



Te Kārearea Agenda

Date: Wednesday, 20 September, 2017
Time: 9:00 am
Location: Terenga Paraoa
Whangarei
Attendees: Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai
(Co-Chairperson)
Jared Pitman (Co-Chairperson)
Cr Crichton Christie
Cr Vince Cocurullo
Cr Tricia Cutforth
Cr Sue Glen
Cr Greg Innes
Cr Sharon Morgan
Cr Anna Murphy
Allan Halliday
Deborah Harding
Merepeka Henley
Violet Sade
Taipari Munro
Kaile Nahi-Taihia
Takiri Puriri
Delaraine Armstrong

For any queries regarding this meeting please contact
the Whangarei District Council on (09) 430-4200.

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Te Kārearea



Te Pae Tawhiti/Vision:

“He Whenua Rangatira”

“Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities”

Te Kaupapa/Mission:

“Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa”

“Local Government that works through effective partnership and provides practical solutions”

Ngā Tikanga/Principles:

- He kitenga mutunga kore, mahi tahi, mahi pono – Strategic partnership working collaboratively and in good faith
 - Kia Māia – Providing leadership through courage
 - Te Manawatōpu – Of one heart and mind. We are stronger working together
 - Anga mua – Progressive and proactive
 - Me kōrero tika, tau noa ngā take – Open and frank mutually agreed outcomes
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Te Kārearea Meeting Minutes

Date: Wednesday, 16 August, 2017
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Council Chamber
 Forum North, Rust Avenue
 Whangarei

In Attendance

Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai (Co-Chairperson)
 Merepeka Henley (Acting Co-Chairperson)
 Cr Vince Cocurullo
 Cr Tricia Cutforth
 Cr Sue Glen
 Cr Greg Innes
 Cr Sharon Morgan
 Allan Halliday
 Takiri Puriri
 Delaraine Armstrong

Also in attendance: Cr Crichton Christie, Chief Executive (Rob Forlong, Maori Engagement Officer (Andre Hemara), Manager Maori Relationships (Solomon Tipene), Manager District Plan (Melissa McGrath), Senior Legal Adviser (Kathryn Candy), Consultant Planner (David Badham), General Manager Strategy and Democracy (Jill McPherson), Team Leader Democracy (Nicolene Pestana), Manager Democracy and Assurance (Jason Marris), Mike Kake, Aorangi Kawiti, Janelle Beazley, Democracy Adviser (Jennie Thomas)

1. **Open Meeting**
2. **Karakia/Mihi – Hona, Takiri**
3. **Apologies** – Jared Pitman, Huhana Lyndon, Taipari Munro, Te Warihi Hetaraka, Julian Reweti, Cr Anna Murphy, Cr Greg Martin and Cr Vince Cocurullo for lateness.

The apologies were accepted by consensus.

Carried

4. **Introductions (Whakawhanaungatanga)**
5. **Previous Minutes –**

Moved by Cr Sue Glen
Seconded by Mike Kake

That the minutes of Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum meeting held 19 July 2017 be confirmed as a true and correct record subject to the following amendment

Community Issues – “Rubbish over summer months in Oakura” be amended to “Rubbish from Christmas to Waitangi week at Ohawini” and to be noted as an action for follow up.

Carried

6. Reports:

6.1 Hapu Mandating Update

Hona Edwards advised that Taipari Munro was mandated unanimously as the representative for Te Parawhau at a hui held on 6 August 2018 at Maungarongo Marae. A letter of confirmation will be sent by Te Huinga.

6.2 Treaty of Waitangi Settlements - Progress from Hapu

The recent hearings held at Otangaroa Marae in Kaeo was an overwhelming success. Of interest was the embroidery on a blanket that was gifted to the Tribunal Judge Coxhead as a symbol gesture of the past practices.

Timing has been a constraint for hapu in presenting, but are fortunate and appreciative to be allowed the 25 weeks thus far to be have been heard.

Week 26 is the last week of hearings with Counsel and the Judge summing up and is being held in Waitangi 16-20 October 2017.

6.3 Action Log

Jill McPherson provided a verbal update on the mediation on Papakainga Plan Change appeal. She advised that mediation is looking positive and there should be an announcement in a month.

Cr Innes made acknowledgment of the work completed on the Papakainga Plan Change by David Badham and Melissa McGrath. Mike Kake also acknowledged the contribution provided from Te Huinga representatives.

Update was verbally given on the safety issues at Whangarei Falls. The upper Falls has had warning signs erected on both sides and a safety barrier is being designed and will be installed to reduce the risk during flooding.

The issue of the signage for the entrance to Otangarei via Puna Rere has been referred to Tony Horton to include in the project of works for the Otangarei Village Plan. A mural and lighting to be considered to better

indicate the entranceway. This project will be run in partnership with Council and the community.

Cr Cutforth asked if the Otangarei walkway's need for signage could be brought to the attention of the appropriate staff.

Her Worship the Mayor asked for and received agreement to bring a report to the next agenda on the Rates Review.

Rewarewa landlocked site - now the site has been correctly identified, Andre investigating.

6.4 Briefing on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

Due to time constraints this item was deferred.

6.5 Working Draft Plan Changes 129 NPT Notable and Public Trees and 82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting

Te Kārearea noted the presentation on the draft plan change PC129 NPT Notable and Public Trees. Due to time constraints, the presentation for the draft plan change for PC82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting was deferred to a later meeting.

David Badham, Consultant Planner, advised that at this meeting he would be seeking Te Kārearea Partnership Forum views prior to consultation with the general public.

David ran through the presentation on the Draft Plan Change on Notable and Public Trees.

David advised that the next steps will be to advise affected landowners and neighbours of the proposed plan change prior to going out to consultation. Any necessary amendments would be made and these would be fed back to the Planning Committee.

Discussion focused on:

Misconception associated with the term "Heritage Trees" – David advised that protected trees were not necessarily just Heritage Trees and under the draft plan change there is a proposal to rename them "Notable and Public Trees". The change in name was to broaden the understanding of the range of trees protected for amenity and ecological values.

Feedback was provided that the title "Heritage Tree" denoted the importance of the tree. From a cultural point of view "Notable and Public" tree detracts from the mana of the rakau.

The meeting was advised that the informal notification process will enable the public to advise of any other trees they feel should be added or removed as at

this point. This would need a request for a STEM Assessment to be undertaken by an arborist. Anything scoring 100+ on the STEM Assessment would be a notable tree.

The STEM evaluation criteria used looks at tree form, health and any cultural aspects in relation to it. If there were additional trees to be assessed the appropriate Hapu would be consulted. There was discussion on whenua being buried under trees and the cultural significance placed on this.

In reply to a query regarding the removal of Titoki at Kensington Stadium, Her Worship the Mayor reiterated that only really important trees will make the schedule as a Notable Tree. She advised that some of the conditions apply due to the identification of a Notable Tree are very onerous for the landowners.

The meeting was advised that the legislation that we must work with is quite tight. There was a change to the RMA in 2009 which stopped the ability to protect large swathes of trees. Most of the trees that are listed as Notable are on public land.

Comment was made on other ways that trees are protected e.g. the Outstanding Landscape overlay in the District Plan, private land covenants. There are also rules that apply to the clearance of Indigenous species of trees. The Resource Consent process for subdivisions consents is also important to identify areas of bush and individual trees that need to be protected.

Discussion on a single tree being separated from its ecology. David advised that at present there are already identified groups of Notable Trees and the Plan Change will not restrict identifying groups of trees.

There was a query on the process when a private individual wants to have a tree notified on someone else's land and whether the owner has a right of reply. David advised that the landowner would be notified of any submissions made relating to their property.

Discussion on the use of an arborist to carry out the STEM criteria assessment and whether they would have to be certified or licenced to qualify as an arborist – terminology to be investigated.

Subdivision – The proposed plan change rules in the District Plan have been clarified. A Discretionary Resource Consent would be required if a 100m² building platform outside of the dripline of a notable or public tree could not be provided, or if the root zone or dripline of a Notable tree is located on more than one site.

In relation to the query whether after this process another tree was identified as a Notable Tree if it could be added to the schedule. David advised that the

plan could not be changed to include further trees unless there was full public notification.

The meeting was advised that this is an opportunity for Te Karearea Partnership Forum and Te Huinga to have input into this process.

It was restated that this process is not formally notifying the plan change. If there are identified stands of trees that should be protected this is the opportunity to do so. Sites of Significance to Maori is also taking place.

Non-compliance – There was discussion on the monitoring of non-compliance in relation to Notable and Public trees. The Resource Management Act has a monitoring regime but this is only as good as the monitoring undertaken. It relies on the landowners following the rules. Education is part of the process and the community also plays its part with monitoring. There is a regime for fines for non-compliance.

There was discussion on when the month of consultation begins. David advised that there are no set rules on the period of time for consultation – the month indicated is just a standard period of time used– it can be longer.

Next steps:

- Feedback from this meeting will be incorporated
- Consultation period for stakeholders and general public to make comment
- Once closed amend the planning documents and provisions as necessary
- Present to planning committee for approval for public notification.

6.6 Representation Review - Maori Wards

Item was presented after Item 6.8.

Jason Marris introduced Dale Ofoske, Electoral Officer, and advised that following Te Kārearea meeting there was a public briefing at 1.00 pm covering electoral systems, the upcoming representation review and Maori Wards. Members were encouraged and welcome to attend.

Te Kārearea noted the information provided on the option of Māori Wards/Constituencies in this report and the presentation from the Whangarei District Council Electoral Officer.

