

Resource Consent Application Form 5 – To Take and Use Groundwater (not affecting surface water)



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

Phone: 0800 474 082
Website: www.orc.govt.nz

IMPORTANT NOTES TO THE APPLICANT

1. This form is for ALL new groundwater takes and replacement groundwater take permits that are not:
 - a) in Schedule 2C of the Regional Plan: Water for Otago;
 - b) located within 100 metres of a connected perennial surface water body; or
 - c) located greater than 100 metres from any connected perennial surface water body and deplete such a water body by at least 5 litres per second.

More details can be found [here](#) and in Schedule 5A of the RPW.

If your application is to replace a) to c) above, then use [Form 4C](#) as different rules apply to your activity.

2. Ensure that you complete this application Form 5 **and** Resource Consent Application Form 1 **in full**
3. If council accepts your application for processing this does not constitute a guarantee that **groundwater allocation** is available. You can contact public.enquiries@orc.govt.nz to find out about water availability **before** you lodge your application. If no allocation is available, then the activity may be a prohibited and no resource consent will be able to be granted or a non-complying activity and it is likely to be a more complex consent process.
4. For your consent application to be processed efficiently in the minimum time and at minimum cost, please provide as much relevant information as possible with the application. If all the necessary information is not supplied then we may **return your application**, request further information or publicly notify your application. This will lead to delays in the processing of your application and likely increase processing costs.
5. Applications for **replacement water permits** should be lodged at least **6 months** prior to their expiry, to enable continued use of the consent while a decision is made on your application. Please note that an application to replace an existing water permit that has not been lodged and received by the Council at least **3 months** prior to its expiry, may lose its allocation.
6. Guidance for the **minimum aquifer test requirements** can be found on ORC's [website](#).

1. YOUR ACTIVITY

1.1 This application is for:

- a NEW groundwater take.
- an application to REPLACE a current Water Permit?

Water Permit number:

Expiry date:

Notes:

- If your application is for a **replacement** groundwater take (that expires before December 2025) that is **hydraulically linked** to surface water, please use [Form 4C](#). More advice on what hydraulically linked means and if this applies to your groundwater take can be found here: [Groundwater Practice Note](#)
- If you are applying to transfer the point of a water take or change a condition of an existing Water Permit, use [Form 16](#) or [Form 22](#) instead.

1.2 This application is seeking a duration of:

- 6 years (policy direction for all new water takes)

_____ years for a replacement groundwater take. The reasons for this consent duration are:

1.3 Attach a map (no smaller than A4 size) or a coloured aerial photograph which includes the following details:

- The location of the constructed bore(s) identified by their bore tag number
- The location of the water measuring device(s) or system(s)
- The location of pipe work and infrastructure associated with the water take, specifically between the point of take and the measuring device, including distances.
- The total property area boundary
- Point or area(s) of use including the area(s) to be irrigated (if relevant) by water applied for under this application (include legal descriptions) and clearly show if the irrigated area is existing or proposed
- The area of the community supply (if relevant)
- Distances to any discharge activities (e.g. wastewater discharges, landfills)
- Neighbouring bore(s) within at least a 2 kilometre radius from the point of take(s)
- Surface water bodies (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds) and wetlands and distances from the point of take(s) to them
- The coastline and the distance to it (if relevant)
- Location of any dairy shed (if relevant)
- The location of any known recreational activities, surface water takes, areas of significance to iwi and areas where food is obtained from a water body
- Any existing infrastructure in place, including value of investment
- Any other associated activities on the site such as discharges, damming

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE POINT OF TAKE

IF THE BORE IS NOT YET CONSTRUCTED, OR IS UNCONSENTED, **STOP NOW AND APPLY FOR A LAND USE CONSENT USING [FORM 9A](#)**. OBTAIN THIS AND CONSTRUCT AND DO AN AQUIFER TEST ON THE BORE BEFORE YOU APPLY TO TAKE GROUNDWATER.

2.1 What are the consent and bore tag numbers for the bore(s) where water is proposed to be taken?

Bore 1: Consent Number: Bore tag number

Bore 2: Consent Number: Bore tag number

If more than 2, please provide details on a separate sheet

2.2 What are the GPS co-ordinates of the location of the bore(s) from which groundwater is proposed to be taken?

Bore 1: NZTM 2000 E N

Bore 2: NZTM 2000 E N

If more than 2, please provide details on a separate sheet

2.3 Do you have a bore log for your bore(s)?

- Yes, it is enclosed with this application, go to **Part 3**.
- No, go to 2.4

2.4 Please complete the following if no bore log is available.

Date bore drilled:

Driller:

Total depth of bore:.....

Diameter of bore:

Static water level:

If more than one bore, please provide the information on a separate sheet.

2.5 Which aquifer is the groundwater proposed to be taken from? If you are unsure you can use the [Council's GIS](#) using the layers 'water allocation' and 'draft/recommended water allocation aquifers' and 'operative water allocation aquifers' or refer to Maps C1-C17 in the [Regional Plan: Water for Otago](#).

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cardrona Alluvial
Ribbon – Use
Form 4C or 4E | <input type="checkbox"/> Cromwell Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Dunstan Flats | <input type="checkbox"/> Earnsclough
Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ettrick Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Hawea Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Hillside
Domain, | <input type="checkbox"/> High
Terrace
Aquifer,
Riverside
Domain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hawea Flat
Aquifer,
Hillside
Domain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hawea Flat
Aquifer,
Lakeside
Domain | <input type="checkbox"/> Te Awa
Aquifer | <input type="checkbox"/> Maungawe
ra Flat
Aquifer |
| | | | | | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Inch Clutha
River/Mata-Au
Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Kakanui-Kauru
Alluvium – Use
Form 4C or 4E |
| | | | | | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Kuriwao Basin | |

- Lindis Alluvial Ribbon – Use Form 4C or 4E
- Lowburn Alluvial Ribbon – Use Form 4C or 4E
- Lower Taieri
- Lower Waitaki Plains
- Maniototo Tertiary
- Manuherikia Alluvium
- Manuherikia Claybound
- North Otago Volcanics
- Roxburgh Basin
- Papakaio
- Pomahaka Alluvial Ribbon – Use Form 4C or 4E
- Shag Alluvium – Use Form 4C or 4E
- Wanaka Basin Cardrona Gravels

- Wakatipu Basin
 - Morven
 - Mid Mill Creek
 - Speargrass-Hawthorn
 - Upper Mill Creek
 - Arrow-Bush Ribbon
 - Shotover Alluvial
 - Frankton Flats

Others:

- Ardgour Valley
- Bendigo
- Clydevale
- East Taieri Lower Aquifer
- Ida Valley Groundwater Management Zone
- Lower Tarras

- Luggate Groundwater Management Zone
- Glenorchy
- Manuherikia Groundwater Management Zone
- Maungawera Valley Aquifer
- Pisa Groundwater Management Zone
- Queensbury Groundwater Management Zone
- Sandy Point Aquifer
- Strath Taieri
- Tokomariro Plain Groundwater Management Area
- Wairuna
- West Lower Taieri Aquifer

Unknown:

3. VOLUME AND RATES OF TAKE

3.1 Quantity and rate of take applied for: Note: 1,000 litres = 1 cubic metre

- a. Maximum rate of take litres per second
- b. Maximum daily volume litres per day; **or**
 cubic metres per day
- c. Maximum monthly volume cubic metres per month
- d. Maximum annual volume cubic metres per year

3.2 Frequency of proposed take:

	Average	Maximum
Hours per day		
Days per week		
Weeks per month		

Tick which months you expect to take water

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

3.3 Over what part of the day will you typically take water?

- During the day 24 hours
- During the night 'on demand'
- Other *please specify*

3.4 Are you intending to harvest water for storage before subsequent use?

- No, go to question 3.6.
- Yes:
Capacity of water storage reservoir(s) cubic metres

Note: Additional consents may be required for damming water if permitted activity Rule [12.3.2.1](#) cannot be met. Refer to application [Form 2](#).

