wāhi tupuna' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-P13(2)(iv)(II)	(II) where they cannot be practicably remedied or mitigated, regard shall be had to offsetting and/or compensation of more than minor residual adverse effects <i>effects</i> , and	Italicise 'effects' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-PX(8)(f)	(f) in rural environments, areas of high recreation value and amenity (including highly valued <i>natural features and landscapes</i>) and existing <i>sensitive activities</i> ,	Typographical error – 'valued' instead of 'values'
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-M4(1)(d)	(d) involve the discharge of water <i>water</i> or contaminants, and	Italicise 'water' as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-M5(1)	(1) require a strategic approach to the integration of land <i>land</i> use and infrastructure, nationally significant infrastructure <i>nationally significant infrastructure</i> or regionally significant infrastructure <i>regionally significant infrastructure</i> ,	Italicise 'land', 'nationally significant infrastructure' and 'regionally significant infrastructure' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-INF-M5(5)(b)	(b) the beds of lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> ,	Italicise 'lakes' and 'rivers' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-O2A	Otago's <i>renewable electricity generation</i> supports the overall reduction in New Zealand greenhouse gas <u>greenhouse gas</u> emissions and achieving the national target for emissions reduction.	Italicise 'greenhouse gas' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-P5(3)	(3) in relation to existing heat devices for industrial process heat <u>industrial process heat</u> :	Italicise 'industrial process heat' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-P6(2)(a)	(a) the functional need to locate renewable electricity generation activities <u>renewable electricity generation activities</u> where resources are available,	Italicise 'renewable electricity generation activities' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-P8	Small and community scale distributed electricity generation <u>Small and community scale distributed electricity generation</u>	Italicise 'Small and community scale distributed electricity generation' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-M1(3) and (4)	(3) manage the adverse <i>effects</i> of developing or upgrading <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> , including identifying activities that qualify as minor upgrades, that: (a) are within the beds of lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> and the coastal marine area <u>coastal marine area</u> , or (b) involve the taking, use, damming or diversion of <i>water</i> and <i>discharge of water or contaminants</i> , (4) provide for the operation and maintenance of existing <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> , including their <i>natural and physical resource</i> requirements, along with opportunities to increase the installed capacity of renewable electricity generation <u>renewable electricity generation</u> assets, and	Italicise 'lakes', 'rivers', 'coastal marine area' and 'renewable electricity generation' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-M2(3)(b) and (5C)	(3) manage the adverse <i>effects</i> of developing or upgrading <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> and <i>National Grid infrastructure</i> , including identifying activities that qualify as minor upgrades that: -- (b) the beds of lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> , -- (5C) map significant electricity distribution infrastructure <u>significant electricity distribution infrastructure</u> and, where necessary, provide controls on activities to ensure that the functional needs <u>functional needs</u> of the significant electricity distribution infrastructure	Italicise 'lakes', 'rivers', 'functional needs' and 'significant electricity distribution infrastructure' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		<u>significant electricity distribution infrastructure</u> are not compromised,	
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-M3(1)(b)	(b) opportunities for small and community scale distributed electricity generation <u>small and community scale distributed electricity generation</u> .	Italicise 'small and community scale distributed electricity generation' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-EN-E1	<i>Renewable electricity generation</i> is a matter of national importance and a key component in responding to climate change <u>climate change</u> and energy demands. Increasing energy security will assist with ensuring that communities have options for clean heat and electricity for health and wellbeing services.	Italicise 'climate change' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-TRAN-O7(3)	(3) is resilient to <i>natural hazards</i> and the effects <u>effects</u> of climate change <u>climate change</u> , and the changing needs of communities.	Italicise 'climate change' and 'effects' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-TRAN-P21(3)	(3) avoiding or minimising the effects <u>effects</u> of activities and development so that the opportunity to adapt, upgrade or develop the transport system to meet future transport demand, is not compromised,	Italicise 'effects' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-TRAN-M7(1)(a)	(a) is within the beds of lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> or the coastal marine area <u>coastal marine area</u> , or	Italicise 'lakes', 'rivers', and 'coastal marine area' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	EIT-TRAN-M8(6)	(43A) require the design of transport <i>infrastructure</i> to provide for multi-modal transport options in urban areas, and in rural lifestyle locations where there is a practical opportunity to connect with an existing transport infrastructure network. (54) restrict or prevent the establishment or expansion of activities adjacent to transport <i>infrastructure</i> that may compromise the operation or safety of the transport system, (65) provide for the establishment of transport <i>infrastructure</i> that supports modes of transport that are not reliant on fossil fuels, and (76) include policies and methods that provide for <i>commercial port activities</i> <u>activities</u> and avoid encroachment of activities which give rise to reverse sensitivity <i>effects</i> .	Italicise 'activities' as commercial port activity is a term in the pORPS. Update numbering as provision is not under appeal.
Minor correction	HAZ-NH-P5	Where the <i>natural hazard</i> risk, either individually or cumulatively, is uncertain or unknown, but potentially significant or irreversible, apply a precautionary approach to identifying, assessing and managing that risk by adopting an avoidance or adaptive management response.	Typographical error – insert a comma.
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-NH-P7	(1A) (1) the following apply: (a) there are no reasonable alternatives that manage or reduce the risk exposure to a level the community is able to tolerate, (b) <i>hard protection structures</i> would not result in a more than minor increase in risk to people, communities, property, and	Numbering updated as a result of consent order issued and appeal resolved.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		other aspects of the <i>environment</i> , including displacement of risk off-site, (c) the adverse <i>effects</i> of the <i>hard protection structures</i> can be adequately managed, and 192 (d) the mitigation is viable in the reasonably foreseeable long term or provides time for future adaptation methods to be implemented, or (1B) (2) the <i>hard protection structure</i> protects a <i>lifeline utility</i> , or a facility for essential or emergency services.	
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-NH-P11(1)	(1) enabling <i>mana whenua</i> to lead approaches on the management of <i>natural hazard</i> risks affecting native reserves and Māori <u>Māori</u> land, and	Italicise 'Māori' as Māori land is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-NH-M1	(2) the Regional Council is responsible for: (a) specifying objectives, policies and methods in <i>regional plans</i> : (i) in the coastal marine area <u>coastal marine area</u> , (ii) in wetlands <u>wetlands</u> , lakes <u>lakes</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> , -- (iv) on land <u>land</u> in relation to risk reduction, -- (3) territorial authorities <u>territorial authorities</u> are responsible for: --	Italicise 'coastal marine area', 'wetlands', 'lakes', 'rivers', 'land', 'territorial authorities' and 'natural hazard' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Minor correction	HAZ-NH-M5	<i>Local authorities</i> are encouraged to consider the use of other mechanisms or incentives to assist in achieving Policies HAZ-NH-P1A to HAZ-NH-P11, including but not limited to: ...	Correct cross-referencing error – insert 'A' to HAZ-NH-P1.
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	HAZ-CL-O3 – Title	Contaminated land <u>Contaminated land</u> <i>Contaminated land</i> and waste materials are managed to protect human health and do not harm Kāi Tahu, values and the <i>environment</i> in Otago.	Italicise 'Contaminated land' as it is defined in the pORPS. Typographical error – Remove the comma (,) after Kāi Tahu and add a full stop (.) to the end of the sentence.
Minor correction and alteration of minor effect	HAZ-CL-M6	(2) prepare or amend and maintain its <i>regional plans</i> to: (a) in accordance with HAZ-CL-P14 and HAZ-CL-P15, manage the <i>effects</i> of the use of <i>contaminated land</i> on: (i) the quality of air, <i>water</i> and <i>land</i> ; and (ii) the <i>coastal marine area</i> , and the beds <u>beds</u> of <i>rivers, lakes</i> and other <i>water bodies</i> ,	Typographical error – Insert a comma (,) after P15 Italicise 'beds' as it is defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	HAZ-CL-M8A(1)(3)	(1) identify closed <i>landfills</i> and <i>contaminated land</i> <u>at</u> risk from the effects <i>effects</i> of <i>climate change</i> , -- (3) develop and implement action plans to avoid release of <i>contaminants</i> from the identified closed <i>landfills</i> and <i>contaminated land</i> , prioritising sites at greatest risk, and	Italicise 'effects' as the term are defined in the pORPS. Grammatical error: Insert 'at' to (1) and remove 'the' from (3)
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-CL-M9(1)(a)	(a) giving preference to reducing waste <i>waste</i> generated,	Italicise 'waste' as it is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-CL-PR2	Waste <i>Waste</i> materials and hazardous substances need to be carefully managed to avoid creating environmental problems or adversely affecting human health.	Italicise 'waste' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	HAZ-CL-AER6	The environment <i>environment</i> , people and communities are not harmed by <i>waste</i> materials.	Italicise 'environment' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-WT-P2(1A)	(1) avoiding significant adverse <i>effects</i> on the cultural values of identified <i>wāhi tūpuna</i> , (1A) avoiding, as the first priority, other adverse effects <i>effects</i> on the cultural values of identified wāhi tūpuna <i>wāhi tūpuna</i> , (2) where other adverse <i>effects</i> demonstrably cannot be completely avoided, then either remedying or mitigating adverse <i>effects</i> in a manner that maintains the values of the <i>wāhi tūpuna</i>	Italicise 'effects' and 'wāhi tūpuna' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. .
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	HCV-WT-AER1	<i>Wāhi tūpuna</i> areas <i>areas</i> and sites are identified in the relevant <i>regional plans</i> and <i>district plans</i> using tiakaka <i>tikaka</i> for identification of <i>wāhi tūpuna</i> and their values and the manner of recording those being determined by Kāi Tahu.	Remove the italics in 'areas' as it is not a defined term in the pORPS. Spelling error – remove the extra 'a' in 'tiakaka'.
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-HH-O3	Otago's unique <i>historic heritage</i> contributes to the region's character, sense of identity, and social, cultural and economic well-being, and people's understanding and appreciation of it is enhanced, and it is protected for future generations against inappropriate subdivision <i>subdivision</i> , use and development.	Italicise 'subdivision' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Minor correction and alteration	HCV-HH-P3(5) – (8)	(5) surveying equipment, communications and transport, including <i>roads</i> , bridges, railway infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> and routes, (6) industrial <i>historic heritage</i> , including mills, quarries, limekilns, grain stores, water supply infrastructure <i>infrastructure</i> and brickworks,	Insert a comma (,) after bridges