Dale Ofoske ran through the presentation on Maori Wards to obtain general guidance.

Council must make a decision by 23 November 2017 if proceeding with Maori Wards.

The first point that should be established when consulting is whether or not iwi/hapu want Maori wards.

The criteria to establish Maori wards is by Council resolution or the public can request a poll at any time.

Timetable if proceeding with Maori Wards:

- by 23 November 2017 – resolution
- by 30 November 2017 – public notice
- by 21 February 2018 – demand for poll/Council resolution for poll
- by 21 May 2018 – poll concluded (if required)

Action: Te Huinga members of Te Kārearea Partnership Forum to consult with Te Huinga on the option and process of Māori wards/constituencies and provide feedback to Council/Te Kārearea Partnership Forum.

6.7 National Maori Tuna Conference Whanganui - 17-18 July 2017

Due to time constraints item 6.7 was deferred.

6.8 Census 2018

Item was presented prior to Item 6.6

Ru Tauri and Te Hurihanga Rihari from Census NZ were introduced and ran through the presentation on the 2018 Census.

The Census is the most important national survey of 2018. Data from the Census provides important demographic data information. It helps to measure growth and identify the opportunities from that growth. Census are completed by 80% online but paper options will be available.

The problem facing Census is of declining response rates. People and in particular Maori, are not responding and the aim is to reverse this trend. It is important to note that an estimated 20% of Maori in Whangarei at the last Census did not get counted.

The 20% of Maori who are not responding to the Census is the target response group. The aim is to focus on and engage with this group to assist them with filling in the Census and as leaders, Te Kārearea Partnership Forum and Te Huinga can help with this.

Statistics NZ are seeking feedback on how to build trust and to work together to empower our communities and to increase relevance. The solutions must be community led to help engage with our Maori community. The meeting was advised that solutions and outcomes will be led from the feedback received.

It was expressed that one of the challenges in raising response rates is caused by suspicion around privacy and the process.

Suggestion was made that Marae based hui could be used to help those who needed it with filling out the Census. There is no internet coverage in some areas of the district and local knowledge would be helpful to ascertain who needs hard copies. It was suggested that these could be sent out to marae.

Discussion on the need to ensure the correct person and language is used to engage with their community to ensure a better response. To get beyond that barrier kuia and kaumatua could be the key. A view was expressed that the matriarch of the family could be the messenger but the challenge is this could be different in various whanau and this is where specific knowledge would assist.

Discussion also on the issue of the Census not being considered or discussed until it was about to take place and how we could incorporate it more into conversations at marae. Suggestions were made to use YAG members, Maori wardens and local radio stations to spread the message of the importance of the Census.

The feedback from members will be different based on their communities. Any specific contacts or feedback to be compiled and sent to Ru Tauri and Te Hurihanga Rihari. Te Huinga members of Te Kārearea to discuss with Te Huinga and look at steps for more consultation.

6.9 Infrastructure Update

Due to time constraints item 6.9 was deferred.

7. General Business

There was no general business.

8. Closure of Meeting

Meeting closed Karakia at 12.00 pm

Te Kārearea members then attended a farewell luncheon for Solomon Tipene.

6.1 Hapu Mandating Update

Meeting: Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum
Date of meeting: 20 September 2017
Reporting officer: Jill McPherson (Strategy and Democracy General Manager)

1 Purpose

A verbal update will be provided by Hapu representative to the Te Karearea Partnership Forum.

2 Recommendation

That Te Karearea Partnership Forum note the verbal update of the Hapu Mandating Update.

3 Hapu Mandating Update

Verbal Update

6.2 Treaty of Waitangi Settlements 20 September 2017 – Progress from Hapu

Meeting: Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum
Date of meeting: 20 September 2017
Reporting officer: Jill McPherson (Strategy and Democracy General Manager)

1 Purpose

A verbal update will be provided by Hapu representative to the Te Karearea Partnership Forum.

2 Recommendation

That Te Karearea Partnership Forum note the verbal update of the Treaty of Waitangi Settlements – Progress from Hapu.

3 Treaty of Waitangi Settlements – Progress from Hapu

Verbal update

6.3 Action Log

Meeting: Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum 20 September 2017
Date of meeting: 20 September 2017
Reporting officer: Jill McPherson (Strategy and Democracy General Manager)

1 Purpose

To brief Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum on the actions undertaken by the Council for queries brought up at previous meetings as outlined in the attached Action Log.

2 Recommendation

That Te Karearea Partnership Forum note the Action Log attached.

3 Attachment

Action Log

Action Log

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
			attend Te Huinga
24 May 2017	Rates arrears	Treatment for Maori land will form part of broader Council rating review.	See above
	Protection of sites of significant and access to them	<p>Winstone Quarry Development – impact on Burial Caves GBC Winstones resource consent application for overburden (LU1700100) has been received. No decision on processing type (public notification, limited notification, non-notification has yet been made).</p> <p>The application includes an assessment of effects on the limestone outcrop (Tonkin & Taylor, Preliminary Overburden Disposal Area). There is only a small area of this on the site with the vast majority located to the north-west of the disposal area.</p>	Ongoing
		<p>The report concludes that there is a low to negligible risk of void collapse due to limited area underlain by limestone and the expected limited thickness of limestone in the area.</p> <p>At the request of the CE, Murray McDonald asked CBC Winstones if they would specifically consult with Taipari Munro. They responded as follows:</p> <p><i>As described in our resource consent application, we have an on-going, working relationship with the Ruarangi Trustees, of which Marina Fletcher is our primary point of contact.</i></p> <p><i>Marina is in the final stages of preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment, which addresses the Pegram block proposal, among other matters. It is the preference of both parties to continue working together as we have done so, to date.</i></p>	
Updated 11 July 2017		The application is being publicly notified on 12 July 2017 so parties will be able to make submissions on the proposal.	

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
	Entrance to Otangarei via Puna Rere	<p>Entrance to Te Hononga Street off Puna Rere Drive needs better signage and lighting – easy to miss.</p> <p>It was noted that the intersection is not clearly marked and has poor lighting. Request was to check for signage and lighting.</p> <p>Investigations show that Puna Rere Dr has a Street Light at the intersection with Te Hononga St, and the intersection is clearly marked according to the roading standards.</p>	Pending
Updated 4 July		Options for the entrance to Te Hononga Street, Otangarei to be investigated and brought back to a future meeting.	
Updated 19 July		<p>Still not happy with intersection. More lighting and signage has been requested.</p> <p>This matter has been referred to the Otangarei Village Planning Group for a community project.</p>	
Updated 16 August		Signage has also been requested to mark the entrance to the Otangarei Walkway.	
Updated 16 August		Tony Horton spoke to Otangarei Neighbourhood Safety Panel representative over the phone on 15 August. In principle, there was support for signage around the entranceway to Otangarei and if possible signs for the park and the walkway. They would like to have some input in the design and location of the signs. They also welcome the opportunity to work with our new Parks Manager and Community Services manager on this project.	
Updated 23 August		<p>The Roading Team will be doing either one of following options for Otangarei Location signs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request NZTA to include “Otangarei” to be on their green destination sign at the corner of State Highway 1/Puna Rere Drive; <li style="text-align: center;">OR 2. Request for a “Otangarei” directional sign to be included at the intersection of State Highway 1/Puna Rere Drive, and another one at the intersection of Puna Rere Drive/Te Hononga Street. <p>They will discuss this with NZTA for approval and confirm which option will go ahead and I’ve asked for an update to be provided by Friday, 8th September.</p>	

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
Updated 6 September		<p>Otangarei Welcome Sign – Now completed from Roding Team's end The request for the Otangarei Community to create a sign will now progress through the Community Development Team, via their Community Village Planning.</p> <p>Please note the below message from our Roding Team for your information. <i>"Welcome To.." signs have been provided in the past by Community Groups (eg Lions or Rotary etc) and these are maintained and "owned" by the Community. There is no reason why the community can't install similar signs for an entrance to Otangarei, however they will need obtain a consent for a sign on Road reserve under Council's District Plan Rules.</i></p> <p>Roding Team advised that the signs are at the contractor's yard but they are awaiting NZTA approval - they cannot erect signs on the highway without their approval.</p>	
CLOSED			
	Porowini Terenga Paraoa Marae – Traffic Impact Report	<p>Three lanes on Tarewa Road cause an issue for the entrance. Traffic Impact Report and what can be improved in future?</p> <p>It was noted that the three lanes on Tarewa Road have caused an issue for the entranceway. Request was that the committee would like to see the Traffic Impact Report for this and what can be improved in the future.</p> <p>The Marae has a vehicle crossing on Tarewa Rd. There are 3 traffic lanes northbound in this location directly outside the vehicle crossing. Historically, there has been 2 lanes northbound in this location.</p> <p>In 2012 the right turn bay was added by taking land and widening the road on the opposite side of the road. Apart from this widening, all other works were undertaken within the road reserve. No resource consent was required and therefore no Traffic Impact Report was completed and was not a requirement.</p>	Closed
Update 4 July		Porowini Terenga Paraoa Marae entrance – a marked clearway on Tarewa Road was discussed as an option to provide safer entrance to the Marae.	