A Building Consent may be required for the reservoir if it is new or is to be altered.

3.5 Do you have a consent to retake water from the water storage reservoir?

- Yes. Water Permit #: _____
- No. Do you seek to apply for a retake of water from the reservoir with this application?
 - Yes, please provide details on the location of the retake (s) (NZTM 2000 E/N), quantity of water and confirm it is the same use of water is as detailed in Part 5 below.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- No, my retake can meet permitted activity rules in the RPW.

3.6. Is your proposed point of take(s) within 100 metres of a connected perennial surface water body (Refer to [Policy 6.4.1A](#) and [Schedule 5A - Situations where stream depletion effect is unlikely](#) – for advice on what may not be considered 'connected' ?

- No, go to 3.10
- Yes

3.7 What is the name of the closest surface water body within 100 metres of your proposed point of take?

e.g. Lake Dunstan, Waiareka Creek, a tributary of Stoney Creek.

.....

3.8 For rivers, streams, modified water courses, springs or drains answer questions (a)-(g), for lakes, ponds and wetlands go to Question 3.9. For more details on what is a river refer to [Practice Note](#).

(a) What type of water course is identified in 3.7 above. *Tick those relevant*

- River Modified watercourse Artificial watercourse
 Stream Spring Drain

(b) Is the water course:

- Perennial (flows all year around)
 Ephemeral (flows only seasonally)
 Intermittent (flows only as a result of rainfall)

(c) What is the average channel **width** nearest to your proposed point of take?..... metres

(d) What is the average channel **depth** nearest to your proposed point of take? metres

(e) What is the estimated average water flow velocity? metres/second

(f) How would you describe the bed of the water course? *Tick those relevant*

- Muddy Boulders Gravels and cobbles Sandy Hard rock

(g) Are you able to supply estimated minimum and maximum flow rates for the water course?

No, go to **3.10**

Yes, please complete the following

Minimum: litres per second

Maximum: litres per second

Location of estimate:

- adjacent to proposed point of take other

Source of flow data:

.....

3.9 For lakes, ponds and wetlands, answer points (a)-(f) below.

(a) What type of water body is identified in 3.7 above. *Tick those relevant*

- Lake Pond Wetland

(b) Has the water body been formed by artificial means?

- Yes No

(c) What is the surface area of the lake/pond/wetland?

(d) How deep is the lake/pond/wetland?

(e) Does the lake/pond/wetland have an outlet? i.e. does water flow out of it?
Yes No

(f) What is the main source of water that fills the lake/pond/wetland? *Tick as many boxes as is relevant*

Direct rainfall

Springs

Groundwater

Runoff from surrounding land

Stream/rivers name:

Other consented water takes:
consent numbers:

3.10 Maximum Allocation Volume

Note: The Regional Plan: Water manages the volumes of water taken from aquifers to prevent long term depletion of base flow to surface water bodies and salt water intrusion. It does this by either assigning a Maximum Allocation Volume that cannot be exceeded or by considering the maximum annual take and the expected recharge and requiring that a take should not exceed 50 % of the mean annual recharge of the aquifer.

An assessment of the maximum allocation volume for the aquifer relevant to your take will be undertaken in processing your application. Restrictions may be imposed in accordance with Schedule 4B of the Regional Plan: Water

Is your application within the maximum allocation limits of Schedule 4A of the RPW or 50% of the mean annual recharge for the aquifer that you are taking from? – you can check this with Council at public.enquiries@orc.govt.nz before applying or by searching on the GIS ‘allocation layers’: [Consents in Otago map \(orc.govt.nz\)](#)

Yes

The available volume in the aquifer is _____ m³/year

This consent application is seeking _____ m³/year

The status of the aquifer if the application is granted is:

Under allocated

Fully allocated

No

3.11 Is your take from the following aquifers: North Otago Volcanic, Lower Taieri – West, Lower Taieri – East, Ettrick Basin, Roxburgh Basin (Coal Creek Terrace) or Cromwell Terrace Aquifer?

If yes, do you agree to the following restrictions being placed on your water permit in accordance with **Schedule 4B** of the RPW?

Schedule 4.B.1

The aquifer maximum height refers to the historic record of the water level or pressure head after the recharge season. Note that the areas over which the restrictions apply are shown on Maps D1-D4.

Aquifer See Maps D1–D4	Aquifer Reference Bore See Maps D1– D4	Aquifer maximum height (metres above datum)	Restriction levels (metres above datum)		
			25% restriction or response in terms of Council recognised rationing regime*	50% restriction	100% restriction
North Otago Volcanic	Websters Well	130.8	126.0	125.5	125.0
Lower Taieri – West	Momona Bore	101.24	100	99.5	99
Lower Taieri – East	Harleys Well, Piezo. 2	112.5	110.5	110.0	109.5
Ettrick Basin	Cemetery Bore	172.29	170.29	169.79	169.29
Roxburgh Basin (Coal Creek Terrace)	White-Hall Bore	189.5	188	187.8	187.5

* When the aquifer reaches this level there shall be either a 25% restriction or a water allocation committee, appointed by the Otago Regional Council, will implement a protocol to take all practical steps to curb the decline in the aquifer level so as to avoid a 50% restriction. If there is no water allocation committee or the water allocation committee does not use a protocol approved by the Council, the 25% water restriction will apply.

Schedule 4.B.2

There shall be no takes from the Cromwell Terrace Aquifer for irrigation purposes between 1 May and 31 August inclusive in each year.

Because the Cromwell Terrace Aquifer is hydraulically connected to Lake Dunstan, other restrictions may be imposed on resource consents to take water, to help maintain lake levels.

Yes

No, provide reasons why the restriction should not apply to your consent. _____

PART 4: WATER MEASURING AND REPORTING INFORMATION

The Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 apply to water permits where water is taken consumptively at more than 5 litres per second. The Regulations require continuous measurement of the water taken and for records to be provided to the Otago Regional Council.

