



Waitaki

DISTRICT COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

**I hereby give notice that the
District Plan Review Sub-Committee Meeting
will be held on:**

Date: Tuesday, 21 November 2023
Time: 9.00am
Location: Council Chamber, Third Floor
Office of the Waitaki District Council
20 Thames Street, Oamaru

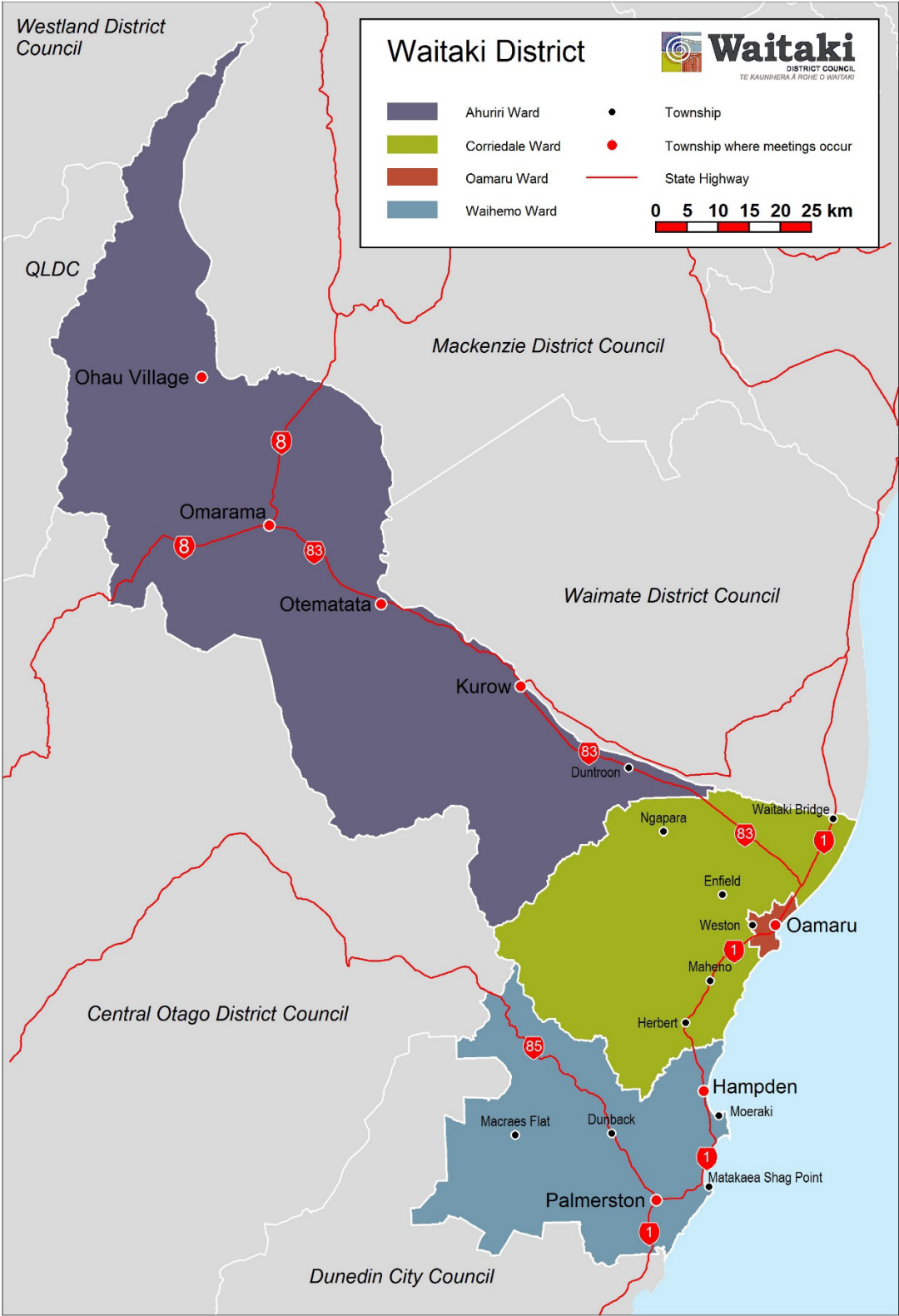
Agenda

District Plan Review Sub-Committee Meeting

District Plan Review Sub-Committee

Cr Jim Thomson	Chairperson
Cr Jim Hopkins	Deputy Chair
Cr Tim Blackler	Member
Cr Courtney Linwood	Member
Cr Guy Percival	Member
Mayor Gary Kircher	Member

Alex Parmley
Chief Executive





Agenda Items

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- 1 APOLOGIES**
- 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3 DECISION REPORTS

3.1 FINAL CHAPTER APPROVAL FOR NOTIFICATION OF A PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN

Author: Katrina Clark, Senior Planner District Plan Review

Authoriser: Roger Cook, Heritage, Environment and Regulatory Group Manager

Attachments:

1. Attachment 1 Mana whenua chapter
2. Attachment 2 Strategic Direction chapter
3. Attachment 3 Contaminated Land chapter
4. Attachment 4 Hazardous Substances chapter
5. Attachment 5 Public Access chapter
6. Attachment 6 Light chapter
7. Attachment 7 Papakaika chapter
8. Attachment 8 Signs chapter
9. Attachment 9 Temporary Activities chapter
10. Attachment 10 Strategic Direction background chapter tracked changes
11. Attachment 11 Contaminated Land background chapter tracked changes
12. Attachment 12 Hazardous Substances background chapter tracked changes
13. Attachment 13 Public Access chapter background chapter tracked changes
14. Attachment 14 Light chapter background chapter tracked changes
15. Attachment 15 Papakaika chapter background chapter tracked changes
16. Attachment 16 Signs chapter background chapter tracked changes
17. Attachment 17 Temporary Activities chapter background chapter tracked changes

RECOMMENDATION

That the District Plan Review Sub-Committee recommends:

That Council approves the following chapters, subject to final formatting and integration corrections, for notification in a Proposed District Plan:

1. Mana whenua
2. Strategic Direction
3. Contaminated Land
4. Hazardous Substances
5. Public Access
6. Light
7. Papakāika
8. Signs
9. Temporary Activities

DECISION OBJECTIVE

To seek the Subcommittee's recommendation to Council that the attached chapters to this report are approved for notification in a Proposed District Plan.

SUMMARY

The District Plan Review has been developed under the guidance of the previous Council's Community, Culture and Regulatory Committee and, in this triennium, of the current Council's District Plan Review (DPR) Sub-Committee over a period of approximately nine years. A Draft District Plan was released for community and stakeholder feedback in June 2022 and this feedback has been used to inform the Proposed District Plan. A series of DPR Sub-committee meetings has now been scheduled in November and December 2023 to recommend the draft chapters to Council to be approved and notified in a Proposed District Plan early in 2024. Once notified, the Proposed Waitaki District Plan will be open for public submissions and will then be subject to a statutory process and timeline under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). This DPR Sub-Committee Meeting is the first in the series, and will consider the following chapters for recommendation:

- Mana whenua
- Strategic Direction
- Contaminated Land
- Hazardous Substances
- Public Access
- Light
- Papakāika
- Signs
- Temporary Activities

DECISION-MAKING EXPECTATIONS

Governance Decision-Making:	A recommendation from the DPR Sub-committee is being sought so that Council may consider a Proposed District Plan for approval to release it for public notification at a Council Meeting in the first quarter of 2024
Operational Decision-Making:	Final preparations to notify the Proposed District Plan.
Communications	Media Releases – contributed to by officers and Elected Members Media/public enquiries regarding governance decision-making topics above can be addressed by governance Media/public enquiries regarding operational decision-making topics above can be addressed by officers

SUMMARY OF DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA

	No/Moderate/Key		No/Moderate/Key
Policy/Plan	Key	Environmental Considerations	Moderate
Legal	Key	Cultural Considerations	Moderate
Significance	Key	Social Considerations	Moderate
Financial Criteria	No	Economic Considerations	Moderate

Community Views	Key	Community Board Views	No
Consultation	Key	Publicity and Communication	Key

BACKGROUND

Council resolved to commence a full review of the District Plan on 25 June 2014. Since that date, work has progressed through a range of phases, from the early scoping of issues and discussions with key stakeholders, to engagement with the community on placemaking in 2018, the release of a Discussion Document in 2018 for community feedback, the adoption of Masterplans for Ōmārama and Otematata in 2020, engagement with rūnaka in the drafting of chapters, conversations with landowners and coastal communities in 2021, the adoption of the Ōamaru, Weston and Kakanui Spatial Plan in May 2022, and the release of a Draft District Plan for community feedback in June 2022. The feedback received from each of these phases has been used to inform the chapters now being presented to the DPR Sub-committee at this meeting for their recommendation to Council for approval to be notified in a Proposed District Plan in early 2024.

The notification process is a formal statutory process that is required by the RMA. Once notified, the Proposed District Plan will be open for submissions and then further submissions and hearings. The RMA sets out the notification process and the timeframes to be used. The submission period is required to be for a minimum of 40 working days under the RMA from the date of notification.

The remaining chapters seeking recommendation by the DPR Sub-Committee will be presented over subsequent meetings prior to Christmas 2023. Subject to the Sub-Committee's recommendations at each of those meetings, it is anticipated that all chapters will then be collated into a full Proposed District Plan that will be presented to Council in early 2024 for approval to notify.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Option 1 – That the Sub-Committee recommends that Council approves the attached chapters to this report for notification in a Proposed District Plan. (Recommended)

A considerable amount of community, rūnaka and stakeholder engagement, specialist input, and Elected Member involvement has been undertaken over the last nine years in the development of the Proposed District Plan. Once notified, the Proposed District Plan will be subject to a formal consultation process under the RMA. The first step in this process is to notify a Proposed District Plan for public submissions.

Option 2 – That the Sub-Committee does not recommend the attached chapters to Council for approval to notify in a Proposed District Plan

If the DPR Sub-committee considers that the attached chapters require further work before being recommended to Council for approval to release in a Proposed District Plan, this has the potential to delay notification of the Plan in its entirety. The current Operative District Plan is outdated and does not give effect to recent national or regional direction. Further delays to the notification of a Proposed District Plan will increase the risk to Council of intervention from the Ministry for the Environment, of a legal challenge on the Operative District Plan, and of requests for private plan changes.

ASSESSMENT OF PREFERRED OPTION

As detailed in this report, a considerable amount of community, rūnaka and stakeholder engagement, specialist input and Elected Member involvement has been undertaken over the last nine years in the development of a Proposed District Plan. The Proposed Waitaki District Plan will be subject to a formal consultation process under the RMA to ensure that there is full public participation in the development of a new District Plan for Waitaki. Therefore, Option 1 is the preferred option.

CONCLUSION

A significant amount of Elected Member, officer, rūnaka, stakeholder, landowner and community feedback has been used to inform the development of a Proposed District Plan over the last nine years. The Proposed Waitaki District Plan is nearing completion for notification in early 2024. The DPR Sub-Committee is requested to recommend to Council that the attached chapters to this report are approved for inclusion in the Proposed District Plan.

ADDITIONAL DECISION-MAKING CONSIDERATIONS

Outcomes

We keep our district affordable

We enable opportunities for new and existing business

We provide and enable services and facilities, so people want to stay and move here

We understand the diverse needs of our community

Waitaki's distinctive environment is valued and protected

We maintain the safest community we can

Policy and Plan Considerations

The Operative District Plan will remain in force until such time as provisions in the Proposed District Plan are formally adopted (having been through a process of submissions, further submissions, and hearings), excepting those that have immediate legal effect under sections 86B and 86D of the RMA.

Community Views

Extensive Elected Member, officer, rūnaka, stakeholder, landowner and community feedback has been used to inform the development of the Proposed District Plan over the last nine years. The District Plan is a document that can have significant social, cultural, economic, and environmental implications, which can be permanent (eg removal of a heritage building) or occur over a number of generations (eg the effects of new development). The notification of a Proposed District Plan will provide a formal opportunity for the community to make submissions on the Plan and to have their submissions considered by a Council-appointed Hearings Panel. This is a statutory public consultation process under the RMA.

Publicity and Community Considerations

Once notified, the Proposed District Plan will be published in an electronic format (ePlan) and in hard copy. A formal notice will be published in newspapers to invite submissions on the Plan, along with informal publicity across Council's usual advertising platforms. The submission period is required to be for a minimum of 40 working days under the RMA from the date of notification and any submissions made must be made in a prescribed format as prescribed by the RMA.

Mana Whenua

Recognition of iwi and hapū

Kāi Tahu

Waitaki District lies within the traditional iwi boundaries of Kāi Tahu. The rohe (tribal area) of Kāi Tahu is much broader than the Waitaki District. The Kāi Tahu rohe occupies most of Te Wai Pounamu (the South Island). The area ranges from Rakiura (Stewart Island) in the south to Te Parinuiowhiti (White Cliffs, Blenheim) in the north and Kahurangi Point on Te Tai o Poutini (The West Coast).

Kāi Tahu comprises of people who descend from the tribe's five primary hapū (Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Irakehu, Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki) and their ancestral binding to their Waitaha, Rapuwai, Hawea and Kāti Māmoe ancestors. They are collectively known today as Kāi Tahu whānui.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, is the mandated iwi authority for Kāi Tahu whānui and was established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996. Within Kāi Tahu whānui, Papatipu Rūnaka are representative bodies of the whānau and hapū of traditional marae-based communities. While Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu accepts its statutory responsibilities as the representative voice of Kāi Tahu whānui, it also respects the rights of local Kāi Tahu whānau and hapū to represent and express their own respective rights, values and interests as mana whenua through their local Papatipu Rūnaka.

Papatipu Rūnaka

Kāi Tahu is made up of 18 papatipu rūnaka. Located predominantly in traditional coastal settlements, papatipu rūnaka are a focus for whānau and hapū (extended family groups) who have mana whenua status within their area (they uphold the mana of the whenua). Mana whenua hold traditional customary authority and maintain contemporary relationships within an area determined by whakapapa (genealogical ties), resource use and ahikāroa (the long burning fires of occupation).

The kaitiaki rūnaka who hold mana whenua for the Waitaki District are Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua and Te Rūnanga o Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki. All of these ultimately whakapapa to the ancestral mauka (mountain) of Aoraki and the awa (river) Waitaki ka roimata a Aoraki, as well as awa and mauka that are local to, and provide the sustenance for, the various marae and their people.

Where mana whenua areas of interest overlap in any activity and the need is recognised to require working with its Treaty partners, the WDC will first consult with Te Rūnanga o Moeraki who will manaaki (support) the process of consultation with other Papatipu Marae directly.

The WDC also has an obligation to engage with all Māori (including non-Kāi Tahu) on occasions where their interests may be affected, and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki wish to support and assist in this process to ensure the essence of manaakitaka ā kā Mātāwaka (hospitality towards Māori residing here that don't have ancestral ties to Kāi Tahu) is correctly upheld.

Te Rūnanga o Moeraki

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Moeraki centres on Moeraki and extends from the Waitaki River to the Waihemo (Shag) River and inland to the Main Divide, kā Tiritiri Moana. The interests of Te Rūnanga o

Moeraki are concentrated in the Moeraki Peninsula area and surrounds, including Te Rakahineatea Pā, Onekākara, Koekohe, and Te Kai Hīnaki. In addition, the interests of the rūnaka within the Waitaki District extend inland to the food baskets of Te Ao Mārama and Te Manahuna (Mackenzie Country) and both north and south of the Moeraki Peninsula, within their takiwā. Moeraki whānau connect to the mauka Te Kohurau, the awa Kākaunui and the waka Uruao.

Te Rūnanga o Waihao

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Waihao centres on Wainono, sharing interests with Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua to Waitaki, and extends inland to Te Ao Mārama and kā Tiritiri Moana, here also sharing interests with Moeraki. Mana whenua within the Waihao rohe whakapapa to Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Kāi Tahu. To these people, Waihao is their tūrakawaewae - their home. Waihao whānau connect to the mauka Te Tari a Te Kaumira, the awa Waihao and the waka Uruao, Āraiteuru and Takitimu.

Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua

The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua centres on Arowhenua and extends from Rakaia to Waitaki, sharing interests with Ngāi Tuahuriri ki Kaiapoi between Hakatere and Rakaia, and inland to Aoraki and kā Tiritiri Moana. Arowhenua marae is located near Te Umu Kaha (Temuka) and is situated near the historic Kāi Tahu kāika of Te Waiaeruati and the well-known Arowhenua bush that sustained local Kāi Tahu. Arowhenua whānau connect to the mauka Tarahoua, the awa Ōpihi and the waka Takitimu and Āraiteuru.

Te Rūnanga o Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki

The takiwā of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki centres on Karitāne and extends from the Waihero (Shag) River to Pūrehurehu (Heyward Point) and includes an interest in Ōtepoti and the greater harbour of Ōtākou. The takiwā extends inland to the Main Divide, sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to Whakatipu Waitai with rūnaka to the south. Puketeraki whānau connect to the mauka Hikaroroa, the awa Waikouaiti and the waka Takitimu, Uruao and Āraiteuru.

Relationship to ancestral lands

The Waitaki District encompasses the landscape from Kā Tiritiri Moana, the Southern Alps, with the Waitaki River, the tears of Aoraki, flowing through the lakes and plains of Te Ao Mārama, before descending to reach Te Tai o Ārai te Uru, the North Otago coastline, and Te Moana nui a Kiwa, the Pacific Ocean. To the south, it encompasses the Kākaunui, Waianakārua and Waihero (Shag) rivers, the vast plateau of Ōtī (Macraes Flat) and the coastal areas of Moeraki and Matakāea to Te Hākapupu (Pleasant River). Important settlements were found at Moeraki, Matakāea, Korotuaheka, Te Puna o Maru and Te Ao Mārama and other kāika were occupied both permanently for periods and seasonally. The entire district was of significance for the provision of resources. Kāi Tahu whānui had a vast knowledge of these resources and were highly adept at moving throughout the rohe on a seasonal basis to obtain resources for provisions and trade. The ability to move throughout the landscape with unrestricted access to their resources not only contributed to their wealth and well-being as a people but was essential to their survival in the southern climate.

The relationship of mana whenua with the land goes back to the time of creation which centres around two recognised narratives that bind Kāi Tahu Whānui to the land. The first narrative tells of the arrival of Te Waka o Aoraki from heaven, following the separation of Raki and Papatūānuku. The spiritual waka that carried Aoraki and his brothers became the South Island, and the brothers became the

ancestral mountains that form the centre of Te Waipounamu. Aoraki's son, Tū te Rakiwhānoa, then sculpted the land to make the landscape habitable for the future generations.

The history of Āraiteuru is also of great significance in the landforms of the District. This waka atua travelled the coast supplying kumara, hue (gourds) and other foods. Upon reaching the North Otago coast, it came into trouble in rough seas, eventually capsizing off Matakāea, where it remains today. Its cargo was lost and today is still visible as the Kaihinaki, or food baskets, found at Koekohe (Moeraki) beach and the kumara and hue found at Katiki. The passengers of Āraiteuru came ashore to explore the new land. They needed to return to the waka before daylight, but most failed and were turned into stone and mountain. The names of these ancestors remain throughout the Waitaki landscape as mountains and hills to denote their significance.