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
Update 7 August		Clearways are no longer used in Whangarei so this is not seen by WDC engineers as an option.	
15 June Te Huinga Meeting	Scoping of the environmental hub at the Fernery	A scoping report, including cost estimates, has been requested by Te Huinga. Council has determined not to proceed with this initiative at this time.	Closed
19 July 2017	Te Waiariki Trust (Pataua)	Q. Not getting resource consent notifications anymore. A. We have not changed our process re: notifying iwi. Te Waiariki is within our system as having an interest in the Taiharuru, Pataua & Ngunguru areas. As such notified applications within those areas will be sent to Te Waiariki.	Closed
19 July 2017	Hapu Environmental Management Plans	How does Council use them? Do not replace engagement, should facilitate it. Copy should be given to all Councillors after elections → Part of induction programme? ↕ Hapu presenting their Hapu Environment Management Plans (HEMPS). [Central to concern that they are not satisfied with involvement in RMA and Consents]	Closed
4 Aug 2017	Updated	Hapu Environmental Management Plans (HEMPS) are used through the plan change preparation process to inform the plan change outcomes. Every plan change section 32 evaluation report includes a section analysing the proposed plan change regarding lodged HEMPS. Section 74 of the RMA specifies the matters that council must consider when preparing/changing a district plan. Section 74(2A) states that council <i>must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.</i> All plan changes are released in draft form as part of pre-consultation, in the past this has included the presentation/workshopping of plan changes with Te Karearea and Te Huinga. Hapu representatives are sent	

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
		copies of all draft plan changes for feedback and sent proposed plan changes for formal submission. District Plan staff are always available to meet with hapu to discuss concerns, this offer was readily taken up during the pre-consultation of PC94B Papakainga Phase 2.	
7 August 2017	Updated	A copy of the plans held by WDC have been printed and put into a folder in the Councillors' Room. .	
4 August 2017	Parking	Parking at rural sports fields – cars block roads eg: Springs Sports Complex. There is no record of any complaints or enquiries on this matter. Should similar issues reoccur, please contact Council's after-hours number and our contractor will respond. If large events are known in advance, please inform Council and we can have enforcement people on site.	Closed
4 August 2017	Helena Bay Holdings	Consent allowing water taken from Mimiha Creek for garden-irrigation. Should be reserved for Marae.	Closed
16 August 2017	Updated	Application put on hold and referred back to Marae.	
19 April 2017	Effective 2-way Communication	Council calendar and a marae/hui calendar will be co-ordinated to look for opportunities to work together. Completed for Te Huinga Meetings. Marae have been contacted. Awaiting responses. Many marae reluctant to provide this information. Have stopped asking.	Closed
4 July 2017	Land locked off Rewarewa Road	Section that is possibly land locked off Rewarewa Road. This will need to be addressed via an outside meeting. Need more detail on property – exact location and lot number.	Closed
16 August 2017	Updated	Issue also of beside the waste management ponds, slightlines for going in and out. The land that we wanted the exact location for is Rewarewa D Block; and There is potential access available to the land via a paper road which can be developed by the land owners to facilitate any development.	
16 August 2017	Updated	Access is available from undeveloped (paper road)	Closed

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
COMPLETED			
	Raumanga Height Block Subdivision	Raumanga Height Block Subdivision – Tribal & geological factors – caves can't be accessed In relation to the Raumanga Heights subdivision (Trading Corporate Ltd), this will lapse on 7 November 2017 unless a survey plan is submitted to Council by that date.	Completed
	Ngunguru Ford Road	How many times does it get graded; cost of grading; cost to have it sealed; Why "Council Maintenance ends here" sign where it is; can it get moved to further along road? The Council maintained portion of Ngunguru Ford Rd is 6.9 km long. The road was graded 10 times in the last 12 months. 1300m3 of metal was also placed on road during the last 12 months. A total of 25 CRM's have been received for Ngunguru Ford Rd in the last 12 months. However, a number were received at the same time from a number of different people reporting the same issue. Grading is generally programmed on a monthly routine but can be weather dependant. During the monthly routine all the roads in a particular area are graded generally at the same time over a week or so.	Completed
4 July 2017	Waste Minimisation and Management Plan	To be sent to Te Huinga and put as an item on the next agenda.	Completed
4 July 2017	Papakainga Plan	An update to be provided for the Papakainga Plan change appeal. A report will be on the agenda of the Te Karearea Meeting on 16 August 2017	Completed
	Having a voice in RMA matters amendment to Act	Asked for nominations for Planning Commissioner training.	Completed
19 July 2017	Pataua Boat Ramp & Camp Resource Consent	What does it allow? What was approved was less than they built – put compliance in place. Compliance checking is ensuring what is built is according to the consent.	Completed

MEETING DATE	PRIORITIES	PROGRESS	STATUS
19 July 2017	Rubbish on Rural Roads	Eg: Crane Road = regular site for illegal dumping. Skips at village centres? eg: Pipiwai/Oakura. More transfer stations? (Over summer) eg: Opotiki. Get volunteers/community involved? <i>Refer as feedback to Waste Minimisation and Management Plan</i>	Completed
19 July 2017	Communication – Council-Hapu	Find changes in Councillors and staff hard to keep up with and disruptive to steady relationship. Noted	Completed
4 August 2017	Safety at Whangarei Falls	Tourists are crossing stream at dangerous places. Need safety warnings.	Completed
16 August 2017	Updated	The upper falls bridge now has a warning sign erected both sides of the bridge approx. 3 weeks ago. Says “Danger do not attempt to cross the bridge if water is flowing over the top of the walkway”. Also an intention to erect a safety barrier which is currently being designed. This will not stop people from climbing over, but simply act as another warning.	
Updated 19 July 2017	LTP – early engagement	Discussing meetings with Ngati Wai. Meeting held at Mangapai – Pakotai Recreation Centre 17 July 2017. Meeting held with Te Patuharakeke Trust Board representatives.	Completed
16 August 2017	Rubbish from Christmas to Waitangi week at Ohinewai	Referred to WMMP process.	Completed

6.4 Briefing on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

Meeting: Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum
Date of meeting: 20 September 2017
Reporting officer: Tony Horton (Manager – Strategy)

1 Purpose

To brief Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

2 Recommendation

That Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum:

- a) Note the briefing presentation on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

3 Discussion

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) came into effect on 1 December 2016.

The purpose of the NPS-UDC is to provide direction to local authorities to ensure sufficient and feasible urban development capacity is provided to support housing and business growth. Its emphasis is on understanding the demand for housing and business land and ensuring there is enough feasible capacity to meet that demand.

The policy framework of the NPS-UDC is structured around whether an Urban Area as defined by Statistics New Zealand is projected to experience high, medium or low levels of growth between 2013 and 2023. High growth areas have greater requirements than those projected to have low or medium growth.

In May, Whangarei District Council (WDC) were informed that our Urban Area is projected to grow by 10.5% and is now classified as a High Growth Area. WDC along with Northland Regional Council (NRC) are now required to deliver the legislative requirements of policies applicable to High Growth Area as set out in the NPS-UDC.

WDC and NRC staff have been in discussions with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) on the implications, resourcing and reporting requirements of the NPS-UDC.

Attachment 1 includes slides which will be presented at Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum. These slides give an overview of the NPS-UDC and the implications for the Whangarei District.

4 Significance and engagement

The matters of this Agenda do not trigger the significance criteria outlined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the public will be informed via Agenda publication on the website.

5 Attachment

Presentation Slides: Briefing on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY

Te Kārearea

What is the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity?

- The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) recognizes:

the national significance of urban environments and providing sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of existing and future communities.

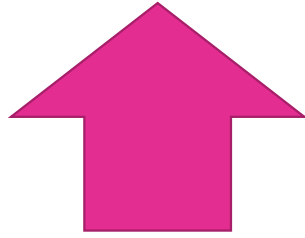
- It has objectives and policies that local authorities must give effect to.

What is the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity?

- A response to housing issues in Auckland and other major centers
- Address failures of the RMA in managing urban growth?
- But will it lead to more affordable houses and cheaper business land?

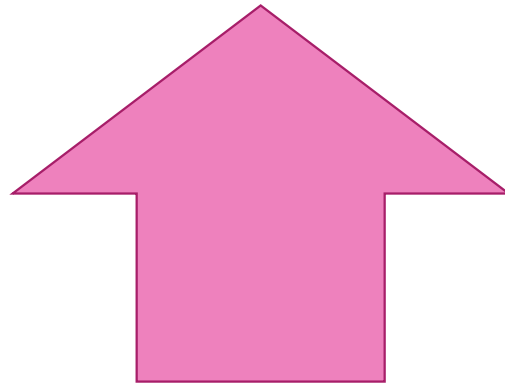
A QUESTION OF GROWTH?

The level of growth will determine what policies apply



Medium Growth

- Urban area with over 30,000 people
- Projected growth of 5% - 10% between 2013 to 2023



High Growth

- Urban area over 30,000 people
- Projected growth of more than 10% between 2013 to 2023

Latest Stats NZ Population Projects have indicated a **10.5%** growth in population between 2013 – 2023 in the **Whangarei Urban Area**.

Under the NPS-UDC we now classified as a **High Growth Area**

What does this mean for Whangarei

Being classified as a High Growth Area triggers the following requirements from the NPS-UDC:

1. Quarterly monitoring reports
2. Monitoring of market functionality
3. Housing and Business Land Development Capacity Assessments
4. Introduce minimum targets for housing supply
5. Create a Future Development Strategy

MONITORING THE MARKET

High Growth Area Requirements for Whangarei District Council









Quarterly monitoring reports which include:

- Prices and rents for houses and business land
- Resource and building consents relative to population growth
- Indicators of housing affordability

Monitor price efficiency of our market, including:

- Price differential between zones
- Market functionality indicators
- Indicators of development capacity constraints

Market Indicators

Price Trend	Consents Trend	Market Function
		Rising demand and supply reflects a well functioning market.
		Rising demand but a market constraint limiting supply
		Falling demand and falling supply
		Over supply of development more than demand so price trends fall.

