

## Policy & Planning chairman's report July 2018

Good afternoon and welcome to today's meeting. We have a number of interesting reports and topics on our agenda. The one that caught my eye was the review of the animal control bylaw and specifically the section relating to cats. There has been some excellent work done by our policy team pulling together this document, but when I read the supporting document from the New Zealand national cat management strategy discussion paper 2017. I really just had to wonder what priority our own endemic wildlife has on it and how that is measured against the rights or otherwise of "feral" and "stray" cats, whether they are socialised or not. It would seem at times that we are determined to tie ourselves in knots at times and lose sight of the bigger picture. I make this comment in light of the current and previous central government's predator free NZ 2050 goals. I for one fully support that goal, and support the proposed use of incentives to encourage cat owners to sterilise their cats to save our urban and rural environment from an even larger predator load, not to mention uncontrolled disease vector. I would choose the rights of endemic species like Tui or Bellbird or Bush falcon to exist over that of an introduced predator any day. I hope that we can steer our way through this issue and achieve a solid and workable outcome that might align with our national goals in a positive way.

I would also like to comment on the loss of one of our senior staff members and dear friend to many, George McIrvine. George's sudden death has been a shock to us all and has left a big hole to fill. It also revealed to those folk who attended his funeral what a varied life experience he had achieved and how many different people he had touched in his own way. It has caused me to wonder how our "Rangitikei family" could utilise all our life experiences in a more collective or organised fashion, either professionally or socially. This is probably a question for our mayor and chief executive to ponder and action if it is deemed worthy. One thing is for certain, we are all the better for having George come into our lives, and he will be sorely missed.

Angus Gordon.

P&P Chairman.

**TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 12 July 2018



Tabled at: Policy Planning  
Item 10  
on: 12 June 2018



## Review of Liquor Control in a Public Place Bylaw 2010

Policy/Planning Committee  
12 July 2018

### Outline

- Background
- Statutory Requirements
- Overview of provisions
- Changes
- Next steps

## Background

- Last reviewed in 2010
- New legislation implemented in 2013

3



## Statutory Requirements

- Must be satisfied that the level of crime or disorder experienced before the bylaw was made is likely to return if the bylaw does not continue.
- Is a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms.
- Bylaw is proportionate given the likely crime or disorder.

4



## Overview of provisions

- Liquor control areas
  - Bulls – CBD and Bulls Domain and Haylock Park
  - Marton – CBD and Marton Park and Centennial Park
  - Taihape – CBD and Memorial Park and Robin Street park
  - Hunterville – CBD and Queens Park
- Liquor control area restrictions
  - Cannot consume, bring into, or possess liquor (even if in a vehicle).
  - Exemption for unopened

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## Overview of provisions cnt

- Temporary liquor control areas
  - Ability for Council to put in place for up to 14 days
  - Public can apply
- Enforcement
  - By the police

6

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## Changes?

- No changes recommended
- Pre-consultation with community committees/boards recommended

7



## Next Steps

- Comment from community committees/boards
- Further consideration by PPL - August 2018?
- Adoption for consultation by Council - August
- Consultation - September

8





## TABLED DOCUMENT

12/07/2018

Tabled at: Policy Planning  
Item 11  
on: 12 June 2018

# Draft National Planning Standards

Policy/ Planning Committee  
12 July 2018

## Outline

- Background
- Timeframes
- Part/ Chapter Structure
- Form standards
- How it affects us
- Submission points
- Next steps

## Background

- The draft planning standards focus on aligning the structure, form, e-delivery and some common content of RMA plans
- The Ministry for the Environment are seeking formal submissions on the draft planning standards

3

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## Timeframes

- The Government is proposing a 5 year implementation period for most plans and a 7 year implementation for Councils that have recently concluded a major plan process

4

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## Part/ Chapter structure

- Introduction and general provisions
- Tangata whenua
- Strategic Directions
- District-wide matters
- Area specific matters
  - Zone chapter structure; will standardise the names of zones
- Schedules, appendices and maps

5

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## Form Standards

- Electronic accessibility and functionality
  - Making plans available online
- Baseline accessibility and functionality
  - Easy access, hyperlinked, keyword search, easily identified as a district plan
- 12 month timeframe

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## ePlan requirement

- What is an ePlan?
  - Fully interactive with embedded GIS system
- Required after 5 years

7



## Form Standards Cont.

- Mapping
  - Will set consistent colours and symbols and some common overlays
- Spatial planning tools
  - Overlays, precincts

8



## Content and Metric Standards

- Noise and vibration metrics
  - Standardised to reflect NZ's latest relevant acoustic standards
- Definitions
  - Definitions in RMA plans are currently variable
  - 109 definitions being introduced with more to come

9

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## How it affects us

- Structure changes
  - Not a major difference
  - Zones – just one zone name to change 'Rural Living to Rural Residential'
- Electronic accessibility
  - We are nearly meeting baseline requirements
- eplan requirement
  - Cost, internet connectivity, user uptake

10

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## How it affects us (cont.)