Then, 70 generations ago, Rākaihautū arrived on Te Waipounamu from Hawaiki in the canoe Uruao. The canoe landed at Te Pokohiwi (the boulder bank) at Whakatū (Nelson). While his son Te Rakihouia took some of the crew down the east coast, Rākaihautū led the remainder through the interior of Te Waipounamu to Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait). With his kō (digging stick) 'Tu-whakaroria', Rākaihautū dug Kā Puna Kari Kari O Rākaihautū, the southern lakes (including Ōhau, within the Waitaki District). From Te Ara a Kiwa, they returned up the eastern coastline until re-uniting with Te Rakihouia at Waihao, before settling near modern-day Akaroa. The Uruao lies as part of the Waitaki riverbed near Waikākahi (near Glenavy). All Kāi Tahu whānui descend from Rākaihautū.

Of great significance in local history is the journey and re-settlement of Te Ao Mārama by the rakatira Te Maiharoa and his whānau. As a response to the effects on the people through dispossession of lands by the Government via the Kemp Purchase, Te Maiharoa led a group to re-occupy the important food-providing lands which had been assigned to runholders in the upper Waitaki and set up a kaika near present-day Ōmārama to sustain themselves with the local resources. The run-holders detested this and petitioned the Government to remove the whānau from these lands. The Government responded and the armed constabulary was mobilised alongside the local runholders. Consequently, the whānau was forcibly driven to return to Korotuaheka, at the Waitaki River mouth. This was during a harsh winter and great suffering ensued.

Great significance is also accorded by mana whenua at Moeraki, and indeed the wider Kāi Tahu Whānui, to Tiramōrehu, who led the re-occupation of the whenua at Moeraki. Here, they lived near the European whalers and relations were friendly but formal, as his community avoided the dissolute way of life common among whalers. Tiramōrehu was well trained in mātauraka or traditional knowledge of Kāi Tahu and was highly regarded for his knowledge of whakapapa. When Henry Tacy Kemp negotiated the Canterbury purchase at Akaroa in June 1848, Tiramōrehu signed the deed with his name Matiaha. By 22 October 1849, a disheartened Matiaha Tiramōrehu wrote a letter to Eyre, the lieutenant governor of New Munster (Te Waipounamu). The letter was the first formal statement of Kāi Tahu grievances about South Island land purchases. Kāi Tahu had been promised that reserves would be allocated to Māori to ensure the needs of present and future generations. While European settlers had often been provided over 2,500 acres, at Moeraki he had allowed Māori only 500 acres for 87 people, one of the lowest proportions of land to population among Kāi Tahu settlements. This set the foundation for the longest-standing claims against grievances caused by the Crown through the New Zealand Government. These complaints were put forth only nine years after the Government was mandated through the Treaty of Waitangi, and just one year after a sale agreement was made. It took until 1 October 1998, almost 150 years later, for these grievances to be properly addressed by the Crown, through the enactment of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Tiramōrehu

selflessly guided his people to survive through despair and set the foundation for the mana that Kāi Tahu holds today. The traditional relationship between Kāi Tahu and the landscape of Waitaki District was based on co-existence, the people relied on the environment for resources, mahika kai, and were able to exercise kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka to sustain these resources for the generations to come.

Sites and areas of significance are tangible reminders of the long-term connections of Kāi Tahu within the landscape and have been identified in this Plan as Wāhi Tūpuna. They represent Kāi Tahu's historical association and on-going relationship with the Waitaki District. Wāhi tūpuna are associated with people, historical events, geographical features, and natural flora and fauna.

Environmental management perspectives and values of Kāi Tahu

Overview

Kāi Tahu's guiding principle in resource management is that of intergenerational sustainability: 'Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei' (for us, and all of our children after us).

Kāi Tahu do not see their existence as separate from te ao tūroa (the natural world) but as an integral part of it. Through whakapapa, all people and life forms descend from a common source. Whakapapa binds Kāi Tahu to the mountains, forests, waters and the life supported by them, and this is reflected in traditional attitudes towards the natural world and resource management. Whanaukataka (the process of maintaining relationships) embraces whakapapa, through the relationship between people, and between people and the environment. The nature of these relationships determines people's rights and responsibilities in relation to the use and management of taoka of the natural world.

All things have the qualities of wairua (spiritual dimension) and mauri (life force) and have a genealogical relationship with each other. Mauri provides a common connection between the natural resources (taoka), the people or guardians who care for the taoka (the kaitiaki), and the management framework (tikaka) of how taoka are to be managed by the kaitiaki. It is through kawa (protocol) that the relationship between taoka, tikaka and kaitiakitaka is realised.

The authority exercised by those holding mana whenua over an area encompasses kaitiakitaka and rakatirataka. Integral to this is the recognition that Kāi Tahu have their own traditional means of managing and maintaining resources and the environment. This system of rights and responsibilities is inherited from previous generations and has evolved over time. The resources in any given area are representative of the people who reside there and are a statement of identity. Traditionally, the abundance or lack of resources directly determines the welfare of whanau and hapū, as well as their ability to display manaakitaka, and so affects their mana.

Ki uta ki tai is a philosophy that has become synonymous with the way Kāi Tahu think about natural resource management. Ki uta ki tai is the concept used to describe the overall approach to integrated natural resource management by Kāi Tahu - from the mountains to the sea and describes the importance of understanding that all elements of the natural world are intimately connected. It has at its heart a holistic view of natural resource management - it is the Kāi Tahu way of understanding the natural environment, including how it functions, how people relate to it and how it can be looked after appropriately.

Mauri

For Kāi Tahu, mauri is the life force that comes from wairua – the spirit, or source of existence and all life. Mauri is the life force in the physical world. As a life principle, mauri implies health and spirit and can be a measure or an expression of the health and vitality of a place or being. Mauri can be both harmed and restored by the actions of humans and also by natural processes, such as natural disasters.

The overall purpose of resource management for Kāi Tahu is the maintenance of the mauri of natural and physical resources, and to enhance mauri where it has been degraded by the actions of humans. The preservation of the mauri of natural resources is paramount to Kāi Tahu to ensure that resources may be used sustainably by present and future generations.

Traditionally, rules were established to govern the use of natural and physical resources, and to ensure that the mauri was protected from human actions. These rules form part of kawa and tikaka (Māori protocol) and have been passed on through the generations.

Every resource has both a tapu (spiritual) and a noa (physical) aspect. When the health of the resource is adversely affected, its mauri is diminished. A rāhui or restriction may be imposed to replenish the noa and the mauri. When the mauri has been restored, the rāhui will be lifted.

There are indicators within the environment, both physical and spiritual, that Kāi Tahu use to reflect the status of mauri. Physical indicators of the health of mauri include, but are not limited to, the presence and abundance of healthy mahika kai and other indigenous flora and fauna, the presence of resources fit for cultural use, and the aesthetic qualities of resources, such as the visibility of important landmarks. Spiritual indicators are those from the atua (gods), which can take many forms and are recalled in the kōrero pūrākau (traditional stories) telling the whakapapa of whānau and hapū.

Rakatirataka

Rakatirataka is the mana or authority to give effect to Kāi Tahu culture and traditions in the management of the natural world. Recognition of the relationship of Kāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taoka are embedded in the Resource Management Act (RMA) and the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Crown apology to Kāi Tahu, recorded in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, explicitly recognises the rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu within its rohe. Consistent with this recognition, Kāi Tahu aspire to develop a true partnership with local government regarding resource management, rather than merely a stakeholder relationship.

In the context of the Resource Management Act, rakatirataka underpins the active involvement of mana whenua in resource management decision-making processes. Rakatirataka is also recognised through a planning framework that enables Kāi Tahu to maintain customary practices and to use their ancestral land in a way that supports their identity and well-being. This would, for example, include enabling development of papakāika and supporting the development and enhancement of mahika kai.

Kaitiakitaka

Kaitiakitaka entails the active protection and responsibility for natural and physical resources by mana whenua. To give effect to kaitiakitaka, it is important to engage meaningfully with the appropriate papatipu rūnaka. The RMA definition of kaitiakitaka is, 'the exercise of guardianship by the tākata

whenua of an area in accordance with tikaka Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship'. This definition is, however, only a starting point for Kāi Tahu, as kaitiakitaka is a much wider cultural concept than pure guardianship.

Kaitiakitaka is fundamental to the relationship between Kāi Tahu and the environment. The responsibility of kaitiakitaka is twofold: firstly, there is the ultimate aim of protecting life supporting capacity and, secondly, there is the duty to pass the environment to future generations in a state that is as good as, or better than, the current state. To Kāi Tahu, kaitiakitaka is not passive custodianship, nor is it simply the exercise of traditional property rights, but it entails an active exercise of rights and responsibilities in a manner beneficial to the resource. In managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, decision makers must have regard to kaitiakitaka. The responsibility of kaitiakitaka is felt deeply by Kāi Tahu whānau and hapū because the whenua and its resources are an inheritance from tupuna to be left for future generations.

Tikaka

Tikaka Māori encompasses the beliefs, values, practices and procedures that guide appropriate codes of conduct, or ways of behaving. It seeks to unify the three planes of reality in a holistic way: te taha tinana (the physical plane), te taha hinengaro (the intellectual plane), and te taha wairua (the spiritual plane).

In the context of natural resource management, observing tikaka is part of the ethic and exercise of kaitiakitaka. It is underpinned by a body of Mātauraka Māori (Māori knowledge) and is based on a general understanding that people come from the land, belong to the land, return to the land, and therefore have a responsibility to care for and manage the land. It incorporates forms of social control to manage the relationship of people and the environment, including concepts such as tapu, noa and rāhui.

Tikaka is based on traditional practices but is dynamic and continues to evolve in response to different situations. One example of tikaka is the concept of kanohi ki te kanohi, or meeting face-to-face. For consultation on natural resource management issues, kanohi ki te kanohi may be the appropriate tikaka. Tikaka may also limit public access to wāhi tapu sites or require that certain protocols are observed before entering a site.

Taoka

In the management of natural resources, it is important that the habitats and wider needs of taoka are protected, sustainably managed and enhanced. Taoka are treasures, things highly prized and important to Kāi Tahu, derived from the atua (gods) and left by the tūpuna (ancestors) to provide and sustain life. Taoka include sites and resources, such as wāhi tapu, tauraka waka and kai mātaimai, other sites for gathering food and cultural resources, tribally significant landforms, features and cultural landscapes (wāhi tūpuna). Taoka may also be intangible, such as tikaka and te reo (Māori language). All taoka are part of the cultural and tribal identity of an iwi.

The protection of the relationship of mana whenua and their taoka is included in Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi, section 6(e) of the RMA, and more recently, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. To ensure taoka are available for future generations, resource management decision-making processes need to recognise tikaka (Māori protocol and customs) and have the conservation and sustainability of resources as their focus.

Mahika Kai

Mahika kai is one of the cornerstones of Kāi Tahu cultural identity. Mahika kai is a term that literally means "food workings" and refers to the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered or produced. The term embodies the traditions, customs and collection methods, and the gathering of natural resources for cultural use, including raraka (weaving) and rokoā (traditional medicines). Maintaining mahika kai sites, gathering resources, and continuing to practice the tikaka that governs each resource, is an important means of passing on cultural values and mātauraka Māori (traditional knowledge) to the next generation. Manaakitaka, which is the custom of being aware of and caring for the needs of your guests, is a fundamental part of this cultural identity, and the ability to provide food for guests is crucial to the mana of Kai Tahu whānui and the marae.

The importance of mahika kai to Kāi Tahu is reflected in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, which contains a range of mahika kai related elements, including statutory acknowledgements, nohoaka (temporary campsites), fishing easements, taoka species and customary fisheries management.

Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tūpuna

Wāhi tapu are sacred sites or areas held in reverence according to whakapapa. Wāhi tapu may be associated with creation stories of mana whenua, particular events, such as battles or ceremonies, sacred locations, such as where whenua or placenta are buried, or sites where a particular valued resource is found.

Kāi Tahu use the term wāhi tūpuna to describe landscapes that embody the ancestral, spiritual and religious traditions of previous generations. Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe and Kāi Tahu whakapapa is closely interwoven in Te Wai Pounamu. The use of the term wāhi tūpuna is intended to encompass and respect these separate strands of whakapapa and tradition. It is important to understand this concept in the context of the distinctive seasonal lifestyle that Kāi Tahu evolved in the south.

These sites used by Kāi Tahu are spread throughout the Waitaki District. These places did not function in isolation from one another but were part of a wider cultural setting and pattern of seasonal resource use. The glossary includes descriptions of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna.

It is important to mana whenua that wāhi tapu sites and wāhi tūpuna areas are protected from inappropriate activity and that there is continued access to such sites for Kāi Tahu whānui. Where sites are of special significance, mana whenua may wish to protect them by restricting certain activities, access and information about their location. Wāhi tapu are often not confined to specific sites and management of the wider cultural landscape may be needed to protect their values, consistent with the ki uta ki tai philosophy.

Significant resources to Kāi Tahu

The Waitaki District is rich in natural resources. The diverse range of resources were key to sustaining the people and provided the means to grow and trade. Historically, many coastal areas or places near the District's waterbodies were rich in mahika kai resources and attracted substantial settlements, contributing to a rich cultural history.

Coastal settlement and the use of te wai tai, coastal areas and resources, largely influenced the way of life for Kāi Tahu. The estuarine environment is important for spawning and juvenile fish, such as

īnaka and pātiki, waterfowl and shellfish. The coastlines provide more variety of shellfish, including pāua and koura. The coastlines and some estuaries still support customary fishing practices. Development of land along this coast has had adverse impacts on cultural and ecological values over time. Good management of future activities is crucial to avoid further degradation and to enable restoration of degraded values.

Te Wai Māori, the freshwater environment, including kā puna (springs), kā roto (lakes), kā awa (rivers) and kā repo (wetlands) is habitat for fish, including tuna and kōkopu, vegetation and invertebrate species that are harvested for kai. The water itself is also a resource of obvious importance for drinking and rituals. Water is essential for life and the waters of the Waitaki District have been severely degraded in the process of land development, to the detriment of the well-being of mana whenua.

Te Whenua, the land, provides a wide range of vegetation which supports animal life and produces resources. Native vegetation is significant to mana whenua because of its versatile uses, including rākau rokoā (medicinal plants) and harakeke (flax) for raraka (weaving). Traditional resources of the whenua also include tī kouka (cabbage tree) for sugar, from the scrublands, raupō (bulrush) for housing and mokihi (raft), from the repo (swamp), kareao (supplejack) for nets, from the forests, and taramea (speargrass), from the pākihi (tussocklands), for adornment. Birds were also important and the seasonal migrations to the upper Waitaki from coastal settlements to harvest weka, ducks and eggs of many varieties were of great importance to the well-being of the people.

Ongoing access to traditional resources for mahika kai, including raraka, rokoā and whakāiro (traditional carving) is important to Kāi Tahu whānui.

As well as allowing access, there are some areas where Kāi Tahu want to limit access due to the significance of the site. Wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna are areas that have history that Kāi Tahu would like preserved.

Among the matters of concern in relation to management of natural resources are the following:

- The effects of vegetation clearance, earthworks, stormwater runoff and waste generation, particularly from industrial activities, on the quality of water and aquatic life in lakes, streams, estuarine and coastal waters;
- The effects of land use near waterways on riparian habitats and maintenance of fish passage to and from the sea;
- Maintenance of the ability for whānau to obtain access for fishing and other activities associated with mahika kai. This can be hindered, for example, by the stopping of “paper roads” that may be associated with land development;
- The effects of regulatory restrictions on the ability of whānau to undertake customary harvest of natural resources;
- The effects of vegetation clearance, land disturbance, noise and light pollution on habitats of indigenous species;
- The degradation and loss of wetlands through land development;
- The effects of land use intensification on the health of mahika kai;
- Maintenance of the integrity of highly valued natural systems. For example, intertidal environments are adversely affected by accelerated coastal erosion arising from both land use changes and climate change processes;

- Loss of significant sites through exacerbation of coastal erosion, or change in coastal processes, as a result of land use and development;
- The effects of past zoning restrictions on the ability to establish residential settlements on ancestral lands;
- The effects of land disturbance on wāhi tapu, wāhi taoka and archaeological sites;
- Adverse effects on the values of culturally significant sites from establishment of inappropriate activities (for example, development or redevelopment of roads or railways, or construction of a wastewater treatment plant) in close proximity;
- The effects of nearby land use activities on the integrity of the limestone features that support rock art;
- Loss of wāhi tūpuna associations through inappropriate activities (such as location of structures) or obstruction of connections through the landscape; and
- Use of incorrect te reo Māori place names that do not properly reflect and respect the tūpuna associations with the place.

Treaty settlement requirements

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is the founding legal document for Aotearoa/New Zealand. The Crown is the primary Treaty partner responsible for the Treaty relationship. However, in delegating responsibilities to local authorities, Parliament acknowledges the need to ensure local authorities give appropriate consideration to the principles of the Treaty as part of their statutory obligations. Kāi Tahu is the Crown's Treaty partner in the Waitaki District. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provide a clear direction on the Waitaki District Council's responsibilities in terms of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. This Plan has been developed in consultation with Kāi Tahu mana whenua and identifies the matters that have the potential to affect cultural values and well-being, along with enabling mana whenua to actively participate in resource management processes.

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA 1998) includes a number of mechanisms that are to be implemented through the RMA to recognise the rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu in its rohe. These mechanisms provide for the exercise of rakatirataka and kaitiakitaka of mana whenua in relation to areas and species of particular importance to Kāi Tahu. They include rights in relation to the management of specified significant areas (statutory acknowledgements, tōpuni, nohoaka) and significant species (taoka species, especially in relation to mahika kai, and customary fisheries).

Statutory acknowledgements

Statutory acknowledgements are an acknowledgement by the Crown of cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional associations Kāi Tahu has with specified areas.

The requirements relating to statutory acknowledgements (sections 205 to 220, NTCSA 1998) are intended to provide for improved participation of Kāi Tahu in resource management decision-making for areas with significant cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional associations. The particular values and associations are described in schedules to the NCTSA 1998.

Statutory acknowledgements recognised in the Waitaki District are:

- Lake Ōhau (Schedule 14);
- Matakāea – Shag Point (Schedule 40);
- Kākaunui River (Schedule 41);
- Waitaki River (Schedule 42);
- Mahi Tikumu - Lake Aviemore (Schedule 45); and
- Te Ao Mārama – Lake Benmore (Schedule 46).

Sections 208 of the NTCSA 1998 and 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 recognise the interests of Kāi Tahu in statutory acknowledgement areas regarding notification of resource consent applications for activities that may affect these areas. The WDC will forward advice of all resource consent applications which may affect a statutory acknowledgement to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and to Aukaha Consultancy, as the resource management agent of Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki and Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, as well as Aoraki Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Arowhenua. It must have regard to effects on Kāi Tahu when considering the need for notification of such resource consents and in making decisions on resource consent applications.

The statutory acknowledgements are also recognised in this Plan as Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (wāhi tūpuna), and their values are protected through the provisions relating to those sites.

