

APPENDIX 4

5.4.3 To protect Otago's outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

The subdivision of land and its use and development can adversely impact on Otago's outstanding natural features and landscapes. The Resource Management Act requires that, in achieving the purpose of the Act, natural features and landscapes be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. It is important to protect those landscapes and natural features that are outstanding or significant because of their values including their

5.5.1 4.4.1 to 4.4.2
 4.4.5
 5.5.6 6.4.4
 6.4.8
 8.4.5
 9.4.1 to 9.4.3
 10.4.3
 11.4.1

9 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

9.4 Objectives

	Explanation and Principal Reasons for Adopting	Policies	See Also Other Objectives
9.4.1 To promote the sustainable management of Otago's built environment in order to: (a) Meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's people and communities; and (b) Provide for amenity values, and (c) Conserve and enhance environmental and landscape quality; and (d) Recognise and protect heritage values.	The well being, safety and health of people and communities is dependent, to a greater or lesser degree, on the constraints and benefits afforded by the built environment. The built environment must be sustainably managed for the present and future needs of Otago's communities. This will be achieved by promoting sustainable patterns of urban development and settlement while allowing for amenity values.	9.5.1 9.5.2 9.5.3 9.5.4 9.5.5 9.5.6	4.4.1 to 4.4.6 5.4.1 to 5.4.3 5.4.5 6.4.1 to 6.4.8 8.4.1 to 8.4.3 8.4.5 to 8.4.6 10.4.1 10.4.3 11.4.1 to 11.4.4 12.4.1 to 12.4.2 13.4.1 13.4.4 14.4.1 to 14.4.2 15.4.1
9.4.2 To promote the sustainable management of Otago's infrastructure to meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's communities.	Roading and rail networks, power generation and transmission systems, water and sewage reticulation and telecommunication systems are all important in ensuring that the needs of Otago's communities are able to be met. They provide an infrastructure for urban development and settlement, economic activity and for the distribution of goods and services within the region. Their sustainable management is required to ensure that they will continue to meet the needs of Otago's communities.	9.5.2 9.5.3	4.4.4 to 4.4.6 5.4.2 8.4.1 8.4.3 11.4.1 to 11.4.4 12.4.1 12.4.3 13.4.1 13.4.4 14.4.1 to 14.4.2 15.4.1
9.4.3 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of Otago's built environment on Otago's natural and physical resources.	Urban development and settlement, and economic activities undertaken within the built environment, may have adverse effects on Otago's natural and physical resources. These adverse effects include, amongst others, increasing air and water pollution from emissions and discharges, increasing energy use for transport, domestic and industrial uses, the taking of land for urban development, particularly the threat of urban expansion on high class soils, the loss of, or damage to landscapes and heritage resources, and the loss of amenity values.	9.5.1 9.5.3 9.5.4 9.5.5 9.5.6	4.4.1 to 4.4.6 5.4.1 to 5.4.3 5.4.5 6.4.2 to 6.4.6 6.4.8 7.4.1 8.4.2 8.4.4 to 8.4.6 10.4.1 10.4.3 11.4.1 to 11.4.4 12.4.1 to 12.4.3 13.4.1 13.4.4 14.4.1 to 14.4.2 15.4.1

11.4 Objectives

	Explanation and Principal Reasons for Adopting	Policies	See Also Other Objectives
11.4.1	To recognise and understand the significant natural hazards that threaten Otago's communities and features.	In natural hazard management there is first a need to identify and assess potential threats from hazards. Once identified planning and response mechanisms can be put in place to deal with their potential and actual adverse effects. Flood-plain mapping and coastal hazard and drought hazard assessment are examples of this type of identification process.	11.5.1 4.4.1 to 4.4.2 11.5.6 4.4.5 to 4.4.6 11.5.7 5.4.1 5.4.3 6.4.6 6.4.8 8.4.1 8.4.3 9.4.1 9.4.3 10.4.2 14.4.1 14.4.2 15.4.1