A 2020 amendment to the Regulations requires takes to provide the data to Council in real-time (e.g. via the use of telemetry). There is a phase in period for all existing consents but to ensure consistency with the Regulations all new water permits (including those for replacement consents) will be issued with conditions that require the take to be telemetered to Council. More details on the Regulations and your requirements are found here: [Water metering and measuring | Otago Regional Council \(orc.govt.nz\)](http://orc.govt.nz)

*Note: It is the Council’s policy to require water measuring devices or systems and dataloggers to be fitted on **all** groundwater takes (i.e. even those less than 5 L/s).*

4.1 What is the maximum capacity of the pump you propose to install?

4.2 Is a water measuring device or system...

- Proposed to be installed Already installed

Provide details on the water measuring device or system installed or proposed to be installed

4.3 Is a data logger installed, or proposed to be installed, as part of your water measuring device or system?

- Yes
- Proposed to be installed

A data logger will be required by the conditions on a Water Permit and it will need a minimum of 24 months data storage.

4.3 Is a telemetry installed, or proposed to be installed, as part of your water measuring device or system?

- No, reasons why

Yes

Proposed to be installed

Telemetry is likely to be required for all takes over 5 L/s.

4.4 The Regulations require the taking of water to be measured at the point of take (or within 100 metres of it) unless a Water Measuring Exemption (WEX) is approved by the Otago Regional Council. Is your water measuring device or system installed at the point of take?

- Yes
- No
- No, but I have an existing WEX _____ that expires on _____. I request that it be reissued.

If your answer is no, you need to apply for an Exemption by filling out *Application Form 24 – Application for Exemption to use a device or system near the location from which water is taken*, which is available [here](#).

4.5 If the take is non-consumptive or for less than 5 L/s and a measuring device or system is not proposed, please outline reasons with evidence why a measuring device should not be installed. Please note that Council’s policy is for all takes to be measured, where practicable.

PART 5: WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Will the water take be managed as part of an existing Water Allocation Committee or Water Management Group?

- Yes – Water Allocation Committee: _____
- Yes – Water Management Group: _____
- No

5.2 Please describe the property(s) on which the water is to be used.

- (a) Name of owner(s)
- (b) Address/location
- (c) Legal description (as shown on Record of Title attached to this application)

.....
If there is more than one property (legal description) please provide these details on a separate sheet.

5.3 Attach Records of Title for all properties where water is to be used. They must be less than 3 months old at the time of lodging the application.

- Yes - my Records of Title are attached

5.4 For replacement water permit applications, do you have evidence of the amount of water historically abstracted under the permit?

- Yes, my records are attached with the application _____ years of records attached
- Yes, my records are attached with the application, and I have undertaken a historic use review in accordance with Schedule 10A.4 with all data years included¹ (attached)
- Yes, the Otago Regional Council has my records. *Note: You will be charged for all time spent retrieving and analysing records held on Council files*
- I don't have any records but have other evidence of historical use (e.g. description and photos of existing functioning infrastructure, aerial photographs of irrigated area, electricity records for pump). You must provide evidence of the previous use of the permit including how much water has been used each year over what period.

Note: You can seek your water metering records from watermetering@orc.govt.nz and Council can analyse the data for you using Schedule 10A.4 of the RPW with all data years included.

5.5 For replacement water permit applications, provide a summary of historic use of the take:

- a. Maximum rate of take litres per second
- b. Maximum daily volume litres per day; **or**
..... cubic metres per day

¹ Schedule 10A.4 of the RPW does not specifically apply to groundwater takes that are not hydraulically connected to surface water. However, Council does consider this to be the best available methodology on how to determine historic use when all data years are included and it will be accepted for historic use assessment.

- c. Maximum monthly volume cubic metres per month
- d. Maximum annual volume cubic metres per year

The reasons for this are:

5.6 Are any works or new infrastructure proposed works/infrastructure to give effect to consent sought?

- Yes – please explain
- No

5.7 If your application is to use water for irrigation, provide an assessment of the proposed use against the Aqualinc report for reasonable water requirements²

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

An assessment of the efficiency of the water taken for the intended purposes is required. This report can be used to assess irrigation efficiency. You can do this assessment yourself as the report sets out the steps you need to follow.

This report can be found [here](#):

Alternatively, we can also do this assessment for you, but this will be included in the processing costs for your application.

- Please do the Aqualinc assessment for me
- I have completed an assessment against Aqualinc and it is attached.

5.8 If you propose to use water to irrigate land, please outline:

- How many hectares of land will be irrigated. How many hectares is new and how many hectares are existing.
- What you will be irrigating (i.e. crop type (nuts, stone fruits, market garden, pip fruit, viticulture, pasture etc in ha)
- The type of irrigation system proposed or currently being used (e.g. K-lines, centre pivot, travelling irrigator, trickle, sprinkler)
- The soil types of the irrigation areas and the plant available water (PAW) values of the soil types. [S-Map](#) can be used to determine the soil types of a property.

If you have any information to support this, such as photographs, maps and plans then please include these.

5.9 Do you have any water distribution infrastructure in place (for example pipes, storage tanks, open races etc.)?

- Yes

² “Guidelines for reasonable irrigation water requirements in the Otago Region”, Aqualinc, 2017. Note that while this document provides a basis for assessing efficiency of use, other matters may be applicable.

No

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

5.10 Do you intend to install any water distribution infrastructure (for example pipes, storage tanks, open races etc.)?

Yes

No

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

5.11 If you propose to use water for stock and/or dairy shed use – please answer the following:

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

Sheep 5 litres per day per head

Beef cattle 45 litres per day per head

Dairy cows 70 litres per day per head

Deer 15 litres per day per head

Dairy shed use 50 litres per day per head

5.11.1 What type of animal and numbers of stock will be supplied with water for drinking (include all animals that will be supplied stock drinking water)?

Animal:

Number:

Water required _____ litres/head/day

5.11.2 How much water do you require for your dairy shed?

Number of dairy cows:

Water required: _____ litres/head/day

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

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

5.12 If water is being used for frost fighting purposes:

List the crops and hectares of each crop for which frost fighting may be undertaken.

Maximum number of hours per day frost fighting is required.

Average and maximum number of days that frost fighting would be required for the specified crops.

How you have calculated the amount of water needed for frost fighting.

Guidance for frost fighting requirements can be found here: <https://www.orc.govt.nz/media/9378/technical-guidance-note-1-deemed-water-permitreplacement-applications.pdf>

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

5.14 If you propose to use water for community/domestic supply – please answer the following:

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

Note: The Council considers efficient water use for a household is 1,000 litres per day in winter and 3,000 litres per day in Summer (average 2,000 litres per day). This is derived from wastewater volumes in ASNZ 1547:2000.

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

PART 6: ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (AEE)

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

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

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

6.1 An Aquifer test (pumping test) with analysis is required to be submitted with your application. Instructions on the minimum requirements are found [here](#).

- Yes, a copy of the methodology, results and analysis are attached

6.2 Provide an assessment on water availability to neighbouring bores in accordance with Schedule 5A and [Schedule 5B](#) of the Regional Plan: Water for Otago?