Tōpuni

The concept of tōpuni comes from the traditional Kāi Tahu custom of rakatira extending their mana over areas and people by placing their cloak over them. Tōpuni are a public symbol of Kāi Tahu Mana whenua and rakatirataka over some of the most prominent landscape features and conservation areas in Te Wai Pounamu. Tōpuni have been laid over 14 areas of public conservation land of significance to Kāi Tahu, including Aoraki/ Mt Cook. There is one tōpuni identified within the Waitaki District at Matakāea.

Nohoaka

The term 'nohoaka' means 'a place to sit'. Nohoaka traditionally refers to the seasonal occupation sites which were an integral part of the mobile lifestyle of Kāi Tahu.

Contemporary nohoaka are identified seasonal or temporary campsites established adjacent to lakes and rivers to facilitate customary fishing and the gathering of other natural resources. They provide Kāi Tahu with a means of experiencing the landscape as their tūpuna did, and promoting customary practices associated with mahika kai. They are intended as providing partial redress for the loss of mahika kai through the alienation of land.

Nohoaka entitlements provide a right of seasonal occupation and use for Kāi Tahu whānui of specified areas of Crown-owned land near water bodies for harvest of natural resources (sections 255 to 268, NTCSA 1998).

There are numerous nohoaka associated with the Waitaki River and the Waitaki Valley because of the long history of use of the river and valley as both a route into the interior of the island and as a source of mahika kai.

Contemporary nohoaka within the Waitaki District include:

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- Lake Ōhau
- Lake Ōhau River
- Ahuriri River
- Lake Benmore (Ōtematapaio)
- Lake Aviemore (Ōtematata)
- Waitaki River (Waitaki River Mouth)
- Waianakārua River (Glencoe Reserve)

In recognition of the interests held by iwi and hapu in these sites, the WDC will have regard to effects on Kāi Tahu when making decisions relating to affected parties, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, for any resource consent application that may affect the values of the identified nohoaka.

Taoka species

Kāi Tahu has many taoka species that are recognised to have a cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional relationship with mana whenua. The species are integral to mahika kai and the use of nohoaka, and can be also used as tohu (indicators) of environmental health and Kāi Tahu values, uses and associations. Some, but not all, of these species are listed in the NTCSA 1998.

Hapū and iwi planning documents

Under section 74(2A) of the Resource Management Act, territorial authorities, in preparing or changing a district plan, must consider planning documents recognised by iwi. These documents are also relevant to consider, under section 104(1)(c), in making decisions on resource consents that could affect the values and interests described in this Chapter. These plans can also be used to guide consultation with rūnaka but are not a substitute for direct communication with rūnaka. There are two iwi management plans relevant to the Waitaki District, as follows:

1. The Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 which is the principal resource management planning document for Kāi Tahu ki Otago and recognises and provides for Kāi Tahu values. The kaupapa of the plan is 'Ki Uta ki Tai' (from the mountains to the sea), which reflects the holistic Kāi Tahu philosophy of integrated resource management.
2. The Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019 which was developed by Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki (Kā Papatipu Rūnaka) as an expression of rakatirataka and in fulfilment of their kāitiaki responsibilities within the Waitaki Catchment.

Participation of mana whenua in RMA processes

Waitaki District Council partnership acknowledgement

The WDC seeks to work in partnership with Kāi Tahu and will engage with the iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, via the Papatipu Rūnaka for this District. WDC is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and statutory obligations under the RMA.

The Waitaki District Council recognises the mana whenua and tino rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu over their resources and taoka and the Waitaki District Council's commitment to its Treaty responsibilities is reflected throughout this Plan. The Council and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (2016) which outlines the shared commitment to partnership. WDC will work to

ensure that its policies and actions recognise and protect mana whenua rights and interests within Waitaki District.

The WDC will consult Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua and Te Rūnanga o Kati Huirapa ki Puketeraki, through Aukaha, on all matters related to the mana whenua values and interests identified in this Plan and will maintain regular and open communication with Aukaha on resource management matters and processes.

Mana whenua consultancy services

The four local papatipu rūnaka (Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua and Te Rūnanga o Kati Huirapa ki Puketeraki) manage local government relationships and resource management matters on behalf of Kāi Tahu.

Aukaha is a consultancy established by these local rūnaka (excluding Arowhenua), with one of its functions to help streamline the resource consent process for applications requiring consultation with Kāi Tahu in Otago. Aoraki Environmental Consultants carry out this function for Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua.

Mana whenua values, concerns and interests have been considered in the preparation of the Plan. Aukaha staff have worked with WDC and rūnaka in the development and drafting of the Waitaki District Plan. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua have granted Aukaha approval to work with Waitaki District in the development and drafting of the Plan on their behalf.

Consultation with mana whenua

The Plan aims to identify where mana whenua may be affected by a proposal. If this is the case, applicants for resource consent are encouraged to contact Aukaha prior to lodging their application. Aukaha can then advise whether consultation with rūnaka is required.

Where consultation is required, work is done on a cost-recovery basis and applicants may be charged a fee. Aukaha sends a summary and recommendation for each resource consent application to the rūnaka that are kaitiaki of the area the application is located in. As there are many areas of shared interest, details of the application may be sent to more than one rūnaka. A letter detailing the rūnaka position on the application is then sent to the applicant.

For large applications with extensive cultural effects, a Cultural Impact Assessment may be required as part of the Assessment of Environmental Effects.

Please Note: Resource consent applicants should consult early with Aukaha, particularly on any matters where the District Plan identifies that cultural values need to be considered.

Note¹ In the south of the South Island, the local Māori dialect can use a 'k' in place of the 'ng' so southern Māori are known as Kāi Tahu, as well as Ngāi Tahu. The 'ng' and 'k' are used interchangeably. In this Plan, 'k' is generally used.

MANA-APP1: Types of sites of significance to mana whenua include those described in the table below:

TYPE OF WĀHI TAPU AND WĀHI TŪPUNA	EXPLANATION
ARA TAWHITO	Ancient trails. A network of trails crossed the region linking the permanent villages with seasonal inland campsites and the coast, providing access to a range of mahika kai resources and inland stone resources, including pounamu and silcrete.
KĀIKA	Permanent settlements or occupation sites. These occurred throughout Waitaki, particularly in coastal areas.
KĀIKA NOHOAKA	A network of seasonal settlements. Kāi Tahu were based largely on the coast in permanent settlements and ranged inland on a seasonal basis. Iwi history shows, through place names and whakapapa, continuous occupation of a network of seasonal settlements which were distributed along the main river systems, from the source lakes to the sea.
KAI MOANA	Food obtained from the sea. Seafood occupies a key role in Kāi Tahu culture; it plays a part in many tribal histories and forms a part of cultural identity. The ability to provide kai moana as a part of manaakitaka (hospitality) responsibilities reflects on a tribe's mana.
MAHIKA KAI	The customary gathering of food or natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered. Mahika kai remains one of the cornerstones of Kāi Tahu culture.
MAUKA	Important mountains. Mountains are of great cultural importance to Kāi Tahu. Many are places of spiritual presence, and prominent peaks in the District are linked to Kāi Tahu creation stories, identity and mana.
PAPATIPU MARAE	The marae ātea and the buildings around it, including the wharenui, wharekai, church and urupā. The sheltering havens of Kāi Tahu cultural expression, a place to gather, kōrero and to welcome visitors. Expressions of Kāi Tahu past and present.
REPO RAUPŌ	Wetlands or swamps. These provide valuable habitat for taoka species and mahika kai resources.
TAURAKA WAKA	Canoe mooring site. These were important for transport and gathering kai.
TŪĀHU	Places of importance to Māori identity. These are generally sacred ground and marked by an object, or a place used for purposes of divination.
TAUMANU	Fishing sites. These are traditional fishing easements which have been gazetted by the South Island Māori Land Court.
UMU, UMU-TĪ	Earth ovens. Used for cooking tī-kōuka (cabbage tree), these are found in a diversity of areas, including old stream banks and ancient river terraces, on low spurs or ridges, and in association with other features, such as kāika nohoaka.
URUPĀ	Human burial sites. These include historic burial sites associated with kāika, and contemporary sites.
WĀHI KOHĀTU	Rock outcrops. Rocky outcrops provided excellent shelters and were intensively occupied by Māori from the moa-hunter period into early European settlement during seasonal hikoi (travels). Tuhituhi neherā

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Mana whenua

	(rock art) may be present due to the occupation of such places by the tūpuna (ancestors).
WĀHI PAKAKA	Battle sites.
WĀHI PARIPARI	Cliff areas.
WĀHI TAOKA	Resources, places and sites treasured by Manawhenua. These valued places reflect the long history and association of Kāi Tahu with the Waitaki District.
WĀHI TAPU	Places sacred to the tākata whenua. These occur throughout the Waitaki District and include urupā (human burial sites).
WĀHI TOHU	Features used as location markers within the landscape. Prominent landforms formed part of the network of trails along the coast and inland. These acted as fixed reference points in the landscape for travellers and are imbued with history.
WAI MĀORI	Freshwater areas important to Māori. These include wai puna (springs), roto (lakes) and awa (rivers).

SD

Strategic Direction

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



Waitaki
DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

Strategic Direction

Introduction

The Strategic Direction chapter sets the overarching direction for the District Plan to sustainably manage growth, land use and development in the Waitaki District. The strategic direction objectives help to implement relevant WDC plans, strategies, and policies as well as regulatory planning documents and legislation that the District Plan must give effect to. The strategic direction objectives reflect the intended outcomes to be achieved through the implementation of the District Plan.

For the purposes of preparing, changing, interpreting, and implementing this District Plan, the objectives and policies in all other chapters of the District Plan are to be expressed and achieved in a manner consistent with the objectives of this Chapter. There is no hierarchy within or between any of the strategic direction objectives.

The strategic direction objectives will be particularly relevant for any future changes to the Plan and any significant or complex resource consent applications. In addition to the specific objectives and policies contained in topic chapters of the Plan, relevant strategic direction objectives in this Chapter will also need to be assessed for any activity identified as discretionary or non-complying.

Strategic objectives – Community facilities and open space

SD-CFOS-01 Open Space and Recreation Areas

Provide a network of public open space and recreation areas with a diversity of type and size and associated public amenities, recreational facilities, and infrastructure to meet the current and future recreation, cultural, health and well-being needs of the community.

Strategic objectives – Historical and cultural identity and values

SD-CHI-01 Character and Identity

Waitaki's character, historic and cultural heritage, and identity is recognised and protected throughout the District.

SD-CHI-02 Recognition, protection, and future opportunities for Waitaki's heritage

Recognise the outstanding contribution that historic heritage makes to the Waitaki District by protecting buildings, items, areas and features and providing opportunities for the ongoing use and adaptive re-use of our heritage buildings and areas.

SD-CHI-03 Waitaki's cultural heritage

Wāhi tūpuna places, landscapes and features which are significant to mana whenua are identified, recognised for their values and protected for future generations.

Strategic objectives – Mana whenua

SD-MW-01 Active participation

Promote active participation with mana whenua in all aspects of District Plan implementation.

SD-MW-02 Mana whenua values, rights, and interests

Protect and recognise mana whenua values, rights, and interests.

Strategic objectives – Natural environment

SD-NE-O1 Natural character, landscapes and features and ecosystems

Protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural character, landscapes, features, ecosystems and water quality of the district, recognising that these areas strongly contribute to Waitaki's unique character, identity, and biodiversity.

SD-NE-O2 Ōamaru Harbour

The Ōamaru Harbour contributes to the identity of Ōamaru and supports a mix of compatible activities balanced with recreational and biodiversity values.

SD-NE-O3 Dark Skies

The dark sky values at Kakanui, Moeraki, Otematata, Ōmārama, Lake Ōhau and Cape Wanbrow as well as within Waitaki's sensitive environments, contribute to the District's identity and character.

Strategic objectives – Risk, resilience, and natural hazards

SD-RRNH-O1 Natural hazards

Improve the District's resilience to natural hazards, and where possible, avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the risks to people, communities, property, and infrastructure.

SD-RRNH-O2 Adapting to climate change

The effects of climate change are recognised, and an integrated management approach is adopted, including through:

1. taking climate change into account in natural hazards management; and
2. enabling the community to adapt to climate change; and
3. encouraging efficiency in urban form, settlement and development patterns to support a low emissions environment; and
4. supporting natural functioning ecosystems and processes to help build resilience into the natural and built environments.

Strategic objectives – Infrastructure and energy efficiency

SD-IEE-O1 Infrastructure

The significant benefits and local, regional and national importance of the use and development of regionally and nationally significant infrastructure are recognised and provided for.

SD-IEE-O2 National Grid and the Waitaki Power Scheme

The national significance of the National Grid and the Waitaki Power Scheme and sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission is recognised and provided through and within the district.

SD-IEE-O3 Energy

Use our energy resources efficiently in how we live, work and move through the district.

SD-IEE-O4 Renewable energy

There is reduced reliance on non-renewable sources of energy and encouragement of increased use of renewable sources and energy conservation.

Strategic objectives – Rural areas

SD-RA-O1 Productive rural environments

Rural productive opportunities are enabled in the rural environment to recognise and sustain the significant contribution of primary production and rural industry activities to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the district.

SD-RA-O2 Protecting highly productive land

Protect highly productive land from inappropriate subdivision, use or development, and recognise the need to protect productive soils for growing food.

SD-RA-O3 Rural character and reverse sensitivity

Ensure activities in rural areas remain compatible with rural character and minimise the risk of reverse sensitivity impacts on primary production activities.

Strategic objectives – Urban form and development

SD-UFD-O1 Integrated management

Urban form comprises of good quality design and integration with infrastructure.

SD-UFD-O2 Housing choice and intensification

A variety of housing types, sizes, and tenures are available across the District including:

1. housing that meets the community's diverse social, cultural and economic housing needs; and
2. provision for higher density housing in locations:
 - a) where there is access to infrastructure, the transport network, multi-modal transport options; and
 - b) within or near the Town Centre or a Local Centre where there is access to commercial services, community activities and public open space.

SD-UFD-O3 Location of activities

The location of activities are managed to:

1. ensure the efficient use of land, resources, and infrastructure; and
2. maintain the character and amenity values of different parts of the District; and
3. establish compatible activities with similar effects and functions together in appropriate areas; and
4. avoid potential reverse sensitivity effects and otherwise minimise adverse effects from incompatible activities.

SD-UFD-O4 The urban environment

The District has urban environments that are liveable, connected, accessible, safe and well-designed for the community to live, work and play.

SD-UFD-O5 District-wide growth

Waitaki grows in a cohesive, compact, and structured way while ensuring a sufficient supply of land is available for the community's housing, commercial, industrial, and social infrastructure needs.

SD-UFD-O6 Urban growth

Future urban growth is appropriately located and serviced with relevant infrastructure and areas within the Future Urban Growth Overlay remain available for future urban residential development.

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SD – Strategic Direction

Proposed for DPR SC

CL

Contaminated Land

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Contaminated Land

Introduction

The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 (NESCS) provides regulations for activities occurring on pieces of land where soil may be contaminated in a way that poses a risk to human health. The NESCS regulations ensure that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed at the time of being developed and, if necessary, remediated or the contaminants contained to make the land safe for human use. WDC is required to observe and enforce the requirements of the NESCS.

Control of contaminated sites is shared by district and regional councils. District councils are responsible for managing changes to land under the NESCS regulations and the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision or use of contaminated land. Regional councils are responsible for the control of discharges to the environment, such as discharges from a contaminated site to soil, air, groundwater or surface water. Regional councils are also responsible for the investigation of land for the purpose of identifying and monitoring contaminated land.

The Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) produced by the Ministry for the Environment is used to identify sites to include in regional council contaminated land databases. HAIL identifies 53 activities and industries that are considered hazardous and have the potential to contaminate a site from the use, storage or disposal of a hazardous substance. Environment Canterbury and Otago Regional Council both provide a register and mapping to identify land where hazardous activities are known to have occurred or are currently occurring. Please refer to the regional council websites for further information.

Council has a responsibility to control the effects of contaminated land on human health and the environment. Many historical land use activities have led to the contamination of land. Potentially contaminated land ranges from former landfill sites and gasworks sites through to areas contaminated with sewage or other waste. In many cases, the contamination is not confined to the site at which the activity took place and can in some circumstances cross into adjoining districts, for example failure of a landfill site that may send material across rivers and land. Potential adverse human health effects typically arise where contaminated land is redeveloped, and site construction workers, residents or occupiers are exposed to contaminants. Human health and environmental risks also need to be considered when contaminated matter is transported to another site.

In most cases, the responsibility for the management of environmental effects arising from contaminated land will sit with the Otago and Canterbury Regional Councils, for example leaching of contaminants to waterbodies or groundwater from land development or disturbance activities.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this chapter. Reference should instead be made to the rules contained in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.

Objectives

CL-O1 Managing contaminated land

The risks to human health and the environment from contaminated land are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policies

CL-P1 Identification of contaminated land

Identify, in conjunction with the relevant Regional Council, sites that may be subject to potential contamination as a result of historical and current land use and activities.

CL-P2 Minimising risks from contaminated land

Minimise the risk to people and the environment from subdivision, use and development of land that may contain, or does contain, elevated levels of contaminants by:

1. enabling site investigations to better understand the type and level of contaminants present; and
2. avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a manner that does not lead to further significant adverse effects on human health and/or the environment; and
3. ensuring the land is suitable for its intended use.

HAZS

Hazardous Substances

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Hazardous Substances

Introduction

Hazardous substances include a variety of toxic substances, such as chemicals, medical wastes, petroleum products and gases. Hazardous substances are used throughout the District for many purposes, with their use, storage, and disposal being an integral and essential part of many commercial, industrial, rural and domestic activities. However, if not appropriately managed, their storage and use are potential threats to people and the environment.

While the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) aims to protect the health and safety of people from the adverse effects of hazardous substances, it does not take into account the sensitivity of the environment in which hazardous substances are located, or other relevant resource management issues. The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSW) aims to protect people against harm to their health, safety and welfare caused by risks arising from work. The HSNO Act (and now supplemented by the HSW Act) provides the general framework for controlling hazardous substances during their entire life cycle.

This chapter, acknowledging that HSNO and the HSW Act manage most adverse effects associated with hazardous substances, only seeks to control the potential residual risks of major hazardous facilities and the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances within other hazardous facilities. The District Plan is looking at effects of a low probability but a high impact, and relies on the identification of major hazardous facilities through the Major Hazard Facility threshold, which is outlined in the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016.

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matter chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.

Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Objectives

HAZS-O1 Hazardous facilities

The benefits associated with activities involving the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances are recognised while ensuring that risks to, and adverse effects on the environment and human health are minimised.

Policies

HAZS-P1 Residual risk of hazardous facilities

Enable activities involving the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances while protecting people, property, and the environment by preventing or managing residual risk.

HAZS-P2 Quantitative risk assessment for major hazard facilities

Major hazard facilities should demonstrate, through a quantitative risk assessment, the extent of the area which has the potential to cause an unacceptable level of risk.

HAZS-P3 Location of major hazard facilities

Require a new or expanding major hazard facility to be appropriately located so as to:

1. mitigate potential cumulative effects of locating within close proximity of another major hazard facility; and
2. protect the health and safety of the community by internalising effects through site layout and design.

HAZS-P4 Location of sensitive activities

Manage the location of sensitive activities within an area identified through a quantitative risk assessment of a major hazard facility.