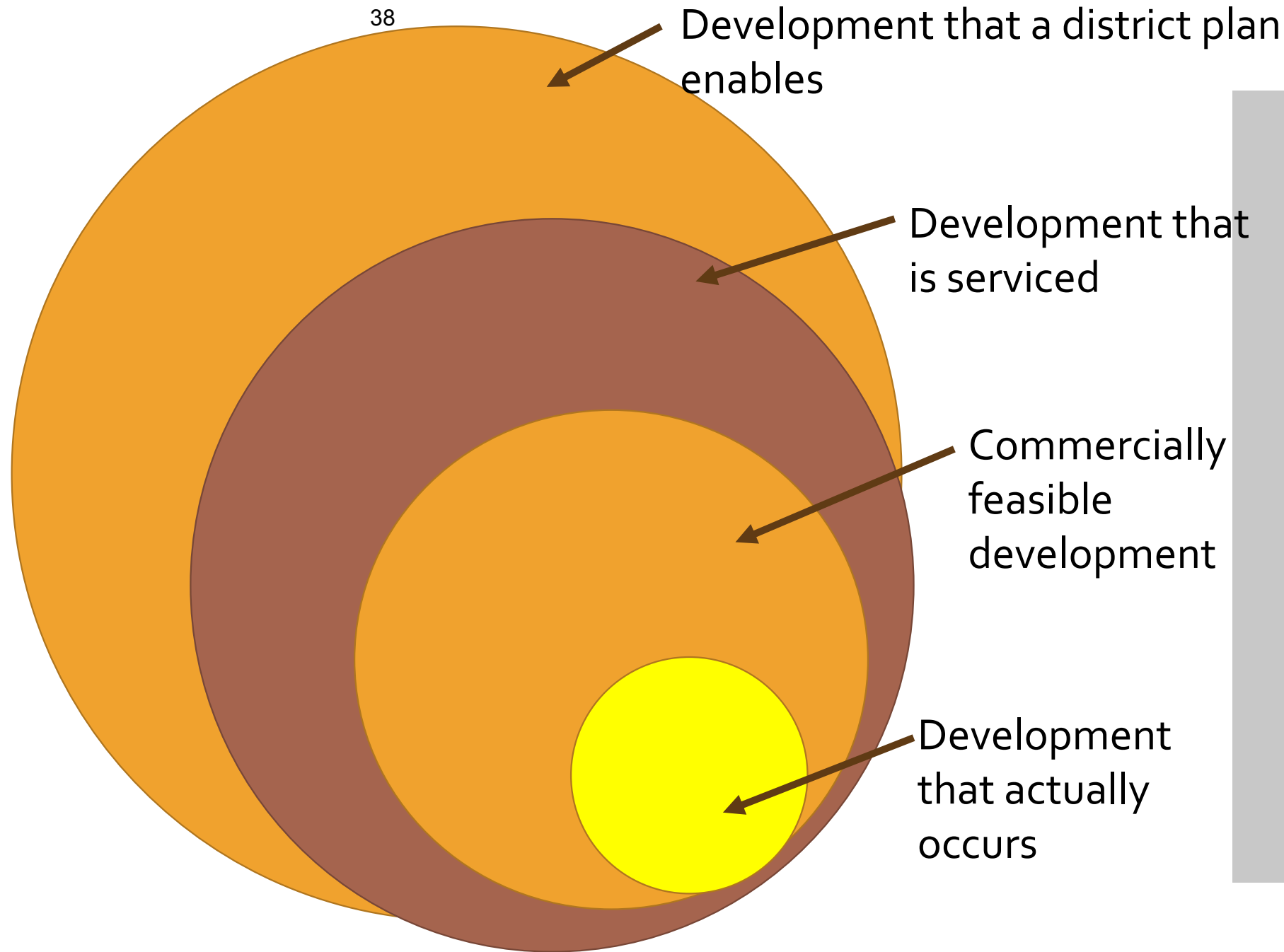
DEMAND AND SUPPLY

High Growth Area Requirements for Whangarei District Council

Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessments:

- Estimates of future demand for housing and business land
- Estimate of development capacity for housing and business land

Feasible
Capacity



CAPACITY FOR GROWTH

High Growth Area Requirements for Whangarei District Council

Minimum Targets for Housing

- For the Regional Policy Statement and the District Plan to include targets for housing.
- Targets can be included without going through Schedule 1 of RMA

Future Development Strategy

- Identify the location and timing of future development capacity and provide direction for subsequent District Plan changes
- The strategy must go through a consultation process that meets the requirements of either a Schedule 1 of RMA or Part 6 of LGA

Housing targets and development strategy.

- **20%** feasible capacity for Short / Medium Term
 - In the District Plan
 - Infrastructure provided or funding confirmed in LTP
- **15%** feasible capacity for Long Term
 - In development strategy
 - Infrastructure funding identified

Sustainable Futures 30/50?

- We currently have a growth strategy which addresses many of the requirements of the NPS.
 - Where growth will occur
 - When growth will occur
 - Needs for servicing
- But, it will need to be reviewed and updated using up to date information from the government and from the monitoring reports.

Next steps

- Establish project team with WDC and NRC and continue to work with government agencies
- First quarterly report will be prepared in September and presented to Council in October.
- Scoping and project plan for the Housing and Business Land Capacity Assessments
- Scoping and project planning for the update of Sustainable Futures/Development Strategy

6.5 PC82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting

Meeting: Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum
Date of meeting: 20 September 2017
Reporting officer: Melissa McGrath (District Plan Manager)

1 Purpose

To review and discuss PC82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting (**PC82**).

2 Recommendation

That Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum:

- a) Note draft plan change PC82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting.

3 Discussion

As part of the district plan rolling review, the provisions for signs and lighting have been reviewed.

3.1 PC82 SAL Signs and Artificial Lighting

PC82 replaces the individually repeated signage and lighting rules throughout all Environments (zones) in the WDP with one district wide chapter that relates to signs and lighting.

Signs and artificial lighting are identified as being important attributes features of the urban environment and play an important role in contributing to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the Whangarei District.

Signs are generally considered to be any device intended to attract the attention of viewers for the purpose of conveying information, directing, identifying, informing or advertising. Signs can take many forms, they may be interactive, moving, illuminated, integrated into development or freestanding/isolated and they may convey all manner of information.

Artificial lighting involves the use of light sources to illuminate areas, most commonly during times of low light such as night-time or where a certain light level is required in relation to specific activities.

Both signs and lighting have the potential to generate adverse effects which impact on the amenity of the environment in which they are located and on the safe and efficient operation of the road corridor. The need to manage these adverse effects and identify appropriate

limits for both signs and lighting is important to maintain the amenity and character of the Environments throughout the district and ensure that the safe and continued function of the road network.

Changes are proposed to the provisions to assist with the way the provisions are understood and applied and to ensure that the technical detail including the standards referred to in the provisions are up to date.

Full section 32 evaluation has been completed to confirm the appropriateness of draft PC82.

4 Attachment

PC82 Signs and Artificial Lighting Draft District Plan Text

SAL.1

Signs and Artificial Lighting

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SAL.3.3	Assessment Matters for Discretionary Activities
SAL.4	Appendix: Illustration of General Lighting Standard

SAL1.1 Description and Expectations

Signage

Signs play an important role in communication and may be used to identify places, provide information about community facilities and services, convey important health and safety messages, and control and direct traffic. Signs also enable businesses to advertise goods and services which is important in supporting the social and economic wellbeing of the District.

The importance of the role of signs needs to be balanced against the impact that excessive, poorly designed or inappropriately located signs can have, particularly on the safety of traffic and the amenity values of an area.

It is appropriate that some signs be allowed in order to support the communication of important information and enable the identification of facilities, directions and goods and services. Controls on the number, size and location of signage are also required in order to ensure that the amenity values of the various Environments within the District are maintained and so that signs do not compromise traffic safety and/or the legibility of certain areas.

Illumination of signage, such as digital billboards is increasingly sought within the District and may be associated with businesses or advertising. Illuminated signage is generally considered an effective method of advertising and attracting business due to its predominance against a dark background. Illuminated signage has the potential to impact on the amenity of the surrounding environment due to

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Signs and Artificial Lighting

the 'brightness' of the signage in contrast to the environment in which it is located. Illuminated signage may also conflict with traffic safety by distracting the motorist's attention from the road. Illuminated signage is therefore requires consideration and assessment to ensure adverse effects are managed.

The District Plan controls apply to permanent signage where it is located on private land, public spaces such as parks and reserves and other civic spaces and within the road, including footpaths and verandah of buildings. Temporary signage, which can be seen from public areas and the road, such as electoral signage, real estate signage and temporary event signage is controlled through Council Bylaws. It is important to note that permanent signs located on or over roads, footpaths and public places are also subject to standard construction requirements for public safety purposes as specified in the Council Bylaw. Signs may also be subject to landowner approval and subject to requirements imposed by the road controlling authority under the Land Transport Act 1998.