- Yes, a copy of the analysis is attached

At what distance may calculated effects on water availability be experienced?

.....metres

6.3 Provide details of all known neighbouring bores assessed under Schedule 5B of the Regional Plan: Water which may be potentially affected by your application (see distance in 6.2) or within 1 kilometre of the proposed point of take. The location of neighbouring bores can be found on the Council’s GIS (Consents in Otago): [LocalMaps \(orc.govt.nz\)](#) Assess what effects the proposed take will have on these water users and outline any mitigation to avoid, remedy, mitigate adverse effects.

Owner name	Bore/Well number (if known)	Distance from proposed take (m)	Depth (m)	Use (e.g. domestic supply)

6.4 Are there any surface water bodies (rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, ponds) within 500 metres* of the proposed point(s) of take * or within the calculated interference radius calculated under Schedule 5A

- Yes
- No

If you have answered ‘yes’, assess effects on the nearest surface water bodies to the proposed take and use activity. This will include identifying the natural and human use values (e.g. ecological, cultural, surface water takes, drinking water supplies, natural character, recreational values) of the water bodies, assessing the effects the take will have on these values and outline any mitigation proposed to minimise effects.

6.5 Assess whether the take will have any effect on groundwater quality. Consideration will need to be given to the volume of take, aquifer properties and proximity to contaminant sources such as waste/wastewater disposal sites (septic tanks, offal pits, landfills) and the potential for sea water intrusion (i.e. is the take within 1 km of the coastline). Outline any mitigation to avoid, remedy or mitigate this effect. Provide any water quality analyses undertaken on groundwater taken from the bores.

6.6 Outline the positive effects of your proposed take and use? This could include any environmental, social and economic benefits that the taking and use may provide.

6.7 Outline alternative water sources available? (such as other water bodies, reticulated supplies, groundwater bores, other water permits, irrigation schemes) Detail the sources, quantities, uses and any current Water Permit numbers or any takes authorised by permitted activity rules in the RPW and explain why these alternatives are not sought to be used.

PART 7: CONSULTATION

7.1 Please outline and attach any consultation undertaken with persons/parties who may be interested in or potentially affected by your proposed groundwater take. This should include parties you identified in 6.2 and using Schedule 5B of the Regional Plan: Water. Such parties may include other groundwater takers, surface water takers, Department of Conservation, Fish and Game Council, iwi, Forest and Bird). **Please provide evidence of this consultation and summarise/highlight key values and issues of concern raised by any parties.**

Schedule 5B of the Regional Plan: Water for Otago provides a method to identify groundwater takes potentially affected by bore interference. Use this Schedule (found on our website) to assist you in determining who may be affected by your application and thus who to obtain written approval from.

7.2 Provide any written approvals using the Council's written approval [Form 8A](#).

PART 8: STATUTORY ASSESSMENT OF PLANNING PROVISIONS

The Resource Management Act requires your application to include an assessment of the proposed activity against the relevant statutory documents. In this case, the Regional Plan: Water, proposed Regional Policy Statement and Iwi Management Plans are the most relevant documents. For larger applications, assessment against higher order documents may also be required.

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

9.1 Please provide an assessment of your proposal against the following statutory documents. There may be other policy provisions that are relevant to your application and you should refer to the source document for any other objectives and policies that may need to be assessed. Potentially relevant objectives and policies are attached as Appendix 1 at the end of this form. Depending on the location and nature of the application others may be relevant.

- Regional Plan: Water for Otago (RPW)
- Partially Operative Regional Policy Statement 2021 (PO-RPS)
- Proposed Regional Policy Statement 2021 (pRPS)
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (NPS-REG 2011)
- National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management 2020 (NES-FW 2020)
- National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007 (NES-HDW 2007)
- Water Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes Regulations 2010, and the 2020 amendments.
- Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 (NRMP)
- For activities located south of the Clutha River/ Mata-Au, the Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 - The Cry of the People, Te Tangi a Taurira

PART 9: CHECK LIST

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

- Fully complete this application form and Form 1 (Resource Consent Application)?
- Paid your deposit or attached a cheque? *See Form 1 for details*
- For replacement applications, provide evidence of how much water has historically been accessed under the previous consent?
- Attached a bore log?
- Attached a Non-Standard installation form if required?
- Attached an Exemption Application Form for the point of take?
- Attached an Exemption application form for non-telemetered records?

- Attached a detailed site map or aerial photograph?
- Attached a copy of an aquifer test results undertaken in accordance with the guidelines?
- Attached a copy of the Regional Plan: Water Schedule 5A and 5B Assessment?
- Attached a copy of water quality analysis?
- Attached any written approvals?
- Attached Record of Title(s) less than 3 months old?
- Assessed the activity against the relevant planning provisions?

To keep consent processing costs to a minimum it is strongly recommended that all items required are attached **before** you lodge your application to the Otago Regional Council.

APPENDIX 1: PLANNING PROVISIONS FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020)

Objective

- (1) *The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:*
- (a) *first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems*
 - (b) *second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)*
 - (c) *third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.*

Policy 1: *Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.*

Policy 2: *Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.*

Policy 3: *Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.*

Policy 4: *Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand’s integrated response to climate change.*

Policy 5: *Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.*

Policy 6: *There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.*

Policy 7: *The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.*

Policy 8: *The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.*

Policy 9: *The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.*

Policy 10: *The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.*

Policy 11: *Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over allocation is avoided.*

Policy 15: *Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.*

Assessment:

Policy	Assessment
<i>Provide for the economic wellbeing of Otago’s people and communities by enabling the resilient and sustainable use and development of natural and physical resources (Policy 1.1.1)</i>	
<i>Provide for social and cultural wellbeing and health and safety by recognising and providing for Kāi Tahu values; taking into account the values of other cultures; taking into account the diverse needs of Otago’s people and communities; avoiding significant adverse effects of activities on human health; promoting community resilience and the need to secure resources for the reasonable needs for human wellbeing; promoting good quality and accessible infrastructure and public services (Policy 1.1.2)</i>	
<i>Achieve integrated management of Otago’s natural and physical resources (Policy 1.2.1)</i>	
<i>Taking the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi into account including by involving Kāi Tahu in resource management processes implementation, having particular regard to the exercise of kaitiakitaka and taking into account iwi management plans (Policy 2.1.2)</i>	
<i>Managing the natural environment to support Kāi Tahu wellbeing (Policy 2.2.1)</i>	
<i>Recognise and provide for the protection of sites of cultural significance to Kāi Tahu including the values that contribute to the site being significant (Policy 2.2.2)</i>	
<i>Enable Kāi Tahu relationships with wāhi tupuna by recognising that relationships between sites of cultural significance are an important element of wāhi tupuna and recognising and using traditional place names (Policy 2.2.3)</i>	
<i>Enable sustainable use of Māori land (Policy 2.2.4)</i>	
<p><i>Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and manage fresh water to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Maintain good quality water and enhance water quality where it is degraded, including for:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Important recreation values, including contact recreation; and,</i> ▪ <i>Existing drinking and stock water supplies;</i> ○ <i>Maintain or enhance aquatic:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Ecosystem health;</i> ▪ <i>Indigenous habitats; and,</i> ▪ <i>Indigenous species and their migratory patterns.</i> ○ <i>Avoid aquifer compaction and seawater intrusion;</i> ○ <i>Maintain or enhance, as far as practicable:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Natural functioning of rivers, lakes, and wetlands, their riparian margins, and aquifers;</i> ▪ <i>Coastal values supported by fresh water;</i> ▪ <i>The habitat of trout and salmon unless detrimental to indigenous biological diversity; and</i> ▪ <i>Amenity and landscape values of rivers, lakes, and wetlands;</i> ○ <i>Control the adverse effects of pest species, prevent their introduction and reduce their spread;</i> ○ <i>Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, including flooding and erosion; and,</i> ○ <i>Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on existing infrastructure that is reliant on fresh water. (Policy 3.1.1)</i> 	
<p><i>Manage the allocation and use of fresh water by undertaking all of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Recognising and providing for the social and economic benefits of sustainable water use;</i> ○ <i>Avoiding over-allocation, and phasing out existing over-allocation, resulting from takes and discharges;</i> ○ <i>Ensuring the efficient allocation and use of water by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Requiring that the water allocated does not exceed what is necessary for its efficient use;</i> ▪ <i>Encouraging the development or upgrade of infrastructure that increases efficiency;</i> ▪ <i>Providing for temporary dewatering activities necessary for construction or maintenance. (Policy 3.1.3)</i> 	
<p><i>Manage for water shortage by undertaking all of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Encouraging land management that improves moisture capture, infiltration, and soil moisture holding capacity.</i> ○ <i>Encouraging collective coordination and rationing of the take and use of water when river flows or aquifer levels are lowering, to avoid breaching any minimum flow or aquifer level restriction to optimise use of water available for taking;</i> 	

○ Providing for water harvesting and storage, subject to allocation limits and flow management, to reduce demand on water bodies during periods of low flows. (Policy 3.1.4)	
Identify and protect outstanding freshwater bodies (Policy 3.2.13 & 3.2.14)	
Identify and protect the significant values of wetlands (Policy 3.2.15 & 3.2.16)	
Apply an adaptive management approach, to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual and potential adverse effects that might arise and that can be remedied before they become irreversible (Policy 5.4.2)	
Apply a precautionary approach to activities where adverse effects may be uncertain, not able to be determined, or poorly understood but are potentially significant (Policy 5.4.3)	

Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement (P-ORPS 2021) and Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement – Freshwater Instrument Components 2021	
Policy	Assessment
MW-O1 – Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are given effect in resource management processes and decisions, utilising a partnership approach between councils and Papatipu Rūnaka to ensure that what is valued by mana whenua is actively protected in the region.	
MW-P1 – Treaty obligations Promote awareness and understanding of the obligations of local authorities in regard to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikaka Māori and kaupapa Māori.	
MW-P2 – Treaty principles Local authorities exercise their functions and powers in accordance with Treaty principles, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recognising the status of Kāi Tahu and facilitating Kāi Tahu involvement in decision-making as a Treaty partner, 2. including Kāi Tahu in resource management processes and implementation to the extent desired by mana whenua, 3. recognising and providing for Kāi Tahu values and resource management issues, as identified by mana whenua, in resource management decision-making processes and plan implementation, 4. recognising and providing for the relationship of Kāi Tahu culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka by ensuring that Kāi Tahu have the ability to identify these relationships and determine how best to express them, 5. ensuring that regional and district plans recognise and provide for Kāi Tahu relationships with Statutory Acknowledgement Areas, tōpuni, nohoaka and customary fisheries identified in the NTCSA 1998, including by actively protecting the mauri of these areas, 6. having particular regard to the ability of Kāi Tahu to exercise kaitiakitaka, 7. actively pursuing opportunities for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. delegation or transfer of functions to Kāi Tahu, and ii. partnership or joint management arrangements, and 8. taking into account iwi management plans when making resource management decisions. 	
MW-P3 – Supporting Kāi Tahu well-being The natural environment is managed to support Kāi Tahu well-being by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protecting customary uses, Kāi Tahu values and relationships of Kāi Tahu to resources and areas of significance, and restoring these uses and values where they have been degraded by human activities, 2. safeguarding the mauri and life-supporting capacity of natural resources, and 3. working with Kāi Tahu to incorporate mātauraka in resource management. 	
LF-WAI-P2 – Mana whakahaere Recognise and give practical effect to Kāi Tahu rakatirataka in respect of fresh water by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) facilitating partnership with, and the active involvement of, mana whenua in freshwater management and decision-making processes, (2) sustaining the environmental, social, cultural and economic relationships of Kāi Tahu with water bodies, (3) providing for a range of customary uses, including mahika kai, specific to each water body, and (4) incorporating mātauraka into decision making, management and monitoring processes. 	
IM-O1 – Long term vision The management of natural and physical resources in Otago, by and for the people of Otago, including Kāi Tahu, and as expressed in all resource management plans and decision making, achieves healthy, resilient, and safeguarded natural systems, and the ecosystem services they offer, and supports the well-being of present and future generations, mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei.	

<p>IM-O2 – Ki uta ki tai Natural and physical resource management and decision making in Otago embraces ki uta ki tai, recognising that the environment is an interconnected system, which depends on its connections to flourish, and must be considered as an interdependent whole.</p>	
<p>IM-P5 – Managing environmental interconnections Coordinate the management of interconnected natural and physical resources by recognising and providing for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) situations where the value and function of a natural or physical resource extends beyond the immediate, or directly adjacent, area of interest, (2) the effects of activities on a natural or physical resource as a whole when that resource is managed as sub-units, and (3) the impacts of management of one natural or physical resource on the values of another, or on the environment. 	
<p>LF-WAI-P3 – Integrated management/ki uta ki tai Manage the use of freshwater and land in accordance with tikanga and kawa, using an integrated approach that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recognises and sustains the connections and interactions between water bodies (large and small, surface and ground, fresh and coastal, permanently flowing, intermittent and ephemeral), 2. sustains and, wherever possible, restores the connections and interactions between land and water, from the mountains to the sea, 3. sustains and, wherever possible, restores the habitats of mahika kai and indigenous species, including taoka species associated with the water body, 4. manages the effects of the use and development of land to maintain or enhance the health and well-being of freshwater and coastal water, 5. encourages the coordination and sequencing of regional or urban growth to ensure it is sustainable, 6. has regard to foreseeable climate change risks, and <p>has regard to cumulative effects and the need to apply a precautionary approach where there is limited available information or uncertainty about potential adverse effects.</p>	
<p>LF-LS-P16 – Integrated management Recognise that maintaining soil quality requires the integrated management of land and freshwater resources including the interconnections between soil health, vegetative cover and water quality and quantity.</p>	
<p>IM-P2 – Decision priorities Unless expressly stated otherwise, all decision making under this RPS shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. first, secure the long-term life-supporting capacity and mauri of the natural environment, 2. secondly, promote the health needs of people, and 3. thirdly, safeguard the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. 	
<p>IM-P4 – Setting a strategic approach to ecosystem health Healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services are achieved through a planning framework that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) protects their intrinsic values, (2) takes a long-term strategic approach that recognises changing environments, (3) recognises and provides for ecosystem complexity and interconnections, and (4) anticipates, or responds swiftly to, changes in activities, pressures, and trends. 	
<p>LF-WAI-O1 – Te Mana o te Wai The mauri of Otago’s water bodies and their health and well-being is protected, and restored where it is degraded, and the management of land and water recognises and reflects that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. water is the foundation and source of all life – na te wai ko te hauora o ngā mea katoa, 2. there is an integral kinship relationship between water and Kāi Tahu whānui, and this relationship endures through time, connecting past, present and future, 3. each water body has a unique whakapapa and characteristics, 4. water and land have a connectedness that supports and perpetuates life, and <p>Kāi Tahu exercise rakatirataka, manaakitaka and their kaitiakitaka duty of care and attention over wai and all the life it supports.</p>	
<p>LF-WAI-P1 – Prioritisation In all management of fresh water in Otago, prioritise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, te hauora te wai and te hauora o te taiao, and the exercise of mana whenua to uphold these, (2) second, the health and well-being needs of people, te hauora o te tangata; interacting with water through ingestion (such as drinking water and consuming harvested resources) and immersive activities (such as harvesting resources and bathing), and 	