HAZS-P5 Residual risk to sensitive activities and environments

Manage use and development which uses, stores or disposes of hazardous substances within a hazardous facility, from locating within, or adjoining, the following areas, unless it can be demonstrated that the residual risk to the identified values and qualities of these areas will be avoided, or where avoidance is not practicable, remedied or mitigated:

1. sensitive environments;
2. an area of identified natural hazard risk;
3. community drinking water protection zones;

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

HAZS – Hazardous Substances

4. within 250m of a sensitive activity.

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Proposed Waitaki District Plan

HAZS – Hazardous Substances

Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

HAZS-R1 Use and/or storage of hazardous substances within a hazardous facility, excluding a major hazard facility		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The use and/or storage of hazardous substances within a hazardous facility, excluding a major hazard facility, is outside of those areas identified in HAZS-P5.	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1

DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

HAZS-R2 Major hazard facility		
All zones	Activity status: Discretionary Where: DIS-1 The facility is located within the General Industrial Zone.	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non Complying Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with DIS-1

PA

Public Access

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



Waitaki

DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

Public Access

Introduction

Waitaki District has approximately ninety kilometres of coastline and contains many significant waterbodies. These waterbodies all provide important recreational opportunities for the local community and general public. The Waitaki River starts in the Southern Alps and is one of the largest braided rivers in New Zealand. The Waitaki River has been modified for the development and operation of the Waitaki Power Scheme which includes three large hydro-dams, Lake Waitaki, Aviemore and Benmore. The A2O bike trail follows a section of this waterbody from the Waitaki Dam to Duntroon.

The margins of the coast and waterbodies help to retain and improve public and customary access while also helping to support and improve amenity, recreation, hazard management and ecological values within the District.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this Chapter. The objectives and policies apply across the Plan. The rules that apply with respect to public access to, and along the coast and waterbodies are found in the Subdivision Chapter.

This chapter is to be read in conjunction with the Subdivision Chapter, which contains objectives, policies and rules relating to esplanade reserves and strips, and also the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter and the Natural Character chapter.

Objectives

PA-O1 Public and customary access

Public and customary access is protected, maintained, and where practicable, enhanced to and along the District's rivers, lakes and coastal marine area.

PA-O2 Provision of public access minimises adverse effects

Public access to and along the District's rivers, lakes and coastal marine area is undertaken in a way that minimises adverse effects on critical facilities and regionally significant infrastructure,, hazard mitigation structures and vegetation, public health and safety, natural character, ecological, landscape, historic heritage, cultural heritage or amenity values.

Policies

PA-P1 Activities that protect and maintain public and customary access

Enable activities that protect, maintain and, where practicable, enhance public and customary access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers.

PA-P2 Mechanisms for improving public access

Protect, maintain and enhance public access by:

1. encouraging opportunities and mechanisms to maintain and enhance public access when a land use application provides an opportunity for access; and
2. requiring the creation of esplanade reserves and strips in accordance with the Subdivision Chapter, with priority given along the waterways listed in PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips, and lakes larger than 8 hectares.

PA-P3 Consideration of adverse effects on public access

When considering any application for resource consents, have regard to any adverse effects of the proposed activity on public access routes and access points.

PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips

PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips	
Waterway	Value
Ahuriri River, including East Branch	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Awakino River - East and West Branches	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Falstone Creek	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Glen Creek	Recreation
Hopkins River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Kakanui River - South and North Branches	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Kurow River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Lake Aviemore	Recreation, customary access
Lake Benmore	Recreation, customary access
Lake Ōhau	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Lake Ruataniwha	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Lake Waitaki	Recreation, customary access
Maerewhenua River - South and North Branches	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Murphys Creek	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Ōamaru Stream	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Ōhau River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Ōmārama Stream	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Otekaieke River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Otematapaio River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Otematata River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Otiake River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

PA – Public Access

Pleasant River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Snowy Gorge Creek	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Trotters Creek	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Waianakarua River - South, Middle and North Branches	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access
Waiareka Creek	Ecological/conservation purposes
Waihemo/Shag River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Waikouaiti River, North Branch	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes
Waitaki River	Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access

LIGHT

Light

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



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Light

Introduction

Artificial outdoor light provides safety and security to residential properties, businesses and open space. Artificial outdoor light also enables work, recreation, and entertainment activities to occur beyond normal daylight hours. However, artificial outdoor light may result in adverse lighting effects that can cause nuisance to nearby residents, users of adjoining areas and to astronomical observation. The three main types of obtrusive or adverse lighting effects are light spill and glare, which adversely affect health and general well-being, and artificial sky glow, which adversely affects views of the night sky. Correct design, positioning and/or shading of the light source can avoid or minimise these effects.

The Waitaki District contains areas where artificial light is limited, and the views of the night sky are valued by locals and tourists alike. The Plan seeks to protect night sky values by controlling light pollution in light sensitive environments where their natural values and qualities may be affected by artificial light, including the townships of Lake Ōhau, Ōmārama, Otematata, Kakanui and Moeraki, and open space areas, such as Cape Wanbrow.

The light provisions enable artificial lighting to support activities and provide a safe environment while minimising potential adverse effects beyond the site.

Helicopter lighting, including helipads and aviation lighting, are exempt from the rules and standards in the chapter. In addition, the provisions do not apply to specific types of activities or lighting which have an important functional role, such as navigational aids and vehicle lights.

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matters chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.

Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to any activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Streetlights are subject to the provisions of this chapter. However, it should be noted that existing use rights would apply to the existing streetlight network. In addition to 'existing use rights' both State Highways and local roads are designated. A designation has the effect of superseding the provisions of the District Plan.

Objectives

LIGHT-O1 Artificial outdoor light

The benefits of the use of artificial outdoor lighting are recognised while ensuring that artificial outdoor light is designed and located to:

1. be compatible with the purpose, character and qualities of the zone in which any light spill or glare is received; and
2. maintain the health and safety of people; and
3. maintain safe operation of the transport network and the safety of transport users; and
4. protect the values and qualities of light sensitive environments.

LIGHT-O2 Reverse sensitivity

New activities that are sensitive to the effects of artificial outdoor lighting are designed and located to minimise conflict and reverse sensitivity effects.

Policies

LIGHT-P1 The benefits of artificial outdoor lighting

Provide for the use of artificial outdoor lighting that:

1. maintains the character and amenity values of the zone and the surrounding area; and
2. contributes to the security and safety of private and public areas; and
3. does not compromise the social, cultural and economic well-being or health and safety of people and communities; and
4. does not compromise road safety.

LIGHT-P2 Potentially inappropriate adverse effects

Minimise the effects from artificial outdoor lighting by having regard to:

1. effects on other established uses and their operation, including existing sensitive activities and the transport network; and
2. the extent to which adverse effects from artificial outdoor lighting can be internalised to the site and minimised at site boundaries; and
3. the intensity, location and direction of artificial outdoor lighting; and
4. the effects of artificial sky glow on the night sky within light sensitive environments; and
5. any adverse effects on the health, safety and well-being of people and communities.

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

LIGHT-P3 **Reverse sensitivity**

Where new sensitive activities locate in the Town Centre Zone, Open Space Zone, Sport and Active Recreation Zone and Industrial Zones minimise reverse sensitivity effects by ensuring that habitable rooms are designed and located to minimise adverse effects of light spill on people's health and general well-being.

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Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

LIGHT-R1	Artificial Outdoor Light	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 All fixed artificial outdoor light shall be directed away from any:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. adjoining state highway, arterial or principal roads, 2. adjoining residential properties, 3. lakes; and <p>PER-2 All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LIGHT-S1 Light spill; 2. LIGHT-S2 Control of light glare; 3. LIGHT-S3 Artificial sky glow 4. LIGHT-S4 Measurement; and <p>PER-3 If the artificial outdoor light is adjoining a light sensitive environment, it must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be fully shielded (See APP10 – Lighting Fixtures); 2. have a colour corrected temperature of no greater than 2200K (warm white); 3. utilise timers and motion sensors or dimmers between 10:00pm and 7:00am. <p>PER-4 PER-1-PER-3 do not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helicopter lighting or helipads and aviation lighting; or 2. traffic signals and navigation aids; or 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2(1-2)</p> <p>Matters discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion listed in any of the standards LIGHT-S1 and/or LIGHT-S2. <p>RDIS-2 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 and/or PER-3</p> <p>Matters discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the design and location of luminaries, shields, baffles and lighting installation; and 2. the use of overhangs to limit light spill into the night sky; and 3. the existing level of artificial light; and 4. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and 5. transport network safety; and 6. the effect of the light spill on the skyline; and 7. cumulative effects of artificial outdoor lighting in the locality. <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2 (3-4)</p>

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. lights of vehicles, trains and aircraft; or4. temporary lighting for emergency response purposes.	
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Proposed for DPR SC

LIGHT STANDARDS

LIGHT-S1	Light spill	
All zones	1. Artificial outdoor light spill shall not exceed the vertical or horizontal light levels for the relevant receiving environment set out in Table 12 – Horizontal and Vertical Light Spill Levels.	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and 2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and 3. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and 4. the extent to which light spill may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and 5. effects on established uses and their operation; and 6. transport network safety; and 7. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.

Table 12 – Horizontal and Vertical Light Spill Levels

	Receiving environment			
	Residential Zones Settlement Zone Rural Lifestyle Zone	General Rural Zone Open Space Zone	All Commercial and Mixed Use Zones Industrial Zones Sport and Active Recreation Zone Special Purpose Zone – Macraes Mining	All Light Sensitive Environments
Horizontal and vertical light levels: 7:00am – 10:00pm	10 lux	5 lux	25 lux	2 lux
Horizontal and vertical light levels: 10:00am – 7:00am	2 lux	1 lux	5 lux	0.5 lux
The above levels shall be measured 2m inside the boundary of any adjoining site or the closest window of a habitable room in the adjoining property, whichever is the closest to the light source:				

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

LIGHT-S2 Control of light glare		
All zones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial outdoor lighting shall be directed away from and/or screened from adjoining properties and roads. 	Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to LIGHT-S1 Matters of discretion

LIGHT-S3 Artificial Sky Glow		
All Light Sensitive Environments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial outdoor lighting must be designed to direct light beams downwards and be fully shielded (See APP10– Lighting Fixtures); external artificial lighting must have a colour corrected temperature of no greater than 2200k (warm white); all external artificial lighting must, between the hours of 10:00pm and 7:00am, utilise timers and motion sensors or dimmers. 	Matters of discretion are restricted to: Not Applicable <ol style="list-style-type: none">

LIGHT-S4 Measurement		
All zones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where an activity is located on a site, which adjoins or is separated by a road from a different lux maximum limit in LIGHT-S1 or LIGHT-S2, the lowest of the two lux limits will apply when measured at their common boundary. All measurements must be undertaken in accordance with Standard AS/NZS 4282:2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. 	Matters of discretion are restricted to: Not Applicable

PK

Papakāika

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



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TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

Papakāika

Introduction

The Papakāika Chapter enables papakāika, which includes housing and associated activities, on land owned by mana whenua and assists mana whenua to provide for their unique social, cultural, environmental and economic needs and well-being within the District. This Chapter recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua with Māori land as defined under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (TTWMA) and with land granted as Native Reserve for Māori occupation or use. The provisions also provide a pathway for the development of papakāika on general freehold land, provided certain requirements are met.

The Chapter enables mana whenua whānau and hapū to exercise their customary responsibilities as kaitiaki and to undertake activities that reflect their customs and values. Pā and marae provide an important community focal point for social gatherings and cultural activities. Papakāika provides another housing choice for mana whenua and enables them to maintain or re-establish connections to their Māori identity, culture, whānau and whenua. The papakāika provisions include activities that support and/or are complementary with papakāika such as small-scale commercial activities and community facilities.

Section 11 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) does not apply to Māori land unless otherwise provided for in TTWMA. Partition orders (subdivisions) of Māori land may be made by the Māori Land Court. Under TTWMA, there are different types of partitions of Māori land, and some are exempt from the subdivision controls of TTWMA, while others are subject to these controls.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this chapter. The objectives and policies apply across the Plan. The rules that apply with respect to Papakāika are found in the GRUZ (General Rural Zone), RLZ (Rural Lifestyle Zone), SETZ (Settlement Zone), GRZ (General Residential Zone) and MRZ (Medium Density Residential Zone) chapters.

Objectives

PK-O1 Sustainable Māori communities

Mana whenua can use and develop ancestral land for papakāika, in a way consistent with their culture, traditions and economic, cultural and social aspirations, resulting in quality healthy and safe environments.

PK-O2 Form and scale of papakāika

Papakāika are of a form and scale that are not incompatible with the zone the site is located within, while recognising that they may contain ancillary activities of a character, scale, intensity or range that is not provided for in the surrounding area.

Policies

PK-P1 Papakāika on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and Native Reserves

Enable the development of papakāika on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and on Native Reserves, where:

1. located on urban land, reticulated services with sufficient capacity to serve the papakāika are provided; and
2. located on rural land, it can be serviced, on site, in a manner that people's health and safety are provided for; and
3. buildings and structures are of a form, scale and location that is not incompatible with the zone the site is located within; and
4. non-residential ancillary activities are of a type and scale that will not compromise the role and function of the District's Commercial, Mixed Use and Industrial Zones; and
5. there are no significant adverse effects on amenity values.

PK-P2 Papakāika on other land

Allow for papakāika on other land where it can be demonstrated that there is an ancestral connection to the land and:

1. there is support from mana whenua, as represented by the relevant Kāi Tahu rūnanga within whose takiwā the papakāika will be located; and
2. the land will:
 - a) remain in Māori ownership in the long term; or
 - b) be converted to Māori freehold land.

SIGN

Signs

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



Waitaki
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Signs

Introduction

Signs contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the Waitaki district by providing useful information, advertising events or businesses, and identifying places. Rules and standards controlling signs are required to manage potential adverse effects, maintain character and amenity values across the District and ensure the safety of the community. District Plan sign provisions apply district-wide, with specific provisions also applying in sensitive locations.

The Signs Chapter manages signs located on both private and public property, where the sign is fixed onto the land, building or a structure.

Any sign that meets the definition of a 'building' or 'structure' must comply with all zone-based provisions that apply to buildings and structures (such as standards for setbacks from boundaries and height in relation to boundary).

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matters chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter. Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Other requirements outside the District Plan:

1. Signs on State Highways

Approval is required from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency for any signs located on the State Highways. This is regardless of whether the sign complies with the District Plan provisions.

2. Election signs

Election campaign signs are controlled through the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005 (lettering and design) and the Electoral Act 1993 (timeframes for general election signs to be erected and removed). No separate legislation or regulation covers time periods for local government election signage, which is addressed by this Chapter.

Objectives

SIGN-O1 Appropriate management of signs

Signs contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the Waitaki District while:

1. supporting the needs of business, infrastructure and community activities; and
2. maintaining the character and visual amenity values of the zone and its location; and
3. maintaining public and transport safety.

Policies

SIGN-P1 Enable signs

Allow signs that are compatible with the role, function and character of the zone in which they are located, including:

1. official signs; and
2. temporary signs.

SIGN-P2 Managing the effects of signs

Provide for signs, where it can be demonstrated that the sign:

1. does not detract from the character, amenity and values of the zone;
2. does not compromise public health and safety, including road safety;
3. is proportional to the scale and tenancies of the building it is located on; and
4. does not contribute to visual clutter and other adverse cumulative effects.

SIGN-P3 Off-site signs

Only allow off-site signs where they:

1. are not located adjacent to State Highways; and
2. do not detract from the purpose, character and amenity values of the zone in which they are located.

SIGN-P4 Signs on trailers, vehicles and vessels

Avoid any sign-written trailer, or sign attached to a vehicle, or permanently moored vessel for the sole purpose of advertising, where the vehicle, trailer or permanently moored vessel is parked or moored and visible from any road or public place.

SIGN-P5 Signs in Open Space and Recreation Zones

Provide for off-site commercial sponsorship signs in Open Space and Sport and Active Recreation Zones where these are ancillary to recreation activities and are either:

1. temporary; or
2. do not adversely affect the character and amenity of the zone or any adjoining zone.

SIGN-P6 Managing road safety

Signs are required to be designed, located and maintained so they do not compromise the safe use of the transport network by:

1. ensuring the type, scale, design and location of signs have regard to the road type and the speed restrictions of the road; and
2. managing sign proliferation, illumination levels, light spill, flashing and moving images and digital signs.

SIGN-P7 Digital signs

Enable digital signs in the Town Centre Zone, (outside of the Ōamaru Historic Area), Large Format Retail Zone, Mixed Use Zone and the General, Light and Heavy Industrial Zones where it can be demonstrated that:

1. it maintains the character and amenity values of the zone and adjoining zones; and
2. there are no adverse effects on the safety of road users; and
3. lawfully established or permitted activities are not adversely affected by the sign.

SIGN-P8 Signs in overlays

Provide for signs where it can be demonstrated that:

1. it does not adversely affect the identified values and character of the overlay; and
2. it does not detract from the character, amenity and values of the overlay; and
3. it does not compromise public health and safety, including traffic and road users; and
4. it is for a lawfully established activity.

Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R1 Official signs and signs associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and repair or upgrading of infrastructure		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 All of the following standards are complied with;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the matters of discretion listed in SIGN-S1 and/or SIGN-S6. . <p><i>Note: Any application made under RDIS-1 is precluded from being publicly notified.</i></p>
SIGN-R2 Temporary signs		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The sign is associated with a temporary activity and is erected no more than 8 weeks before the first day of the event, or 12 months prior to the anniversary of a school or community organisation and is removed within 1 week of the event ending; or</p> <p>PER-2 For construction sites or developments under construction, the sign is erected no earlier than 6 months before commencement of the construction works and is removed within 7 days of completion of the site construction or development; or</p> <p>PER-3</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER 6</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the matters of discretion listed in any of the standards LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with. <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 and/or PER-5</p> <p><i>Note: Any application made under RDIS-1 or DIS-1 is precluded from being publicly notified.</i></p>

	<p>For local government electioneering, the sign is erected no earlier than 8 weeks before the elections to which it relates and is removed 1 day after the election period ends; or</p> <p>PER-4 For land and/or premises for sale or lease there is no limit on the duration, provided that once the property is sold or let, the sign is removed within 7 days; and</p> <p>PER-5 All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features; 3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs; 4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs; 5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs 6. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments , and <p>PER-6 The relevant light standards for the zone must be complied with.</p>	
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SIGN-R3 Signs in Commercial and Mixed Use Zones and Industrial Zones		
Commercial and Mixed Use Zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The sign must be contained within the boundary of the site; and</p> <p>PER-2 The sign must comply with the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and</p> <p>PER-3</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2, PER-3 and/or PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion listed in any of the standards LCZ-S2, MUZ-S2, TCZ-S2, LFRZ-S2, LIZ-S2, GIZ-S2, HIZ-S2, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S2, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2,
Industrial Zones		

	<p>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features; 3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs; 4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs; 5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs 6. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments and <p>PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone must be complied with.</p>	<p>LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with .</p> <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: DIS-1: Compliance is not achieved with PER-1</p>
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SIGN-R4 Signs in Residential and Rural Zones		
General Residential Zone	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2, PER-3 and/or PER-4</p>
Medium Density Residential Zone	<p>The sign does not contain any of the following features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. flashing, revolving, or intermittently illuminated lights; 2. moving components; 3. changing images, digital or LED displays; 4. sound effects; 5. captive balloons or blimps; and 	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion listed in any of the standards GRZ-S3, MRZ-S3, GRUZ-S3, RLZ-S3, SETZ-S3, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S2, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with.
General Rural Zone		
Rural Lifestyle Zone		
Settlement Zone	<p>PER-2 The sign must meet the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and</p> <p>PER-3 All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features; 3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs; 4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs; 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non-Complying</p> <p>Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1</p>

	<p>5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs</p> <p>6. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments; and</p> <p>PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone must be complied with.</p>	
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SIGN-R5 Signs in Open Space Zone and Sport and Active Recreation Zone		
<p>Open Space Zone</p> <p>Sport and Active Recreation Zone</p>	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The sign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is not an off-site sign; or 2. is an off-site sign; and <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is for the purpose of commercial sponsorship of a recreational activity; and b) will not be visible beyond the site; and <p>PER-2 The sign is ancillary to a recreation activity; and</p> <p>PER-3 The sign must meet the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and</p> <p>PER-4 All of the following standards are complied with;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments; and <p>PER-5 The relevant light standards for the zone must be complied with.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-3, PER-4 and/or PER-5</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion listed in any of the standards OSZ-S2, SARZ-S2, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3, and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with. <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 and/or PER-2</p>

DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R6	Off-site signs	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The sign is not located adjacent to a State Highway; and</p> <p>PER-2 All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features; 3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs; 4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs; 5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs 6. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments. 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non-Complying</p> <p>Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 and/or PER-2</p>

NON-COMPLYING ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R7	Signs attached to a trailer, vehicle or vessel	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Non-Complying</p> <p>This rule does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an advertising sign painted or adhered directly onto vehicles or trailers which is incidental to the primary use of that vehicle or trailer; or 2. an advertising sign painted or adhered directly onto company/fleet vehicles or trailers which are used in the day-to-day operation of that business; or 3. businesses operating from a truck or caravan such as food vendors. 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Not Applicable</p>

SIGN STANDARDS

SIGN-S1	Traffic safety
All zones	<div data-bbox="443 432 861 1792"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Signs must not have any flashing or revolving lights or lasers where located adjacent to any road; and all freestanding signs visible from State Highways must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> be erected at a right angle to the road; and no sign must be erected adjacent to a road in a manner that will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> obstruct the line of sight of any road corner, bend or intersection, or vehicle crossing; or obstruct, obscure or impair the view of any traffic sign or signal; or resemble, or be likely to be confused with, any traffic sign or signal; or use reflective materials that may interfere with a road user's vision; and all signs within 10 horizontal metres of a road must comply with the minimum and maximum lettering sizes in Table 11 – Minimum and Maximum Lettering Sizes; and all signs within 10 horizontal metres of a road must comply with the minimum setback distances from other signs as read from one direction and measured parallel to the centreline of the road in Table 12 – Setback Distances. </div> <div data-bbox="885 432 1359 1792"> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> traffic safety; and the design and location of the sign and any alternative options; and <p>the following additional matters of discretion for signs associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and repair or upgrading of infrastructure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the functional and operation needs of the infrastructure; and the benefits of the infrastructure; and any offset or compensation measures offered; and the purpose and necessity of the sign; and illumination; and the impact on the safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure. </div>

Table 11– Minimum and maximum lettering size

Regulatory speed limit of adjoining road	Main message	Main message	Secondary message
Km/hr	Minimum lettering height (mm)	Maximum lettering height (mm)	Minimum lettering height (mm)
0 – 50	120	150	75
51 – 70	150	200	100
71 – 80	175	250	125
81 – 100	200	300	150

Table 12 – Setback distances

Regulatory speed limit (km/hr)	Separation distance (m)
0 – 70	60
71 – 80	70
81 – 100	80

SIGN-S2	Distracting features
All zones	<p>1. The sign does not contain any of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) flashing, revolving, or intermittently illuminated lights; or b) moving components; or c) changing images, digital or LED displays; or d) sound effects; or e) captive balloons or blimps. <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the frequency and intensity of intermittent or flashing light and/or image change; and 2. the prominence of the sign and any potential for distraction; and 3. extent of illumination when visible from a public place; and 4. whether the sign incorporates lighting controls to automatically adjust the brightness of the screen in line with ambient light levels; and 5. the proximity of the sign to residential and other sensitive activities; and 6. impact on surrounding activities, including the amenity of the surrounding environment.

SIGN-S3			Maximum height of signs		
All zones		1. Any temporary sign must not exceed three metres in height measured from ground level.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1.any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and 2.whether the sign is compatible with the built form on the site; and 3.whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and 4.any adverse cumulative effects.		
Commercial and Mixed Use Zones		2. a free-standing sign must not exceed four metres in height, measured from ground level; and			
Industrial Zones		3. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.			
General Rural Zone		4. any sign must not exceed three metres in height, measured from ground level; 5. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.			
Open Space Zone		6. any freestanding sign must not exceed four metres in height, measured from ground level; and			
Sport and Active Recreation Zone		7. any sign attached to a building must not extend above façade height.			
Residential Zone		8. any freestanding sign must not exceed two metres in height, measured from ground level; and			
Settlement Zone		9. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.			
Rural Lifestyle Zone					
SIGN-S4			Maximum area of signs		
All zones		1. Any temporary sign must not exceed a maximum area of 2m ² but may be double sided. Where a sign is double-sided, the maximum area of the sign is calculated as the area of one side of the sign; and	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and 2. whether the sign is compatible with the built form on the site; and		

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SIGN – Signs

	<p>2. all sandwich board signs must not exceed a maximum area of 1m²; and</p> <p>3. all advertising flags must not exceed 1.8m high x 0.5m wide in size; and</p>	<p>3. whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and</p> <p>4. any adverse cumulative effects.</p>
<p>Commercial and Mixed Use Zones</p> <p>Industrial Zones</p>	<p>4. any freestanding sign must not exceed a surface area of 5m²; and</p>	
<p>Residential Zones</p> <p>Settlement Zone</p> <p>Rural Lifestyle Zone</p>	<p>5. the maximum total area of signs on any site must not exceed 0.5m²; and</p>	
<p>General Rural Zone</p>	<p>6. the maximum total area of signs on any site shall not exceed 3m²; and</p>	
<p>Open Space and Recreation Zones</p>	<p>7. except for (8.) below, any sign must not exceed a surface area of 3m²; and</p> <p>8. the surface area of a sign displaying the club/s name on clubrooms must not exceed 5m² in area.</p>	

SIGN-S5	Maximum number of signs	
All zones	<p>1. There shall be no more than one temporary sign (excluding real estate and development signs, official signs and signs associated with infrastructure as per SIGN-R1, and local government election signs) per site; and</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and</p> <p>2. whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and</p> <p>3. any adverse cumulative effects.</p>

Commercial and Mixed Use Zones Industrial Zones	2. a maximum of one freestanding sign per site per road frontage; and 3. a maximum of one sign per tenancy per road frontage attached to the fascia of a veranda; and 4. a maximum of one sign per tenancy attached to the wall, fence or building per elevation (other than a veranda sign); and 5. a maximum of one sandwich board sign per tenancy or business.
Residential Zones Settlement Zone General Rural Zone Rural Lifestyle Zone	6. there shall be no more than one sign per site visible from a public space, including public roads.
Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone	7. there shall be no more than two signs per site visible beyond the site.

SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments		
Significant Natural Area Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Outstanding Natural Features	1. The sign must not be internally or externally illuminated; 2. there shall be no more than one sign per site visible from a public space, including public roads; 3. the maximum total area of any official signs on any site shall not exceed 3m ² .	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. any positive effects of the sign; and 2. any adverse effects on the identified values, or character of the overlay in which it is located or any adjoining overlays; and 3. the extent to which the sign, including its content and design, complements the identified values or character of the overlay; and

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SIGN – Signs

and Landscapes Light Sensitive Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none">4. the location of the sign within, or in relation to, any identified feature, site, area or setting identified by any overlay; and5. the mitigation of effects through alternative methods, locations or design of the sign; and6. any operational needs or functional needs of the sign; and7. any cumulative effects.
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Proposed for DPR SC

TEMP

Temporary Activities

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Temporary Activities

Introduction

A temporary activity only lasts for a relatively short period of time. Temporary activities may incorporate both the activities and structures to facilitate the activities.

The adverse effects of temporary activities, such as those generated by people, traffic, car parking, noise, and visual change resulting from associated structures, are usually managed through their infrequency, short duration, and limited scale. However, the adverse effects may be intensive, particularly in sensitive landscapes and environments. The scale and intensity of these effects will depend on the scale and nature of the temporary activity. Temporary activities can also generate significant positive effects which need to be recognised, for example, vibrancy, and social, cultural and economic well-being.

The provisions of this Chapter are designed to provide clarity and flexibility for temporary activities that will result in less than minor effects on the environment, and place appropriate controls on temporary activities that are likely to result in more adverse or intensive environmental effects. Temporary signs are addressed in the Sign chapter of the Plan. Temporary works to infrastructure, such as maintenance, are addressed in the Infrastructure chapter of the Plan.

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide matter chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.

For new buildings or structures, other relevant rules may include (but not limited to) the following:

Rule NATC-R1 in the Natural Character chapter - applies to structures within a riparian margin.

Rule INF-R21 in the Infrastructure chapter - applies to buildings and structures within the National Grid Yard.

Rule INF-R22 in the Infrastructure chapter - applies to buildings and structures within the Electricity Distribution Yard.

For activities not provided for as a permitted, restricted discretionary, discretionary, or prohibited activity in this District-Wide Matter chapter, please defer to the underlying zone or any other relevant overlay rules to determine the activity status.

Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Note: All buildings are subject to meeting the requirements of the [Building Act](#).

Objectives

TEMP-O1 Positive effects of temporary activities

Temporary activities can enhance social, cultural and economic well-being and contribute to a vibrant Waitaki District.

TEMP-O2 Temporary activity – adverse effects

A diverse range of temporary activities are enabled, where these minimise both on and off-site adverse effects.

Policies

TEMP-P1 Benefits of temporary activities

Recognise that temporary activities can provide positive social, cultural and economic effects for people and the community.

TEMP-P2 Enabling temporary activities

Allow temporary activities that manage, through their scale, duration, intensity and frequency, adverse effects on:

1. the character and amenity values of the area in which they are located; and
2. the safety and efficiency of the transport network.

TEMP-P3 Temporary military training activities

Provide for temporary military training activities, where they remedy and mitigate their significant effects on the amenity values of the site and surrounding area.

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

TEMP – Temporary Activities

Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

TEMP-R1 Temporary activities (excluding building and construction projects)		
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The duration of the temporary activity must not exceed 5 consecutive calendar days (excluding set up and pack down); and	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4, PER-5 and/or PER-6
Open Space Zone	PER-2 The site must not be used for any temporary activity more than 12 times in any calendar year; or a maximum of 28 days in any calendar year and	Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. adequacy of health and safety provisions; and 3. impacts on transport network and the availability of parking; and 4. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered; and 5. any restriction to public access; and 6. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 7. the restoration of land, buildings and site, post event.
Sport and Recreation Zone	PER-3 PER-1 and PER-2 do not apply to temporary activities that occur on roads; and . PER-4 The temporary activity must not operate outside of the following hours of operation: 7:00am–10:00pm Sunday to Thursday 7:00am–11:00pm Friday to Saturday; or 7:00am New Years Eve day to 1:00am New Years Day; and PER-5 All structures and equipment must be removed from the site within 3 days of the completion of the temporary activity, and any damage within public spaces must be remediated; and PER-6 The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.	

<p>All other zones</p>	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The duration of the temporary activity must not exceed three consecutive calendar days (excluding set up and pack down); and</p> <p>PER-2 The site must not be used for any temporary activity more than 7 times in any calendar year; and</p> <p>PER-3 The temporary activity must not operate outside of the following Hours of Operation: 7:00am–10:00pm; and</p> <p>PER-4 All structures and equipment must be removed from the site within 3 working days of the completion of the temporary activity, and any damage within public spaces must be remediated; and</p> <p>PER-5 The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-2 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 and/or PER-5</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. adequacy of health and safety provisions; and 3. impacts on transport network and the availability of parking; and 4. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered; and 5. any restriction to public access; and 6. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 7. the restoration of land, buildings, and site, post event.
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TEMP-R2 Public fireworks displays or public light show displays		
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Permitted	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary
Open Space Zone	Where: PER-1 Hours for public fireworks displays must be between: 9:00am New Year's Eve day and 1:00am on New Year's Day;	Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1
Sport and Recreation Zone	9:00am–11:00pm on Guy Fawkes Night; or 9:00am–11:00pm on the official day of Matariki.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered.
<i>Note: Public fireworks displays and public light show displays are exempt from the standards for noise and light.</i>		

TEMP-R3 Temporary buildings and structures ancillary to a temporary activity		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary
	Where: PER-1 The building or structure must not be erected on or remain on the site for more than one week before or 3 days after the event opens or closes to participants; and PER-2 The site must be returned to its original condition, no more than one week after the temporary activity taking place; and PER-3 The relevant building setback standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located (excluding temporary fences) are complied with; and PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located are complied with; and	Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 and/or PER-5 Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the duration that the building or structure remains on-site; and 2. any impact to the amenity values of adjoining sites and the surrounding area, having regard to the purpose and function of the zone in which they are located; and 3. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 4. the restoration of land.

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TEMP – Temporary Activities

	<p>PER-5</p> <p>The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.</p>	
TEMP-R4	Temporary buildings and structures ancillary to a building or construction project	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The building or structure must not exceed 50m² in gross floor area; and</p> <p>PER-2 The building or structure must be located on or adjoining the site of the construction project; and</p> <p>PER-3 The relevant zone building setbacks, of the zone in which they are located, must be complied with; and</p> <p>PER-4 The maximum building height standards, for the zone in which the building or structure is located, must be complied with; and</p> <p>PER-5 The relevant light standards, for the zone in which the building or structure is located are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-6 The relevant noise standards are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-7 The building or structure must be removed from the site within one month of completion of the project or, in the case of land subdivision sales offices, within one month of the sale of the last allotment in the subdivision.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4, PER-5, PER-6 and/or PER-7</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. building dominance; and 2. any impact to the amenity values of adjoining sites and the surrounding area, having regard to the purpose and function of the zone in which they are located.

TEMP-R5 Temporary military training activities		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The relevant noise standards are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-2 For weapons firing and/or the use of explosives, notice must be provided to the WDC at least 5 working days prior to the commencement of the activity; and</p> <p>PER-3 No permanent structures may be constructed; and</p> <p>PER-4 The duration of the activity must not exceed a period of 31 consecutive days in any calendar year.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3 and/or PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proposed location, duration, hours, times and day/s of the week on which the activity will occur; and 2. the provision of information to local residents regarding the proposed activity and its hours and duration.
TEMP-R6 Temporary helicopter and light aircraft take-offs and landings, excluding Ōamaru Airport and Ōmārama Airfield		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The site must not be used for take-offs and landings on more than ten days in any 12-month period; and</p> <p>PER-2 The site must not be used for take-offs and landings on more than two consecutive days; and</p> <p>PER-3 All take-offs and landings must occur during daylight hours; and</p> <p>PER-4 The relevant noise standards are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-5</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3 and/or PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proposed location, duration, hours, times and day/s of the week on which the activity will occur; and 2. the provision of information to local residents regarding the proposed activity and its hours and duration.

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TEMP – Temporary Activities

	<p>The following activities are exempt from the provisions of PER-1 to PER-4:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helicopter and light aircraft take offs and landings for emergencies by police, fire service, ambulance, or for search and rescue purposes; or 2. helicopter and light aircraft take off and landings associated with military training exercises; or 3. normal airport or airfield operations; or 4. permitted primary production activities; or 5. helicopter and light aircraft take off and landings for the purposes of biosecurity or biodiversity control authorised by a statutory agency. 	
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DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

TEMP-R7	Temporary outdoor storage or display for sale of goods on a site vacant of buildings	
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Discretionary	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Not Applicable

SD

Strategic Direction

PROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



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Strategic Direction

Introduction

The Strategic Direction chapter sets the overarching direction for the District Plan to sustainably manage growth, land use and development in the Waitaki District. The strategic direction objectives help to implement relevant WDC plans, strategies, and policies as well as regulatory planning documents and legislation that the District Plan must give effect to. The strategic direction objectives reflect the intended outcomes to be achieved through the implementation of the District Plan.

For the purposes of preparing, changing, interpreting, and implementing this District Plan, the objectives and policies in all other chapters of the District Plan are to be expressed and achieved in a manner consistent with the objectives of this Chapter. There is no hierarchy within or between any of the strategic direction objectives.

The strategic direction objectives will be particularly relevant for any future changes to the Plan and any significant or complex resource consent applications. In addition to the specific objectives and policies contained in topic chapters of the Plan, relevant strategic direction objectives in this Chapter will also need to be assessed for any activity identified as discretionary or non-complying.

Strategic objectives – Community facilities and open space

SD-CFOS-01 Open Space and Recreation Areas

Provide a network of public open space and recreation areas with a diversity of type and size and associated public amenities, recreational facilities, and infrastructure to meet the current and future recreation, cultural, health and well-being needs of the community.

Strategic objectives – Historical and cultural identity and values

SD-CHI-01 Character and Identity

Waitaki's character, historic and cultural heritage, and identity ~~is reflected~~ is recognised and protected throughout the District.

SD-CHI-02 Recognition, protection, and future opportunities for Waitaki's heritage

Recognise the outstanding contribution that historic heritage makes to the Waitaki District's ~~economy~~ by protecting buildings, items, areas, and features, and providing opportunities for the ongoing use and adaptive re-use of our heritage buildings and areas.

SD-CHI-03 Waitaki's cultural heritage

Wāhi tūpuna places, landscapes and features which are significant to mana whenua are identified, recognised for their values and protected for future generations.

Strategic objectives – Mana whenua

SD-MW-01 Active participation

Promote active participation with mana whenua in all aspects of District Plan implementation.

SD-MW-02 Mana whenua values, rights, and interests

Protect and recognise mana whenua values, rights, and interests.

Strategic objectives – Natural environment

SD-NE-01 Natural character, landscapes and features and ecosystems

Protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural character, landscapes, features, ~~and ecosystems~~ and water quality of the district, which strongly recognising that these areas strongly contribute to Waitaki's unique character, identity, and ~~indigenous~~ biodiversity.

SD-NE-02 Ōamaru Harbour

~~A~~ The Ōamaru Hharbour ~~that~~ contributes to the identity of Ōamaru and supports a mix of compatible activities balanced with recreational and biodiversity values.

SD-NE-03 Dark Skies

The dark sky values at Kakanui, Moeraki, Otematata, Ōmārama, Lake Ōhau and Cape Wanbrow as well as within Waitaki's sensitive environments, contribute to the District's identity and character.

Strategic objectives – Risk, resilience, and energy efficiency natural hazards

SD-~~RREERNH~~-01 Natural hazards

Improve the District's resilience to natural hazards, ~~including where these will be exacerbated by climate change~~ and where possible, avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the risks ~~of natural hazards~~ to people, communities, property, and infrastructure.