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
of minor effect		(7) gold, limestone and other mining systems and settlements, (8) dredge and ship wrecks, and coastal structures and buildings, including breakwaters, jetties and lighthouses,	Italicise 'infrastructure', as the term is defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-HH-P5(b)	(b) a project has significant public benefit that outweighs the loss of historic heritage <u>historic heritage</u> ; or (c) the activity has functional or locational constraints and has a significant public benefit (d) the area or place is already impacted by an existing, lawfully established activity; or (e) there is significant risk to safety or property; or (f) any adverse effects <u>effects</u> are minor and relate to work necessary to adapt a historic heritage <u>historic heritage</u> building <u>building</u> to modern use.	Italicise 'historic heritage', 'effects' and 'building' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-HH-M4(2) (2A)	(2) control the following where they may adversely affect <i>historic heritage</i> : (a) the character, location, scale and form of <i>structures</i> in the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> , <i>wetlands</i> and in the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (b) indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> removal in the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> , <i>wetlands</i> and the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (c) <i>earthworks</i> , deposition and disturbance to and in the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> and in the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (d) discharges <u>discharges</u> to air, (e) taking, use, damming and diversion of, and <i>discharges</i> to, <i>water</i> , and (f) the disturbance, demolition or alteration of physical elements or <i>structures</i> of <i>historic heritage</i> in the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> and in the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (2A) enable Kāi Tahu to identify places and areas with historic heritage <u>historic heritage</u> values for mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> in accordance with HCV-HH-P4 that are located on the beds <u>beds</u> of <i>lakes</i> <u>lakes</u> and <i>rivers</i> <u>rivers</u> , and in wetlands <u>wetlands</u> and the coastal marine areas <u>coastal marine areas</u> ,	Italicise 'indigenous vegetation', 'discharges', 'historic heritage', 'mana whenua', 'beds', 'lakes', 'rivers', 'wetlands' and 'coastal marine areas' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-HH-M5(2) and (2A)	(2) control the following where they may adversely affect <i>historic heritage</i> : (a) the location, intensity and form of <i>subdivision</i> , (b) the character, location, scale and form of activities (including <i>structures</i>) outside the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> and the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (c) the location and scale of <i>earthworks</i> and indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> removal outside the <i>beds</i> of <i>lakes</i> and <i>rivers</i> and the <i>coastal marine area</i> , (d) the disturbance, demolition or alteration of physical elements or <i>structures</i> with special or outstanding (2A) enable Kāi Tahu to identify places and areas with historic heritage <u>historic heritage</u> values for mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> in accordance with HCV-HH-P4 that are located on the beds <u>beds</u> of <i>lakes</i> <u>lakes</u> and <i>rivers</i> <u>rivers</u> , and in wetlands <u>wetlands</u> and the coastal marine areas <u>coastal marine areas</u> ,	Italicise 'indigenous vegetation', 'historic heritage', 'mana whenua', 'beds', 'lakes', 'rivers', 'wetlands' and 'coastal marine areas' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	HCV-HH-PR2	the maintenance <u>maintenance</u> and enhancement of <i>historic heritage</i> through encouraging its ongoing use and adaptive re-use <u>encouraging its ongoing use and adaptive re-use</u> of <i>historic heritage</i> values into new activities and enabling the adaptive reuse or upgrade of <i>historic heritage</i> places and areas in certain circumstances, and	Remove the italics from 'maintenance' and 'encouraging its ongoing use and adaptive re-use' as they are not defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	NFL-O1	Outstanding natural features and landscapes <u>natural features and landscapes</u>	Remove italics from natural features and landscapes as it is not defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	NFL-P2	(3) managing the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u> on the values of outstanding natural features and landscapes in accordance with EIT-INF-P13.	Italicise 'effects' and 'infrastructure' as these terms are defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	UFD-P3	Manage intensification in urban areas <u>urban areas</u> , so that as a minimum it:	Italicise 'urban areas' as the term is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	UFD-M1(3)-(5)	(3) must, where they are Tier 2 and Tier 3 local authorities <u>local authorities</u>, monitor and regularly assess and report on the supply of, and demand for, residential, commercial and industrial zoned <i>land development capacity</i> available at the regional, district and <i>urban environment</i> scales, and other local authorities <u>local authorities</u> are encouraged to do so, -- (4).— and for Tier 2 local authorities <u>local authorities</u> to achieve this through jointly developed <i>Future Development Strategies</i> and/or strategic planning, and for all other <i>local authorities</i> through strategic planning in accordance with UFD-P1, (5) must, where they are Tier 2 local authorities <u>local authorities</u>, develop housing bottom lines for <i>urban environments</i> and include those bottom lines in APP10 and in the relevant <i>district plans</i>,	Italicise 'local authorities' as it is defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	UFD-M2	(e) reduce the adverse effects of Otago's cooler winter climate through designing new subdivision <u>subdivision</u> and development to maximise passive winter solar gain and winter heat retention, including through roading, lot size, dimensions, layout and orientation,	Italicise 'subdivision' as it is defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	UFD-PR1	-- They also assist in giving effect to the similar but more detailed requirements of the NPSUD <u>NPSUD</u>. -- Upgrade and replacement of the existing development and infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u> will also continue to be required even where growth is limited, resulting in changes in the built environment. Some of these changes will also be driven by changes in the natural environment <u>natural environment</u>, including the impacts of climate change <u>climate change</u>. Urban areas <u>Urban areas</u> are highly dynamic by nature, so the provisions in this chapter seek to manage, rather than limit, the form, function, growth and development of urban areas <u>urban areas</u> in a way that best provides for the community's well-being both now and into the future. The pace and scale of growth and change, and the scale and nature of urban environments <u>urban environments</u> and areas in the region is variable, meaning no single response at a regional level is appropriate in all cases. Accordingly, the process identified in this RPS remains flexible and responsive (outside of Tier 2 urban environments <u>urban environments</u>, which have specific requirements under the NPSUD). Key requirements of strategic planning include considering and providing for reasonably expected changes in overall quantum of demand and supply as well as changes in needs and preferences that may drive or add to these changes in demand, designing to maximise the efficient use of energy, land <u>land</u> and infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u> (including transport infrastructure <u>infrastructure</u>). This can best be achieved by prioritising development in and around the region's existing urban areas as the primary focus of the region's growth and change, by enabling development within and adjacent to those urban areas <u>urban areas</u>, where it generally is most suitable and most efficient to do so. These strategic planning processes provide the mechanism by which longer term issues can be considered, integration between land <u>land</u> use and infrastructure can be achieved, and various constraints, opportunities and key trade-offs can be identified and appropriately resolved, while identifying and managing the values and resources identified in this RPS. -- While the functions and duties of regional and territorial authorities <u>territorial authorities</u> are different, each brings different focus and responsibilities to the task of achieving <i>well-functioning urban environments</i>.	Italicise 'urban environments', 'land', 'infrastructure', 'climate change', 'territorial authorities' and 'urban areas' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Remove the italics in 'NPSUD' and 'natural environment' as they are not defined in the pORPS.
Alteration of minor effect	APP2	This appendix sets out the criteria for identifying significant indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> or significant <i>habitats</i>	Italicise 'indigenous vegetation',