<p>(3) <i>third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.</i></p>	
<p>LF-WAI-P4 – Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai <i>All persons exercising functions and powers under this regional policy statement and all persons who use, develop or protect resources to which this regional policy statement applies must recognise that LF-WAI-O1, LF-WAI-P1, LF-WAI-P2 and LF-WAI-P3 are fundamental to upholding Te Mana o te Wai, and must be given effect to when making decisions affecting freshwater, including when interpreting and applying the provisions of the LF chapter.</i></p>	
<p>LF-FW-O8 – Freshwater <i>In Otago’s water bodies and their catchments:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>the health of the wai supports the health of the people and thriving mahika kai,</i> (2) <i>water flow is continuous throughout the whole system,</i> (3) <i>the interconnection of freshwater (including groundwater) and coastal waters is recognised,</i> (4) <i>native fish can migrate easily and as naturally as possible and taoka species and their habitats are protected, and</i> (5) <i>the significant and outstanding values of Otago’s outstanding water bodies are identified and protected.</i> 	
<p>IM-P6 – Acting on best available information. <i>Avoid unreasonable delays in decision-making processes by using the best information available at the time, including but not limited to mātauraka Māori, local knowledge, and reliable partial data.</i></p>	
<p>IM-P13 – Managing cumulative effects <i>Otago’s environmental integrity, form, function, and resilience, and opportunities for future generations, are protected by recognising and specifically managing the cumulative effects of activities on natural and physical resources in plans and explicitly accounting for these effects in other resource management decisions.</i></p>	
<p>IM-P14 – Human impact <i>Preserve opportunities for future generations by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>identifying limits to both growth and adverse effects of human activities beyond which the environment will be degraded,</i> (2) <i>requiring that activities are established in places, and carried out in ways, that are within those limits and are compatible with the natural capabilities and capacities of the resources they rely on, and</i> (3) <i>regularly assessing and adjusting limits and thresholds for activities over time in light of the actual and potential environmental impacts</i> 	
<p>LF-FW-P7 – Freshwater <i>Environmental outcomes, attribute states (including target attribute states) and limits ensure that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>the health and well-being of water bodies is maintained or, if degraded, improved,</i> (2) <i>the habitats of indigenous species associated with water bodies are protected, including by providing for fish passage,</i> (3) <i>specified rivers and lakes are suitable for primary contact within the following timeframes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>by 2030, 90% of rivers and 98% of lakes, and</i> (b) <i>by 2040, 95% of rivers and 100% of lakes, and</i> (4) <i>mahika kai and drinking water are safe for human consumption,</i> (5) <i>existing over-allocation is phased out and future over-allocation is avoided, and</i> (6) <i>freshwater is allocated within environmental limits and used efficiently.</i> 	
<p>IM-P15 – Precautionary approach <i>Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects are uncertain, unknown or little understood, but could be significantly adverse, particularly where the areas and values within Otago have not been identified in plans as required by this RPS.</i></p>	
<p>LF-FW-O9 – Natural wetlands <i>Otago’s natural wetlands are protected or restored so that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>mahika kai and other mana whenua values are sustained and enhanced now and for future generations,</i> (2) <i>there is no decrease in the range and diversity of indigenous ecosystem types and habitats in natural wetlands,</i> (3) <i>there is no reduction in their ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, amenity values, extent or water quality, and if degraded they are improved, and</i> (4) <i>their flood attenuation capacity is maintained.</i> 	
<p>LF-FW-P9 – Protecting natural wetlands <i>Protect natural wetlands by:</i></p>	

<p>(1) <i>avoiding a reduction in their values or extent unless:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the loss of values or extent arises from:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikaka Māori,</i> (ii) <i>restoration activities,</i> (iii) <i>scientific research,</i> (iv) <i>the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss,</i> (v) <i>the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures,</i> (vi) <i>the maintenance of operation of specific infrastructure, or other infrastructure,</i> (vii) <i>natural hazard works, or</i> <p>(b) <i>the Regional Council is satisfied that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure,</i> (ii) <i>the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits,</i> (iii) <i>there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location,</i> (iv) <i>the effects of the activity on indigenous biodiversity are managed by applying either ECO–P3 or ECO–P6 (whichever is applicable), and</i> (v) <i>the other effects of the activity (excluding those managed under (1)(b)(iv)) are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy, and</i> <p>(2) <i>not granting resource consents for activities under (1)(b) unless the Regional Council is satisfied that:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the application demonstrates how each step of the effects management hierarchies in (1)(b)(iv) and (1)(b)(v) will be applied to the loss of values or extent of the natural wetland, and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>any consent is granted subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchies in (1)(b)(iv) and (1)(b)(v).</i></p>	
<p>LF–FW–P10 – Restoring natural wetlands <i>Improve the ecosystem health, hydrological functioning, water quality and extent of natural wetlands that have been degraded or lost by requiring, where possible:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>an increase in the extent and quality of habitat for indigenous species,</i> (2) <i>the restoration of hydrological processes,</i> (3) <i>control of pest species and vegetation clearance, and</i> (4) <i>the exclusion of stock.</i> 	
<p>LF–FW–O10 – Natural character <i>The natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</i></p>	
<p>LF–LS–O11 – Land and soil <i>The life-supporting capacity of Otago’s soil resources is safeguarded and the availability and productive capacity of highly productive land for primary production is maintained now and for future generations.</i></p>	
<p>LF–LS–O12 – Use of land <i>The use of land in Otago maintains soil quality and contributes to achieving environmental outcomes for freshwater.</i></p>	
<p>LF–LS–P17 – Soil values <i>Maintain the mauri, health and productive potential of soils by managing the use and development of land in a way that is suited to the natural soil characteristics and that sustains healthy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>soil biological activity and biodiversity,</i> (2) <i>soil structure, and</i> (3) <i>soil fertility.</i> 	
<p>LF–VM–O2 – Clutha Mata-au FMU vision <i>In the Clutha Mata-au FMU:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>management of the FMU recognises that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>the Clutha River / Mata-au is a single connected system ki uta ki tai, and</i> 	