- Mapping
  - No real changes
- Spatial planning tools
  - No real changes
- Noise and vibrations metrics
  - No real changes
- Definitions
  - The changes to some definitions will mean that some of our rules will change
  - There are advantages and disadvantages

11

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## Submission Points

- Agree with structure changes
- Raise concerns with ePlan requirement
  - Government funding
- Agree with standardised definitions
  - Roll out of all standardised definitions - want them within 5 years or the ability to incorporate into next plan review

12

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## Next Steps

- Draft submission – 9 August 2018 - PPL
- Submissions close 17 August 2018









## National Planning Standard

### S-DP: Draft District Plan Structure Standard

The planning standards were developed to provide greater consistency of Resource Management Act 1991 plans and policy statements developed in New Zealand. This planning standard applies to district plans.

#### A. Purpose

1. To provide a consistent structure for district plans. This standard prescribes the name and order of key parts, chapters and sections of district plans. The standard allows councils to add locally derived sections if required.

#### B. Relationship to other planning standards

2. This standard must be used in conjunction with all other relevant planning standards. Table 2 of the national planning standards overview sets out which planning standards are relevant to each type of policy statement and plan.

#### C. Recognition in plans

3. The table (or cells) in part D contains mandatory directions. The amendments made to any plan to give effect to these mandatory directions must be in accordance with section 58I (2) and (3) of the RMA.
4. Consequential amendments to any plan that are needed to avoid duplication or conflict with amendments as required by paragraph 3 must also be made without using an RMA Schedule 1 process. If consequential amendments go beyond the scope of amendments authorised by section 58I (3)(d) of the RMA, a RMA Schedule 1 process will need to be used.

#### D. Provisions

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Tabled at Policy/Planning  
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Chapter	Section	Instruction
Land		<p>If the local authority chooses to address matters on a theme basis and land matters are addressed in the regional plan they must be included in the <i>Land</i> chapter.</p> <p>Local authorities must consider whether to combine this chapter with the <i>Water</i> chapter.</p>
Water		<p>If the local authority chooses to address matters on a theme basis and water matters are addressed in the regional plan they must be included in the <i>Water</i> chapter.</p> <p>Local authorities must consider whether to combine this chapter with the <i>Land</i> chapter.</p>
Special topics		<p>If the local authority chooses to address matters on a theme basis and a local authority chooses to address other matters or topics in the plan that cannot be addressed under the other chapters they must be included in the <i>Special topics</i> chapter.</p>
<b>PART 5 – CATCHMENTS</b>		<b>If the local authority chooses to address matters on a catchment basis, this part and any of its relevant accompanying chapters must be used.</b>
Insert name of catchment or freshwater management unit		
<b>PART 6 – EVALUATION AND MONITORING</b>		
<b>PART 7 – SCHEDULES APPENDICES AND MAPS</b>		<b>Local authorities must implement the Schedules, Appendices and Maps Part Standard (S-SAM).</b>
Schedules		<p>If the local authority uses schedules, it must provide a <i>Schedules</i> chapter.</p>
Appendices		<p>If the local authority uses appendices, it must provide an <i>Appendices</i> chapter.</p>
Maps		<p>If the local authority uses separate maps rather than an ePlan, it must provide maps as a separate chapter.</p>

# Draft District Plan Structure Standard

## Mandatory directions

- 1 Except as provided in direction 2 below, local authorities must amend their documents in accordance with section 58I of the RMA within 5 years of gazettal of this planning standard.
- 2 Documents of the local authorities listed below must be amended in accordance with section 58I of the RMA within 7 years of gazettal of this planning standard.
  - Auckland Council
  - Marlborough Council
  - Christchurch City Council
  - Dunedin City Council
  - Hurunui District Council
  - Invercargill City Council
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council
  - Queenstown-Lakes District Council
  - South Taranaki District Council
  - Thames-Coromandel District Council.
- 3 All district plans must contain mandatory headings (ie, part, chapter or section headings) in the order provided in Table 5: District plan structure below, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5: District plan structure

## [insert name of district] District Plan

Chapter	Section	Instruction
PART 1 – INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS		Local authorities must implement the Introduction and General Provisions Standard (S-IGP).
Introduction	Foreword/mihi	Local authorities must consider whether other sections should also be included in these chapters and include them if they are required.
	Introduction	
	Purpose	
	Description of the district	
How the plan works	Statutory context	Local authorities must implement the Definitions Standard (CM-1).
	General approach	
	Cross boundary issues	
	Legal effect of rules	
Interpretation	Definitions	
	Abbreviations	
	Glossary of Te Reo Māori terms	
National direction instruments	National policy statements	
	National environmental standards	
	Regulations	