Artificial Lighting

Artificial lighting enables a variety of activities to occur beyond daylight hours. Lighting is provided to illuminate work areas, and provide for recreational and entertainment activities such as sporting events. Artificial lighting is also important to maintain security and support the safe use of areas after dark. Lighting infrastructure, such as street lighting, is necessary for traffic safety and efficiency and the well-being of people and communities. Unless appropriately managed, lighting can adversely impact on other properties due to light spill and glare. If lighting is not screened or appropriately angled, it can also result in 'light pollution' which can adversely affect the ability to view the night sky.

The artificial lighting provisions in this chapter both control and require artificial lighting, in order to support the health and safety of people and to ensure that lighting levels are compatible with the existing lighting character of the surrounding environment and that the amenity of the night sky is preserved.

Measurement of artificial lighting can be undertaken both in relation to light spill and in terms of glare. Light spill is generally measured using lighting lux levels where glare can be measured in intensity (candelas) or candelas per square metre (against a surrounding background darkness).

SAL.1.2 Objectives

Signs

1. Signage is provided for across a range of Environments where:
 - a. signage maintains or enhances the character and amenity of the surrounding Environment;
 - b. signage does not adversely affect heritage values, traffic and pedestrian safety, or impede the safe and efficient use of infrastructure, in particular the road network; and
 - c. signage is provided in a manner which is efficient, legible and functional.
2. Illuminated signage is provided for where it contributes to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the District in a manner which maintains or enhances the amenity and character of the surrounding Environment.
3. Illuminated signage avoids or mitigates adverse effects on traffic safety, heritage values and the health and safety of people.

Artificial Lighting

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Signs and Artificial Lighting

4. Artificial lighting is provided to enable activities to occur outside of daylight hours and support the safety and security of people, communities, and their property.
5. Artificial lighting maintains and enhances the amenity and character of the Environment while avoiding and mitigating adverse effects associated with light spill and glare.
6. The subdivision and development of land provides artificial lighting infrastructure in line with best practice to support the safety of people and property and maintain public pedestrian and traffic safety.

SAL.1.3 Policies

Signs

1. To provide for signage across a range of Environments at a scale and intensity which ensures that the signage maintains the character and amenity of these Environments by requiring signage to:
 - a. relate to the goods or services available on site.
 - b. be restricted in size, location and design.
2. To provide for a greater intensity of signage associated with specified activities in Environments with lower visual amenity values and where effects on traffic safety can be safely mitigated.
3. To avoid the placement of signs where adverse effects arising from the content, location, construction, size and maintenance of signs on the amenity of the surrounding Environment or on traffic safety are not able to be avoided or mitigated.
4. To avoid adverse visual and physical effects of signage on scheduled built heritage items or their surroundings by restricting unnecessary, unsympathetic, large-scale or inappropriate signage including signs that will damage, dominate, obscure or detract from the built heritage item or surrounds.
5. To provide for signage required to protect the health and safety of the community and enable navigation.
6. To manage signs visible from road corridors, including the State Highway, to maintain traffic safety by:
 - a. Providing for road signs associated with road safety where they are designed and erected by the relevant authorities for the purpose of traffic control or public safety.
 - b. Controlling the location, size and design of signage visible from the road corridor.
7. To provide for permanent community signage where:
 - a. It clearly displays the location of public facilities, place-names and their distances, destinations of historical, cultural, spiritual, sporting, or scenic significance.
 - b. It does not result in significant adverse effects including cumulative effects on the character and amenity of the Environment in which it is located.
8. To encourage the shared location of signage, such as community, directional and commercial signage, where it is located beyond the site or activity to which it relates.

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9. To require that cumulative effects associated with signage are considered, taking into account whether the signage in conjunction with existing signs will create visual clutter or other adverse cumulative effects on amenity values or traffic safety.
10. To require illuminated signage to maintain the amenity and character of the Environment, and Areas in which it is located through:
 - a. Limiting the use of Illuminated signage in Environments where amenity values are higher and the background lighting levels are generally lower.
 - b. Control of the location, scale, brightness and legibility of illuminated signage in Business Environments.
11. To require illuminated signage to be located and designed to manage the potential for adverse effects on traffic safety.

Artificial lighting

12. To maintain the amenity and character of the Environment by controlling the intensity, location and direction of artificial lighting.
13. To enable the use of artificial lighting where it is required for health and safety reasons, traffic and pedestrian safety or navigational purposes.
14. To provide for the use of artificial lighting where it is required as a functional or operational component of mineral extraction activities, while ensuring any adverse effects of the artificial lighting are minimised.
15. To enable safe and efficient use of areas which will be accessed by the general public after daylight hours by requiring artificial lighting to be provided when developing or redeveloping these areas.
16. To support the safe and efficient use of the roading and pedestrian network while maintaining the character and amenity of the surrounding environment by requiring street lighting to be provided at the time of subdivision.

SAL.1.4 Eligibility

1. The provisions for signage and artificial lighting shall apply District Wide in addition to any other provisions in this District Plan applicable to the same area or site.
2. In all Environments where artificial lighting is provided in accordance with the standards at SAL.2.2.2 to SAL.2.2.4 the controls in SAL.2.2.1 shall not apply.

Note: All temporary signs located on vehicles, within the legal road boundary, or on road verges, road reserves or on private land where they are visible from an adjoining or adjacent property(s) and roads are regulated by Council Bylaws.

Note: Signage content (such as offensive messages) whether temporary or permanent and located on vehicles, within the legal road boundary, or on road verges, road reserves or on private land where they are visible from an adjoining or adjacent property(s) are regulated by Council Bylaws and may also be subject to the provisions of SAL.

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Signs and Artificial Lighting

SAL.1.5 Measurement of Artificial Lighting

1. Unless specified otherwise, lighting shall be measured by calculation with an acceptable proprietary lighting design program which details the direct, horizontal and vertical plane illuminance with a maintenance factor set at 1.0, at any point and height of an adjacent property boundary.
2. The light intensity shall be measured by calculation with an acceptable proprietary lighting design program at a height of 1.5 metres at any point on the adjacent property boundary.
3. Road lighting and lighting for parks, reserves, publicly accessible/used areas and pedestrian areas shall be:
 - a. calculated in accordance with the methods described in the AS/NZS 1158 series of standards as listed in REF.1 Referenced Documents at REF.1.2 a; or
 - b. certified in a statement by a suitably qualified and experienced professional (e.g. Chartered Professional Engineer or Independently Qualified Person).
4. For illuminated signage, the maximum sign brightness shall be measured by calculation and certified by a statement by a suitably qualified and experienced professional (e.g. Chartered Professional Engineer or Independently Qualified Person).

Note: Measurement of the final installation may be required in order to ensure compliance.

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Signs and Artificial Lighting - Land Use Controls

SAL.2.1 Permitted Activities

Signs

1. Signs which are not visible from beyond the site on which they are located including from adjoining or adjacent property(s) or the road.
2. Signs which are visible from beyond the site on which they are located including from adjoining or adjacent property(s) or the road that comply with the standards given in the following section(s) SAL.2.1.1 – SAL.2.1.4. measured in accordance with SAL.1.5.
3. The limits identified in SAL.2.1.1 do not apply to internal site boundaries where multiple sites are held in the same ownership.

Artificial Lighting

4. Artificial lighting that complies with the standards given in the following section(s) SAL.2.2.1 – SAL.2.2.4 measured in accordance with SAL.1.5.

SAL.2.1.1 District Wide Signage Limits

1. Sign(s) shall:
 - a. not obscure any official sign(s) or traffic sign(s) or signals.
 - b. If visible from a road which has a speed limit of 70kph or greater, be located so as to provide an unrestricted view to the motorist for a minimum distance of 250.0m.
 - c. relate to good and services available on the site or be a property naming sign, or number (or community sign where in accordance with SAL.2.1.4).

Note: Signs located on or over roads, footpaths and other public places are also subject to standard construction requirements for public safety purposes as specified in the Council Bylaw and may also be subject to landowner approval.

2. In the **Living Environments 1, 2 and 3, Marsden Primary Centre-Town Centre South Environment, Kamo Low Density Living Precinct, Kamo Medium Density Living Precinct, Rural Village Residential Sub-Environment (RVRE), and Rural (Urban Expansion) Environment (RUEE)**:
 - a. There shall be no more than one sign per site.
 - b. The height of the sign shall not exceed 2m (whether freestanding or affixed to a structure or building).
 - c. The area of the sign shall not exceed 1.0m².
3. In the **Countryside, Coastal Countryside, Urban Transitional Environment (UTE), Rural Production Environment (RPE), Rural Living Environment (RLE)**:
 - a. There shall be no more than one sign per site.
 - b. The height of the sign shall not exceed 3m (whether freestanding or affixed to a structure or building).
 - c. The area of the sign shall not exceed 3.0m².

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Signs and Artificial Lighting - Land Use Controls

4. In the **Open Space Environment**:

- a. There shall be no more than three signs per site, the height of sign(s) shall not exceed 3m (whether freestanding or affixed to a structure or building), and the total area of all signs shall not exceed 3.0m²; or.
- b. The signage shall be in accordance with an approved Reserve Management Plan under the Reserves Act 1977.

5. In the **Town Basin Environment**:

- a. There shall be no more than three signs per site.
- b. The height of sign(s) shall not exceed 2m (whether freestanding or affixed to a structure or building).
- c. Each individual sign shall be no larger than 1.0m².
- d. The total area of all signs shall not exceed 3.0m².