<p>(b) the source of the wai is pure, coming directly from Tawhirimatea to the top of the mauka and into the awa,</p> <p>(2) freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF–WAI objectives and policies,</p> <p>(3) the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained,</p> <p>(4) water bodies support thriving mahika kai and Kāi Tahu whānui have access to mahika kai,</p> <p>(5) indigenous species migrate easily and as naturally as possible along and within the river system,</p> <p>(6) the national significance of the Clutha hydro-electricity generation scheme is recognised,</p> <p>(7) in addition to (1) to (6) above:</p> <p>(a) in the Upper Lakes rohe, the high quality waters of the lakes and their tributaries are protected, recognising the significance of the purity of these waters to Kāi Tahu and to the wider community,</p> <p>(b) in the Dunstan, Manuherehia and Roxburgh rohe:</p> <p>(i) flows in water bodies sustain and, wherever possible, restore the natural form and function of main stems and tributaries to support Kāi Tahu values and practices, and</p> <p>(ii) innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact, and sustainable abstraction occurs from main stems or groundwater in preference to tributaries,</p> <p>(iii) land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact, and</p> <p>(iv) there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</p> <p>(8) the outcomes sought in (7) are to be achieved within the following timeframes:</p> <p>(a) by 2030 in the Upper Lakes rohe,</p> <p>(b) by 2045 in the Dunstan, Roxburgh and Lower Clutha rohe, and</p> <p>(c) by 2050 in the Manuherehia rohe.</p>	
<p>LF–VM–03 – North Otago FMU vision</p> <p>By 2050 in the North Otago FMU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF–WAI objectives and policies, while recognising that the Waitaki River is influenced in part by catchment areas within the Canterbury region, the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained and Kāi Tahu maintain their connection with and use of the water bodies, healthy riparian margins, wetlands, estuaries and lagoons support thriving mahika kai, indigenous habitats and downstream coastal ecosystems, indigenous species can migrate easily and as naturally as possible to and from the coastal environment, land management practices reduce discharges of nutrients and other contaminants to water bodies so that they are safe for human contact, and innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and improve resilience to the effects of climate change. 	
<p>LF–VM–04 – Taieri FMU vision</p> <p>By 2050 in the Taieri FMU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF–WAI objectives and policies, the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained, healthy wetlands are restored in the upper and lower catchment wetland complexes, including the Waipori/Waihola wetlands, Tunaheketaka / Lake Taieri, scroll plain, and tussock areas, the gravel bed of the lower Taieri is restored and sedimentation of the Waipori/Waihola complex is reduced, creative ecological approaches contribute to reduced occurrence of didymo, water bodies support healthy populations of galaxiid species, 	

<p>7. <i>there are no direct discharges of wastewater to water bodies, and</i></p> <p>8. <i>innovative and sustainable land and water management practices support food production in the area and improve resilience to the effects of climate change.</i></p>	
<p>LF-VM-05 – Dunedin & Coast FMU vision <i>By 2040 in the Dunedin & Coast FMU:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF-WAI objectives and policies,</i> 2. <i>the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained,</i> 3. <i>healthy estuaries, lagoons and coastal waters support thriving mahika kai and downstream coastal ecosystems, and indigenous species can migrate easily and as naturally as possible to and from these areas,</i> 4. <i>there is no further modification of the shape and behaviour of the water bodies and opportunities to restore the natural form and function of water bodies are promoted wherever possible, and</i> 5. <i>discharges of contaminants from urban environments are reduced so that water bodies are safe for human contact.</i> 	
<p>LF-VM-06 – Catlins FMU vision <i>By 2030 in the Catlins FMU:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>freshwater is managed in accordance with the LF-WAI objectives and policies,</i> 2. <i>the ongoing relationship of Kāi Tahu with wāhi tūpuna is sustained,</i> 3. <i>water bodies support thriving mahika kai and access of Kāi Tahu whānui to mahika kai,</i> 4. <i>the high degree of naturalness and ecosystem connections between the forests, freshwater and coastal environment are preserved,</i> 5. <i>water bodies and their catchment areas support the health and well-being of coastal water, ecosystems and indigenous species, including downstream kaimoana, and</i> 6. <i>healthy, clear and clean water supports opportunities for recreation and sustainable food production for future generations.</i> 	

Regional Plan: Water for Otago	
<p><i>Policy 5.4.2 In the management of any activity involving surface water, groundwater or the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating:</i></p> <p><i>(1) Adverse effects on:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Natural values identified in Schedule 1A;</i> <i>(b) Water supply values identified in Schedule 1B;</i> <i>(c) Registered historic places identified in Schedule 1C, or archaeological sites in, on, under or over the bed or margin of a lake or river;</i> <i>(d) Spiritual and cultural beliefs, values and uses of significance to Kai Tahu identified in Schedule 1D;</i> <i>(e) The natural character of any lake or river, or its margins;</i> <i>(f) Amenity values supported by any water body; and</i> <p><i>(2) Causing or exacerbating flooding, erosion, land instability, sedimentation or property damage.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 5.4.3 In the management of any activity involving surface water, groundwater or the bed or margin of any lake or river, to give priority to avoiding adverse effects on:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Existing lawful uses; and</i> <i>(b) Existing lawful priorities for the use, of lakes and rivers and their margins.</i> 	
<p><i>Policy 5.4.4 To recognise Kai Tahu’s interests in Otago’s lakes and rivers by promoting opportunities for their involvement in resource consent processing.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 5.4.8 To have particular regard to the following features of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on their natural character:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) The topography, including the setting and bed form of the lake or river;</i> <i>(b) The natural flow characteristics of the river;</i> <i>(c) The natural water level of the lake and its fluctuation;</i> <i>(d) The natural water colour and clarity in the lake or river;</i> <i>(e) The ecology of the lake or river and its margins; and</i> <i>(f) The extent of use or development within the catchment, including the extent to which that use and development has influenced matters (a) to (e) above.</i> 	
<p><i>Policy 5.4.9 To have particular regard to the following qualities or characteristics of lakes and rivers, and their margins, when considering adverse effects on amenity values:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Aesthetic values associated with the lake or river; and</i> 	