SD-~~RREERNH~~-02 ~~Resilience and a~~Adapting to climate change

The effects of climate change are recognised, and an integrated management approach is adopted, including through:

1. taking climate change into account in natural hazards management; and
2. enabling the community to adapt to climate change; and
3. encouraging efficiency in urban form, and settlement and development patterns to support a low emissions environment; and
- 3-4. supporting natural functioning ecosystems and processes to help build resilience into the natural and built environments.

Strategic objectives – Infrastructure and energy efficiency

SD-IEE-O1 Infrastructure

The significant benefits and local, regional and national importance of the use and development of regionally and nationally significant infrastructure are recognised and provided for.

SD-IEE-O2 National Grid and the Waitaki Power Scheme

The national significance of the National Grid and the Waitaki Power Scheme and sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission is recognised and provided through and within the district.

SD-~~RREEIEE~~-O3 Energy

Use our energy resources efficiently in how we live, work and move through the district.

SD-~~RREEIEE~~-O4 Renewable energy

There is reduced reliance on non-renewable sources of energy and, encouragement of increased use of renewable sources and greater energy conservation.

Strategic objectives – Rural areas

SD-RA-O1 Productive rural environments

A range of primarily rRural productive opportunities are enabled in the rural environment to recognise and sustain the significant contribution of primary production and rural industry activities to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the district.

SD-RA-O2 Protecting highly productive land

Protect highly productive land from inappropriate subdivision, use or development, and recognise the need to protect productive soils for growing food.

SD-RA-O3 ~~Avoiding incompatible activities~~Rural character and reverse sensitivity

Ensure development activities in rural areas remains compatible with rural character and avoids minimise the risk of reverse sensitivity impacts on primary production activities.

Strategic objectives – Urban form and development

SD-UFD-O1 Integrated management

Urban form comprises of good quality design and integration with infrastructure.

SD-UFD-O2 Housing choice and intensification

A variety of housing types, sizes, and tenures are available across the District including:

1. housing that meets the community's diverse social, cultural and economic housing needs; and
2. provision for higher density housing in locations:
 - a) where there is access to the infrastructure, the transport network, multi-modal transport options; and
 - b) within or near the Town Centre or a Local Centre where there is access to commercial services, community activities and public open space.

SD-UFD-O3 Location of activities

~~Compatible~~ The location of activities ~~with similar effects and functions locate together in appropriate areas and are are~~ managed to:

1. ensure the efficient use of land, resources, and infrastructure; and
2. maintain the character and amenity values of different parts of the District; and
- 2-3. establish compatible activities with similar effects and functions together in appropriate areas; and
- 3-4. avoid potential reverse sensitivity effects and otherwise minimise adverse effects from incompatible activities.

SD-UFD-O4 The urban environment

The District has urban environments that are liveable, connected, accessible, safe and well-designed for the community to live, work and play.

SD-UFD-O5 District-wide growth

Waitaki grows in a cohesive, compact, and structured way while ensuring a sufficient supply of land is available for the community's housing, commercial, industrial, and recreational-social infrastructure needs.

SD-UFD-O6 Urban growth

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

SD – Strategic Direction

Future urban growth is appropriately located and serviced with relevant infrastructure and areas within the Future Urban Growth Overlay remain available for future urban residential development.

CL

Contaminated Land

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Contaminated Land

Introduction

The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 (NESCS) provides regulations for activities occurring on pieces of land where soil may be contaminated in a way that poses a risk to human health. The NESCS regulations ensure that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed at the time of being developed and, if necessary, remediated or the contaminants contained to make the land safe for human use. WDC is required to observe and enforce the requirements of the NESCS.

Control of contaminated sites is shared by district and regional councils. District councils are responsible for managing changes to land under the NESCS regulations and the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision or use of contaminated land. Regional councils are responsible for the control of discharges to the environment, such as discharges from a contaminated site to soil, air, groundwater or surface water. Regional councils are also responsible for the investigation of land for the purpose of identifying and monitoring contaminated land.

The Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) produced by the Ministry for the Environment is used to identify sites to include in regional council contaminated land databases. HAIL identifies 53 activities and industries that are considered hazardous and have the potential to contaminate a site from the use, storage or disposal of a hazardous substance. Environment Canterbury and Otago Regional Council both provide a register and mapping to identify land where hazardous activities are known to have occurred or are currently occurring. Please refer to the regional council websites for further information.

Council has a responsibility to control the effects of contaminated ~~sites-land~~ on human health and the environment. Many historical land use activities have led to the contamination of land. Potentially contaminated ~~sites-land~~ ranges from former landfill sites and gasworks sites through to areas contaminated with sewage or other waste. In many cases, the contamination is not confined to the site at which the activity took place and can in some circumstances cross into adjoining districts, for example failure of a landfill site that may send material across rivers and land. Potential adverse human health effects typically arise where contaminated ~~sites-are~~land is redeveloped, and site construction workers, residents or occupiers are exposed to contaminants. Human health and environmental risks also need to be considered when contaminated matter is transported to another site.

In most cases, the responsibility for the management of environmental effects arising from contaminated land will sit with the Otago and Canterbury Regional Councils, for example leaching of contaminants to waterbodies or groundwater from land development or disturbance activities.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this chapter. Reference should instead be made to the rules contained in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.

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CL – Contaminated Land

Objectives

CL-O1 Managing contaminated land

The risks to human health and the environment from ~~the unacceptable exposure to~~ contaminated land ~~as a result of subdivision and development are minimised~~ are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policies

CL-P1 Identification of contaminated landsites

Identify, in conjunction with the relevant Regional Council, sites that may be subject to potential contamination as a result of historical and current land uses and activities.

CL-P2 Minimising risks from contaminated lands

Minimise the risk to people and the environment from subdivision, use and development of land that may contain, or does contain, elevated levels of contaminants by:

1. enabling site investigations to better understand the type and level of contaminants present; and
- ~~2. having particular regard to management measures proposed, which may include remediation, containment, or disposal of contaminated soil~~ avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a manner that does not lead to further significant adverse effects on human health and/or the environment; and
- ~~2.~~
- ~~3. applying a best practice approach to remediation that does not pose a more significant risk to human health than if the remediation had not occurred; and~~
- ~~4.~~ 3. ensuring the land is suitable for its intended use.

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CL – Contaminated Land

Rules

~~There are no rules in this chapter.~~ Reference should instead be made to the rules contained in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.

HAZS

Hazardous Substances

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Hazardous Substances

Introduction

Hazardous substances include a variety of toxic substances, such as chemicals, medical wastes, petroleum products and gases. Hazardous substances are used throughout the District for many purposes, with their use, storage, and disposal being an integral and essential part of many commercial, industrial, rural and domestic activities. However, if not appropriately managed, their storage and use are potential threats to people and the environment.

While the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) aims to protect the health and safety of people from the adverse effects of hazardous substances, it does not take into account the sensitivity of the environment in which hazardous substances are located, or other relevant resource management issues. The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSW) aims to protect people against harm to their health, safety and welfare caused by risks arising from work. The HSNO Act (and now supplemented by the HSW Act) provides the general framework for controlling hazardous substances during their entire life cycle.

This chapter, acknowledging that HSNO and the HSW Act manage most adverse effects associated with hazardous substances, only seeks to control the potential residual risks of major hazardous facilities and the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances within other hazardous facilities. The District Plan is looking at effects of a low probability but a high impact, and relies on the identification of these major hazardous facilities through the Major Hazard Facility threshold, which is outlined in the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016.

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matter chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.

Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Objectives

HAZS-O1 Hazardous facilities

The benefits associated with activities involving the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances are recognised while ensuring that risks to and adverse effects on the environment and human health are minimised.

Policies

HAZS-P1 Residual risk of hazardous facilities

Enable activities involving the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances while ~~managing the residual risk to~~ protecting people, property, and the environment ~~to acceptable levels by preventing or managing residual risk.~~

HAZS-P2 Quantitative risk assessment for major hazard facilities

Major hazard facilities should demonstrate, through a quantitative risk assessment, the extent of the area which has the potential to cause an unacceptable level of risk.

HAZS-P3 Location of major hazard facilities

Require a new or expanding major hazard facility to be appropriately located so as to:

1. mitigate potential cumulative effects of locating within close proximity of another major hazard facility; and
2. protect the health and safety of the community by internalising effects through site layout and design.

HAZS-P4 Location of sensitive activities

Manage the location of -sensitive activities within an area identified through a quantitative risk assessment of a -major hazard facility.

HAZS-P5 Residual risk to sensitive activities and environments

Manage use and development which uses, stores or disposes of hazardous substances within a hazardous facility, from locating within, or adjoining, the following areas, unless it can be demonstrated that the residual risk to the identified values and qualities of these areas will be avoided, or where avoidance is not practicable, remedied or mitigated:

- ~~1. defined Heritage Items;~~
- ~~2. defined Wāhi Tūpuna sites outside of urban areas;~~
- ~~3. defined Significant Natural Areas;~~
- ~~4. defined Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes;~~

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HAZS – Hazardous Substances

- ~~5. defined Significant Natural Features;~~
- ~~6. defined Coastal Environment;~~
- ~~1. above 900m in altitude; sensitive environments;~~
- ~~2. an area of identified natural hazard risk;~~
- ~~7. community drinking water protection zones;~~
- ~~3.~~
- ~~8.4.~~ within 250m of a sensitive activity.

Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

~~Rules~~

~~Note: For certain activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Unless expressly stated otherwise by a rule, resource consent is required under each of those rules. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach Chapter.~~

~~PERMITTED ACTIVITIES~~

HAZS-R1 Use and/or storage of hazardous substances <u>within a hazardous facility</u> , excluding a major hazard facility		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The use, and/or storage of hazardous substances within a hazardous facility, excluding a major hazard facility, is outside of those areas identified in HAZS-P5.sensitive environments.	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1

DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

HAZS-R2 Major hazard facility		
All zones	Activity status: Discretionary Where: DIS-1 The facility is located within the General Industrial Zone.	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non Complying Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with DIS-1

PA

Public Access

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WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



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Public Access

Introduction

Waitaki District has approximately ninety kilometres of coastline and contains many significant waterbodies. These waterbodies all provide important recreational opportunities for the local community and general public. The Waitaki River starts in the Southern Alps and is one of the largest braided rivers in New Zealand. The Waitaki River has been modified for the development and operation of the Waitaki Power Scheme which includes three large hydro-dams, Lake Waitaki, Aviemore and Benmore. The A2O bike trail follows a section of this waterbody from the Waitaki Dam to Duntroon.

The margins of the coast and waterbodies help to retain and improve public and customary access while also helping to support and improve amenity, recreation, hazard management and ecological values within the District.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this Chapter. The objectives and policies apply across the Plan. The rules that apply with respect to public access to, and along the coast and waterbodies are found in the Subdivision Chapter.

This chapter is to be read in conjunction with the Subdivision Chapter, which contains objectives, policies and rules relating to esplanade reserves and strips, and also the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter and the Natural Character chapter.

Objectives

PA-O1 Public and customary access

Public and customary access is protected, maintained, and where practicable, enhanced to and along the District's rivers, lakes and coastal marine area.

PA-O2 Provision of public access minimises adverse effects

Public access to and along the District's rivers, lakes and coastal marine area is undertaken in a way that minimises adverse effects on ~~natural character, indigenous biodiversity, critical facilities and regionally significant infrastructure, essential structures,~~ hazard mitigation structures and vegetation, public health and safety, ~~natural character, ecological, landscape,~~ historic heritage, cultural ~~heritage or-~~amenity ~~values, or landscape values.~~

Policies

PA-P1 Activities that protect and maintain public and customary access

Enable activities that protect, maintain and, where practicable, enhance public and customary access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers.

PA-P2 Mechanisms for improving public access

Protect, maintain and enhance public access by:

1. encouraging opportunities and mechanisms to maintain and enhance public access when a land use application provides an opportunity for access; and
2. requiring the creation of esplanade reserves and strips in accordance with the Subdivision Chapter, with priority given along the waterways listed in PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips, and lakes larger than 8 hectares.

PA-P3 Consideration of adverse effects on public access

When considering any application for resource consents, have regard to any adverse effects of the proposed activity on public access routes and access points.

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

PA – Public Access

|

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

PA – Public Access

PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips

PA-SCHED1 – Priority Areas for Public Access and Esplanade Strips	
Waterway	Value
Ahuriri River, including East Branch	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Awakino River - East and West Branches	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Falstone Creek	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Glen Creek	<u>Recreation</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Hopkins River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Kakanui River - South <u>a</u> And North Branches	<u>Recreational activities</u> <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u>
Kurow River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Lake Aviemore	<u>Recreation, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Lake Benmore	<u>Recreation, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Lake Ōhau	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Lake Ruataniwha	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Lake Waitaki	<u>Recreational activities</u> <u>Recreation, customary access</u>
Maerewhenua River - South <u>a</u> And North Branches	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Murphys Creek	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Ōamaru Stream	<u>Recreational activities</u> <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u>
Ōhau River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>
Ōmārama Stream	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> <u>Recreational activities</u>

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PA – Public Access

Otekaieke River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Otematapaio River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Otematata River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Otiake River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Pleasant River	Recreational activities <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u>
Snowy Gorge Creek	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Trotters Creek	Recreational activities <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u>
Waianakarua River - South, Middle and North Branches	Recreational activities <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u>
Waiareka Creek	Recreational activities <u>Ecological/conservation purposes</u>
Waihemo/Shag River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u> Recreational activities
Waikouaiti River, North Branch	Recreational activities <u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes</u>
Waitaki River	<u>Recreation, ecological/conservation purposes, customary access</u> Recreational activities and customary activities

LIGHT

Light

PROPOSED
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Light

Introduction

Artificial outdoor light provides safety and security to residential properties, businesses and open space. [Artificial outdoor light](#) also enables [work, recreation, and entertainment activities](#) ~~people and communities to undertake activities to occur~~ beyond normal daylight hours. However, artificial outdoor light may result in adverse lighting effects that can cause nuisance to nearby residents, users of [adjacent-adjoining](#) areas and to astronomical observation. The three main types of obtrusive or adverse lighting effects are light spill and glare, which adversely affect health and general well-being, and artificial sky glow, which adversely affects views of the night sky. Correct design, positioning and/or shading of the light source can avoid or minimise these effects.

The Waitaki District contains areas where artificial light is limited, and the views of the night sky are valued by locals and tourists alike. The Plan seeks to protect night sky values by controlling light pollution in light sensitive environments where their natural values and qualities may be affected by artificial light, including the townships of Lake Ōhau, Ōmārama, Otematata, Kakanui and Moeraki, and open space areas, such as Cape Wanbrow.

The light provisions enable artificial lighting to support activities and provide a safe environment while minimising potential adverse effects beyond the site.

Helicopter lighting, including helipads [and aviation lighting](#), are exempt from the rules and standards in the chapter. In addition, the provisions do not apply to specific types of activities or lighting which have an important functional role, such as navigational aids and vehicle lights.

User Notes:

[For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matters chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.](#)

[Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to any activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.](#)

[Streetlights are subject to the provisions of this chapter. However, it should be noted that existing use rights would apply to the existing streetlight network. In addition to 'existing use rights' both State Highways and local roads are designated. A designation has the effect of superseding the provisions of the District Plan.](#)

Objectives

LIGHT-O1 Artificial outdoor light

The benefits of the use of artificial outdoor lighting are recognised while ensuring that artificial outdoor light is designed and located to:

1. be compatible with the purpose, character and qualities of the zone [in which any light spill or glare is received](#); and
2. maintain the health and safety of people; and
3. maintain safe operation of the transport network and the safety of transport users; and
4. protect the values and qualities of light sensitive environments.

LIGHT-O2 Reverse sensitivity

New activities that are sensitive to the effects of artificial outdoor lighting are designed and located to minimise conflict and reverse sensitivity effects.

Policies

LIGHT-P1 The benefits of artificial outdoor lighting

Provide for the use of artificial outdoor lighting that:

1. maintains the character and amenity values of the zone and the surrounding area; and
2. contributes to the security and safety of private and public areas; and
3. does not compromise the social, cultural and economic well-being or health and safety of people and communities; and
4. does not compromise road safety.

LIGHT-P2 [Managing Potentially inappropriate](#) adverse effects

Minimise the effects from artificial outdoor lighting by having regard to:

1. effects on other established uses and their operation, including existing sensitive activities and the transport network; and
2. the extent to which adverse effects from artificial outdoor lighting can be internalised to the site and minimised at site boundaries; and
3. the intensity, location and direction of artificial outdoor lighting; and
4. the effects of artificial sky glow on the night sky within light sensitive environments; and
5. any adverse effects on the health, safety and well-being of people and communities.

[Proposed](#) Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

LIGHT-P3 **Managing ~~r~~Reverse sensitivity**

[Where](#) ~~Encourage~~ new sensitive activities [locate](#) in the Town Centre Zone, Open Space Zone, Sport and Active Recreation Zone and Industrial Zones ~~to~~ minimise reverse sensitivity effects by ensuring that habitable rooms are designed and located to minimise adverse effects of light spill on people's health and general well-being.

Proposed for DPR SC

Rules

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

LIGHT-R1	Artificial Outdoor Light
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 <u>All fixed artificial outdoor light shall be directed away from any:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><u>1. adjoining state highway, arterial or principal roads,</u><u>2. adjoining residential properties,</u><u>3. lakes; and</u> PER-2 <u>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><u>1. Where the activity complies with LIGHT-S1 <u>Light spill</u>;</u><u>2. LIGHT-S2 <u>Control of light glare</u>;</u><u>3. LIGHT-S3 <u>Artificial sky glow</u>;</u><u>4. LIGHT-S4 <u>Measurement and LIGHT-S5</u>; and</u> PER-32 If the artificial outdoor light is <u>adjacent adjoining to</u> a light sensitive environment, it must: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. be fully shielded (See <u>LIGHT-APP10 – Lighting Fixtures</u>);2. have a colour corrected temperature of no greater than 2200K (warm white);3. utilise timers and motion sensors or dimmers between 10:00pm and 7:00am. PER-43 <u>PER-1 and PER-32 do not apply to:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. helicopter lighting or helipads <u>and aviation lighting</u>; or2. traffic signals and navigation aids; or</p> <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with <u>PER-2(1-2)</u></p> <p>Matters discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the matters of discretion <u>listed in of any infringed of the standards LIGHT-S1 and/or LIGHT-S2.</u> RDIS-2 Compliance is not achieved with <u>PER-1 and/or PER-3</u></p> <p>Matters discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the design and location of <u>luminaries, shields, baffles and lighting installation; and</u>2. the use of overhangs to limit light <u>spill into the night sky; and</u>3. the existing level of artificial light; <u>and</u>4. <u>any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</u>5. <u>transport network safety; and</u>6. <u>the effect of the light spill on the skyscape; and</u>7. <u>cumulative effects of artificial outdoor lighting in the locality.</u> Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with <u>PER-2 (3-4)</u></p>

[Proposed](#) Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

3. lights of vehicles, trains and aircraft; or
4. temporary lighting for emergency response purposes.