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		of indigenous fauna in a specific area, so that the area qualifies as an <i>SNA</i>. (a) partnership: territorial authorities <i>territorial authorities</i> engage early with mana whenua <i>mana whenua</i> and land owners and share information about <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>, potential management options, and any support and incentives that may be available: (b) transparency: territorial authorities <i>territorial authorities</i> clearly inform mana whenua <i>mana whenua</i> and landowners about how any information gathered will be used and make existing information, draft assessments and other relevant information available to mana whenua <i>mana whenua</i> and relevant landowners for review: -- (e) consistency: the criteria in this Appendix are applied consistently, regardless of who owns the land <i>land</i>: (f) boundaries: the boundaries of areas of significant indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> or significant <i>habitat</i> of indigenous fauna are determined without regard to artificial margins (such as property boundaries) that would affect the extent or ecological integrity of the area identified.	‘territorial authorities’, ‘mana whenua’, and ‘land’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	APP2(3) (4) – (6)	(1) -- (c) a general description of the indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i>, indigenous fauna, <i>habitat</i>, and ecosystems present; and -- A -- (1) Representativeness is the extent to which the indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> or <i>habitat</i> of indigenous fauna in an area is typical or characteristic of the <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> of the relevant <i>ecological district</i>. (2) Significant indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> has ecological integrity typical of the indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> of the <i>ecological district</i> in the present-day environment <i>environment</i>. It includes seral (regenerating) indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> that is recovering following natural or induced disturbance, provided species composition is typical of that type of indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i>. -- (4) Representativeness may include commonplace indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and the <i>habitats</i> of indigenous fauna, which is where most <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> is present. It may also include degraded indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i>, ecosystems and <i>habitats</i> that are typical of what remains in depleted <i>ecological districts</i>. It is not restricted to the best or most representative examples, and it is not a measure of how well that indigenous vegetation <i>indigenous vegetation</i> or <i>habitat</i> is protected elsewhere in the <i>ecological district</i>. (5) When considering the typical character of an <i>ecological district</i>, any highly developed land <i>land</i> or built-up areas should be excluded.	Italicise ‘indigenous vegetation’, ‘environment’ and ‘land’ as these terms are defined in the pORPS.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect	APP2(B) (2)(5)(a)	(2) Diversity of biological components is expressed in the variation of species, communities, and ecosystems. Biological diversity <u>Biological diversity</u> is associated with variation in physical components, such as geology, soils/substrate, aspect/exposure, altitude/depth, temperature, and salinity. -- (5) An area that qualifies as a significant natural area <u>significant natural area</u> under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes: (a) at least a moderate diversity of indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u>, vegetation, <i>habitats</i> of indigenous fauna or communities in the context of the <i>ecological district</i>:	Italicise 'biological diversity', 'significant natural area', and 'indigenous species' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	APP2(C)	(1) Rarity and distinctiveness is the presence of rare or distinctive indigenous taxa, <i>habitats</i> of indigenous fauna, indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> or ecosystems. -- (4) Depletion of indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation or ecosystems</u> is assessed using <i>ecological districts</i> and land <u>land environments</u> <i>environments</i>. -- (6) An area that qualifies as an <i>SNA</i> under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes: (a) provides <i>habitat</i> for an indigenous species that is listed as <i>Threatened or At Risk (declining)</i> in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists: (b) an indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> type or an indigenous species that is uncommon within the region or <i>ecological district</i>: (c) an indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> or plant community at or near its natural distributional limit: (d) indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> that has been reduced to less than 20 per cent of its prehuman extent in the <i>ecological district</i>, region, or land <u>land environments</u> <i>environments</i>: (e indigenous vegetation <u>indigenous vegetation</u> or <i>habitat</i> of indigenous fauna occurring on naturally uncommon ecosystems: (f) the type locality of an indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u>: (g) the presence of a distinctive assemblage or community of indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u>:	Italicise 'indigenous vegetation', 'indigenous species', 'environment', and 'land' as these terms are defined in the pORPS
Alteration of minor effect	APP3	Principles for biodiversity offsetting <u>biodiversity offsetting</u> These principles apply to the use of biodiversity offsets <u>biodiversity offsets</u> for adverse effects <u>effects</u> on indigenous biodiversity. An applicant is to comply with principles 1 to 6 and have regard to the remaining principles as appropriate. (1) Adherence to effects management hierarchy <u>effects management hierarchy</u>: A biodiversity offset <u>biodiversity offset</u> is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects <u>effects</u> and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid,	Italicise 'biodiversity offsetting', 'biodiversity offsets', 'effects', 'effects management hierarchy', 'indigenous species' and 'mana whenua'