<i>(b) Recreational opportunities provided by the lake or river, or its margins.</i>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.0A To ensure that the quantity of water granted to take is no more than that required for the purpose of use taking into account:</i></p> <p><i>(a) How local climate, soil, crop or pasture type and water availability affect the quantity of water required; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) The efficiency of the proposed water transport, storage and application system.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.10A4 Where an application is received to take groundwater by a person who already holds a resource consent to take that water, grant no more water than has been taken under the existing consent, in at least the preceding five years, when:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The take is from an aquifer where the assessed maximum annual take exceeds its maximum allocation limit; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) The take results in the assessed maximum annual take of an aquifer exceeding its maximum allocation limit, except in the case of a registered community drinking water supply where an allowance may be made for growth that is reasonably anticipated.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.0B To promote shared use and management of water that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Allows water users the flexibility to work together, with their own supply arrangements; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) Utilises shared water infrastructure which is fit for its purpose.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.12 To promote, establish and support appropriate water allocation committees to assist in the management of water rationing and monitoring during periods of water shortage.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.12A To promote, approve and support water management groups to assist the Council in the management of water by the exercise of at least one of the following functions:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Coordinating the take and use of water authorised by resource consent; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) Rationing the take and use of water to comply with relevant regulatory requirements; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) Recording and reporting information to the Council on the exercise of resource consents as required by consent conditions and other regulatory requirements, including matters requiring enforcement.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.12B To manage water rationing amongst water takes, Council may either</i></p> <p><i>(a) Support establishment of a water management group; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) Establish a water allocation committee.</i></p> <p><i>Council may also instigate its own water rationing regime or issue a water shortage direction.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.12C Where appropriate, to include in water permits to take water a condition that consent holders comply with any Council approved rationing regime.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.13 To restrict the taking of water in accordance with any Council approved rationing regime.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.6.0 To promote and support development of shared water infrastructure</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.0B To promote shared use and management of water that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Allows water users the flexibility to work together, with their own supply arrangements; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) Utilises shared water infrastructure which is fit for its purpose.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.0C To promote and give preference, as between alternative sources, to the take and use of water from the nearest practicable source.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.1A A groundwater take is allocated as:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is from any aquifer in Schedule 2C; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) Surface water, subject to a minimum flow, if the take is within 100 metres of any connected perennial surface water body; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) Groundwater and part surface water if the take is 100 metres or more from any connected perennial surface water body, and depletes that water body most affected by at least 5 litres per second as determined by Schedule 5A; or</i></p> <p><i>(d) Groundwater if (a), (b) and (c) do not apply.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.10A1 Enable the taking of water allocated as groundwater by Policy 6.4.1A, by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Determining the volume available for taking as the maximum allocation limit less the assessed maximum annual take for an aquifer calculated using Method 15.8.3.1; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) Applying aquifer restrictions where specified in Schedule 4B.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.10A2 Define the maximum allocation limit for an aquifer as:</i></p> <p><i>(a) That specified in Schedule 4A; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) For aquifers not in Schedule 4A, 50% of the mean annual recharge calculated under Schedule 4D.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 6.4.10A3 For any aquifer, avoid allocating beyond the maximum allocation limit, unless the water:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Is for a non-consumptive take; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) Has been previously taken under a resource consent; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) Is for a new, consumptive take of a temporary nature that is necessary for construction or repair of a structure; or</i></p>	

<i>(d) Is in a rock formation having an average hydraulic conductivity of less than 1 x 10⁻⁵ metres per second, which is not an aquifer mapped in the C-series of this Plan, and is taken in connection with mineral extraction activities.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.10A5 In managing the taking of groundwater, avoid in any aquifer: (a) Contamination of groundwater or surface water; and (b) Permanent aquifer compaction.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.11 To provide for the suspension of the taking of water at the minimum flows and aquifer restriction levels set under this Plan.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.10AC To avoid aquifer contamination by: (a) Recognising contaminated sites; (b) Identifying areas vulnerable to seawater intrusion; (c) Setting maximum allocation volumes; (d) Setting aquifer restriction levels; (e) Restricting takes; and (f) Requiring monitoring of groundwater quality and levels.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.10B In managing the taking of groundwater, to have regard to avoiding adverse effects on existing groundwater takes, unless the approval of affected persons has been obtained.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.16 In granting resource consents to take water, or in any review of the conditions of a resource consent to take water, to require the volume and rate of take to be measured in a manner satisfactory to the Council unless it is impractical or unnecessary to do so.</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.18 Where a resource consent for the taking of water has not been exercised for a continuous period of 2 years or more, disregarding years of seasonal extremes, the Otago Regional Council may cancel the consent.</i>	
<i>Policy 9.4.1 In managing any activity involving the taking of groundwater or the discharge of contaminants, to ensure that the suitability of aquifers to support the recognised uses of groundwater identified in Schedule 3 is maintained.</i>	
<i>Policy 9.4.2 In managing the taking of water from any groundwater aquifer to give priority to avoiding, in preference to remedying or mitigating irreversible or long term degradation of soils arising from use of the water for irrigation.</i>	
<i>Policy 9.4.22 In granting resource consents to take water from any aquifer, or in any review of the conditions of a resource consent to take water from any aquifer, where appropriate to require groundwater quality to be monitored</i>	
<i>Policy 6.4.19 when considering the duration of a resource consent to take and use water the following are considered:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The duration of the purpose of use;</i> • <i>The presence of a catchment minimum flow or aquifer restriction level;</i> • <i>Climatic variability and consequent changes in local demand for water;</i> • <i>The extent to which the risk of potentially significant adverse effects arising from the activity may be adequately managed through review conditions;</i> • <i>Conditions that allow for the adaptive management of the take and use of water;</i> • <i>The value of the investment in infrastructure; and</i> • <i>Use of industry best practice.</i> 	<i>Relevant for replacement consents</i>
<i>Policy 10A.2.2 Irrespective of any other policies in this Plan concerning consent duration, only grant new resource consents for the take and use of water for a duration of no more than six years.</i>	<i>Relevant for new consents</i>

<i>Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 (NRMP)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To require that resource consents applications seek only the amount of water actually required for the purpose specified in the application</i> • <i>To require that all water takes are metered and reported on, and information be made available upon request to Kai Tahu ki Otago.</i> • <i>To oppose the granting of water take consents for 35 years.</i> • <i>To encourage those that extract water for irrigation to use the most efficient method of application.</i> • <i>To discourage over-watering.</i> 	

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Adopt the precautionary principle when making decisions on water abstraction resource consent applications, with respect to the nature and extent of knowledge and understanding of the resource</i>• <i>Encourage water users to be proactive and use water wisely. To encourage best practice and efficient use of water</i>• <i>Avoid excessive drawdown of aquifer levels as a result of groundwater abstractions, and to ensure that abstractions do not compromise the recovery of groundwater levels between irrigation seasons</i>• <i>Encourage the installation of appropriate measuring devices (e.g. water meters) on all existing and future water abstractions,</i>• <i>Advocate for durations not exceeding 25 years on resource consents related to water abstractions</i> | |
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