6. In the **Airport Environment**:

- a. There shall be no more than two signs per site.
- b. The height of sign(s) shall not exceed:
 - i. 2m where signs are freestanding.
 - ii. where signs are affixed to a building or structure, the height of the building or structure to which the sign is attached.
- c. The total area of all signs shall not exceed:
 - i. 2.5m² on sites with a frontage of 25.0m or less.
 - ii. 6.0m² on sites with frontage greater than 25.0m.

7. In the **Ruakaka Equine Environment (REE)**

- a. Signs visible from beyond the REE shall only relate to the goods and services available within the REE, equine activities, or information related to the management of the REE.

8. In the **Business 1 Environment**:

- a. There shall be no more than five signs per site (excluding directional signs).
- b. Where a site has a frontage of: 25.0m or less the total signage area shall not exceed 3m².
- c. Where a site has a frontage greater than 25.0m:
 - i. the total signage area shall be 0.12m² per metre of frontage up to a maximum area of 6.0m².
 - ii. no single sign shall have an area greater than 3m².
 - iii. where affixed to a building or structure, the height of the sign(s) shall not exceed the height of the building or structure.
- d. Of the five signs:

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Signs and Artificial Lighting - Land Use Controls

- i. One shared freestanding sign may be established where more than one establishment on a rear site shares an accessway.
 - ii. One freestanding sign shall be permitted per road frontage where a single establishment occupies a site. If the site has two frontages the signs shall have a separation distance of 25m. The freestanding sign shall not exceed 4m in height.
 - iii. One sign may be located on a verandah fascia and one sign may be attached beneath a verandah. The combined area of these signs shall be no more than 2.5m². The sign(s) shall be located no less than 2.4m above the footpath, setback 600mm horizontally from a vertical line taken from the road kerb, and not more than 900mm in depth or protrude more than 200mm from the fascia. Where the sign is located under the verandah it shall be at right angles to the fascia line.
 - e. Directional signs shall not exceed 0.5m² in area and 0.9m in height and the signage content shall be for directional purposes only.
9. In the **Business 2 Environment** and **Rural Village Industry Sub-Environment (RVIE)**:
- a. There shall be no more than five signs per site (excluding directional signs).
 - b. Where a site has a frontage of 25.0m or less the total signage area shall not exceed 3m².
 - c. Where a site has a frontage greater than 25.0m, the total signage area shall be 0.12m² per metre of frontage up to a maximum area of 6.0m². No single sign shall have an area greater than 3m². Where affixed to a building or structure the height of the sign(s) shall not exceed the height of the building or structure.
 - d. Of the five signs:
 - i. One shared freestanding sign may be established where more than one establishment on a rear site shares an accessway
 - ii. One freestanding sign shall be permitted per road frontage where a single establishment occupies a site. If the site has two frontages the signs shall have a separation distance of 25m. The height of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 8.5m.
 - iii. One sign may be located on a verandah fascia and one sign may be attached beneath a verandah. The combined area of these signs shall be no more than 2.5m². The sign(s) shall be located no less than 2.4m above the footpath, setback 600mm horizontally from a vertical line taken from the road kerb, and not more than 900mm in depth or protrude more than 200mm from the fascia. Where the sign is located under the verandah it shall be at right angles to the fascia line.
 - e. Directional signs shall not exceed 0.5m² in area and 0.9m in height and the signage content shall be for directional purposes only.
10. In the **Business 3 Environment and Kamo Activity Precinct Rural Village Centre Sub-Environment (RVCE)**:
- a. There shall be no more than three signs per site (excluding directional signs).
 - b. Where a site has a frontage of 25.0m or less the total signage area shall not exceed 3m².

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Signs and Artificial Lighting - Land Use Controls

- c. Where a site has a frontage greater than 25.0m, the total signage area shall be 0.12m² per metre of frontage up to a maximum area of 6.0m². No single sign shall have an area greater than 3m². Where affixed to a building or structure the height of the sign(s) shall not exceed the height of the building or structure.
 - d. Of the three signs:
 - i. One shared freestanding sign may be established where more than one establishment on a rear site shares an access way.
 - ii. One freestanding sign shall be permitted per road frontage where a single establishment occupies a site. If the site has two frontages the signs shall have a separation distance of 25m. The height of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 8.5m.
 - iii. One sign may be located on a verandah fascia and one sign may be attached beneath a verandah. The combined area of these signs shall be no more than 2.5m². The sign(s) shall be located no less than 2.4 m above the footpath, setback 600 mm horizontally from a vertical line taken from the road kerb, and not more than 900 mm in depth or protrude more than 200 mm from the fascia. Where the sign is located under the verandah it shall be at right angles to the fascia line.
 - e. Directional signs shall not exceed 0.5m² in area and 0.9m in height and the signage content shall be for directional purposes only.
11. In the **Business 4 Environment, Marsden Primary Centre Industry Environments, Port Nikau Environment, Marsden Point Port Environment Strategic Rural Industry Environment (SRIE):**
- a. There is no limit on the number of signs which may be displayed per site.
 - b. The height of sign(s) shall not exceed:
 - i. where signs are affixed to a building or structure, the height of the building or structure to which the sign is attached.
 - ii. 9m where signs are freestanding.

SAL.2.1.2 Health and Safety Signs

- 1. Any sign (including illuminated signs) required for health and safety or navigational purposes where it meets any one of the following standards:
 - a. The sign(s) is required for the purpose of public health and safety.
 - b. The sign(s) relates to the identification of risks associated with hazards (natural or otherwise).
 - c. The sign(s) is required by statute.

Note: Examples of signs required for health and safety purposes include but are not limited to: navigational aids, health and safety or identification signs associated with transmission lines, signs associated with hazardous substances or hazardous facilities.

SAL.2.1.3 Road Signs

- 1. Signs located within the road (and on State Highways) shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - a. Erected by a road controlling authority (or their authorised representative(s)).

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- b. For the purpose of traffic control, direction or public safety.
- c. Located within the legal road reserve.

Note: Signage erected in the road reserve and areas subject to the control of the roading authority may also be subject to requirements imposed by the road controlling authority under the Land Transport Act 1998.

SAL.2.1.4 Community Signs

1. Community signs shall comply with the general requirements for signs for the Environment in which they are located in accordance with SAL.2.1.1.
2. Community signs shall not be illuminated, flashing or animated.
3. Community signs shall relate to the display of information for non- profit community associations/groups and shall not have variable content.
4. Where community signs are located within the road or any public place the requirement of SAL.2.1.5. 1 to 3 above apply in addition to the following standards:
 - a. No more than one community sign shall be permitted per site frontage.
 - b. The total sign area shall comply with the requirements in SAL.2.1.1 for the adjoining Environment.
 - c. Community signs shall not be placed within the vehicular carriageway, shared path, cycleway or footpath.

Note: Signs located on or over roads, footpaths and public places are also subject to standard construction requirements for public safety purposes as specified in the Council Bylaw. Signs may also be subject to landowner approval and subject to requirements imposed by the road controlling authority under the Land Transport Act 1998.

SAL.2.2.1 District Wide Lighting Limits

1. Artificial lighting shall comply with all of the following standards:
 - a. The artificial lighting is shielded so that light emitted by the luminaire is projected below a horizontal plane running through the lowest point on the fixture as represented in SAL.4 Appendix Illustration of District Wide Lighting Standard.
 - b. The light is static and is not moving and/or flashing.
 - c. Where artificial lighting is located in the Open Space Environment it complies with AS/NZS 1158 series of standards.
 - d. The added illuminance onto any other site measured at the boundary does not exceed the limits specified in Table SAL.2.2.1(1) and SAL. 2.2.1(2) below:

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Table SAL.2.2.1(1) District Wide Lighting Limits for all Environments (excluding the Open Space Environment)

Light emitted from the use of artificial lighting in the following Environments:	Limits for light spill	
	Artificial lighting measured at the receiving site boundary within the road reserve.	Artificial lighting measured at the receiving site boundary within all other Environments:
Living 1, 2, 3 Environment Kamo Low Density Living Precinct Kamo Medium Density Living Precinct Business 1, 2, 3, 4 Environments Town Basin Environment Kamo Activity Precinct Marsden Point Port Port Nikau Environment Airport Environment Marsden Primary Centre – Town Centre South and Industry Environments Countryside Environment Coastal Countryside Environment, Ruakaka Equine Environment (REE) Rural Production Environment (RPE), Rural Living Environment (RLE), Rural Village Environment (RVE) Rural Village Residential Sub-Environment (RVRE) Rural Village Centre Sub-Environment (RVCE) Rural Village Industry Sub-Environment (RVIE) Rural (Urban Expansion) Environment (RUEE) Strategic Rural Industry Environment (SRIE)	15 Lux	10 Lux
Urban Transition Environment (UTE)	10 Lux	10 Lux

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Table SAL.2.2.1(2) District Wide Lighting Limits- Open Space Environment

Light emitted from the use of artificial lighting in the following Environments:	Artificial lighting measured at the receiving site boundary within the road reserve.	Artificial Lighting measured at the receiving site boundary with the: Living (1,2 and 3), Kamo Low Density Living Precinct and Medium Density Living Precinct, Countryside and Coastal Countryside, Rural Living Environment (RLE), Rural Village Residential Sub-Environment (RVRE) Rural (Urban Expansion) Environment (RUEE)	Artificial Lighting measured at the receiving site boundary with all other Environments.
Open Space Environment	15 Lux	10 Lux	20 Lux

2. The limits identified above in SAL.2.2.1(1) do not apply to internal site boundaries where multiple sites are held in the same ownership.