~~Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non-Complying~~

~~Where~~

~~NC-1~~

~~Compliance is not achieved with LIGHT-S4 or PER-2~~

Proposed for DPR SC

LIGHT STANDARDS

LIGHT-S1	Traffic Safety	
Residential Zones Open Space Zone Sports and Active Recreation Zone	1. Artificial outdoor lighting operating on any site must not exceed a 15% threshold increment limit (based on adaption luminance of 2 cd/m ²) when calculated in the direction of travel within each traffic lane of any State Highway, Arterial, or Principal Road.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. transport network safety; and 2. the location, design, number, orientation and screening of the artificial outdoor light, including its support structure(s); and 3. any positive effects generated from the use of artificial outdoor lighting; and 4. any effects on established uses, including their operation.
General Rural Zone Rural Lifestyle Zone Settlement Zone Light Sensitive Environments	2. Artificial outdoor lighting operating on any site must not exceed a 15% threshold increment limit (based on adaption luminance of 1 cd/m ²) when calculated in the direction of travel within each traffic lane of any State Highway, Arterial, or Principal Road.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. transport network safety; and 2. the location, design, number, orientation and screening of the artificial outdoor light, including its support structure(s); and 3. any positive effects generated from the use of artificial outdoor lighting; and 4. any effects on established uses, including their operation.
Town-Centre Zone All Industrial Zones Special Purpose Zone – Macraes Mining	3. Artificial outdoor lighting operating on any site must not exceed a 15% threshold increment limit (based on adaption luminance of 10 cd/m ²) when calculated in the direction of travel within each traffic lane of any State Highway, Arterial, or Principal Road.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. transport network safety; and 2. the location, design, number, orientation and screening of the artificial outdoor light, including its support structure(s); and 3. any positive effects generated from the use of artificial outdoor lighting; and 4. any effects on established uses, including their operation.

Proposed Waitaki District Plan

LIGHT – Light

<p>Local Centre Zone</p> <p>Mixed-Use Zone</p>	<p>4. Artificial outdoor lighting operating on any site must not exceed a 15% threshold increment limit (based on adaption luminance of 1 cd/m²) when calculated in the direction of travel within each traffic lane of any State Highway, Arterial, or Principal road.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. transport network safety; and 2. the location, design, number, orientation and screening of the artificial outdoor light, including its support structure(s); and 3. any positive effects generated from the use of artificial outdoor lighting; and 4. any effects on established uses, including their operation.
All zones	<p>Calculations or measurements of the light technical parameters are to be undertaken by persons who are professionally qualified in the discipline of illumination engineering.</p>	

LIGHT-S2		Light spill
<p>Residential Zones</p> <p>Settlement Zone</p> <p>Rural Lifestyle Zone</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artificial outdoor light spill must not exceed the following vertical or horizontal light levels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 10 lux; b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 2 lux; 2. The levels in clause (1) above shall be measured 2m inside the boundary of any adjoining site or the closest window of a habitable room in the adjoining property, whichever is the closest to the light source. 3. where a lot is vacant, the maximum luminous intensity limits in 1. above must be measured parallel with the property boundary at the minimum zone setback. 	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and 2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and 3. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and 4. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and 5. effects on established uses and their operation; and 6. transport network safety; and 7. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.
<p>General Rural Zone</p> <p>Open Space Zone</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artificial outdoor light spill must not exceed the following vertical or horizontal light levels, as measured from the light source vertically to the windows of existing habitable rooms of a 	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and

	<p>building used for a sensitive activity:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 5 lux; b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 1 lux.</p>	<p>2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>3. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>4. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>5. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>5. transport network safety; and</p> <p>6. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
<p>All Commercial and Mixed Use Zones</p> <p>Industrial Zones</p> <p>Sport and Recreational Zone</p> <p>Special Purpose Zone – Macraes Mining</p>	<p>1. Artificial outdoor light spill, must not exceed the following vertical or horizontal light levels, as measured vertically at the windows of existing habitable rooms of a building used for a sensitive activity,:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 25 lux; b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 5 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>3. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>3. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>4. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>5. transport network safety; and</p> <p>5. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
All Light Sensitive Environments	<p>1. Artificial outdoor light spill must not exceed the following vertical or horizontal light levels, as measured from the light source vertically to the windows of existing habitable rooms of a building on an adjoining site used for a sensitive activity:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 2 lux; b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 0.5 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p>

		<p>3. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>4. effects on established users and their operation; and</p> <p>5. transport network safety; and</p> <p>6. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
LIGHT-S3	Light Glare	
<p>Residential Zones</p> <p>Settlement Zone</p>	<p>1. Artificial outdoor lighting on any site adjacent to an existing building used for a sensitive activity or to a road must be located, directed and positioned to ensure that lighting glare does not exceed the following luminous intensity limits:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 10 lux;</p> <p>b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 2 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>3. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>4. transport network safety; and</p> <p>5. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
<p>General Rural Zone</p> <p>Rural Lifestyle Zones</p> <p>Open Space Zone</p>	<p>2. Artificial outdoor lighting on any site adjacent to an existing building used for a sensitive activity or to a road must be located, directed and positioned to ensure that lighting glare does not exceed the following luminous intensity limits:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 5 lux;</p> <p>b) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 1 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities</p>

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		<p>occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>3. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>4. transport network safety; and</p> <p>4. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
<p>All Commercial and Mixed Use Zones</p> <p>All Industrial Zones</p> <p>Sport and Recreational Zone</p> <p>Special Purpose Zone: Macraes Mining</p>	<p>3. Artificial outdoor lighting on any site adjacent to an existing building used for a sensitive activity or to a road must be located, directed and positioned to ensure that lighting glare does not exceed the following luminous intensity limits:</p> <p>–) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 25 lux;</p> <p>–) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 5 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>0. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>1. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>2. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>3. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>4. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>5. transport network safety; and</p> <p>6. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</p>
All Light Sensitive Environments	<p>4. Artificial outdoor lighting on any site adjacent to an existing building used for a sensitive activity or to a road must be located, directed and positioned to ensure that lighting glare does not exceed the following luminous intensity limits:</p> <p>a) 7:00am – 10:00pm: 2 lux;</p> <p>a) 10:00pm – 7:00am: 0.5 lux.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>0. any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>0. any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</p> <p>0. the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</p> <p>0. the extent to which light spill or glare may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</p> <p>1. effects on established uses and their operation; and</p> <p>1. transport network safety; and</p>

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		2. cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.
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LIGHT-S1		
<u>Light spill</u>		
<u>All zones</u>	1. Artificial outdoor light spill shall <u>not exceed the vertical or horizontal light levels for the relevant receiving environment set out in Table 12 – Horizontal and Vertical Light Spill Levels.</u>	<u>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>any adverse effects on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</u> 2. <u>any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and</u> 3. <u>the extent to which the character and amenity of the zone is adversely affected; and</u> 4. <u>the extent to which light spill may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; and</u> 5. <u>effects on established uses and their operation; and</u> 6. <u>transport network safety; and</u> 7. <u>cumulative effects of lighting and glare in the locality.</u>

Table 12 – Horizontal and Vertical Light Spill Levels

	<u>Receiving environment</u>			
	<u>Residential Zones</u>	<u>General Rural Zone</u>	<u>All Commercial and Mixed Use Zones</u>	<u>All Light Sensitive Environments</u>
	<u>Settlement Zone</u>	<u>Open Space Zone</u>	<u>Industrial Zones</u>	
	<u>Rural Lifestyle Zone</u>		<u>Sport and Active Recreation Zone</u>	
			<u>Special Purpose Zone – Macraes Mining</u>	
<u>Horizontal and vertical light levels:</u>	<u>10 lux</u>	<u>5 lux</u>	<u>25 lux</u>	<u>2 lux</u>

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7:00am – 10:00pm				
Horizontal and vertical light levels:				
10:00am – 7:00am	2 lux	1 lux	5 lux	0.5 lux
The above levels shall be measured 2m inside the boundary of any adjoining site or the closest window of a habitable room in the adjoining property, whichever is the closest to the light source:				

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LIGHT-S2 Control of light glare		
All zones	1. Artificial outdoor lighting shall be directed away from and/or screened from adjoining properties and roads.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. Refer to LIGHT-S1 Matters of discretion

LIGHT-S34 Artificial Sky Glow		
All Light Sensitive Environments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial outdoor lighting must be designed to direct light beams downwards and be fully shielded (See LIGHT-APP10 – Lighting Fixtures); external artificial lighting must have a colour corrected temperature of no greater than 2200k (warm white); all external artificial lighting must, between the hours of 10:00pm and 7:00am, utilise timers and motion sensors or dimmers. 	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to: Not Applicable</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the design and location of luminaries, shields, baffles and lighting installation; and the use of overhangs to limit light spill into the night sky; and the existing level of artificial light; and any benefits on the well-being and health and safety of people; and transport network safety; and the effect of the light spill on the skyline.

LIGHT-S45 Measurement		
All zones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where an development is activity is located on a site, which adjoins or is directly separated by across a road from a different lux maximum limit in LIGHT-S21 or LIGHT-S23, the lowest of the two lux limits will apply when measured at their common boundary. All measurements must be undertaken in accordance with Standard AS/NZS 4282:2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. 	Matters of discretion are restricted to: Not Applicable

LIGHT APP1 – Lighting Fixtures

Examples of Acceptable / Unacceptable Lighting Fixtures



PK

Papakāika

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Papakāika

Introduction

The Papakāika Chapter enables papakāika, which includes housing and associated activities, on land owned by mana whenua and assists mana whenua to provide for their unique social, cultural, environmental and economic needs and well-being within the District. This Chapter recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua with Māori land as defined under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (TTWMA) and with land granted as Native Reserve for Māori occupation or use. The provisions also provide a pathway for the development of papakāika on general freehold land, provided certain requirements are met.

The Chapter enables mana whenua whānau and hapū to exercise their customary responsibilities as kaitiaki and to undertake activities that reflect their customs and values. Pā and marae provide an important community focal point for social gatherings and cultural activities. Papakāika provides another housing choice for mana whenua and enables them to maintain or re-establish connections to their Māori identity, culture, whānau and whenua. The papakāika provisions include activities that support and/or are complementary with papakāika such as small-scale commercial activities and community facilities.

Section 11 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) does not apply to Māori land unless otherwise provided for in TTWMA. Partition orders (subdivisions) of Māori land may be made by the Māori Land Court. Under TTWMA, there are different types of partitions of Māori land, and some are exempt from the subdivision controls of TTWMA, while others are subject to these controls.

User Notes:

There are no rules in this chapter. The objectives and policies apply across the Plan. The rules that apply with respect to Papakāika are found in the GRUZ (General Rural Zone), RLZ (Rural Lifestyle Zone), SETZ (Settlement Zone), GRZ (General Residential Zone) and MRZ (Medium Density Residential Zone) chapters.

Objectives

PK-O1 Sustainable Māori communities

Mana whenua can use and develop ancestral land for papakāika, in a way consistent with their culture, traditions and economic, cultural and social aspirations, resulting in quality healthy and safe environments.

PK-O2 Form and scale of papakāika

Papakāika are of a form and scale that are not incompatible with the zone the site is located within, while recognising that they may contain ancillary activities of a character, scale, intensity or range that is not provided for in the surrounding area.

Policies

PK-P1 Papakāika on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and Native Reserves

Enable the development of papakāika on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and on Native Reserves, where:

1. located on urban land, reticulated services with sufficient capacity to serve the papakāika are provided; and
2. located on rural land, it can be serviced, on site, in a manner that people's health and safety are provided for; and
3. buildings and structures are of a form, scale and location that is not incompatible with the zone the site is located within; and
4. non-residential ancillary activities are of a type and scale that will not compromise the role and function of the District's Commercial, Mixed Use and Industrial Zones; and
5. ~~any adverse effects on adjoining properties and the environment are avoided, remedied, or mitigated~~ there are no significant adverse effects on amenity values.

PK-P2 Papakāika on other land

Allow for papakāika on other land where it can be demonstrated that there is an ancestral connection to the land and:

1. there is support from mana whenua, as represented by the relevant Kāi Tahu rūnanga within whose takiwā the papakāika will be located; and
2. the land will:
 - a) remain in Māori ownership in the long term; or
 - b) be converted to Māori freehold land.

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PK – Papakāika

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SIGN

Signs

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Signs

Introduction

Signs contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the Waitaki district by providing useful information, advertising events or businesses, and identifying places. Rules and standards controlling signs are required to manage potential adverse effects, maintain character and amenity values across the District and ensure the safety of the community. District Plan sign provisions apply district-wide, with specific provisions also applying in sensitive locations.

The Signs Chapter manages signs located on both private and public property, where the sign is fixed onto the land, building or a structure.

Any sign that meets the definition of a 'building' or 'structure' must comply with all zone-based provisions that apply to buildings and structures (such as standards for setbacks from boundaries and height in relation to boundary).

User Notes:

For some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide Matters chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter. Please refer to the General Approach Chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Objectives, policies and rules relating to signage for infrastructure activities are found in the Infrastructure Chapter.

Other requirements outside the District Plan:

1. Signs on State Highways

Approval is required from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency for any signs located on the State Highways. This is regardless of whether the sign complies with the District Plan provisions.

2. Election signs

Election campaign signs are controlled through the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005 (lettering and design) and the Electoral Act 1993 (timeframes for general election signs to be erected and removed). No separate legislation or regulation covers time periods for local government election signage, which is addressed by this Chapter.

Objectives

SIGN-O1 Appropriate management of signs

Signs contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the Waitaki District while:

1. supporting the needs of business, infrastructure and community activities; and
2. maintaining the character and visual amenity values of the zone and its location; and
3. maintaining public and transport safety.

Policies

SIGN-P1 Enable signs

Allow signs that are compatible with the role, function and character of the zone in which they are located, including:

1. official signs; and
2. temporary signs.

SIGN-P2 Managing the effects of signs

Provide for signs, where it can be demonstrated that the sign:

1. does not detract from the character, amenity and values of the zone;
2. does not compromise public health and safety, including road safety;
3. is proportional to the scale and tenancies of the building it is located on; and
4. does not contribute to visual clutter and other adverse cumulative effects.

SIGN-P3 Off-site signs

Only allow off-site signs where they:

1. are not located adjacent to State Highways; and
2. do not detract from the purpose, character and amenity values of the zone in which they are located.

SIGN-P4 Signs on trailers, vehicles and vessels

Avoid any sign-written trailer, or sign attached to a vehicle, or permanently moored vessel for the sole purpose of advertising, where the vehicle, trailer or permanently moored vessel is parked or moored and visible from any road or public place.

SIGN-P5 Signs in Open Space and Recreation Zones

Provide for off-site commercial sponsorship signs in Open Space and Sport and Active Recreation Zones where these are ancillary to recreation activities and are either:

1. temporary; or
2. do not adversely affect the character and amenity of the zone or any adjoining zone.

SIGN-P6 Managing road safety

Signs are required to be designed, located and maintained so they do not compromise the safe use of the transport network by:

1. ensuring the type, scale, design and location of signs have regard to the road type and the speed restrictions of the road; and
2. managing sign proliferation, illumination levels, light spill, flashing and moving images and digital signs.

SIGN-P7 Digital signs

Enable digital signs in the Town Centre Zone, [\(outside of the Ōamaru Historic Area\)](#), [Commercial Zone](#), [Large Format Retail Zone](#), Mixed Use Zone and the General, [Light](#) and Heavy Industrial Zones where it can be demonstrated that:

1. it maintains the character and amenity values of the zone and adjoining zones; and
2. there are no adverse effects on the safety of road users; and
3. lawfully established or permitted activities are not adversely affected by the sign.

SIGN-P8 Signs in overlays

Provide for signs where it can be demonstrated that:

1. it does not adversely affect the identified values and character of the overlay; and
2. it does not detract from the character, amenity and values of the overlay; and
3. it does not compromise public health and safety, including traffic and road users; and
4. it is for a lawfully established activity.

Rules

~~Note: For certain activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Unless expressly stated otherwise by a rule, resource consent is required under each of those rules. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach Chapter.~~

~~Other requirements outside the District Plan:~~

~~1. Signs on or visible from State Highways~~

~~Approval is required from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency for any signs located on the State Highways. This is regardless of whether the sign complies with the District Plan provisions.~~

~~2. Election signs~~

~~Election campaign signs are controlled through the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005 (lettering and design) and the Electoral Act 1993 (timeframes for general election signs to be erected and removed). No separate legislation or regulation covers time periods for local government election signage, which is addressed by this Chapter.~~

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R1 Official signs <u>and signs associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and repair or upgrading of infrastructure</u>		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 <u>All of the following standards are complied with;</u> 1. SIGN-S1 and Traffic safety; 1.2. <u>SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments are complied with.</u>	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. the matters of discretion <u>listed in SIGN-S1 and/or SIGN-S6. of any infringed standard.</u> <u>Note: Any application made under RDIS-1 is precluded from being publicly notified.</u>
SIGN-R2 Temporary signs		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary Where: RDIS-1

<p>The sign is associated with a temporary activity and is erected no more than 8 weeks before the first day of the event, or 12 months prior to the anniversary of a school or community organisation and is removed within 1 week of the event ending; or</p> <p>PER-2 For construction sites or developments under construction, the sign is erected no earlier than 6 months before commencement of the construction works and is removed within 7 days of completion of the site construction or development; or</p> <p>PER-3 For local government electioneering, the sign is erected no earlier than 8 weeks before the elections to which it relates and is removed 1 day after the election period ends; or</p> <p>PER-4 For land and/or premises for sale or lease there is no limit on the duration, provided that once the property is sold or let, the sign is removed within 7 days; and</p> <p>PER-5 <u>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety;</u> <u>2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features;</u> <u>3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs;</u> <u>4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs;</u> <u>5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs</u> <u>1.6. to SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments are complied with, and</u> 	<p>Compliance is not achieved with PER 6</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion <u>listed in any of the of any infringed standards LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with.</u> <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1. PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 <u>and/or</u> PER-5</p> <p><u>Note: Any application made under RDIS-1 or DIS-1 is precluded from being publicly notified.</u></p>
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	<p>PER-6</p> <p>The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located must be complied with.</p>	
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SIGN-R3 Signs in Commercial and Mixed Use Zones and Industrial Zones		
<p>Commercial and Mixed Use Zones</p> <p>Industrial Zones</p>	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The sign must be contained within the boundary of the site; and</p> <p>PER-2 The sign must comply with the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and</p> <p>PER-3 <u>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>SIGN-S1 Traffic safety;</u> <u>SIGN-S2 Distracting features;</u> <u>SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs;</u> <u>SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs;</u> <u>SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs</u> <u>SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments SIGN-S1 to SIGN-S6 are complied with and</u> <p>PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located must be complied with.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2, PER-3 <u>and/or</u> PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the matters of discretion listed in of any of the infringed standards <u>LCZ-S2, MUZ-S2, TCZ-S2, LFRZ-S2, LIZ-S2, GIZ-S2, HIZ-S2, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S2, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with.</u> <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>DIS-1: Compliance is not achieved with PER-1</p>

SIGN-R4 Signs in Residential and Rural Zones		
<p>General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p>