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		minimise, and remedy adverse effects <u>effects</u> are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted. (2) When biodiversity offsetting is not appropriate: Biodiversity offsets <u>Biodiversity offsets</u> are not appropriate in situations where <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> values cannot be offset to achieve a net gain. Examples of an offset not being appropriate include where: (a) residual adverse effects <u>effects</u> cannot be offset because of the irreplaceability or vulnerability of the <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> affected: (b) effects <u>effects</u> on <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects <u>effects</u> are significantly adverse or irreversible: (d) the loss from an <i>ecological district</i> of any individuals of Threatened <i>taxa</i>, other than kānuka <u>kānuka</u> (<i>Kunzea robusta</i> and <i>Kunzea serotina</i>), under the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al, 2008); or -- (3) (a) types of <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>, including when indigenous species <u>indigenous species</u> depend on introduced species for their persistence; and -- (4) Additionality: A biodiversity offset <u>biodiversity offset</u> achieves gains in <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the offset, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of the activity. (5) Leakage: Biodiversity offset <u>Biodiversity offset</u> design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> in the same or any other location. (6) Long-term outcomes: A biodiversity offset <u>biodiversity offset</u> is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last at least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity. Consideration must be given to long-term issues around funding, location, management and monitoring. -- (8) Time lags: The delay between loss of, or effects <u>effects</u> on, <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> at the offset site is minimised so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years). (9) Science and mātauraka Māori: The design and implementation of a biodiversity offset <u>biodiversity offset</u> is a documented process informed by science and mātauraka Māori. (10) Mana whenua <u>Mana whenua</u> and stakeholder participation: Opportunity for the effective and early participation of mana whenua <u>mana whenua</u> and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning biodiversity offsets <u>biodiversity offsets</u>, including their evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.	as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Typographical error – Insert the macron in ‘kānuka’