SAL.2.2.2 Health and Safety or Navigational Lighting

1. Artificial lighting required for health and safety or navigational purposes shall meet the following standards:
 - a. Any artificial lighting shall be limited to that which is required to meet the relevant health and safety standards and shall comply with the requirements of the relevant standards or legislation.
 - b. Artificial lighting which is a navigational aid or installation shall be erected/ constructed by the relevant authority (or their authorised representative(s)) and operated in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Note: Navigational aids may be provided by but are not limited to the following authorities: Maritime New Zealand, Civil Aviation Authority, a Regional Council or a District Council.

SAL.2.2.3 Road Lighting

1. Road lighting (including street lighting and illuminated traffic signals) shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - a. Erected by a road controlling authority (or their authorised representative(s));
 - b. For the purpose of traffic control or public safety;

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- c. Located within the legal road reserve; and
- d. Complies with the AS/NZS 1158 series of standards.

SAL.2.2.4 Artificial Lighting for Mineral Extraction Activities

1. Artificial lighting on vehicles associated with mineral extraction activities where the vehicles are located within an identified Quarrying Resource Areas (as identified in the Planning Maps [and in QRA Appendix 1 Schedule of Quarrying Resource Areas](#)).

SAL.2.3 Notification

1. Any application for resource consent under the rules contained within this chapter will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.

SAL.2.4.1 Restricted Discretionary Activities

1. Illuminated signage (excluding illuminated signs provided for in SAL.2.1.3, SAL.2.1.4) shall comply with all of the following standards:
 - a. Located in one of the following Environments: Town Basin Environment, Business 1, 2, 3, 4 Environments, Kamo Activity Precinct, Marsden Point Port, Port Nikau Environment, Airport Environment, Marsden Primary Centre – Town Centre South and Industry Environments [Strategic Rural Industry Environment \(SRIE\)](#). [Rural Village Industry Sub-Environment \(RVIE\)](#) [Rural Village Centre Sub-Environment \(RVCE\)](#)
 - b. Not be animated, moving, flash or contain a moving image(s) or wording.
 - c. Not be located within 100m of any road intersection.
 - d. The relevant standards at SAL 2.1.1.
 - e. The brightness standards in table SAL.2.4.1(1) below.

Table SAL.2.4.1(1) Illuminated Signage Brightness Limits

Illuminated area of the sign (m ²)	Maximum level of brightness (measured in candelas)
Up to 0.5	1000
0.5-2.0	800
2.0 -5.0	600
5.0-10.0	600
Over 10.0	400

SAL.2.4.2 Assessment of Restricted Discretionary Activities

1. When considering any restricted discretionary activity under SAL.2.4.1 discretion will be restricted to:

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- a. The effects of the illuminated sign, specifically light spill and glare, on the amenity values and character of the surrounding Environment(s).
 - b. Scale, location and hours of operation/duration of illumination.
 - c. The effects of illumination/animation on traffic safety and the efficient and safe function of the roading network.
 - d. Duration of consent.
 - e. Cumulative effects.
2. When assessing restricted discretionary activities at SAL.2.4.1 the matters listed in SAL.2.5.2 Assessment Matters for Discretionary Activities shall be addressed in the assessment.

SAL.2.5.1 Discretionary Activities

Signs (and Illuminated Signs)

1. Any sign(s) that do(es) not meet the relevant standards at SAL.2.1.1 to SAL.2.1.5.
2. Any illuminated, animated, flashing or moving sign(s) located in the Living 1, 2, 3 Environments, Marsden Primary Centre-Town Centre South Environment, Kamo Low Density Living Precinct, Kamo Medium Density Living Precinct, Countryside Environment, Coastal Countryside, Urban Transitional Environment (UTE), Open Space Environment, Town Basin Environment, Airport Environment, Ruakaka Equine Environment (REE) Rural Village Residential Sub-Environment (RVRE), And Rural (Urban Expansion) Environment (RUEE) Rural Production Environment (RPE), And Rural Living Environment (RLE).
3. Illuminated sign(s) which do not meet all of the requirements of SAL.2.4.1.1 for restricted discretionary activities.
4. Any sign(s), including supporting structures, on any scheduled built heritage item or within its surrounds (other than information signage directly related to the item's heritage value) where:
 - a. Signs will damage the built heritage items or surrounds.
 - b. Signs include illuminated, flashing or moving elements.
 - c. Signs will be visible from beyond the site on which they are located including adjoining or adjacent property(s) or the road.
 - d. Total signage will exceed an area of:
 - i. 0.25m² in Living Environments.
 - ii. 2.5m² in Business Environments.
 - iii. 1.5m² in all other Environments.
5. Sign parks (not otherwise identified as a permitted activity).

Note: Signs proposed to be displayed within legally established sign parks may require the approval of Council and may also require payment of a fee in accordance with Council's current Fees and Charges schedule.

Artificial Lighting

6. Any activity that does not meet the relevant standards at SAL.2.2.1 to SAL.2.2.4.

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Minimum Lighting Standards

7. In the Business 1, 2, 3 and 4 Environments, Town Basin Environment, Kamo Activity Precinct, Marsden Primary Centre – Town Centre South and Industry Environments, **Rural Village Centre Sub-Environment (RVCE) and Rural Village Industry Sub-Environment (RVIE)**, parking and loading areas (applicable to non-residential land use) associated with an activity proposed to operate during night-time hours, which are not lit in accordance with the AS/NZS1158 series of standards.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt the Standards at SAL.2.2.1 continue to apply to the light levels permitted at the boundary of the site.

SAL.2.5.2 Assessment Matters for Discretionary Activities

1. When assessing discretionary activities identified in SAL.2.5.1 the assessment shall include (but is not limited to):

Artificial lighting and sign(s):

- a. The degree to which the proposed lighting or sign(s) exceeds that which is provided for as permitted within the Environment, taking into account:
 - i. The anticipated time-frame associated with the artificial lighting or signage.
 - ii. The proximity to land uses with a higher anticipated level of amenity, including but not limited to residential activities.
 - iii. The degree of visibility of the lighting or signage to neighbours and the public generally.
 - iv. The extent to which the adverse effects can be avoided, minimised or mitigated.
- b. The amenity and characteristics of the surrounding Environment both within and external to the site and the extent to which the sign(s) or lighting is compatible.
- c. The amenity values of the Environment from which the lighting or signage may be viewed.
- d. Impacts on landscape values and natural character including where relevant the natural character of the coastal environment.
- e. Any effects on ecological, cultural or heritage values.
- f. Impacts on the efficient and safe operation of the road network, including:
 - i. Pedestrian movement and safety;
 - ii. Vehicle movement and safety including manoeuvring and access;
 - iii. Driver distraction, confusion or obstruction of roading information;
 - iv. Other roading infrastructure including traffic signals and directional signs.
- g. Any cumulative effects associated with the sign(s) or lighting and whether the signs or lighting in conjunction with existing signs and lighting will create visual clutter, light pollution or other adverse cumulative effects.

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Signs

- h. The design of the sign(s):
 - i. Colour and materials used and their relationship to the landscape, location, building or structure to which they are attached or located within.
 - ii. Shape and scale in relation to the surrounding environment or the building or structure to which they are attached.
 - iii. Content of the sign including the clarity of the display, taking into account the distance at which it will be viewed, the message or information that is to be conveyed, and the likely audience.
 - iv. The location and height of support structures.
- i. Consistency in the design of the sign(s) with other signs in the vicinity.
- j. The scale of the sign in relation to the activities with which it is associated.
- k. The number, location and scale of existing signs on the building or within the wider site.
- l. The means by which the sign is affixed to a building or structure, whether it is complementary to architectural features or built design components and whether it will damage or impact on the integrity of the building or structure.
- m. Effects on heritage values.
- n. The need for the sign and the information that it conveys.
- o. The extent to which signs not directly related to the activity on the site have potential benefits, such as, enabling/supporting businesses, providing site identification, minimising the potential for visual clutter through location of signage in one (off site) location.
- p. Where the proposal includes freestanding signs, the role they play in identifying the activity on site, the contribution to streetscape with regard to the nature of the activity and the traffic environment.

Illuminated Signs

- q. The orientation, reflectivity, strength, intensity, colour, frequency of flashing of the sign, and the duration of illumination (both during and after daylight hours).
- r. Any adverse effects on the visual amenity of the surrounding environment during both day and night time hours, taking into account:
 - i. the location of the sign.
 - ii. the light source.
 - iii. the orientation of the sign.
 - iv. the variance of ambient light levels within the area.
- s. The likely effects of the illumination on neighbouring properties, and the road corridor.

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- t. The orientation, strength, intensity, colour, frequency of flashing of the light, duration of illumination (both during and after daylight hours), moving displays and the nature of the background environment.
 - u. Any effects of the lighting including light spill, brightness, reflectivity and glare associated with the proposal on:
 - i. Traffic safety;
 - ii. Pedestrian safety;
 - iii. Amenity values;
 - iv. Landscape values;
 - v. The character of the surrounding environment, including the visibility of the night sky;
 - vi. More sensitive activities, such as, residential activities; and
 - vii. Ecological, cultural or heritage values.
 - v. The intended activities or use of areas where artificial lighting is provided after day light hours and the demonstrated community, social and economic benefits associated with this use or activity.
 - w. Any cumulative effects on the amenity and character of the surrounding environment, and in particular any effect on the values of landscape areas and areas of identified natural character as identified in the Planning Maps.
 - x. Proposed monitoring, maintenance, assessment of light levels, including confirmation of compliance with relevant standards and record keeping.
2. When assessing discretionary applications identified in SAL.2.5.1 that infringe the standard Minimum Lighting Requirements for Parking and Loading Areas, the assessment shall include (but is not limited to):
- a. Type and frequency of use/activities of the site and associated parking areas
 - b. The surface treatment, layout and location of parking and loading areas.
 - c. Pedestrian safety and access, in relation to the use of the site and the associated parking or loading areas.
 - d. Provision of alternative methods to address pedestrian safety and security.
 - e. Traffic safety and visibility.
 - f. The potential for adverse effects associated with providing the required lighting including effects on more sensitive land uses (such as, residential land use) and effects on the environment, cultural values and historic heritage values.