Chapter	Section	Instruction
<b>PART 2 – TANGATA WHENUA</b>		<b>Local authorities must implement the Tangata Whenua Standard (S-TW).</b>
Recognition of iwi and hapū		
Tangata whenua – local authority relationships		
Iwi and hapū planning documents		
Consultation		
<b>PART 3 – STRATEGIC DIRECTION</b>		<b>Local authorities must implement the Strategic Direction Standard (S-SD).</b>  <b>If the local authority is including provisions on significant resource management matters relevant to the district it must provide a strategic direction part.</b>
Strategic direction		Local authorities must consider whether sections on a matter by matter basis should also be included in this chapter and include them if they are required.
<b>PART 4 – DISTRICT-WIDE MATTERS</b>		<b>Local authorities must implement the District Wide Matters Standard (S-DWM).</b>
Natural environmental values	Coastal environment	Local authorities must consider whether other sections should also be included in this chapter and include them if they are required.
	Landscape, landforms and natural character	
	Ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity	If the local authority has a coastal environment, it must provide a <i>Coastal environment</i> section in the location identified.
Environmental risks	Natural hazards	The Noise and Vibration Metrics Standard (CM-2) must be implemented through the noise section.
	Hazardous substances and contaminated sites	
Community values	Heritage sites and areas	If the local authority chooses to protect trees for heritage or other community value reasons, it must provide a <i>Protected trees</i> section in the location identified.
	Sites of significance to Māori	
	Protected trees	
Infrastructure and energy		If the local authority has waterways on which activities occur that require management, it must provide an <i>Activities on the surface of water</i> section in the location identified.
Subdivision		
General district-wide matters	Temporary activities	If the local authority has mining activities that require management, it must provide a <i>Mining</i> section in the location identified.
	Noise and light	
	Earthworks	
	Signs	
	Activities on the surface of water	
	Mining	

Chapter	Section	Instruction
<b>PART 5 – AREA-SPECIFIC MATTERS</b>		<b>Local authorities must implement the Area Specific Matters Standard (S-ASM) as specified below.</b>
Residential zones	Low-density residential zone	For the zones that the local authority chooses, the zones must follow the order, and the chapter and section headings, set out in this standard.
	Residential zone	
	Medium-density residential zone	
	High-density residential zone	
Rural zones	Rural zone	If only one zone is chosen under a chapter heading, the section heading becomes the chapter heading and the provisions are housed there.
	Rural production zone	
	Rural residential zone	
	Rural settlement zone	
Commercial zones	Neighbourhood commercial zone	
	Local commercial zone	
	Commercial zone	
	Mixed use zone	
	Town centre zone	
	City centre zone	
Industrial zones	Light industrial zone	
	Industrial zone	
	Heavy industrial zone	
Open space and recreation zones	Open space zone	
	Sport and active recreation zone	
	Conservation zone	
Special purpose zones	Airport zone	
	Port zone	
	Hospital zone	
	Education zone	
	Stadium zone	
	Future urban zone	
	Māori cultural zone	
	[Additional Special Purpose] Zone	
Precincts		
Development areas		
Designations		

Chapter	Section	Instruction
PART 6 – SCHEDULES, APPENDICES AND MAPS		Local authorities must implement the Schedules, Appendices and Maps Standard (S-SAM).
Schedules		If the local authority uses schedules, it must provide a <i>Schedules</i> chapter.
Appendices		If the local authority uses appendices, it must provide an <i>Appendices</i> chapter.
Maps		If the local authority uses separate maps rather than an ePlan, it must provide maps as a separate chapter.



## TABLED DOCUMENT

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12/07/2018

# International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL)

## Spending the revenue

Response to MBIE consultation  
July 2018

## Current mechanisms

- Tourism Infrastructure Fund (TIF): \$100 million over 4 years in co-funding with local councils for public visitor-related infrastructure);
- Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) where project proposals demonstrate potential employment growth
- Increased appropriation for Department of Conservation (DoC) and consideration of pricing options and revenue generation for DoC facilities);
- Enquiry into local government costs and revenue (will include visitor infrastructure issues);
- GPS on land transport recognizes importance of transport connections enabling tourists to access destinations.

## How much

- Proposal is for levy to be between \$25 and \$35
- Estimated revenue is between \$57 million and \$80 million in 2020.
- MBIE interested in a comment on the preferred rate (and why).
- *Note: Australian and Pacific Island citizens and permanent residents are exempt.*

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## Government view of spending options

- Local infrastructure – e.g. toilets, carparks, playgrounds, walking tracks;
- “Support for system change that creates sustainable funding sources for local infrastructure”;
- Strategic investments to support tourism development in emerging regions;
- Support for tourism businesses – e.g. business incubators and skills development;
- Conservation and biodiversity activity;
- Conservation visitor infrastructure and facilities.

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## Allocation process options

- Advisory – like the Tourism Infrastructure Fund – Ministerial decision on applications reviewed by an advisory panel (includes tourism and local council representatives);
- Centralised – like the Provincial Growth Fund – Ministerial decision based on officials' assessment of applications;
- Delegate to sectors – i.e. split funding between DoC, LGNZ and Tourism New Zealand who would determine application process and allocations .

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## Issues

- Long-term, strategic view v. immediate needs (including consequences of natural disasters)
- Landscapes and natural scenery = current top factor for 46% of international visitors.
- Adequate local amenities key for supporting visitor experiences but difficult for councils with high visitor to ratepayer ratios.
- TIF and PGF are not long-term; the IVL is long-term;
- How much co-investment to target?

6