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		(11) Transparency: The design and implementation of a biodiversity offset <i>biodiversity offset</i> , and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.	
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	APP4	Principles for biodiversity compensation <i>biodiversity compensation</i> These principles apply to the use of biodiversity compensation <i>biodiversity compensation</i> for adverse effects <i>effects</i> on indigenous biodiversity <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>. An applicant is to comply with principles 1 to 6 and have regard to the remaining principles as appropriate. (1) Adherence to effects management hierarchy <i>effects management hierarchy</i>: <i>Biodiversity compensation</i> is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects <i>effects</i>, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise, remedy, and offset adverse effects <i>effects</i> are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted. (2) -- (b) effects <i>effects</i> on <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects <i>effects</i> are significantly adverse or irreversible; (d) the loss from an ecological district of Threatened taxa, other than kanuka <i>kānuka</i> (Kunzea robusta <i>Kunzea robusta</i> and Kunzea serotina <i>Kunzea serotina</i>), under the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al, 2008); -- (3) Scale of biodiversity compensation <i>biodiversity compensation</i>: The <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> values lost through the activity to which the <i>biodiversity compensation</i> applies are addressed by positive effects <i>effects</i> to <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> (including when indigenous species <i>indigenous species</i> depend on introduced species for their persistence), that outweigh the adverse effects <i>effects</i>. (4) Additionality: <i>Biodiversity compensation</i> achieves gains in <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the compensation, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation or offsetting undertaken in relation to the adverse effects <i>effects</i> of the activity. -- (8) Time lags: The delay between loss of, or effects <i>effects</i> on, <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> at the compensation site is minimised so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years). (12) Mana whenua <i>Mana whenua</i> and stakeholder participation: Opportunity for the effective and early participation of mana whenua <i>mana whenua</i> and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning for biodiversity compensation <i>biodiversity compensation</i>, including its evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.	Italicise 'biodiversity compensation', 'effects', 'effects management hierarchy', 'indigenous species' and 'mana whenua' as these terms are defined in the pORPS Insert a fullstop (.) in (8) for consistency with the other clauses Typographical errors – Insert the macron in 'kānuka', italicise Latin species names 'Kunzea robusta' and 'Kunzea serotina'
Alteration of minor effect and	APP4A	Principles for aquatic offsetting <i>aquatic offsetting</i>	Italicise 'aquatic offset', 'aquatic offsetting',