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Signs and Artificial Lighting - Land Use Controls

SAL.3.1 Permitted Activities

1. Subdivision in all Environments which provides street, walkway and cycleway lighting on all new roads, walkways and cycleways created by the subdivision in accordance with the requirements of the Whangarei District Council's Environmental Engineering Standards 2010 and the AS/NZS 1158 series of standards as listed in REF.1 Referenced Documents at REF.1.2 a.

Note: Lighting and traffic signals which are to be vest in Council may also require additional approvals be obtained from the Council's roading department in relation to design and construction.

SAL.3.2 Discretionary Activities

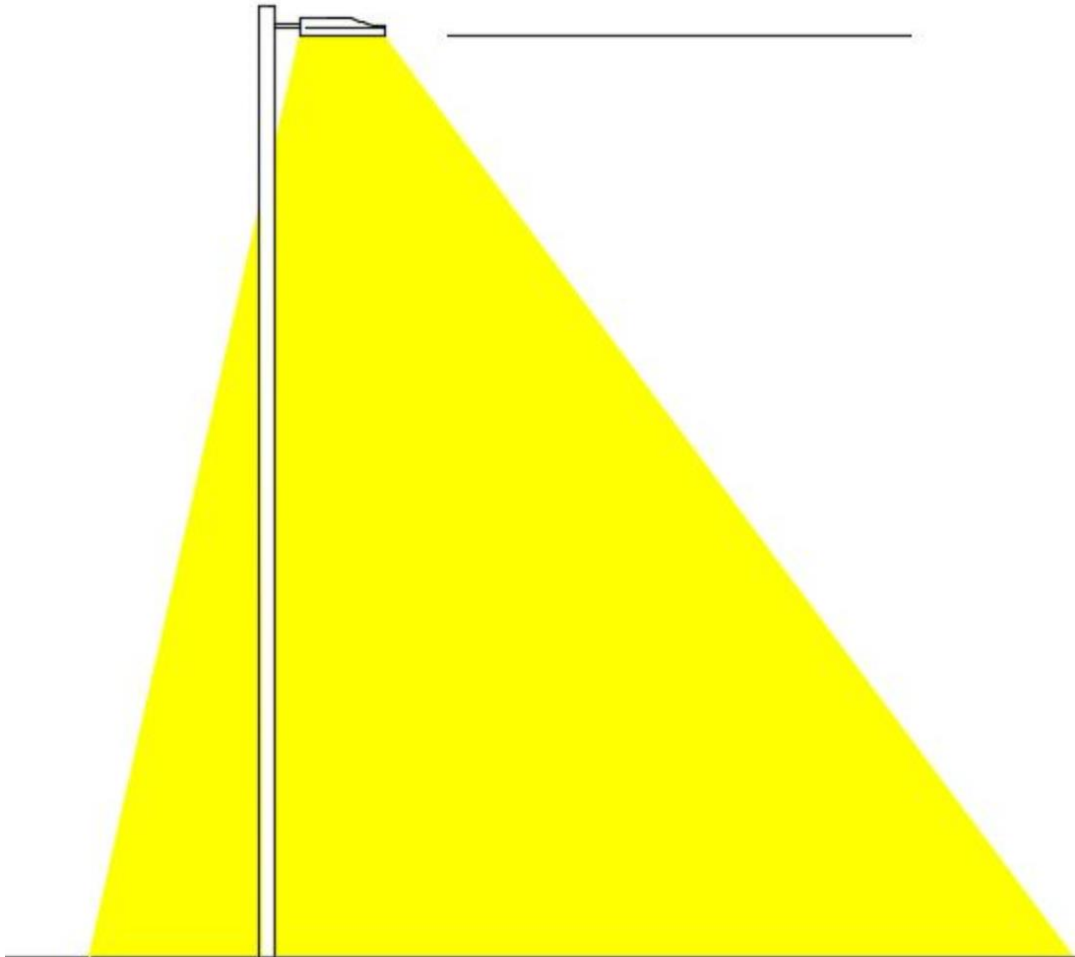
1. Subdivision in all Environments which does not comply with SAL.3.1.

SAL.3.3 Assessment Matters for Discretionary Activities

1. When assessing discretionary applications under SAL.3.2, the assessment shall include (but is not limited to):
 - a. The necessity for street lights in relation to the safety of vehicles and pedestrians, potential impacts on the efficiency of the road function, and any other relevant safety considerations.
 - b. The impact of the proposed street lighting design in relation to the receiving environment, and the consideration of the proposed lighting design in relation to the lighting environment anticipated by the underlying Environment.
 - c. The proposed design and layout of the lights including energy efficiency, spacing, height, and availability of service connections.
 - d. Any site specific constraints which may require an alternate lighting design.
 - e. Any environmental, cultural, or social reasons for not achieving compliance with the specified lighting requirements.

SAL.4 Appendix Illustration of District Wide Lighting Standard

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING: ALL LIGHT EMISSIONS ARE SHIELDED TO PROJECT BELOW THE HORIZONTAL PLANE RUNNING THROUGH THE LOWEST LEVEL OF THE LUMINAIRE



Meaning of words: Changes / Alterations to existing definitions

Sign

Means any device intended to attract attention for the purpose of directing, identifying, informing or advertising, ~~except for traffic signs and advertising matter placed on or within a display window of commercial premises~~, and includes: structural supports;

- three dimensional and inflatable surfaces;
- ~~and~~ flag(s);
- murals;
- messages painted on, affixed to or otherwise incorporated to a building, structure, or property;
- banners;
- billboards;
- sandwich boards;
- wind socks;
- blimps;
- balloons;
- projection of light whether or not it is affixed to or otherwise incorporated to a building or structure;
- bunting that has symbols or messages on it.

The definition of sign does not include advertising matter placed on or within a display window of commercial premises.

Sign Area

means the entire area with a continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of lettering, graphics or symbols, together with any material or colour forming an integral part of the display or used to differentiate such a sign from the background against which it is placed. Sign area in relation to a multiple-sided sign means ~~that~~ the total signage area that may be viewed from ~~any~~every viewable perspective (including front and back, and inflatable or three dimensional signs). Structural supports and building surfaces are not included in the calculation of sign area, except where they form an integral part of the sign.

Community sign

means a sign displaying information relating to ~~matters of public health and safety~~, the location of public facilities, place-names ~~and their distances~~, destinations of historical, cultural, spiritual, sporting, or scenic significance; ~~and~~ the advertising of public, sporting, community, social or cultural events

Freestanding sign

Means a sign placed on or mounted or supported off the ground independent of any other building or structure for its primary support. Includes tower signs, pole signs, head post signs and goal post signs.

Temporary sign

Means any sign, whether portable or fixed which is placed to advertise or announce a specific event, or which pertains to a particular event or occurrence, or which is not designed or intended to be placed permanently. Examples of temporary signs include signs associated with; real-estate, election(s), construction or redevelopment.

Note: Unless otherwise stated community, signs will be considered as temporary signs where they are erected no more than 21 days prior to the event and are removed within two days after the event concludes.

Road Sign

Means any signs which is erected for the purpose of traffic control or public road safety, including illuminated and reflective signs where they are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of the road controlling authority.

Consolidated Sign Installation

Means a sign which identifies or advertises at least three different businesses, activities, or events (or a combination thereof) within a single permanent structure.

Illuminated sign

Means any sign with a specifically designed means of illumination of the whole or any portion of its face. Includes internally illuminated and externally illuminated (floodlit) signs and reflective signs.

Definitions provided to assist interpretation of the SAL definitions:***Commercial Activity***

means the use of land and buildings for the display, offering, provision, sale or hire of goods, equipment or services, and includes shops, markets, showrooms, restaurants, take-away food bars, professional, commercial, and administration offices, service stations, motor vehicle sales, visitor accommodation, the sale of liquor and parking areas associated with any of the above.

Site

means an area of land or volume of space, shown on a plan with defined boundaries, and includes:

1)

a) Land which is:

i. Comprised in a single allotment or other legally defined parcel of land, and held in a single certificate of title; or

ii. Comprised in a single allotment or legally defined parcel of land for which separate title cannot be issued without further consent of the council; or

b) An area of land which is comprised of two or more adjoining certificates of title where such titles are:

i. Subject to a condition imposed under Section 80 of the Building Act 2004; or

ii. Held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council;

or

2) In the case of land subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems (other than strata titles), an area of land containing:

a) A building for residential or business purposes with any accessory building, plus any land exclusively restricted to the users of those buildings; or

b) A remaining share or shares in the fee simple creating a vacant part of the whole for future cross lease or company lease purposes; or

3) In the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 (other than strata titles), site shall mean an area of land containing a principal unit or proposed unit on a unit plan, together with its accessory units; or

4) In the case of strata titles, site shall mean the underlying certificates of title, immediately prior to subdivision.

Site shall also include the access to the site