<p>Medium Density Residential Zone</p> <p>General Rural Zone</p> <p>Rural Lifestyle Zone</p> <p>Settlement Zone</p>	<p>The sign does not contain any of the following features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. flashing, revolving, or intermittently illuminated lights; 2. moving components; 3. changing images, digital or LED displays; 4. sound effects; 5. captive balloons or blimps; and <p>PER-2 The sign must meet the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and</p> <p>PER-3 <u>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 2. SIGN-S2 Distracting features; 3. SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs; 4. SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs; 5. SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs 1-6. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments <p>SIGN-S1, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5 and SIGN-S6 are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located must be complied with.</p>	<p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-2, PER-3 <u>and/or</u> PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the matters of discretion <u>listed in of any of the infringed standards GRZ-S3, MRZ-S3, GRUZ-S3, RLZ-S3, SETZ-S3, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S2, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3 and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with.</u> <p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non-Complying</p> <p>Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1</p>
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SIGN-R5 Signs in Open Space Zone and Sport and Active Recreation Zone		
Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1 The sign: 1. is not an off-site sign; or 2. is an off-site sign; and a) is for the purpose of commercial sponsorship of a recreational activity; and b) will not be visible beyond the site; and PER-2 The sign is ancillary to a recreation activity; and PER-3 The sign must meet the height in relation to boundary standard for the zone; and PER-4 <u>All of the following standards are complied with;</u> 1. SIGN-S1 Traffic safety; 1.2. SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments SIGN-S1, SIGN-S2, SIGN-S3, SIGN-S4, SIGN-S5 and to SIGN-S6 are complied with; and PER-5 The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located must be complied with.	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-3, PER-4 <u>and/or</u> PER-5 Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. the matters of discretion <u>listed in of any of the infringed standards OSZ-S2, SARZ-S2, SIGN-S1, SIGN-S6, LIGHT-S1, LIGHT-S2, LIGHT-S3, and/or LIGHT-S4 that are not complied with.</u> Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Discretionary Where: DIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 <u>and/or</u> PER-2

DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R6	Off-site signs	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Discretionary</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The sign is not located adjacent to a State Highway; <u>and</u>:</p> <p>PER-2 <u>All of the following standards are complied with where relevant;</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>SIGN-S1 Traffic safety;</u> <u>SIGN-S2 Distracting features;</u> <u>SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs;</u> <u>SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs;</u> <u>SIGN-S5 Maximum number of signs</u> <u>SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays and/or light sensitive environments. SIGN-S1 to SIGN-S6 are complied with.</u> </p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Non-Complying</p> <p>Where: NC-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 <u>and/or</u> PER-2</p>

NON-COMPLYING ACTIVITIES

SIGN-R7	Signs attached to a trailer, vehicle or vessel	
All zones	<p>Activity status: Non-Complying</p> <p>This rule does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an advertising sign painted or adhered directly onto vehicles or trailers which is incidental to the primary use of that vehicle or trailer; or an advertising sign painted or adhered directly onto company/fleet vehicles or trailers which are used in the day-to-day operation of that business; or businesses operating from a truck or caravan such as food vendors. 	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Not Applicable</p>

SIGN STANDARDS

SIGN-S1	Traffic safety	
All zones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Signs must not have any flashing or revolving lights or lasers where located adjacent to any road; and all freestanding signs visible from State Highways must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> be erected at a right angle to the road; and no sign must be erected adjacent to a road in a manner that will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> obstruct the line of sight of any road corner, bend or intersection, or vehicle crossing; or obstruct, obscure or impair the view of any traffic sign or signal; or resemble, or be likely to be confused with, any traffic sign or signal; or use reflective materials that may interfere with a road user's vision; and all signs within 10 horizontal metres of a road must comply with the minimum and maximum lettering sizes in Table 11 – Minimum and Maximum Lettering Sizes; and all signs within 10 horizontal metres of a road must comply with the minimum setback distances from other signs as read from one direction and measured parallel to the centreline of the road in Table 12 – Setback Distances. 	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> traffic safety; and the design and location of the sign and any alternative options; <u>and</u> <u>the following additional matters of discretion for signs associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and repair or upgrading of infrastructure:</u> <u>the functional and operation needs of the infrastructure; and</u> <u>the benefits of the infrastructure; and</u> <u>any offset or compensation measures offered; and</u> <u>the purpose and necessity of the sign; and</u> <u>illumination; and</u> <u>the impact on the safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure.</u>

Table 11– Minimum and maximum lettering size

Regulatory speed limit of adjoining road	Main message	Main message	Secondary message
Km/hr	Minimum lettering height (mm)	Maximum lettering height (mm)	Minimum lettering height (mm)
0 – 50	100 120	150	75
51 – 70	150	200	100
71 – 80	175	250	125
81 – 100	200	300	150

Table 12 – Setback distances

Regulatory speed limit (km/hr)	Separation distance (m)
0 – 70	60
71 – 80	70
81 – 100	80

SIGN-S2	Distracting features
All zones	<p>1. The sign does not contain any of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) flashing, revolving, or intermittently illuminated lights; or b) moving components; or c) changing images, digital or LED displays; or d) sound effects; or e) captive balloons or blimps. <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the frequency and intensity of intermittent or flashing light and/or image change; and 2. the prominence of the sign and any potential for distraction; and 3. extent of illumination when visible from a public place; and 4. whether the sign incorporates lighting controls to automatically adjust the brightness of the screen in line with ambient light levels; and 5. the proximity of the sign to residential and other sensitive activities; and 6. impact on surrounding activities, including the amenity of the surrounding environment.

SIGN-S3 Maximum height of signs		
All zones	1. Any temporary sign must not exceed three metres in height measured from ground level.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and whether the sign is compatible with the built form on the site; and whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and any adverse cumulative effects.
Commercial and Mixed Use Zones	2. a free-standing sign must not exceed four metres in height, measured from ground level; and	
Industrial Zones	3. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.	
General Rural Zone	4. any sign must not exceed three metres in height, measured from ground level; 5. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.	
Open Space Zone	6. any freestanding sign must not exceed four metres in height, measured from ground level; and	
Sport and Active Recreation Zone	7. any sign attached to a building must not extend above façade height.	
Residential Zone	8. any freestanding sign must not exceed two metres in height, measured from ground level; and	
Settlement Zone	9. any sign attached to a building must not extend above the height of the façade.	
Rural Lifestyle Zone		

SIGN-S4 Maximum area of signs		
All zones	1. Any temporary sign must not exceed a maximum area of 2m ² but may be double sided. Where a sign is double-sided, the maximum area of the sign is calculated as the area of one side of the sign; and	Matters of discretion are restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and whether the sign is compatible with the built form on the site; and

	<p>2. all sandwich board signs must not exceed a maximum area of 1m²; and</p> <p>3. all advertising flags must not exceed 1.8m high x 0.5m wide in size; and</p>	<p>3. whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and</p> <p>4. any adverse cumulative effects.</p>
Commercial and Mixed Use Zones	<p>4. any freestanding sign must not exceed a surface area of 5m²; and</p>	
Industrial Zones		
Residential Zones	<p>5. the maximum total area of signs on any site must not exceed 0.5m²; and</p>	
Settlement Zone		
Rural Lifestyle Zone		
General Rural Zone	<p>6. the maximum total area of signs on any site shall not exceed 3m²; and</p>	
Open Space and Recreation Zones	<p>7. except for (8.) below, any sign must not exceed a surface area of 3m²; and</p> <p>8. the surface area of a sign displaying the club/s name on clubrooms must not exceed 5m² in area.</p>	

SIGN-S5	Maximum number of signs	
All zones	<p>1. There shall be no more than one temporary sign (excluding real estate <u>and development signs</u>, <u>official signs and signs associated with infrastructure as per SIGN-R1</u>, and <u>local government election signs and development</u>) per site; and</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>1. any impact on the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and</p> <p>2. whether the sign contributes to visual clutter; and</p> <p>3. any adverse cumulative effects.</p>

Commercial and Mixed Use Zones Industrial Zones	2. a maximum of one freestanding sign per site per road frontage; and 3. a maximum of one sign per tenancy per road frontage attached to the fascia of a veranda; and 4. a maximum of one sign per tenancy attached to the wall, fence or building per elevation (other than a veranda sign); and 5. a maximum of one sandwich board sign per tenancy or business.
Residential Zones Settlement Zone General Rural Zone Rural Lifestyle Zone	6. there shall be no more than one sign per site visible from a public space, including public roads.
Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone	7. there shall be no more than two signs per site visible beyond the site.

SIGN-S6 Signs in overlays <u>and/or light sensitive environments</u>		
Significant Natural Area Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Outstanding Natural Features	1. The sign must not be internally or externally illuminated; 2. there shall be no more than one sign per site visible from a public space, including public roads; 3. the maximum total area of any official signs on any site shall not exceed 3m ² .	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. any positive effects of the sign; and 2. any adverse effects on the identified values, or character of the overlay in which it is located or any <u>adjacent adjoining</u> overlays; and 3. the extent to which the sign, including its content and design, complements the identified values or character of the overlay; and

and Landscapes		4. the location of the sign within, or in relation to, any identified feature, site, area or setting identified by any overlay; and
Light Sensitive Environment		5. the mitigation of effects through alternative methods, locations or design of the sign; and
		6. any operational needs or functional needs of the sign; and
		7. any cumulative effects.

Proposed for DPR SC

TEMP

Temporary Activities

DRAFTPROPOSED
WAITAKI DISTRICT PLAN



Waitaki
DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

Temporary Activities

Introduction

A temporary activity only lasts for a relatively short period of time. Temporary activities may incorporate both the activities and structures to facilitate the activities.

The adverse effects of temporary activities, such as those generated by people, traffic, car parking, noise, and visual change resulting from associated structures, are usually managed through their infrequency, short duration, and limited scale. However, the adverse effects may be intensive, particularly in sensitive landscapes and environments. The scale and intensity of these effects will depend on the scale and nature of the temporary activity. Temporary activities can also generate significant positive effects which need to be recognised, for example, vibrancy, and social, cultural and economic well-being.

The provisions of this Chapter are designed to provide clarity and flexibility for temporary activities that will result in less than minor effects on the environment, and place appropriate controls on temporary activities that are likely to result in more adverse or intensive environmental effects. Temporary signs are addressed in the Sign chapter of the Plan. Temporary works to infrastructure, such as maintenance, are addressed in the Infrastructure chapter of the Plan.

User Notes:

For ~~certain~~some activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan.- Plan users are encouraged to check all District-Wide matter chapters, as well as the relevant zone chapter.

For new buildings or structures, other relevant rules may include (but not limited to) the following:

Rule NATC-R1 in the Natural Character chapter - applies to structures within a riparian margin.

Rule INF-R21 in the Infrastructure chapter - applies to buildings and structures within the National Grid Yard.

Rule INF-R22 in the Infrastructure chapter - applies to buildings and structures within the Electricity Distribution Yard.

For activities not provided for as a permitted, restricted discretionary, discretionary, or prohibited activity in this District-Wide Matter chapter, please defer to the underlying zone or any other relevant overlay rules to determine the activity status.

Please refer to the General Approach chapter for more information on the steps plan users should take to determine what rules apply to an activity and to determine the consent status of an activity.

Unless expressly stated otherwise by a rule, resource consent is required under each of those rules. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach Chapter.

Note: All buildings are subject to meeting the requirements of the Building Act.

Objectives

TEMP-O1 Positive effects of temporary activities

Temporary activities can enhance social, cultural and economic well-being and contribute to a vibrant Waitaki District.

TEMP-O2 Temporary activity – adverse effects

A diverse range of temporary activities are enabled, where these minimise both on and off-site adverse effects.

Policies

TEMP-P1 Benefits of temporary activities

Recognise that temporary activities can provide positive social, cultural and economic effects for people and the community.

TEMP-P2 Enabling temporary activities

Allow temporary activities that manage, through their scale, duration, intensity and frequency, adverse effects on:

1. the character and amenity values of the area in which they are located; and
2. the safety and efficiency of the transport network.

TEMP-P3 Temporary military training activities

Provide for temporary military training activities, where they remedy and mitigate their significant effects on the amenity values of the site and surrounding area.

Rules

~~Note: For certain activities, a resource consent may be required by rules in more than one chapter in the District Plan. Unless expressly stated otherwise by a rule, resource consent is required under each of those rules. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach Chapter.~~

~~Note: All buildings are subject to meeting the requirements of the Building Act.~~

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

TEMP-R1	Temporary activities (excluding building and construction projects)	
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-1	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary Where: RDIS-1
Open Space Zone	The total number of people on-site (including staff) must not exceed 1000 persons at any one time; and	Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4, PER-5 and /or PER-6
Sport and Recreation Zone	<p>PER-12 The duration of the temporary activity must not exceed ten5 consecutive calendar days (excluding set up and pack down); and</p> <p>PER-23 The site must not be used for any temporary activity more than 12 times in any calendar year; or a maximum of 28 days in any calendar year and</p> <p>PER-34 PER-21 and PER-23 do not apply to temporary activities that occur on roads; and.</p> <p>PER-4 The temporary activity must not operate outside of the following hours of operation: 7:00am–10:00pm Sunday to Thursday 7:00am–11:00pm Friday to Saturday; or 7:00am New Years Eve day and to 1:00am New Years Day; and</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. adequacy of health and safety provisions; and 3. impacts on transport network and the availability of parking; and 4. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered; and 5. any restriction to public access; and 6. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 7. the restoration of land, buildings and site, post event.

	<p>PER-5 All structures and equipment must be removed from the site within 3 working days of the completion of the temporary activity, and any damage within public spaces must be remediated; and</p> <p>PER-6 The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.</p>	
All other zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The total number of people on-site (including staff) must not exceed 1000 persons at any one time; and</p> <p>PER-12 The duration of the temporary activity must not exceed three consecutive calendar days (excluding set up and pack down); and</p> <p>PER-23 The site must not be used for any temporary activity more than 7 times in any calendar year; and</p> <p>PER-34 The temporary activity must not operate outside of the following Hours of Operation: 7:00am–10:00pm; and</p> <p>PER-45 All structures and equipment must be removed from the site within 3 working days of the completion of the temporary activity, and any damage within public spaces must be remediated; and</p> <p>PER-56 The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-2 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 <u>and/or</u>, PER-5 or PER-6</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. adequacy of health and safety provisions; and 3. impacts on transport network and the availability of parking; and 4. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered; and 5. any restriction to public access; and 6. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 7. the restoration of land, <u>buildings, and site, post event</u>.

TEMP-R2 Public fireworks displays or public light show displays		
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Permitted	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary
Open Space Zone	Where: PER-1 Hours for public fireworks displays must be between: 9:00am New Year's Eve day and 1:00am on New Year's Day;	Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1
Sport and Recreation Zone	9:00am–11:00pm on Guy Fawkes Night; or 9:00am–11:00pm on the official day of Matariki.	Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. timing, duration and scale; and 2. whether other suitable alternative locations were considered.
<i>Note: Public fireworks displays and public light show displays are exempt from the standards for noise and light.</i>		

TEMP-R3 Temporary buildings and structures ancillary to a temporary activity (excluding building and construction projects)		
All zones	Activity status: Permitted	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary
	Where: PER-1 The building or structure must not be erected on or remain on the site for more than one week before or <u>3 days</u> after the event opens or closes to participants; and PER-2 The site must be returned to its original condition, no more than one week after the temporary activity taking place; and PER-3 The relevant building setback standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located (excluding temporary fences) are complied with; and PER-4 The relevant light standards for the zone in which the building or structure is located are complied with; and	Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4 <u>and/or</u> PER-5 Matters of discretion are restricted to: 1. the duration that the building or structure remains on-site; and 2. any impact to the amenity values of adjoining sites and the surrounding area, having regard to the purpose and function of the zone in which they are located; and 3. any damage resulting from the alteration of land; and 4. the restoration of land.

	<p>PER-5</p> <p>The relevant noise standards for the zone are complied with.</p>	
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TEMP-R4 Temporary buildings and structures ancillary to a building or construction project		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 The building or structure must not exceed 50m² in gross floor area; and</p> <p>PER-2 The building or structure must be located on or adjacent <u>adjoining to</u> the site of the construction project; and</p> <p>PER-3 The relevant zone building setbacks, of the zone in which they are located, must be complied with; and</p> <p>PER-4 The maximum building height standards, for the zone in which the building or structure is located, must be complied with; and</p> <p>PER-5 The relevant light standards, for the zone in which the building or structure is located are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-6 The relevant noise standards are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-7 The building or structure must be removed from the site within one month of completion of the project or, in the case of land subdivision sales offices, within one month of the sale of the last allotment in the subdivision.</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3, PER-4, PER-5, PER-6 <u>and/or</u> PER-7</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. building dominance; and 2. any impact to the amenity values of adjoining sites and the surrounding area, having regard to the purpose and function of the zone in which they are located.

TEMP-R5 Temporary military training activities		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The relevant noise standards are complied with; and PER-2 For weapons firing and/or the use of explosives, notice must be provided to the WDC at least 5 working days prior to the commencement of the activity; and PER-3 No permanent structures must <u>may</u> be constructed; and PER-4 The duration of the activity must not exceed a period of 31 consecutive days in any calendar year.</p> <p><i>Note: Earthworks provisions may also apply to temporary military activities in areas with Overlays.</i></p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3 <u>and</u>/or PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proposed location, duration, hours, times and day/s of the week on which the activity will occur; and 2. the provision of information to local residents regarding the proposed activity and its hours and duration.
TEMP-R6 Temporary helicopter <u>and light aircraft</u> take-offs and landings, excluding Ōamaru Airport and Ōmārama Airfield		
All zones	<p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where: PER-1 The site must not be used for take-offs and landings on more than ten days in any 12-month period; and PER-2 The site must not be used for take-offs and landings on more than two consecutive days; and PER-3 All take-offs and landings must occur during daylight hours; and PER-4</p>	<p>Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where: RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1, PER-2, PER-3 <u>and</u>/or PER-4</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proposed location, duration, hours, times and day/s of the week on which the activity will occur; and 2. the provision of information to local residents regarding the proposed activity and its hours and duration.

	<p>The relevant noise standards are complied with; and</p> <p>PER-5 The following activities are exempt from the provisions of PER-1 to PER-4:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helicopter <u>and light aircraft take offs and</u> landings for emergencies by police, fire service, ambulance, or for search and rescue purposes; or 2. helicopter <u>and light aircraft take off and</u> landings associated with military training exercises; or 3. normal airport or airfield operations; or 4. <u>rural farming permitted primary production activities; or operations</u> 4.5. <u>helicopter and light aircraft take off and landings for the purposes of biosecurity or biodiversity control authorised by a statutory agency.</u> 	
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TEMP-R7 Temporary storage of goods and materials		
Residential Zone	Activity status: Permitted	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Restricted Discretionary
Rural Lifestyle Zone	<p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1 Any structure for the temporary storage or stacking of goods or materials must not remain on the site for longer than 3 months and must not exceed 50m² in gross floor area; and</p> <p>PER-2 The maximum building height and boundary setback standards for the zone in which the temporary storage structure is located are complied with.</p>	<p>Where:</p> <p>RDIS-1 Compliance is not achieved with PER-1 or PER-2</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <p>1. building dominance</p>

DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

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TEMP – Temporary Activities

TEMP-R87	Temporary outdoor storage or display for sale of goods on a site vacant of buildings	
Town Centre Zone	Activity status: Discretionary	Activity status when compliance is not achieved: Not Applicable

4 MEETING CLOSE