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
minor error		These principles apply to the use of aquatic offsets <u>aquatic offsets</u> for the loss of extent or values of natural inland wetlands <u>wetlands</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> ("extent or values" below). 1. Adherence to effects management hierarchy <u>effects management hierarchy</u>: Aquatic offsetting <u>Aquatic offsetting</u> is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects <u>effects</u>, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise and remedy adverse effects <u>effects</u> are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted. 2. When aquatic offsetting <u>aquatic offsetting</u> is not appropriate: Aquatic offsets <u>Aquatic offsets</u> is not appropriate where, in terms of conservation outcomes, the extent or values are not able to be compensated for. Examples of an offset not being appropriate would include where: (a) residual adverse effects <u>effects</u> cannot be offset because of the irreplaceability or vulnerability of the extent or values affected: (b) effects <u>effects</u> on the extent or values are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects <u>effects</u> are significantly adverse: -- 4. Additionality <u>Additionality</u>: Aquatic offset <u>Aquatic offset</u> achieves gains in extent or values above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the offset, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of the activity. 5. Leakage <u>Leakage</u>: Aquatic offset <u>Aquatic offset</u> design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other locations (including harm to existing biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> at the offset site). 7. Landscape context <u>Landscape context</u>: An aquatic offset <u>aquatic offset</u> action is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district <u>ecological district</u>. The action considers the landscape context of both the impact site and the offset site, taking into account interactions between species, habitats <u>habitats</u> and ecosystems, spatial and hydrological connections, and ecosystem function <u>ecosystem function</u>. -- 9. Science and mātauranga <u>Science and mātauraka</u> Māori: The design and implementation of an aquatic offset <u>aquatic offset</u> is a documented process informed by science where available, and mātauranga <u>mātauraka</u> Māori at place. 10. Tangata whenua <u>Takata whenua</u> or stakeholder participation: Opportunity for the effective and early participation of tangata whenua <u>takata whenua</u> or stakeholders is demonstrated when planning aquatic offset <u>aquatic offset</u>, including their evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring. 11. Transparency <u>Transparency</u>: The design and implementation of an aquatic offset <u>aquatic offset</u>, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.	'effects management hierarchy', 'aquatic compensation', 'effects', 'wetland', 'river', 'bed', 'biodiversity', 'habitats', 'ecological district', 'ecosystem function' and 'takata whenua' as these terms are defined in the pORPS. Correct spelling in (9), to <u>mātauraka</u> and (10), to Takata.

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
Alteration of minor effect and minor correction	APP4B	Principles for aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> These principles apply to the use of aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> for the loss of extent or values of natural inland wetlands <u>wetlands</u> and rivers <u>rivers</u> ("extent or values" below). 1. Adherence to effects management hierarchy <u>effects management hierarchy</u>: Aquatic compensation <u>Aquatic compensation</u> is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects <u>effects</u>, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise, remedy, and offset adverse effects <u>effects</u> are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted. 2. When aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> is not appropriate: Aquatic compensation <u>Aquatic compensation</u> is not appropriate where, in terms of conservation outcomes, the extent or values are not able to be compensated for. Examples of aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> not being appropriate would include where: (a) the affected part of the natural inland wetland <u>wetland</u> or river <u>river</u> bed <u>bed</u>, or its values, including species, are irreplaceable or vulnerable: (b) effects <u>effects</u> on the extent or values are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects <u>effects</u> are significantly adverse: -- 4. Additionality <u>Additionality</u>: Aquatic compensation <u>Aquatic compensation</u> achieves gains in extent or values above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the compensation, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation or offsetting undertaken in relation to the adverse effects <u>effects</u> of the activity. 5. Leakage <u>Leakage</u>: Aquatic compensation <u>Aquatic compensation</u> design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other locations (including harm to existing biodiversity <u>biodiversity</u> at the compensation site). 7. Landscape context <u>Landscape context</u>: An aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> action is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district <u>ecological district</u>. The action considers the landscape context of both the impact site and the compensation site, taking into account interactions between species, habitats <u>habitats</u> and ecosystems, spatial and hydrological connections, and ecosystem function <u>ecosystem function</u>. 9. Trading up <u>Trading up</u>: When trading up forms part of aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u>, the proposal demonstrates that the aquatic extent or values gained are demonstrably of greater or higher value than those lost. The proposal also shows the values lost are not to Threatened or At Risk <u>Declining-Threatened or At Risk (declining)</u> species or to species considered vulnerable or irreplaceable. -- 11. Science and mātauranga <u>mātauraka</u> Māori: The design and implementation of aquatic compensation <u>aquatic compensation</u> is a	Italicise 'aquatic compensation', 'effects management hierarchy', 'effects', 'wetland', 'river', 'bed', 'biodiversity', 'habitats', 'Threatened or at Risk/(declining)', 'ecological district', 'ecosystem function', and 'takata whenua' as these terms are defined in the pORPS Correct spelling in (11), <u>mātauraka</u> and (12), <u>Takata</u>

Type of error	Location	Description of change	Reason
		documented process informed by science where available, and mātauranga mātauraka Māori at place. 12. Tangata whenua Takata whenua or stakeholder participation: Opportunity for the effective and early participation of Tangata Takata whenua or stakeholders is demonstrated when planning aquatic compensation aquatic compensation , including its evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring. 13. Transparency: The design and implementation of aquatic compensation aquatic compensation , and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.	
Alteration of minor effect	APP6 – Step 2(10)	(10) cumulative <i>effects</i> including multiple multiple and <i>cascading hazards</i> , where present, and	Remove italics from 'multiple' as term is not defined in the pORPS.

3.0 Rationale

It is considered appropriate to use Clause 16(2) of Schedule 1 to the RMA to amend the pORPS for the following reasons:

- The recommended amendments are made for the purpose of correcting minor errors, or for the purposes of clarity. These changes do not materially alter the substance, intent or application of these provisions; and
- The recommended amendments are of neutral effect and do not prejudice the rights of any person that made a submission on these provisions.

4.0 Recommendation

Approve the changes in the table above as minor corrections under Clause 16(2) of Schedule 1 of the RMA, and direct staff to display a copy of these changes on the Otago Regional Council's website.

Delegated Authority: Fleur Matthews, Manager Policy and Planning

Signature:



Date: 14 October 2025